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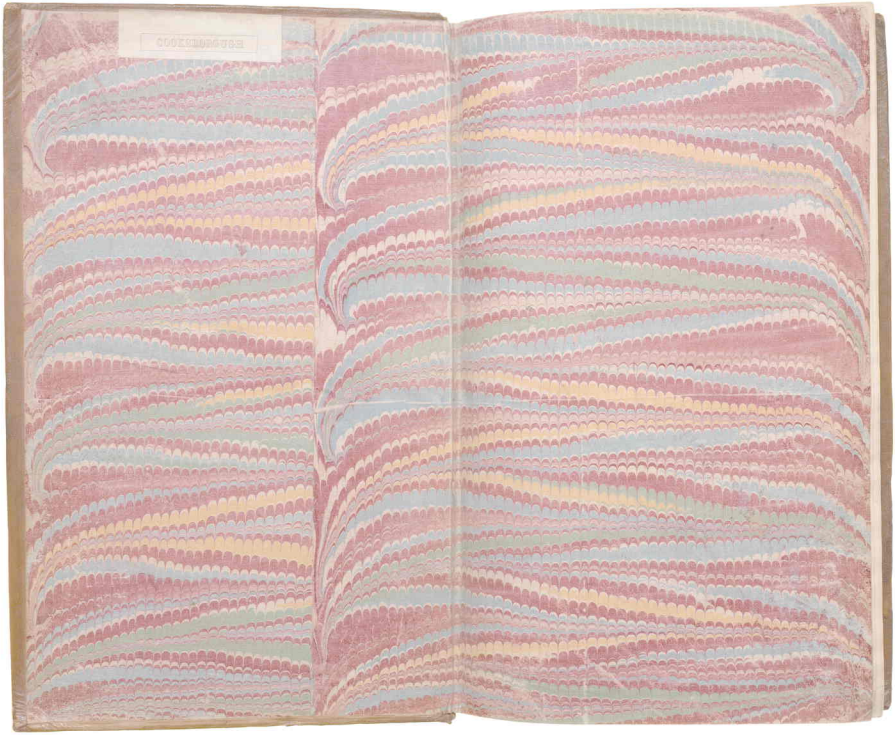

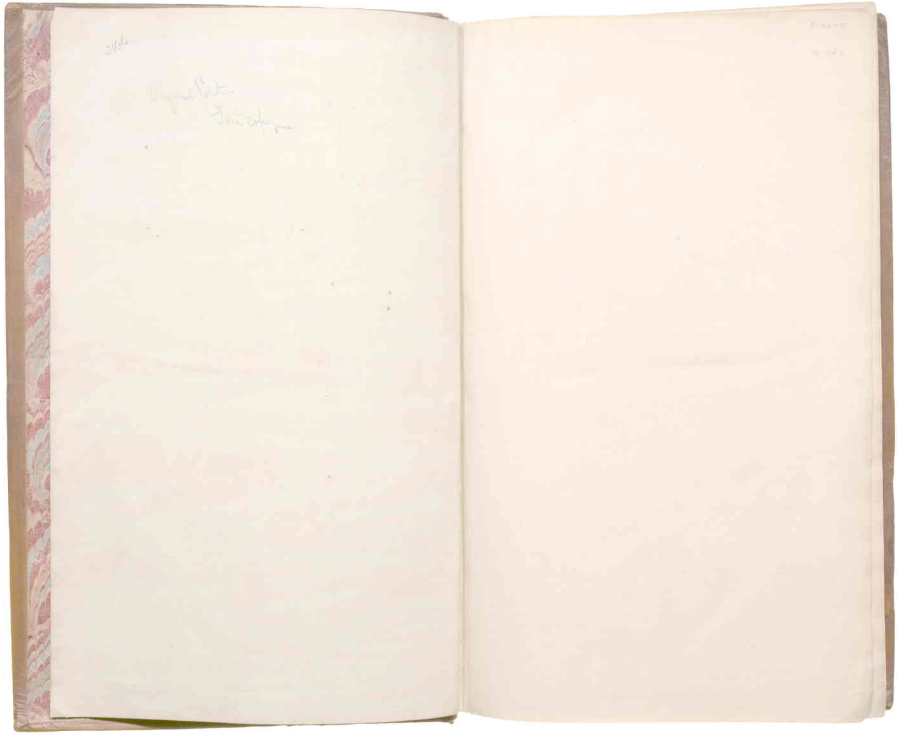

A

RICH^D WARREN

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit quaecunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movebit hic, quaesitis invita recedent,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestae:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quae prius annuerunt Cornelius atque Catonis,
Nunc, sine inferiori premit et deterra vocabis. HOR.

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PREFACE.

RICHARD WARREN

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lowest employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be expected to conform, without hope of praise; to be degraded by misdeeds, or punished for neglect, where diligence would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among those unhappy members is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have confidered, not as the pupil, but the slave of learning, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompence has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *English* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has still been hitherto neglected, suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, relapsed to the rudeness of time and fashion, and expofed to the corruptions of ignorance, and captices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of election; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled rule of purity; and wonders of expansion to be reached or exceeded, without the suffrage of any writers of distinct reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no affistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated into the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, fixed rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; examples, which readiness and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unfettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent to our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of late writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies which, though inconvenient, and in themselves easy to correction, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regulated, that they may not be increased, and shewn, that they may not be contounded; but every language has likewise its improprieties and deformities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or prune.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessity or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were uttered by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great facility, as we now address those who cannot read to catch sounds expressibly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous language first endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and visited in writing such words as were already uttered in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unfettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arile in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the Saxon remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or deforms analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward diminished or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivations *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darkness* from *dark*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*; *Spiki to europen pesnai spiki de pierdiou ene*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is trifling.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the *English* language, that criticism can never wash them away; these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authours differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, since at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally supplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domestick use, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the same power are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every authour his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or other language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the authour quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the authour has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *English* root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all those that can be referred to any word in *English* of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonick* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonick*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonick* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one syllable are very often *Teutonick*.

In assigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obsolete.

For the *Teutonick* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forborn to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgement. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to instructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of understanding. *Junius* was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he may deviate from his purpose, to which *Skinner* always presses forward by the shortest way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, *because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μόνος*, *monos*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick* the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted *Dutch* or *German* substitutes, which I consider not as radical but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the *English*.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authours, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere. G. bannir. It. bandire, bandeggiare. H. bandir. B. bannen. Ævi medii scriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Banno & in Banleuga. Quoniam vero regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuosisq; angustissimarum viarum anfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod βάννατρα & βάνναυσοι Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοὶ, "obliquæ ac minime in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod βανοὺς, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant ὄρη στρογγύλα, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtie, vacuus, inanis. A. S. Æmtiȝ. Nescio an sint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμετάω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obscure firmare codex Rush. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antique scriptum invenimus ȝemoetað hit emetiȝ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, mons, collis. A. S. hill. Quod videri potest abscissum ex κολώνη vel κολωνὸς. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editus. Hom. Il. β. v. 811. Ἔστι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλιος αἰπεῖα κολώνη. Ubi authori brevium scholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος εἰς ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap*. Dormire, condormiscere. Cym. heppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex κνέφας, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque solet conciliare somnum, quam caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæsus. Goth. STAMMS. A. S. stamer, stamur. D. stam. B. stameler. Su. stamma. Isl. stamr. Sunt a στωμύλλειν vel στωμυλεῖν, nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedite loquentes libentissime garrire soleant; vel quod aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parcissime loquentes.

should

ſhould find, or chance ſhould offer it, in the boundleſs chaos of a living ſpeech. My ſearch, however, has been either ſkilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my deſign was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; ſuch as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calviniſt*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained thoſe of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received ſuch as could be found either in books of ſcience or technical dictionaries; and have often inſerted, from philoſophical writers, words which are ſupported perhaps only by a ſingle authority, and which being not admitted into general uſe, ſtand yet as candidates or probationers, and muſt depend for their adoption on the ſuffrage of futurity.

The words which our authours have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonneſs, by compliance with faſhion, or luſt of innovation, I have regiſtred as they occurred, though commonly only to cenſure them, and warn others againſt the folly of naturalizing uſeleſs foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by deſign, merely becauſe they were unneceſſary or exuberant; but have received thoſe which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viſcid*, and *viſcidity*, *viſcous*, and *viſcoſity*.

Compounded or double words I have ſeldom noted, except when they obtain a ſignification different from that which the components have in their ſimple ſtate. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horſecourſer*, require an explication; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, becauſe the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a conſtant and ſettled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *iſh*, as *greeniſh*, *bluiſh*, adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*, ſubſtantives in *neſs*, as *vileneſs*, *faultineſs*, were leſs diligently ſought, and many ſometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to inſert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *Engliſh* roots, but becauſe their relation to the primitive being always the ſame, their ſignification cannot be miſtaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, ſuch as the *keeping* of the *caſtle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illuſtrate the ſenſe of the verb, except when they ſignify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an abſolute and abſtract ſignification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewiſe omitted, unleſs, by ſignifying rather qualities than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horſe, a horſe that can pace: theſe I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are theſe always inſerted, becauſe they are commonly to be underſtood, without any danger of miſtake, by conſulting the verb.

Obſolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obſolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deſerve revival.

As compoſition is one of the chief characteriſticks of a language, I have endeavoured to make ſome reparation for the univerſal negligence of my predeceſſors, by inſerting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. Theſe, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that uſe and curioſity are here ſatisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply diſcovered.

Of ſome forms of compoſition, ſuch as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to ſignify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, becauſe the uſe of theſe particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is ſo little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occaſion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of compoſition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which ariſes to foreigners the greateſt difficulty. We modify the ſignification of many verbs by a particle ſubjoined; as to *come off*, to eſcape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apoſtatize; to *break off*, to ſtop abruptly; to *bear out*, to juſtify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to ceaſe; to *ſet off*, to embelliſh; to *ſet in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *ſet out*, to begin a courſe or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expreſſions of the ſame kind, of which ſome appear wildly irregular, being ſo far diſtant from the ſenſe of the ſimple words, that no ſagacity will be able to trace the ſteps by which they arrived at the preſent uſe. Theſe I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myſelf that the collection is complete, I believe I have ſo far aſſiſted the ſtudents of our language, that this kind of phraſeology will be no longer inſuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be eaſily explained by compariſon with thoſe that may be found.

Many words yet ſtand ſupported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainſworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* ſubjoined: of theſe I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of ſuch I have omitted many, becauſe I had never read them; and many I have inſerted, becauſe they may perhaps exiſt, though they have eſcaped my notice: they are,

however,

however, to be yet conſidered as reſting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I conſidered as uſeful, or know to be proper, though I could not at preſent ſupport them by authorities, I have ſuffered to ſtand upon my own atteſtation, claiming the ſame privilege with my predeceſſors of being ſometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus ſelected and diſpoſed, are grammatically conſidered: they are referred to the different parts of ſpeech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illuſtrated by obſervations, not indeed of great or ſtriking importance, ſeparately conſidered, but neceſſary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *Engliſh* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity moſt frequently to faſten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to ſatisfy thoſe, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleaſed, ſince I have not always been able to ſatisfy myſelf. To interpret a language by itſelf is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by ſynonimes, becauſe the idea ſignified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphraſe, becauſe ſimple ideas cannot be deſcribed. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unſettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which ſuch notions are conveyed, or ſuch things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And ſuch is the fate of hapleſs lexicography, that not only darkneſs, but light, impedes and diſtreſſes it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illuſtrated. To explain, requires the uſe of terms leſs abſtruſe than that which is to be explained, and ſuch terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by ſuppoſing ſomething intuitively known, and evident without proof, ſo nothing can be defined but by the uſe of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the ſenſe is too ſubtle and evaneſcent to be fixed in a paraphraſe; ſuch are all thoſe which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are ſuffered to paſs for empty ſounds, of no other uſe than to fill a verſe, or to modulate a period, but which are eaſily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphaſis, though it be ſometimes ſuch as no other form of expreſſion can convey.

My labour has likewiſe been much increaſed by a claſs of verbs too frequent in the *Engliſh* language, of which the ſignification is ſo looſe and general, the uſe ſo vague and indeterminate, and the ſenſes detorted ſo widely from the firſt idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumſcribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of diſtinct and ſettled meaning; ſuch are *bear*, *break*, *come*, *caſt*, *full*, *get*, *give*, *do*, *put*, *ſet*, *go*, *run*, *make*, *take*, *turn*, *throw*. If of theſe the whole power is not accurately delivered, it muſt be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that ſpeaks it, theſe words are hourly ſhifting their relations, and can no more be aſcertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a ſtorm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with ſo great latitude, that they are not eaſily reducible under any regular ſcheme of explication: this difficulty is not leſs, nor perhaps greater, in *Engliſh*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with ſucceſs; ſuch at leaſt as can be expected in a taſk, which no man, however learned or ſagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, becauſe I do not underſtand them; theſe might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not ſo far indulge my vanity as to decline this confeſſion: for when *Tully* owns himſelf ignorant whether *leſſus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral ſong*, or *mourning garment*; and *Ariſtotle* doubts whether *οὐρεὺς*, in the Iliad, ſignifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may ſurely, without ſhame, leave ſome obſcurities to happier induſtry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, ſhould be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are ſeldom exactly ſynonimous; a new term was not introduced, but becauſe the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then neceſſary to uſe the proximate word, for the deficiency of ſingle terms can very ſeldom be ſupplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of ſuch mutilated interpretations, becauſe the ſenſe may eaſily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extenſive uſe, it was requiſite to mark the progreſs of its meaning, and ſhow by what gradations of intermediate ſenſe it has paſſed from its primitive to its remote and accidental ſignification; ſo that every foregoing explanation ſhould tend to that which follows, and the ſeries be regularly concatenated from the firſt notion to the laſt.

This is ſpecious, but not always practicable; kindred ſenſes may be ſo interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be diſentangled, nor any reaſon be aſſigned why one ſhould be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a conſecutive ſeries be formed of ſenſes in their nature collateral? The ſhades of meaning ſometimes paſs imperceptibly into each other; ſo that though on one ſide they apparently differ, yet it is impoſſible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the ſame race, though not exactly alike, are ſometimes ſo little different, that no words can expreſs the diſſimilitude, though the mind eaſily perceives it, when they are exhi-

bited

bited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crouding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *English*, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of the stag*; *stag, the male of the hind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonick* and *Roman* interpretation, as to CHEER to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authours.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in *English* literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authours; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of stile; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authours, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of stile, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and croud my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authours which rose in the time of *Elizabeth*, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenser* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakespeare*, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of *English* words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any authour gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will shew the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient authour; another will shew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by shewing how one authour copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the license or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our stile capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured to settle the orthography, display the analogy, regulate the structures, and ascertain the signification of *English* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harrassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest

below his own low is modest in every one which fancy is active, and which opinion is complacent; nor is my care finished with himself because he has done much, but hopeful for an unconscious time. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and flattered myself with a prospect of the hours which I should steal away in fields of literature, the dalliance recalled of northern learning, which I should cultivate and enjoy, the rewards which I expected every search into their neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus acquainted into the recesses of wild, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every farmer, to examine the nature of every substance of which I entered the name, to limit every idea by a definition as strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be to those of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But there were the dreams of a pure delicacy of full investigation, and of a lexicographer. I have found that it is not late to look for information, when the task calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with them I must finally perform it. To deliberate whatever I desired, to acquire whatever I was ignorant, would have prepared the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement. So I set out from the first experiment, that what I had not of my own was enough to be obtained: I drew from the copious, only given without to another, the book referred to book, that to learn was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that due to precise perfection, was like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the fawn, which, when they had reached the hill whence he fleetest to rail, was still behind at the time distance from them.

I then contributed my delight, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance; by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I let time to my work, which would in time be finished, though not completed.

Dispondency has never to be prevailed or to depend on negligence; some faults will at full appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The rules and fabric complicated in meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and conscious of the necessity of distinguishing combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the difficulties which the common reader upon widely and little, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary can shall be accurately compiled, or skillfully examined.

Some faults however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be sufficiently put to either signification: this uncertainty is to be imputed to me, who the first form, but neglect the language, who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The inaccurate force of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable judges blended with propriety, and preferred with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come not late for all.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, shall be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may hardly allege that it was unavoidable; I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what irremediable accidents, or only enquiry brought unknown, or which, had not been neglected, but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by counting living information, and collecting with the fishermen of cots, and the shepherds of mountains.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *le Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was profitably written by *Bonarori*; but I had no facile difficulty and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be hunted as omissions. Of the dialectical and mechanic part of the people, the diction is as a great creative critical and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in other utterly unknown. The fugitive cant, which is always in a flux of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the flexible material of a language, and therefore must be inferred to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will refer their to pull be unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar; thus many of the most common and earthly words have been inferred with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I desired to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *tea* unexemplified.

Thus happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of grammar, and dishearted at science, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and seeks with scarcely equable care rules not adequate to her powers, sometimes too general for exactness, and again too minute for vigorous efforts, sometimes idle in plain paths, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different attractions.

A large work is difficult beyond it is large, even though all its parts single single be performed with facility; what then we may things to be done, such could be allowed in dates of time and labour, in the proportion only which is been to the whole, nor can it be expected, that the dome which is the proportion only which is been to the whole, nor can it be expected, that the dome which form the dome of a temple, should be finished and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured is such to much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. I have hitherto hope that the reader will do my labours the justice, that it should be one language, and put a stop to the desire of a thirst well of my labours, but fastened to make it in without expectation

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations croud upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our stile, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of *English* liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licence of translatours, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authours: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *English* literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the authour, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow: and it may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not secure them from the censure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its œconomy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please, have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britons* or *Welsh* were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *English* language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words, which can, with any probability, be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welsh*, as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* seized this country, they suffered the *Britons* to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed in considerable numbers with the *Saxons* without some communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the *English* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except those where the *Sclavonian* is spoken. Of these languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK,

Anglo-Saxon,	Francick,	Cimbrick,
Dutch,	German.	Islandick,
Frisick,		Norwegian,
English.		Swedish,
		Danish.

Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *silver book*. It is now preserved at *Upsal*, and has been twice published. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonick* race, and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the present *English*, was either derived from it, or both descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britons*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as appears by king *Alfred*'s paraphrase or imitation of *Boethius*, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient *English*.

CAP. I.

ON ðære tide ðe Gotan of Sciððiu mægðe wið Romana rice gewin upahofon. ⁊ mid heora cyningum. Rædgota and Eallerica wæron hatne. Romane burig abræcon. and eall Italia rice þ is betwux þam muntum ⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anwald gerehton. ⁊ þa ægter þam foresprecenan cyningum Þeodric feng to þam ilcan rice se Þeodric wæs Amulinga. he wæs Cristen. þeah he on þam Arrianiscan gedwolan ðurhwunode. He gehet Romanum his freondscipe. swa þ hi moston heora ealdrihta wyrðe beon. Ac he þa gehat swiðe yfele gelæste. ⁊ swiðe wraðe geendode mid manegum mane. þ wæs to eacan oðrum unarimedum yflum. þ he Iohannes þone papan het ofslean. Ða wæs sum consul. þ we heretoha hatað. Boetius wæs haten. se wæs in boccræftum ⁊ on woruld þeawum se rihtwisesta. Se ða ongeat þa manigfealdan yfel þe se cyning Þeodric wið þam Cristenandome ⁊ wið þam Romaniscum witum dyde. he þa gemunde ðara eðnessa ⁊ þara ealdrihta ðe hi under þam Caserum hæfdon heora ealdhlafordum. Ða ongan he smeagan ⁊ leornigan on him selfum hu he þ rice ðam unrihtwisan cyninge afærran mihte. ⁊ on ryhtgeleaffulra ⁊ on rihtwisra anwald gebringan. Sende þa digellice ærendgewritu to þam Casere to Constantinopolim. þær is Creca heah burg ⁊ heora cynestol. forþam se Casere wæs heora ealdhlaforda cynnes. bædon hine þ he him to heora Cristendome ⁊ to heora ealdrihtum gefultumode. Ða þ ongeat se wælhreowa cyning Þeodric. ða het he hine gebringan on carcerne ⁊ þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða gelomp þ se arwyrða wer on swa micelre nearanesse becom. þa wæs he swa micle swiðor on his Mode gedrefed. swa his Mod ær swiðor to þam woruld sælþum gewunod wæs. ⁊ he ða nanre frofre be innan þam carcerne ne gemunde. ac he gefeoll niwol ofdune on þa flor. ⁊ hine astrehte swiðe unrot. ⁊ ormod hine selfne ongan wepan ⁊ þus singende cwæð.

CAP. II.

[illegible]

CAP. III.

[illegible]

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the *Saxon* in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the *Saxon* version and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ Cap. I.

[illegible]

LUK, Chap. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 And bothe weren juste bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten pleynt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

5 Aftir the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encensen.

6 And al the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encensyng.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and stood on the right half of the auter of encense.

8 And Zacarye seynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel sayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif schal bere to thee a sone: and his name schal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng schal be to thee: and manye schulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he schal be great bifore the Lord: and he schal not drinke wyn ne sydyr, and he schal be fulfild with the holy gost yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he schal converte manye of the children of Israel to her Lord God.

13 And he schal go bifore in the spiryt and vertu of Helye: and he schal turne the hertis of the fadris to the sonis, and men out of bileve: to the prudence of just men, to make redy a parfyt puple to the Lord.

[illegible]

14 And Zacarye seyde to the aungel: wherof schal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel answerde and seyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that stonde nygh bifore God, and Y am sent to thee to speke and to evangelise to thee these thingis, and lo thou schalt be doumbe.

16 And thou schalt not move speke, til into the day in which these thingis schulen be don, for thou hast not bileved to my wordis, whiche schulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not speke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde seyn a visioun in the temple, and he bekenyde to hem: and he dwellide stille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.

20 And aftir these dayes Elizabeth his wif conseyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and seyde.

21 For so the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he lokide to take awey my repref among men.

22 But in the sixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was sent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a mayden weddid to a man: whos name was Joseph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the mayden was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and seyde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: blessid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne sche hadde herd: sche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what maner salutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel seid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou hast founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou schalt conceyve in wombe, and schalt bere a sone: and thou schalt clepe his name Jhesus.

28 This schal be gret: and he schal be clepid the sone of highest, and the Lord God schal geve to him the sete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he schal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme schal be noon ende.

30 And Marye seyde to the aungel, on what maner schal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

31 And the aungel answerde and seyde to hir, the holy Gost schal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheste schal over schadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that schal be borun of thee: schal be clepide the sone of God.

32 And lo Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche also hath conceyved a sone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the sixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word schal not be impossible anentis God.

34 And Marye seide to the hond mayden of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haste into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And sche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marye the yonge child in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Gost.

38 And criede with a gret voice and seyde, blessid be thou among wymmen and blessid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the voice of thi salutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And blessid be thou that hast bileved: for thilke thingis that ben seid of the Lord to thee schulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye seyde, my soul magnifieth the Lord.

47 ⁊ min gast geblissode on Gode minum Hælende.

48 Forþam þe he geseah his þinene eadmodnesse. soþlice heonun-forð me eadige secgað ealle cneorissa.

49 Forþam þe me micele þing dyde se ðe mihtig is. ⁊ his nama is halig.

50 ⁊ his mild-heortnes of cneorisse on cneorisse hine ondrædendum.

51 He worhte mægne on his earme. he to-dælde þa ofer-modan on mode hyra heortan.

52 He awearp þa rican of setle. and þa eað-modan upahof.

53 Hyngriende he mid godum gefylde. ⁊ ofer-modige idele forlet.

54 He afeng Israhel his cniht. ⁊ gemunde his mild-heortnesse.

55 Swa he spræc to urum fæderum. Abrahame and his sæde on a worulda.

56 Soþlice Maria wunode mid hyre swylce þry monðas. ⁊ gewende þa to hyre huse.

57 Ða wæs gefylled Elizabethe cenning-tid. and heo sunu cende.

58 ⁊ hyre nehche-bùras ⁊ hyre cuðan þæt gehyrdon. þæt Drihten his mild-heortnesse mid hyre mærsode. ⁊ hig mid hyre blissodon.

59 Ða on þam eahteoðan dæge hig comon þæt cild ymbsniðan. and nemdon hine his fæder naman Zachariam.

60 Ða andswarode his modor. Ne se soþes. ac he bið Iohannes genemned.

61 Ða cwædon hi to hyre. Nis nan on þinre mægðe þyssum naman genemned.

62 Ða bicnodon hi to his fæder. hwæt he wolde hyne genemnedne beon.

63 Ða wrat he gebedenum wex-brede. Iohannes is his nama. Ða wundrodon hig ealle.

64 Ða wearð sona his muð ⁊ his tunge geopenod. ⁊ he spræc. Drihten bletsigende.

65 Ða wearð ege geworden ofer ealle hyra nehche-bùras. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land wæron þas word gewidmærsode.

66 ⁊ ealle þa ðe hit gehyrdon. on hyra heortan setton ⁊ cwædon. Wenst ðu hwæt byð þes cnapa. witodlice Drihtnes hand wæs mid him.

67 ⁊ Zacharias his fæder wæs mid halegum Gaste gefylled. ⁊ he witegode and cwæð.

68 Gebletsod sy Drihten Israhela God. forþam þe he geneosode. ⁊ his folces alysednesse dyde.

69 ⁊ he us hæle horn arærde on Dauides huse his cnihtes.

70 Swa he spræc þurh his halegra witegena muð. þa ðe of worlde fram frymðe spræcon.

71 ⁊ he alysde us of urum feondum. and of ealra þæra handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to wyrcenne mid urum fæderum. ⁊ gemunan his halegan cyðnesse.

73 Hyne us to syllenne þone að þe he urum fæder Abrahame swor.

74 Þæt we butan ege. of ure feonda handa alysede him þeowian.

75 On halignesse beforan him eallum urum dagum.

76 And þu cnapa byst þæs hehstan witega genemned. þu gæst beforan Drihtnes ansyne. his wegas gearwian.

77 To syllenne his folce hælo gewit on hyra synna forgyfnesse.

78 Þurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heortnesse. on þam he us geneosode of east-dæle up springende.

79 Onlihtan þam þe on þystrum ⁊ on deaðes sceade sittað. ure fet to gereccenne on sibbe weg.

80 Soþlice se cnapa weox. ⁊ wæs on gaste gestrangod. ⁊ wæs on westenum oð þone dæg hys ætywednesse on Israhel.

47 And my spiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

48 For he hath biholden the mekenesse of his handmaydene: for lo for this alle generatiouns schulen seye that I am blessid.

49 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

50 And his mercy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

51 He made myght in his arm, he scateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

52 He sette doun myghty men fro sete and enhaunside meke men.

53 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

54 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Israel his child,

55 As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his seed into worldis.

56 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned agen into hir hous.

57 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and sche bar a son.

58 And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

59 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumcide the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

60 And his modir answeride and seide, nay; but he schal be clepid Jon.

61 And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

62 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

63 And he axinge a poyntel wroot seiynge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

64 And anoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he spak and blisside God.

65 And drede was maad on all hir neyghbouris, and all the wordis weren puplischid on alle the mounteyns of Judee.

66 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and seiden what maner child schal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

67 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Goost, and profeciede and seide.

68 Blessid be the Lord God of Israel, for he hat visitid and maad redempcioun of his peple.

69 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

70 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

71 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

72 To do mercy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy testament.

73 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham our fadir,

74 To geve himself to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes serve to him,

75 In holynesse and rightwisnesse before him, in alle our dayes.

76 And thou child schalt be clepid the prophete of the highest, for thou schalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hise weyes.

77 To geve science of health to his puple into remissioun of her synnes.

78 By the inwardenesse of the mercy of oure God, in the which he springyng up fro on high hath visitid us.

79 To geve light to them that sitten in derknessis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet into the weye of pees.

80 And the child wexide, and was confortid in spirit, and was in desert placis till to the day of his schewing to Israel.

Of the Saxon poetry some specimens are extant, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the Saxons was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyrick measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the English poets.

Þe wes him [illegible] [illegible],
Hwet he [illegible] [illegible] buten he mighte,
Uor þ fulumpeð [illegible].
Þe is [illegible] and bute
And [illegible] [illegible].
Deað com on ðis midelærd
Þurh ðes deofles nide,
And sunne and sorȝe and iswinc,
On se and on londe.

Ic am elder þanne ic wes,
A wintre ⁊ ec a lore.
Ic ealdi more þanne ic dede,
Mi wit oghte to bi more.
Wel lange ic habbe child ibeen,
On weorde ⁊ ec on dede.
Þeh ic bi on wintren eald,
Ʒu yyng I eom on rede.
Unnut lyf ic habbe ilæd,
Ʒiet, me þincð, ic lede.
Þanne ic me biþenche,
Wel sore ic me adrede.
Heuen and erðe he oversihð,
His eȝhen buð fulbrihte.
Sunne ⁊ mone ⁊ alle steorren,
Buð þiestre on his lihte.
He wot hwet þenchað and hwet doð,
Alle quike wihte.
Nis no louerd swich is Crist,
Ne no king swich is drihte.
Heuene ⁊ erþe ⁊ all ðat is,
Biloken is on his honde.
He deð al þ his wille is,
On sea and ec on londe.
He is ord albuten orde,
And ende albuten ende.
He one is eure on eche stede,
Wende wer þu wende.
He is buuen us and binoðen,
Biforen and ec bihind.
Se man þ Godes wille deð,
Hie mai hine aihwar vinde.
Eche rune he iherð,
And wot eche dede.
He ðurh sihð eches iþanc,
Wai hwat sel us to rede.
Se man neure nele don god,
Ne neure god lif leden.
Er deð ⁊ dom come to his dure,
He mai him sore adreden.
Hunger ⁊ ðurst hete ⁊ chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Þurh deð com on ðis middelard,
And oðer unselðe.
Ne mai non heorte hit iþenche,
Ne no tunge telle.
Hu muchele pinum ⁊ hu fele,
Buð inne helle.
Louie God mid ure heorte,
And mid all ure mihte.
And ure emcristen swo us self,
Swo us lereð drihte.

Sume ðer habbeð lesse merȝðe,
And sume ðer habbeð more.
Ech efter ðan þ he dude,
Efter þ he swanc sore.
Ne sal ðer bi bred ne win,
Ne oþer kunnes este.
God one sal bi echer lif,
And blisce and eche reste.
Ne sal ðer bi scete ne scrud,
Ne worldes wele none.
Ac ȝe merhðe þ men of hiȝer,
All sal beo ȝod ane.
Ne mai no merȝþe bi swo muchel,
Swo is Godes isihðe.
He is soð sune and briht,
And dai buten nihte.
Þer is wele buten wane,
And reste buten swinche.
Se þ mai and nele ðider cume,
Sore hit sal him ofþinche.
Þer is blisce buten treȝe,
And lif buten deaðe.
Ðer eure wunien sculen,
Bliðe hi beoð and eaðe.
Þer is ȝeugeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Nis ðer sorȝe ne sor non,
Ne non unselþe.
Þer me sel Drihten isen,
Swo ase he is mid iwisse.
He one mai and sel al bon,
Engles and manne blisse.
To ðare blisce us bringe God,
Þat rixeð buten ende.
Þanne he ure saula unbint,
Of lichamlice bende.
Crist ȝeve us lede swich lif,
And habbe swiche ende.
Þ we moten ðider cumen,
Þanne we hennes wende.

About the year 1150, the Saxon began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

On þis gære for þe king Stephne ofer sæ to Normandi. ⁊ ther wes underfangen. forþi ð hi wenden ð he sculde ben alsuic alse the eom wes. ⁊ for he hadde get his tresor. ac he todeld it ⁊ scateredsotlice. Micel hadde Henri king gadered gold ⁊ sylver. and na god ne dide me for his saule tharof. Þa þe king Stephne to Englalande com. þa macod he his gadering æt Oxene-ford. ⁊ þar he nam þe biscop Roger of Sereberi. ⁊ Alexander biscop of Lincol. ⁊ te Canceler Roger hise neves. ⁊ dide ælle in prisun. til hi iafen up here castles. Þa the suikes undergæton ð he milde man was ⁊ softe ⁊ god. ⁊ na justise ne dide. þa diden hi alle wunder. Hi hadden him manred maked and athes suoren. ac hi nan treuthe ne heolden. alle he wæron forsworen. ⁊ here treothes forloren. for ævric rice man his castles makede ⁊ agænes him heolden. ⁊ fylden þe land ful of castles. Hi suencten suyðe þe wrecce men of þe land mid castel-weorces. þa þe castles waren maked. þa fylden hi mid deovles ⁊ yvele men. Þa namen hi þa men þe hi wenden ð ani god hefden. bathe be nihtes ⁊ be dæies. carl-men ⁊ wimmen. ⁊ diden heom in prisun efter gold ⁊ sylver. ⁊ pined heom untellendlice pining. for ne wæren næure nan martyrs swa pined

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry seem to have been written, of which I have inserted only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the present measure of eight syllables, and the second is a natural introduction to *Robert of Glocester*, being composed in the same measure, which, however rude and barbarous it may seem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* poetry.

FUR in see bi west Spaynge.
Is a lond ihote Cokaygne.
Þer nis lond under hevenriche.
Of wel of godnis hit iliche.
Þoy paradis be miri and bryʒt.
Cokaygn is of fairir syʒt.
What is þer in paradis.
Bot grasse and flure and grene ris.
Þoy þer be joi and gret dute.
Þer nis mete bote frute.
Þer nis halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man is þursto quench.
Beþ þer no men but two.
Hely and Enok also.
Elinglich may hi go.
Whar þer wonoþ men no mo.
In Cokaygne is met and drink.
Wiþute care how and swink.
Þe met is trie þe drink so clere.
To none russin and sopper.
I sigge for soþ boute were.
Þer nis lond on erþe is pere.
Under heven nis lond iwisse.
Of so mochil joi and blisse.
Þer is mani swete syʒte.
Al is dai nis þer no nyʒte.
Þer nis baret noþer strif.
Nis þer no deþ ac ever lif.
Þer nis lac of met no cloþ.
Þer nis man no womman wroþ.
Þer nis serpent wolf no fox.
Hors no capil. kowe no ox.
Þer nis schepe no swine no gote.
No non horwyla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer stode.
Þe land is ful of oþer gode.
Nis þer flei fle no lowse.
In cloþ in toune bed no house.
Þer nis dunnir slete no hawle.
No non vile worme no snawile.
No non storm rein no winde.
Þer nis man no womman blinde.
Ok al is game joi and gle.
Wel is him þat þer mai be.
Þer beþ rivers gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir serviþ þer to noþing.
Bot to syʒt and to waussing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant yonge i preit ou oure folies for to lete.
Þenchet on god þat yef ou wit oure sunnes to bete.
Here mai tellen ou. wid wordes feire ant swete.
Þe vie of one meidan. was hoten Maregrete.
Hire fader was a patriac. as ic ou tellen may.
In auntioge wif eches i þe false lay.
Deve godes ant doumbe. he served nitt ant day.
So deden mony oþere. þat singeþ weilaway.
Theodosius was is nome. on crist ne levede he noutt.
He levede on þe false godes. þat weren wiþ honden wroutt.
Þo þat child sculde christine ben. it com him well in þoutt.
E bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibroutt.
Þe moder was an heþene wif þat hire to wyman bere.
Þo þat child ibore was. nolde ho hit furþere.
Ho sende it into asye. wid messagers ful yare.
To a norice þat hire wiste. ant sette hire to lore.
Þe norice þat hire wiste. children haveþ seve.
Þe tuelfþe was maregrete. cristes may of heovene.
Tales ho am telle. ful feire ant ful evene.
Wou ho þolede marterdom. sein Laurence ant seinte Stevene.

In these fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reason can be given.

Hitherto the language used in this island, however different in successive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the *Saxon* may be said to cease, and the *English* to commence. *Robert of Glocester* however, who is placed by the criticks in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *English*; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and, as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing author of *St. Margarite*, which polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the *English* language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

OF þe batayles of Denmarch, þat hii dude in þys londe
Þat worst were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Wors hii were. vor oþere adde somewanne ydo,
As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuste þis lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kepte yt holde noʒt, bote robbi, and slete,
And destrue, & berne, & sle, & ne coupe abbe non ende.
And bote lute yt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ilome.
Vor myd shypes and gret poer as prest eft hii come.
Kyng Adelwolf of þys lond kyng was tuenty ʒer.
Þe Deneys come by hym rywe þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al oþer ʒer of ys kyndom
Myd þre & þrytty shypuol men hii prince hyder come,
And at Souþhamtone aryued, an hauene by Souþe.
Anoþer gret ost þulke tyme aryuede at Portesmouþe.
Þe kyng nuste wuder kere, to wuch he wolde at erst.
Þe Deneys adde þe maystre, þo al was ydo,
And by Estangle & Lyndeseye hii wende vorþ atte laste,
And so hamward al by Kent, & slowe & barnde vaste.
Aʒen wynter hii wende hom. anoþer ʒer eft hii come
And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
Þus al an ten ʒer þat lond hii brouʒte þer doune,
So þat in þe tuelfþe ʒer of þe kynges crounne,
Al byssoþe hii come alond, and þat folc of Somersete
Þoru þe bissop Alstan and þer folc of Dorsete
Hii come & foʒte an hateche, & þere, þoru Godes grace,
Þe Deneys were al byneþe, & þe said side adde þe place,
And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kyng myʒte bifore,
Þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noʒt al verlore.
Þe kyng was þe boldore þo, & aʒen hem þe more drou,
And ys foure godes sones woxe vaste ynou,
Edelbold and Adelbryʒt, Edelred and Alfred.
Þys was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wysdom & red,
And kynges were al foure, & defendede wel þys lond,
As Deneys dude ssame ynou, þat me vyndeþ wryt.
In þrytteþe ʒere of þe kynges kyndom
Is eldeste sone Adelbold gret ost to hym nome,
And ys fader also god, and oþer heye men al so,
And wende aʒen þys Deneys, þat muche wo adde y do.

Vor

Vor myd suo hundred ſſypes & an alf at Temse mouþ hii come.
And Londone, and Kanterbury, and oþer tounes nome,
And so vorþ in to Souþereye, & slowe & barnde vaste,
Þer þe kyng and ys sone hem mette atte laste.
Þer was batayle strong ynou ymeynt in an prowe.
Þe godes knyztes leye adoun as gras, wan medep mawe.
Heþenemen, þat were of Heryn, & oþer lymes also,
Þat [illegible] from þe grounde, in þe batayle were ydo.
Wanne þat blod flod al abrod, wo þat gere wo y nou,
Nys it reuþe vorto here, þat me so vorþ drou?
At oure suete Louerd atte laste sende is suete grace,
And sende þe Cristine Englysſe men þe maystrye of þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch byneþe were echon.
Nas þer nat zut in Denemarch Cristendom non;
Þe kyng her after to holy chyrche ys herte þe more drou,
And [illegible] wel & al ys lond, as hii zyte, wel ynou.
Seyn Swythyn at Wynchestre byssop þo was,
And Alcstan at Syreburne, þat amendede mucche þys cas.
Þe kyng was wel þe betere man þoru her beyre red,
Twenty wynter he was kyng, ar he were ded.
At Wynchestre he was ybured, as he zut lyþ þere.
Hys tueye sones he zef þys lond, as he byzet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldest, þe kyngdom of Esses,
And suþþe Adelbryzt, Kent and Westsex.
Eyzte hundred zer it was and fourtene and fyfty al so,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þys dede was ydo.
Boþe hii wuste hy her tyme wel her kyngdom,
At þe vyfte zer Adelbold out of þys lyue nome.
At Syreborne he was ybured, & ys broþer Adelbryzt
Hys kyngdom adde after hym, as lawe was and ryzt.
By ys dawe þe verste com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamtessyre and destrude Wynchestre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamtessyre her red þo nome
And of Barcssyre, and fozte and þe ssrewen ouercome.
Adelbryzt was kyng of Kent zeres folle tene,
And of Westsex bote vyue, þo he deyde ych wene.

ADELRED was after hym kyng ymad in þe place,
Eyzte hundred & sixty & seuene as in þe zer of grace.
Þe vorste zer of ys kyngdom þe Deneys þycke come,
And robbede and destrude, and cytes vaste nome.
Maystres hii adde of her ost, as it were dukes, tueye,
Hyngnar and Hubba, þat ssrewen were beye.
In Est Angle hii byleuede, to rest hem as it were,
Myd her ost al þe wynter, of þe vorst zere.
Þe oþer zer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Humber come,
And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwyk nome.
Þer was batayle strong ynou, vor yslawe was þere
Osryc kyng of Homberlond, & monye þat wiþ hym were.
Þo Homberlond was þus yssend, hii wende & tounes nome.
So þat atte laste to Estangle azen hii come.
Þer hii barnde & robbede, & þat folc to grounde slowe,
And, as wolues among ssep, reulych hem to drowe.
Seyn Edmund was þo her kyng, & þo he sey þat deluol cas
Þat me morþrede so þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuer to deye hymsulf, þat such sorwe to yse.
He dude hym vorþ among ys fon, nolde he noþyng fle.
Hii nome hym & scourged hym, & suþþe naked hym bounde
To a tre, & to hym ssote, & made hym mony a wounde,
Þat þe arewe were on hym so þycke, þat no stede nas byleuede.
Atte laste hii martred hym, & smyte of ys heued.
Þe sixte zer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kyng
A nywe ost com into þys lond, gret þoru alle þyng,
And anon to Redynge robbede and slowe.
Þe kyng and Alfred ys broþer nome men ynowe,
Mette hem, and a batayle smyte vp Assesdoune.
Þer was mony moder chyld, þat sone lay þer doune.
Þe batayle ylaste vorte nyzt, and þer were aslawe
Vyf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wyþ drawe,
And mony þousend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle;
Ac hii adde alle ybe assend, zif þe nyzt nadde y be.
Tueye batayles her after in þe sulf zere
Hii smyte, and at boþe þe heþene maystres were.

Þe kyng Aldered sone þo þen wey of deþ nome,
As it vyl, þe vyfte zer of ys kyngdom.
At Wynbourne he was ybured, as God zef þat cas,
Þe gode Alfred, ys broþer, after hym kyng was.

ALFRED, þys noble man, as in þe zer of grace he nom
Eyzte hundred & seuenty & tueye þe kyngdom.
Arst he adde at Rome ybe, &, vor ys grete wysdom,
Þe pope Leon hym blessede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynge's croune of þys lond, þat in þys lond zut ys:
And he led hym to be kyng, ar he kyng were ywys.
An he was kyng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
Þat vorst þus ylad was of þe pope of Rome,
An suþþe oþer after hym of þe erchebyssopes echon.
So þat byuor hym þere kyng nas þer non.
In þe Souþ syde of Temese nyne batayles he nome,
Agen þe Deneys þe verst zer of ys kyngdom.
Nye zer he was þus in þys lond in batayle & in wo,
An oft syþe aboue was, and byneþe atto mo;
So longe, þat hym nere byleuede bote þre ssyren in al ys lond,
Hamtessyre, and Wyltessyre, and Somersete, of al ys lond.
A day as he wery was, and afuluþþyng hym nome,
And ys men were ywend auisseþ, Seyn Cutbert to hym com.
"Ich am," he sede, "Cutbert, to þe ycham ywend
"To brynge þe gode tyþynges. From God ycham ysend.
"Vor þat folc of þys lond to synne her wylle al zeue,
"And zut nolle herto her synnes byleue.
"Þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þys lond were ybore,
"Þan vor zou byddeþ God, wanne we beþ hym byuore,
"Nou Louerd myd ys eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þerfore.
"And þy pouer þe wole zyue azen, þat þou ast ney verlore.
"And þat þou þer of soþ yse, þou ssalt abbe tokenynge.
"Vor þys men, þat beþ ago to day auisseþ,
"In lepes & in coufles so muche vyss hii ssolde hym brynge,
"Þat ech man wondry ssel of so gret cacchynge.
"And þe mor vor þe harde vorste, þat þe water ybore lys,
"Þat þe more azen þe kunde of vyssynge it ys.
"Of serue it wel azen God, and ylef me ys messager,
"And þou ssalt þy wylle abyde, as ychabbe ytold her."
As þys kyng herde þys, & of þys syzte þozte,
Hys vyssares come to hym, & so gret won of vyss hym brozte,
Þat wonder it was, & namelyche vor þe water was so colde.
Þo lyuede þe gode man wel, þat Seyn Cutbert adde ytold.
In Deuenssyre þer after arryuede of Deneys
Þre and twenty ssypuol men, al azen þe peys.
Þe kynge's broþer of Denemarch duc of hem was.
Oure kynge's men of Engelond mette hem by cas,
And slowe þer at batayle, and her gret duc also,
And eyzte hundred & tuenty men, & her caroyns to drowe.
Þo kyng Alfred herde þys, ys herte gladede þo,
Þat lond folc to hym come so þycke so it mygte go,
Of Somersete, of Wyltessyre, of Hamtessyre þero,
Euere as he wende, and of ys owe folc al so.
So þat he adde poer gode, and atte laste he come,
And a batayle at Edendone azen þe Deneys nome,
And slow to grounde, & wonne þe maystre of the velde.
Þe kyng & ys grete duke bygonne here to zelde
To þe kyng Alfred to ys wylle, and ostages take,
Vorto wende out of ys lond, zif he it wolde take;
And vor þerto, vor ys bost, to nonge Cristendom.
Kyng Gurmund, þe hexte kyng, vorst þer to come.
Kyng Alfred ys godfader was, & baptized ek þer were
Þretty of her hexte dukes, and moche of þat folc þere.
Kyng Alfred hem dude wyþ hym tuelf dawes as he wende.
And suþþe he zef hem large zyftes, and let hym wende.
Hii, þat nolde Cristen be, of þys lond wende þo,
And byzonde see in France dude wel muche wo.
Zut þe ssrewen come azen, and muche wo here wrozte,
Ac þe kyng Alfred atte laste to grounde hem brozte.

Kyng

Kyng Alfred was þe wysest kyng, þat long was byuore.
Vor þey me segge þe lawes beþ in worre tyme verlore,
Nas yt nozt so in hys tyme; vor þey he in worre were,
Lawes he made ryztuollore, and strengore þan er were.
Clerc he was god ynou, and zut, as me telleþ ys,
He was more þan vourty zer old, ar he couþe ys abece.
Ac ys gode moder ofte smale zyftes hym tok,
Vor to byleue oþer pley, and loky on ys boke.
So þat by por clergye ys ryzt lawes he wonde,
Þat neuere er nere ymad, to gouerny ys lond.
And vor þe worre was so muche of þe lyþer Deneys,
Þe men of þys lond ne held none of þe peys,
And robbede and slowe oþere, þerore he byuonde,
Þat þer were hundredes in eche contreye of ys lond,
And in ech toune of þe hundred a teþinge were also,
And þat ech man wyþoute god lond in teþinge were ydo,
And þat ech man knowe oþer þat in teþinge were,
And wuste somdel of her stat, zif me sen vp hem bere.
So streyt he was, þat þey me lede amydde weyes here
Seluer, þat non man ne dorste it nyme, þey he it yseye.
Abbeys he rerde mony on, and mony studes wrozte,
At Wynchestre ys rerede, þat nywe munstre ycleped ys.
Hys lyf eyzte and tuenty zer in ys kyngdom ylaste.
After ys deþ he was ybured at Wynchestre atte laste.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shews, in some measure, the state of European science as well as of the English tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassement of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is cleped the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyke; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hathe benethen. Aftre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) aftre goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seyn toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For wee wyten wel, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellen undre us, ben feet azenst feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aftre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englond toward Jerusalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the lond of Prestre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyd beforn. And that that men gon upward to o cost, men gon dounward to another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnessethe it in the Psautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutem in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro tho parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynyes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iourneyes, towardes Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyrounynge the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on this half. And therfore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from oure contrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so enviround the world be many seysons, that he fond an yle, where he herde speke his owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he loste moche peynefulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while aftre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was

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in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was a mervaylous thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevene, from undre. But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outher aboven or benethen, it semethe alweys to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For 3if a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere resoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terram ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyrone alle the world, natheles of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reule him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but 3if it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, aftre the opynyoun of the olde wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve noughte. But aftre my lytylle wytt, it semethe me, savynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than aftre, be the gret compas devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in as many parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devysed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devysed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devysed in als many parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that aftre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 sithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, aftre myles of oure contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundnesse, and of heighte envyroun, aftre myn opynyoun and myn understondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that aftre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficialtee cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth nought reckned in the climates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecchen hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyghte abovescyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from oure contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322, that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste; for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wretched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem parteneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace cometh fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, bothe of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, with outen begynnynge and withouten endyng; that is, with outen qualitee, good, and with outen quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authours, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to speke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befalle in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, whan his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Which els shulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell skare
Upon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proved oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In every londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And thereupon his argument
Yeveth every man in sondrie wise:
But what man wolde him selfe avise,
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His god, whiche ever stant in one,
In him there is defaute none,
So must it stande upon us selve,
Nought only upon ten ne twelve,
But plenerly upon us all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may perhaps, with great justice, be stiled the first of our versifyers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who mistakes genius for learning, and, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad,

of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of *Boetius*, to which another version, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng studie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muses of Poetes enditen to me thynges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laste no drede ne myght overcame tho muses, that thei ne werren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten nowe sorowfull weirdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the slacke skinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often ycleped: Alas, alas! with how defe an eare deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drente myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her deceivable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or wherto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallen, stode in no stedfast degre.

IN the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full greate reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so greate age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous judgemente, for sometyme she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyme it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darkenesse of a forleten and dispised elde had duskid and darked, as it is wont to darke by smoked images.

In the netherest hemme and bordure of these clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplatife. And betwene these two letters there were sene degrees nobly wrought, in manner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: natheless handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and

COLVILE.

I That in tyme of prosperite, and floryshing studye, made pleasaunte and delectable dities, or verses: alas now beyng heavy and sad overthrowen in adversitie, am compelled to fele and tast displeasures and grefe. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to write these verses in meter, and the sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could overcome, but that they wold folow me in my journey of exile or banishment. Sometyme the joye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to rejoyse. For hasty old age unloked for is come upon me with al her incommodities and evyls, and sorow hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hore heares do growe untimely upon my heade, and my reveled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lusty, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of adversitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and deafe be the eares of cruel death unto men in misery that would fayne dye: and yet refuseth to come and shut up theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that false fortune favoured me with her transitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almost overcome me. That is to say deathe was redy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beynge turned, from prosperitie into adversitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaunged her deceyvable countenaunce: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why have you so often bosted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honor possessions riches, and authoritie which be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast degre.

WHYLES that I considered pryvely with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wryter, me thought I sawe a woman stand over my head of a reverend countenaunce, havyng quycke and glysteryng clere eye, above the common sorte of men in lively and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this our tyme, her stature is of doutful knowledge, for nowe she showeth herselfe at the common length or stature of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heaven with the crowne of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heaven, so that mens syght coulde not attayne to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfyt of the fynyst thredes, and subtyll workemanshyp, and of substaunce permanent, which vestures she had woven with her own handes as I perceyved after by her owne sayinge. The kynde or beawtye of the which vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldnes forgotten hadde obscured and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken images that stand nighe the smoke. In the lower part of the sayd vestures was read the greke letter P. wouen which signifyeth practise or actyfe, and in the hygher part of the vestures the greke letter T. which standeth for theorica, that signifieth speculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is understand from practys or actyf, unto

errable woman of 'hem had borne away suche prees, as he might gettin. And forsothe this forsaid woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she saw these Poeticall muses approchyng about my bed, and enditing wordes to my wepynges, she was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (q̄d she) hath suffered approchen to this sike manne these common strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswagen not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe, thei ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes or affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plenteous of fruictes of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver not folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any uncunnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commonly among the peple, I would well suffre the lasse grevously. For why, in suche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrawen fro me this man, that hath ben norished in my studies or scoles of Eleatics, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my medicall scyences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse their shame, thei passeden sorrowfully the thresholde. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not knowe what that woman was, of so Imperial auctoritee, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the uttermost corner of my bed, and she beholdyng my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saie) the perturbacion of my thought.

the hyghest parte where the lettre T. was wroten is ... derstand speculacion or contemplacion. Nevertheles the handes of some vyolent persones had cut the sayde cloth and had taken awaye certayne peces thereof, ... everyche one coulde catch. And she her selfe bare in her ryght hand smal bokes, and in her lefte hande a scepter, which forsayd phylosophy (whan she saw the muses poetycal present at my bed, spekyng sorrowful wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with ...) Who or knowynge (q̄d she) ... suffred ... harlotes to come to thys syke man? which can not only ... hym in no maner of hys griefe by any kind of medicine, but rather norysshe the same with swete poysons. Thise be they that also mysdoye the fertile and plentuous commodytyes of reason and the fruytes therof with their prycklynge thornes, or harmes, affeccions, and accustume or subdue mens myndes with sekenes, and lengoure, and do not delyver or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conveyed or withdrawen from me, any unconnyng man as the commen sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde have ben lesse contente therwith in that my werke should not be hurt or hyndred. But you have taken and conveyed from me thys man that hath ben brought up in the studyes of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence meremaydes (that seme swete untyll you have brought a man to deth) and suffre me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or scyences that be holsome and good. And after that phylosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companye of the muses poetycall beynge rebuked and sad, cast downe their countenaunce to the grounde, and by blusshyng confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd with wepyng, so that I knewe not what woman this was havyng soo grete auctoritie) was amasyd or astonyed, and lokyng downeward, towards the grounde, I began pryvely to loke what thyng she would saye ferther; then she had sayd. Then she approchyng and drawyng nere unto me, sat downe upon the uttermoste part of my bed, and lokyng upon my face sad with wepyng, and declyned toward the erth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth these hir sayinge following.

The conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne scyences, touchyng nombres and proporcions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrappeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have geven the a suffycient astrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, pertainyng to this same instrument. I say a certaine nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or els possibly might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to any mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have sene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme her behestes: and some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wonder light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latin ne canst thou not yet but smale, my lytel sonne. But neverthelesse suffiseth to the these trewe conclusions in Englishe, as wel as suffiseth to these noble clerkes grekes these same conclusions in greke, and to the Arabiens in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem first out of other divers langages, and wrote 'hem in her owne tonge, that is to saie in Latine.

And God wote that in all these langages and in many mo, have these conclusyons ben suffisauntly lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome. Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or heareth this lytel tretise, to have my rude endityng excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentence is ful hevy at ones, for such a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twise a good sentence, than he forgete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lyth Englishe, as trewe conclusions touching this matter, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben ishewed in latin, in any common treatis of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the Kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him feith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydereth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engyn. I n'am but a lewde compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myne englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shall I slene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shall reherse the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolabye, bycause that thou shalte have the grete knowinge of thine owne instrument.

The seconde party.

The seconde partye shall teche the to werken the very practike of the forsaid conclusions, as ferforthe and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculed for a cause.

The PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men there ben, that with eres openly sprad so muche swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that suche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of semelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togider to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with vers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the sight of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precious thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfille, but certes there ben some that speken ther poisye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasye as we have in hearing of Frenche mennes Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so truely the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of straunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes, and let us shewe our fantasies in soche wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudnesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual mirrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynges lightly may be conceved to eschue perils, and necessaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

Certes the soveraynst thinge of desire and most creature reasonable, have or els should have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, sithe reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparisoned to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent deceyvable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

Nowe principally the meane to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unsene pryvites of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understondinge. These thinges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowlegynge sothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thinges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tyme how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete lykynge in love of knowinge ther creatoure: and also in knowinge of causes in kindelye thynges, considred forsothe the formes of kindelye thinges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore truly the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thinges, right precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret swet and travaille to us leften of causes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to saie, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that suche godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doinge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he wil rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the speare, that Alisander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edward the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, will putten me in prees to speak of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the grettest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsothe commendeth nought his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trully. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the sheves, and made many shockes, yet have I ensample to gader the smale crummes, and fullin my walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almesse. Yet also have I leve of the noble husbande Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shockes; a slye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideracion of trouth by sharpnes of ther resons. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe.

The PROLOGUES of the CANTERBURY Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprille with his shouris sote,
The droughte of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his swete breth
Enspirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunne
Hath in the Ramm his halve cours yronne:
And smale foulis makin melodye,
That slepin all night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to gon on pilgrimage;
And palmers for to sekin straunge strondes,
To ferrin hallowes couth in sundry londes:
And specially fro every shire's end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,

The holy blissfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke.
Befell that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Well nine and twenty in a company
Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship, and pilgrimes wer they all,
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the stablis werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunne was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaship anone,
And made forward erly for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.
But nathless while that I have time and space,
Er' that I farther in this tale pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you alle the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The Knight.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the time that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curtesy.
Full worthy was he in his lord'is werre,
And therto had he riddin, no man ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethnesse;
And evir honourid for his worthinesse.
At Alisaundre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin alle naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete se
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
In listis thryis, and alwey slein his fo.
This ilke worthy knight had ben also
Sometimis with the lord of Palatie,
Ayens another hethin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a sov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany ne said
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good, but he was nothing gay,
Of fustian he werid a gipon,
Alle besmottrid with his habergeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wente for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.
The First Boke.

NOW herkin, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
Whan it was night, to slepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aslepe wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimage milis two
To the corps of sainct Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erst was harde.
But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple' ismade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, standyng in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perre mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I sawe evir.
But certainly I n'ill nevir
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in portreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfletyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garlande white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blinde sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus written on a table' of bras.
I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his destinee
Fugitife fro Troye the countree
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie' anone,
As I shall tellin you echone.
First sawe I the distruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loste all ther joye.
And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castill assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitously of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that sawe I howe Venus,
When that she sawe the castill brende,
Doune from hevin she gan discende,
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Escapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathir', old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creusa was loste, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her sought, and how her ghoste
Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoste,
And saied he must into Itaile,
As was his destinie, sauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere,
The wordis that she to hym saied,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.
There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meine,
With his shippis began to saile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As streight as ere thei mightin go.
There sawe I thee, cruell Juno,
That art Dan Jupiters wife,
That hast ihated all thy life

Mercilesse all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of alle kindes
So loude, that he should ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojans nacion,
Without any' of ther savacion.
There sawe I soche tempest arise,
That every herte might agrise
To se it peintid on the wall.
There sawe I also gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full woful chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To save and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your sonne ywas.

Gode counsaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the prese and dwell with sothfastnesse,
Suffise unto thy gode though it be small;
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilnesse,
Prece hath envie, and wele is blent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin shall,
Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
And trouthe the shall delivir it 'is no drede.
Paine the not eche croked to redresse,
In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete rest standith in litil businesse,
Beware also to spurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thy self that demist othir's dede,
And trouthe the shall deliver it 'is no drede.
That the is sent receve in buxomenesse;
The wrastlyng of this worlde askith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirnesse,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o best out of thy stall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weivith thy luste and let thy ghost the lede,
And trouthe the shall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world'is transmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Without ordir or due discrecion
Govirnid is by fortun'is errour,
But nathelesse the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not do me syng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labour
For finally fortune I doe defie.
Yet is me left the light of my resoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour.
But truly no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymself hath maistrie,
My suffisaunce yshal be my socour,
For finally fortune I do defie.
O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddist her oppression,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the disceipt of her colour,
And that her moste worship is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a false dissimulour,
For finally fortune I do defie.

The answere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymself it wene,
He that yhath hymself hath suffisance,
Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
That hast thy self out of my governance?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundance,
That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
What wost thou yet how I the woll avance?
And eke thou hast thy beste frende alive.
I have the taught division betwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the galle of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce;
Now seest thou clere that wert in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine ancre, and thou maiest arrive
There bountie berith the key of my substaunce,
And eke thou haste thy beste frende alive.
How many have I refused to sustene,
Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with othir must thou drive,
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou hast thy beste frende alive.

The answere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adversitie,
My frend maist thou not revin blind goddesse,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a presse,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richesse
Pronostike is thou wolt ther toure assaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before sickenesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchist at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richesse,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse?
The se maie ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
Right so must I kithin my brotilnesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majestie,
That all purveighith of his rightwisenesse,
That same thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blinde bestis full of lewdenesse!
The heven hath propirtie of sikirnesse,
This worlde hath evir restlesse travaile,
The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilnesse,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I shall quitin you this businesse,
And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
That to some bettir state he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the same time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of the *Fall of Princes* a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horse to releve his travayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym avayle,
Right so fare I which in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.
I meane as thus, I have no fresh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhethorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me:
Nor of the susters in noumber thrise three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They never me gave drinke once of their wel.
Nor of theyr springes clere and christaline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their favour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tonnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The hevy soule troubled with travayle,
And of memorye the glasyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assayle,
And with their subtil creping in most queint
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.
And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my stepmother called oblivion,
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direction,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.
Thus was I set and stode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne,
Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durst not procede.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry* VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewksbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the *Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*, and another Kyngdome is a Lordschip, *Royal and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes beth of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answeryd in this manner; The first Institution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diversyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Which thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to scle and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their Service and their goods, using upon them the Lordschip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, whan Mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Felyship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onying of themself into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Lawys, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, sive Consilio ministratum.* The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali*. And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de priscis Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of *Saba*, in *Felici Arabia*, and the Lond of *Libie*; And also the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praysith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve therby, such Justice as they desyer themself. Now as me seymth, it ys shewyd openly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from *Ben Johnson*, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the *English* books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry jest how a sergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The busines that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other facultie,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lafte,
The hosiers crafte,
And falleth to making shone,
The smythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kysse the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll she haue soused hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe,
The wayes to bye and sell,
Wenyng to ryse,
By marchaundise,
I wish to spede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money cleane away.

Pletyng the lawe,
For euery strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go smatter,
In philosophy,
Or a pedlar,
Waxe a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beshrewe themselfe at last.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
Here by a sergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.
It happed so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side:
His sonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to suffise
His chylde, well thrise,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day
I haue hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To see it was a joy,
For lest sum blast,
Myght ouer cast,
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substaunce,
For to put out,
All maner doute,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,
His money to enclose,
Then wist he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde it neuer lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,
He gat and suche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A sergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy strayte,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre.
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied so,
But drewe himself a side,
To saint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny,
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was faine,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquere,
What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you beheste,
I shall hym reste,
And than care for no more.

I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afrayd,
It shall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the same,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his syde,
To se how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten shame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softely,
Streyght at the dore he knocked:
And a damsell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere sayd,
Good spede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well syr quod she,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he mayestresse,
No harme doutlesse:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne speake would I.
Sir quod she by my fay,
He is so sike,
Ye be not lyke,
To speake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my desire,
Vouchesafe to do,
As go hym to,
And say an austen frere
Would with hym speke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod she I wyll,
Stonde ye here styll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is she go,
And told hym so,
As she was bode to say,
He mistrustyng,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe she gothe,
Vp she hym brought,
No harme she thought,
But it made some folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiously and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere than sayd,
Ye be dismayd,
With trouble I understande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet shall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counsayle yf you please,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall set your heart at ease.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt sayd,
Now say on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full sore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I rest the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou shalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I haue the in my clouche,
Thou goest not hence,
For all the pense,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horson thefe,
With a mischefe,
Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fist,
Vpon the lyst,
He gaue hym such a blow,
That backward downe,
Almost in sowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Lest he the frere had slayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he starte,
And well he layde about,
And so there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a lusty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder fast,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at last.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a sadde stroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and shoue,
Togider that at last,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the stryfe,
Hyed them vpward fast.
And whan they spye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue hym on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a swappe,
Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng a long the stayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And sayde adewe,
Commaunde us to the mayre.
The frere arose,
But I suppose,
Amased was his hed,
He shoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yfled.
Quod he now lost,
Is all this cost,
We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That caused me,
To make my self a frere.
Now masters all,
Here now I shall,
Ende there as I began,
In any wyse,
I would auyse,
And counsayle euery man,
His owne craft vse,
All newe refuse,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (written by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenth, and eldest doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenth.

O Ye that put your trust and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle prosperite,
That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Ensaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thyng?
Mercifull god this is a straunge reckenyng:
Rychesse, honour, welth, and auncestry,
Hath me forsaken and lo now here I ly.
If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty messangere,
Obey we must there is no remedy,
Me hath he sommoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse,
O false astrology and deuynatrice,
Of goddes secretes makyng thy selfe so wyse.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet lasteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O bryttill welth, ay full of bitternesse,
Thy single pleasure doubled is with payne.
Account my sorow first and my distresse,
In sondry wyse, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.
Where are our castels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from me,
At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.
Almighty god vouchesafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peasable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane resyne,
To be bestowed vppon your children and myne.
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply,
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my doughter lady Margarete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye should go where we should seldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we least feare, full oft it is most nye,
From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I lye.
Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld so dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louyng sonne adew.
Our lorde encrease your honour and estate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyse and fortunate.
Adew swete hart my litle doughter Kate,
Thou shalt swete babe suche is thy desteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloued sisters three,
O lady Briget other sister myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all,
A dew my faithful seruauntes euerych one,
A dew my commons whom I neuer shall,
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in English written by master Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and caused them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye,
That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleasure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
Is all at my deuyse and ordinaunce.

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpose, [illegible]
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast.
Without good happe there may no wit suffise.
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.

And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my dispraise. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke.
Than lyke the fox they fare that once forsoke,
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne,
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingreth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.

[illegible]

Thomas More to them that trust in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour shape or kynne,
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thomas More to them that seke Fortune.

WHO so delyteth to prouen and assay,
[illegible]

[illegible]

The Description of Richard the thirde.

RICHARDE the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, [illegible]

[illegible]

wyth hal aest inbelynge thereto: for herwas ne thaylye
no fynde it of nougte.

Ne sawe ye neuere in the court of this kyngre,
were it thys the duke of Glaucester knoldr of all inte-
ntend this consideiion, or ne were at othe thermette
ecomd, and yt parlyt hage be the auction ie thrtuoin
age of the younge prynce, his nephew, he appeyse
ayre and ydeyfyeeth of yprit, yeteth a reuse in
courage of that his nere eancedy ceayre is a the
ter continued there cofterrion, with the ryngrcaie
the regal dignitye wypse lynitiit. And for to marke
at ho wyl with and hopes ouerwere, a longeyeeteed
gradge and hatre betwyngre between the quene kinrd
and the lordes lynal, yther party engyng ether to
thentyre, he nelse thought that their decisions should
be ca ie ne wicke; ie lordynby hapyynyge in ye
pesence of ie ioonte, and a tine prepard for the ine-
dicaon of a the hadding of he wyple fyrte ovyr the
prynce of wantynge of a the inplacion, thede the
angre and ynpatence of the one prye, to ie fatrhyn
ioes of ie nuiter: and ales wyse to ie parpell a
thatyr in ie tonde: and yhde that nanie ne ie
wrone, wynge ie lide ere ytey hoked therefore. For
ie ioonte ne ie ne ie ie ie

betwene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forwarde, to leave that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe coumpanies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyved them in very joyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But even by and by in his presence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee, with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Rivers his uncle, hadde coumpassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette variaunce among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treasure, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, saving that sommewhat thei must sai. Unto whiche woordes, the king aunswered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne uncle Rivers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei have kepte theire dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arrested the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knighte, in the kinges presence, and broughte the king and all backe unto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe servantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Glocester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Rivers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom such adversitie was straunge. But himself had been al his dayes in ure therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courtesye of the duke of Glocester he sent the lord Rivers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into divers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir Thomas More to hys doughter maistres Margaret Roper, within a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

Myne own good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I have. I beseche hym make you all mery in the hope of heaven. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truste he dothe and better to by hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preserve you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender loving father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyves, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

Thomas More, knight.

Two short ballettes which Sir Thomas More made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

Lewys the lost lover.

Ey flatering fortune, loke thou never so fayre,
Or never so plesantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt me not begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys haven or heaven sure and uniforme.
Ever after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

Davy the dycer.

Long was I lady Lucke your serving man,
And now have lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some laysure to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir *Thomas More* lived *Skelton*, the poet laureate of *Henry* VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

In Autumpne whan the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne
Whan Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smylynge halfe in scorne
At our foly, and our unstedfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Under as coverte termes as coulde be
Can touche a troth, and cloke subtylly
With fresshe utteraunce full sentencyously
Dyverse in style some spared not vyce to wryte
Some of moralitie nobly dyd endyte
Wherby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye never dye, but evermore endure
I was sore moved to a forse the same
But ignoraunce full soone dyde me dyscure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle
Advysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedynge ferther than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet have I knowen suche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge have
What and he slyde downe, who shall him save?
Thus up and downe my mynde was drawen and cast
That I ne wyste what to do was beste
So sore enwered that I was at the laste
Enforsed to slepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my dreste
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of *Henry* VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of *Surry*; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir *Thomas Wyat* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, *Surry's*; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, save onely the lover.

The soote season that bud, and blome fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:

Somer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde hed on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges,
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The swift swallow pursueth the flyes smalle,
The busy bee her honey now she mynges;
Winter is worne that was the flowers bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow sprynges.

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

When youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:
And then I saw howe my desyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne so greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.
For when in sighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:
And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasent traynes hath sown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the buddes were sprong and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chase of theyre request;
Theyre gredy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my brest.
When every loke these cheekes might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that else should see
My speckled chekes with Cupids hew.
And now the covert brest I clame,
That worshipt Cupide secretely;
And nourished hys sacred flame,
From whence no blairing sparks do flye.

Description of the fickle Affections, Panges, and Sleightes of Love.

Such wayward wayes hath Love, that most part in discord
Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom do accord:
Disceyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward divers stroke.
He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, agayne the others harte.
Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From easye ford where I myghte wade and pass full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beseke of Grace;
He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my sute begunne.
So by this meanes I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne returne.
I know how to content my self in others lust,
Of little stuffe unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:
And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the blood forsakes the face for dred,
And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I would tell
But ofte the wordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes,
In synging how he doth complayne, in sleeping how he wakes,
To languish without ache, sickelesse for to consume,
A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyste to see his Ladyes Grace full sore,
Such pleasures as delyght hys Eye, do not his helthe restore.
I know to seke the tracte of my desyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers must transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would beleve?) with sprite from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty sighes and laughters of the spleene,
At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chastised is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In standynge nere the fyre, I know how that I frease;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waste, and so my Lyfe I lease.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How smalle a nette may take and mase a harte of gentle kynde:
Or else with seldom swete to season heapes of gall,
Revived with a glympse of Grace old sorrowes to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and secret snares of Love,
How soone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.
The slypper state I know, the sodein turnes from welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine woe, and sure despaired helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

Geve place you ladies and be gone,
Boast not your selves at all,
For here at hande approcheth one,
Whose face will stayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious stone,
I wishe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two christall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart suffise
To see that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath lost the moulde,
Where she her shape did take;
Or else I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whose like was never seene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe she is Diana chast
In trouth Penelopey,
In word and eke in dede stedfast;
What will you more we say:
If all the world were sought so farre,
Who could finde suche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

My youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.
My Myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My misciefe to forgo.

I hope and am a colde,
I freese amyddes the fyer,
I se she doth witholde
That is my honest desyre.
I se my helpe at hande,
I se my lyfe also,
I se where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo.
I se how she doth se,
And yet she wil be blynde,
I se in helpyng me,
She sekes and wil not fynde.
I se how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I se when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.
I se what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall se therfore
That she shall have her will.
I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egyptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang.
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fare.
Now corpses hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perses more,
Moyst feldes bebled, theyr herts and numbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Oxate preserves with horsemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth is spent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perses soweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking bowe,
And him the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
Right over stoode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven;
What grees one from another distant be,
What starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorses fyre,
What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
This sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, sith,
He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The boldest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With reckless wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayne
Of mothers bed, why losest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, than any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with soft words ayen,
O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
I pray thee lyve, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre;
That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
My sword shall never bruise that skilfull brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiser and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,
Where no artes florish, nor no knowledge vailes
For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign said,
Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
The careless king there smoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Hym to forbeare, sett spurrs unto his stede,
And tournde away, lest anger of his smarte
Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this sight,
But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours sterne,
And all in pieces hewed the silly seg,
But happely the soule fled to the starres,
Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
The very fone the Macedonians wisht
He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praise for conquest of his Yre,
As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
Who princes taught how to discerne a man,
That in his head so rare a jewel beares,
But over all those same Camenes, those same,
Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cherish hym deceast, and sett hym free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fools*, of which the following extract will show his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

O Heartless fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
Leave off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my precepts to encline,
For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, shall finde avauncement:
Wherfore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
Ensue ye wisdome, and leave your lewde intent,
Wisdome is the way of men most excellent:
Therfore have done, and shortly spede your pace,
To quaynt your self and company with grace.

Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grave your pertinence,
Forsake your folly and inconvenience,
Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wisedome is ground of clerkliness.
Wisedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All foolish mockers I purpose to repreve,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greve.
Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleve,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To prove if they will from their vice remeve,
And leave their folly, which causeth great debate:
Suche caytives spare neyther poore man nor estate,
And where their selfes are moste worthy derision,
Other men to scorne is all their most condition.
Yet are mo fooles of this abusion,
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
Shewe to suche wisdome, yet shall they not encline
Unto the same, but set nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.
So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe shall he have by and by:
Thus in derision have fooles their speciall game.
Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill name,
And fayne woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.
If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a juste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subjection,
Following his preceptes and good direction:
But if that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder and diffame.
Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his owne shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so he is sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proved full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.
He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he useth the same.
But who that of sinne is clene in deede and thought,
May him well scorne whose living is starke nought.
The scornes of Naball full dere should have been bought,
If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of David to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.
So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of that prophete divine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it foly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenvoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your joy,
Proudly despising Goddes punition:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father unto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him servaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he shalbe thought to passe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: thoughe they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundyng lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famouse oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made answere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothyng, vtteraunce without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. Æschines lykewyse beyng banished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force wherof he was banished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (q d Æschines) you would haue marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and banished for euer, he could not but geue such great reporte of his deadly and mortal enemy.

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, *Syntax*, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shewn this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omission. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words*. It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Roman.		Italick.		Old English.		Name.
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	*a*
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	*be*
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	*see*
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	*dee*
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	*e*
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	*eff*
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	*jee*
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	*aitch*
I	i	*I*	*i*	ℑ	𝔦	*i* (or *ja*
J	j	*J*	*j*	ℑ	𝔧	*j* consonant,
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	*ka*
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	*el*
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	*em*
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	*en*
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	*o*
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	*pee*
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮	*cue*
R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯	*ar*
S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	𝔖	ſ 𝔰	*ess*
T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱	*tee*
U	u	*U*	*u*		𝔲	*u* (or *va*
V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔙	𝔳	*v* consonant,
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double *u*
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	*ex*
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶	*wy*
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard*.

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as ct, ſi, ſl, fl, ſh, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſt, ffi, ſſi, ffl, ſſl, and &, or *and per ſe and*. *ſt, ſi, ſl, fl, ſh, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſt, ffi, ſſi, ffl, ſſl, &c.* 𝔠𝔱, ſ𝔦, ſ𝔩, 𝔣𝔩, ſ𝔥, ſ𝔨, 𝔣𝔣, ſſ, ſ𝔱, 𝔣𝔣𝔦, ſſ𝔦, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *f*, *s*; of which *ſ* is used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *says*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with υ, as *system*, σύστημα, *sympathy*, συμπάθεια.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowness*.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition, I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language, and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

OF VOWELS.

A.

A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

A slender is found in most words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *salvation*, *generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still say *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Æ is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalised or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scēne*; or short, as in *cellar*, *separate*, *celebrate*, *mĕn*, *thĕn*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as *vĕllĕr*, *mĕdlar*, *reptile*, *sĕrpent*, *cellar*, *cessation*, *blessing*, *fell*, *felling*, *debt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn*, *bāne*; *căn*, *cāne*; *pĭn*, *pīne*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *rŏb*, *rōbe*; *pŏp*, *pōpe*; *fĭr*, *fīre*; *cŭr*, *cūre*; *tŭb*, *tūbe*.

[illegible]

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glove*, *live*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *stew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u* are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeoman*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fīne*; and short, as *fĭn*.

[illegible]

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin*, *thine*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *flirt*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frend*.

[illegible]

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or short, as *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ŏblique*, *lŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

[illegible]

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

[illegible]

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *mŏisture*.

[illegible]

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head: *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

[illegible]

U.

U is long in *ūse*, *confūsion*; or short, as *ŭs*, *concŭssion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w* consonant, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*, *quite*, *languish*; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guest*, *guise*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

[illegible]

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy*, *destroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *say*, *sayer*; *day*, *days*.

[illegible]

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *ŏppŏrtunity*.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *stăg*, *frŏg*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

[illegible]

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *cistern*, *city*, *siccity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

[illegible]

Ch has a sound which is analysed into *tsh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop*.

[illegible]

D

Is uniform in its sound, as *death*, *diligent*.

[illegible]

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *snug*, *song*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geese*, *get*, *geugaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing*, *stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash*, *sign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, *gyp*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly*; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though*, *right*, *sought*, *spoken* *tho'*, *rite*, *soute*.

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *sough*, *tough*, *enough*, *slough*.

[illegible]

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *hat*, *horse*.

It seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honour*, *humble*, *hour*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jester*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*.

[illegible]

K is never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cockle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

[illegible]

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *falcon*.

[illegible]

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the same sound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cu*, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *inquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

[illegible]

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation*, *sister*.

[illegible]

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*.

[illegible]

[illegible]

S is mute in *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The sound is soft in these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *thither*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, as *vain*, *vanity*.

[illegible]

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a *double u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by *hw*, *hu*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant,

as young. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound as its name *izzard* or *s hard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, or *just utterance* of words, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

[illegible]

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

[illegible]

After this tentative mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's School, in London; which I cannot represent exactly, for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto ii.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessor, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

[illegible]

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears among other books in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in a general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

——All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier daies.

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

[illegible]

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horses*; *I love*, *I loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the same *an*, or *ane*, *one*, applied in a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French

9

un; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as *an herb*, *an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse.
Shakespeare.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton*.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man*; that is, *for those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere *the* base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble savage ran. *Dryd*.

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. God is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindness*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*. This is not *brass*, but *steel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom.	Magister,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Gen.	Magistri,	*of a* Master, *of the* Master, *or* Masters, *the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistro,	*to a* Master, *to the* Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, O Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	*from a* Master, *from the* Master.

Plural.

Nom.	Magistri,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Gen.	Magistrorum,	*of* Masters, *of the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistris,	*to* Masters, *to the* Masters.
Acc.	Magistros,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Voc.	Magistri,	Masters, O Masters.
Abl.	Magistris,	*from* Masters, *from the* Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master, Gen. Masters. *Plur.* Masters.
Scholar, Gen. Scholars. *Plur.* Scholars.

[illegible]

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *sister*, *sisters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *shoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few: *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. [illegible]

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we say, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hearts*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them.

Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as, *fair*, *fairer*, *fairest*; *lovely*, *lovelier*, *loveliest*; *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*; *low*, *lower*, *lowest*; *high*, higher, highest.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *most*; *many* (*for moe*), *more* (*for moer*), *most* (for *moest*); *late*, *latter*, *latest* or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *nether*, *nethermost*; *outer*, *outmost*; *under*, *undermost*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*; *fore*, *former*, *foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost*, *southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair*, *fairer*, or *more fair*; *fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by Milton.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Lost*.

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. *Parad. Lost*.

b

[illegible]

The termination in *ful* may be considered in some sort a degree of comparison, [illegible]

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I, thou, he*, with their plurals *we, ye, they, it, who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another, the same*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend*.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	It	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its, his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours*; of the second, *thy, thine, your, yours*; of the third, from *he, his*, from *she, her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their, theirs*, for both sexes.

[illegible]

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen.	Whose	*Gen.*	Of which, *or whose*
Other oblique cases.	Whom	*Other oblique cases.*	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as, *Whether of these is left I know not. Whether shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, whatsoever, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent other horses. I have not sent the same horses, but others*.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, there, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof, herein, hereby, hereafter, herewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, whereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, wherewith*, which signify, *of this, in this, &c. of that, in that, &c. of which, in which, &c.*

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for, for that, for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my own hand, our own house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself, yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself, itself, themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

[illegible]

Of the Verb.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

[illegible]

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have, shall, will, let, may, can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. I have, thou hast, he hath or *has*;
Plur. We have, ye have, they have.

[illegible]

Simple Preterite.

Sing. I had, thou hadst, he had;
Plur. We had, ye had, they had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. I have had, thou hast had, he has had;
Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. I had had, thou hadst had, he had had;
Plur. We had had, ye had had, they had had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, thou shalt have, he shall have;
Plur. We shall have, ye shall have, they shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. I will have, thou wilt have, he will have;
Plur. We will have, ye will have, they will have.

[illegible]

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have or *have thou, let him have*;
Plur. Let us have, have or *have ye, let them have.*

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have, thou have, he have;
Plur. We have, ye have, they have.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. I have had, thou have had, he have had;
Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had, thou shalt have had, he shall have had;
Plur. We shall have had, ye shall have had, they shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may, can*, in the present; and *might, could*, or *should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have, thou mayst have, he may have;
Plur. We may have, ye may have, they may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have, thou mightst have, he might have;
Plur. We might have, ye might have, they might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have, thou canst have, he can have;
Plur. We can have, ye can have, they can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have, thou couldst have, he could have;
Plur. We could have, ye could have, they could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterite*.

Sing. I should have had, thou shouldst have had, he should have had;
Plur. We should have had, ye should have had, they should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might have had*; *I could have had, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have. *Preterite.* To have had.
Participle present. Having. *Participle preter.* Had.

Verb Active. *To Love.*

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I love, thou lovest, he loveth or *loves*;
Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved, thou lovedst, he loved;
Plur. We loved, ye loved, they loved.

Preterperfect compound. I have loved, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had loved, *&c.*
Future. I shall love, *&c.* I will love, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Love or love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love, love or love *ye*, let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I love, thou love, he love;
Plur. We love, ye love, they love.
Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. I have loved, *&c.*

Future. I shall love, *&c.*
Second Future. I shall have loved, *&c.*

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, *&c.*
Preterite. I might, could, or should love, *&c.*
Double Pret. I might, would, or should have loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.
Participle present. Loving. *Participle past.* Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I am, thou art, he is;
Plur. We are or *be, ye are* or *be, they are* or *be.*

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterite.

Sing. I was, thou wast or *wert, he was*;
Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had been, *&c.*
Future. I shall or will be, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I be, thou beest, he be;
Plur. We be, ye be, they be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were, thou wert, he were;
Plur. We were, ye were, they were.
Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Future. I shall have been, *&c.*

Potential.

I may or *can*; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To be. *Preterite.* To have been.
Participle pres. Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, *&c.* *I* was loved, *&c.* *I* have been loved, *&c.*

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, *&c.* If *I* were loved, *&c.* If *I* shall have been loved, *&c.*

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, or should be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, or should have been loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I do, thou dost, he doth;
Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

Preterite.

Sing. I did, thou didst, he did;
Plur. We did, ye did, they did.
Preterite, &c. I have done, *&c.* *I* had done, *&c.*
Future. I shall or will do, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do, do *ye*, let them do.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I do, thou do, he do;
Plur. We do, ye do, they do.

The rest are as in the indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle pres. Doing. *Participle preter.* Done.

I do is sometimes used superfluously, as, *I do love, I did love*; simply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

I do love thee, and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. Shakespeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I do not love her; I wished him success, but did not help him.*

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, Do *I live?* Dost *thou strike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didst *thou love her?* Did *she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *she not die?*

Do is thus used only in the simple tenses.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am risen, surrexi, *Latin*; Je me suis levé, *French*.
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, I am going, *eo*. I am grieving, *doleo*. She is dying, *illa moritur*. The tempest is raging, *furit procella*. I am pursuing an enemy, *hostem insequor*. So the other tenses, as, *We were walking*, [illegible], *I have been walking*, *I had been walking*, *I shall or will be walking*.

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, *The grammar is now printing*, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur*. *The brass is forging*, *æra excuduntur*. This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing*, *The brass is a forging*; *a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers after *if, though, ere, before, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as, *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, sh, f, k, x*, and after the consonants *s, th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, snatch't, fish't, wak't, dwel't, smel't*; for *plac'd, snatch'd, fish'd, wak'd, dwel'd, smel'd*; or *placed, snatched, fished, waked, dwelled, smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as, *vext*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept, slept, wept, crept, swept*; from the verbs, *to keep, to sleep, to weep, to creep, to sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as, *read, led, spread, shed, shred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, slid, rid*; from the verbs, *to read, to lead, to spread, to shed, to shred, to bid, to hide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride*. And thus, *cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, beat, sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, bit, hit, met, shot*; from the verbs, *to cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to beat, to sweat, to sit, to quit, to smite, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to shoot*. And in like manner, *lent, sent, rent, girt*; from the verbs, *to lend, to send, to rend, to gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as *been, taken, given, slain, known*, from the verbs *to be, to take, to give, to slay, to know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, hidden, chidden, shotten, chosen, broken*; but likewise *writ, bit, eat, beat, hid, chid, shot, chose, broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs *to write, to bite, to eat, to beat, to hide, to chide, to shoot, to choose, to break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown, shewn, hewn, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, shew'd, hew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs *to sow, to shew, to hew, to mow, to load*, or *lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as *write, wrote, written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is written*, is better than *The book is wrote*, though *wrote* may be used in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fling, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrink, stink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle passive, give *won, spun, begun, swum, struck, stuck, sung, stung, flung, rung, wrung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, sang, sprang, drank, came, ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken, strucken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work*, make *fought, taught, raught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *teached, reached, beseeched, catched, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, wear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took, shook, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, wore, wove, clove, strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed*.

4. *Give, bid, sit*, make in the preterite *gave, bade, sate*; in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, slew, saw, lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain*. Yet from *fly* is made *fled*; from *go, went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle *gone*.

Of

Of DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, *to love, love*; *to fright, a fright*; *to fight, a fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, *to strike*, I *strick* or *strook*, *a stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, frighting, fighting, striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frighter, striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as, a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oil, *to oil*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*: as, a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or in *some degree*; as, delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless, witless, heartless, joyless, careless, helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious, impious, indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue, untruth, untaught, unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unassisted, unaided, undelighted, unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present to mark a forbearance of action, as *unsighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertileness, unperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility, imperfection*; *uncivil, incivility*; *unactive, inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent, inelegant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some errour, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honest, *dishonest*; to honour, to grace, *to dishonour, to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance, mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification; as, *distinguish, distinguo*; *detract, detraho*; *defame, defamo*; *detain, detineo*.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly, giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like signification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolfish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronymick *Hawkins*; *Wilkin, Thomkin*, and others.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness, unskilfulness*; *godhead, manhood, maidenhead, widowhood, knighthood, priesthood, likelihood, falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as, long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *sloth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mowth*, commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *fighth*, *frighth*, only that custom will not suffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith, spite, wreathe, wrath, broth, froth, breath, sooth, worth, light, wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy, spy, wry, wreak, brew, mow, fry, bray, say, work*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship, wardship, guardianship, partnership, stewardship, headship, lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, *to worship*.

Some few ending in *dom, rick, wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as, *kingdom, dukedom, earldom, princedom, popedom, christendom, freedom, wisdom, whoredom, bishoprick, bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment, usage*.

There

[illegible]

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *resemble*.

Some verbs, which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend*, expendo; *conduct*, conduco; *despise*, despicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the supines *supplicate*, supplico; *demonstrate*, demonstro; *dispose*, dispono; *expatiate*, expatior; *suppress*, supprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

[illegible]

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as *garden*, *garter*, *buckler*, *to advance*, *to cry*, *to plead*, from the French *jardin*, *jartier*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *crier*, *plaider*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

[illegible]

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off all the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *spend*; exemplum, *sample*; excipio, *scape*; extraneus, *strange*; extractum, *stretch'd*; excruciare, *to screw*; exscorio, *to scour*; excorio, *to scourge*; excortico, *to scratch*; and others beginning with ex: as also, emendo, *to mend*; episcopus, *bishop*; in Danish *Biscop*; epistola, *epistle*; hospitale, *spittle*; Hispania, *Spain*; historia, *story*.

[illegible]

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

[illegible]

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou fliest from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*. *The sun's heat*.

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepositions require an oblique case: *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He says this of me*; *He came with me*.

PROSODY.

[illegible]

Prosody comprises *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUN-

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish, kingdom, actest, acted, toilsome, lover, scoffer, fairer, foremost, zealous, fulness, godly, meekly, artist.*
2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to beget, to beseem, to bestow.*
3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descant, a descant; to cement, a cement; to contract, a contract.*

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight, perfume.*

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour, favour*; in *ow*, as *willow, wallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle, bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *cambrick, hassock*; in *ter*, as *to batter*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fasten*; in *et*, as *quiet*, accent the former syllable.
5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *canker, butter*, have the accent on the former syllable.
6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise, escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease, reveal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*; have the accent on the latter syllable.
7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain*, *certain, mountain*.
8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *loveliness, tenderness, contemner, wagonner, physical, bespatter, commenting, commending, assurance.*
9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious, arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *mention*, accent the first.
10. Trissyllables ending in *ce, ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *countenance, continence, armament, imminent, elegant, propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivance, acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promulgate*.
11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity, specify, liberty, victory, subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.
12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *legible, theatre*, except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *example, epistle*.
13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plenitude*.
14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creatour*; or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *domestick*, accent the middle syllable.
15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiesce, repartee, magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immature, overcharge*.
16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating, continency, incontinently, commendable, communicableness*.
17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvation, perturbation, concoction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicator*.
18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combustible*.
19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious, voluptuous*.
20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity, activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *aloft, create*, or trochaick, as *holy, lofty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short. *Drayton.*

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of six,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmost Peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' asswage breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems,

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or issuing forth, or entring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies;
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed.

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alledging for herself, when through the Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone,
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measure of twelve lines, called by Alexandrines, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march, and energy divine.

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyrick measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the anapestick, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud.
I think not of Iris, nor Iris of me.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick measure.

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight syllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast atchiev'd with six alone.

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

In the anapestick,

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalœpha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question, special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice, temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

The First Volume contains, —— The Preface; History of the English Language; The Grammar; and, The Letters A to K inclusive.

The Second Volume contains, —— L to Z inclusive.

A GENERAL

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

 RICHD. WARREN

A, The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound resembling that of the German *a* is found, in many of our monosyllables, as *all, wall, malt, salt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *fault, waulk*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustick pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father, rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy, fast*, &c.

A slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pais*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabick *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words, *place, face, waste*, and all those that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation, nation, generation*.

A is short, as, *glass, grass*; or long, as, *glaze, graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as, *plain*.

A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a man, a tree*, denoting the number one, as, *a man is coming*, that is, no more than one; or an indefinite indication, as, *a man may come this way*, that is, any man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an ox, an egg*, of which *a* is the contraction.

A is sometimes a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went. — *Prior.*

They go a begging to a bankrupt's door. — *Dryd.*

May pure contents for ever pitch their tents
Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these mountains,
And peace still slumber by these purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come a fishing here. — *Wotton.*

Now the men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled; the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account. — *Wotton.*

Another falls a ranging a Pythagorean Sages, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. — *Arbuthnot on Medals.*

A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn, that had been hitherto shut up among mountains, passes generally through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues a day. — *Addison on Italy.*

A is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line *a*,
And even for oranges to China. — *Dryden.*

A is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he*.

A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *à droit, à gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *aside, aslope, afoot, asleep, athirst, aware*.

[illegible]
There is no flying hence, nor tarrying here.
I gin to be a weary of the sun,
And wish the state of the world were now undone. — *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales. — *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*

A is sometimes redundant; as, *arise, arouse, awake*; the same with *rise, rouse, wake*.

A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A.B. batchelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A.M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, A.D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey.

ABACK. *adv. obsolete.* Backwards.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew aback, as half with shame confound,
Shepherds to see them in their art outgo. — *Spens. Past.*

ABACTOR. n. s. [Lat. *abactor*, a driver away.] Those who drive away or steal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. — *Blount.*

ABACUS. n. s. [Lat. *abacus*.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.
2. In architecture, it is the uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column. — *Dict.*

ABAFT. *adv.* [of abaftan, Sax. Behind.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. — *Dict.*

ABAISANCE. *n. s.* [From the French *abaisser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeysance* is considered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaisance*, but is now universally used.

To ABALIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. *Civil Law. Dict.* A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIENATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *abalienatio*.] A giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. — *Dict.*

To ABA'ND. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See ABANDON.] To forsake.

Them strangers which came from far
Grew great, and got large portions of land,
That in the realm, ere long, they stronger are
Than they which sought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to aband. — *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 10.

To ABANDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*. Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandon* [*vexillum*] *relinquere*. *Pasquier* thinks

by a confusion of a fine element to give up or a poor element, by which difference of size they, consider the hair of the organ. But, as you can tell Goldfish, Sparkles a cock; and to abandon, if accidental to comparison between French and Germans, is equally equivocation to some Germans.

6. To give up, relinquish, or quit; often followed by the particle up.

The gallant youth behind the Grecian stole
Unseen, unheard, and unawares the goal.
Then was Gondibert, who, further from compass
Than a bowl, or a bullet, or an arrow, or a bass
Dryd. Hind.

7. To hinder.

Not greater using the publicans' farming stall, and shifting to single, and a private cabal of friends, and to separate each fall, keeps to a circle of the first. Bacon, 1. 46.

Then being alone,
Lest any slanderer of my robust beauty
Should, upon the sight, shake off my power,
To fight against me, I shifted my shape. B. Jon. Mr. Ha.

8. To take a shamed fashion upon.

Angels can from a mortal by my trouble. Dryd. Ann. 3.

9. To change, commonly with a mutiny, or in ill faith.

Yet he to perfidious crime, to thought fall
He hastily spoke, for knight, if angels than he,
Shunder the unshaken force of sin,
Yet then at further hours, I mutiny shall.
Spenser, Fairy Queen, 1. 10. 1. 1. 1

ABECEDA'RIAN. n.s. [from the names of a, b, c, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, where mentioning Farnaby the critick, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

A'BECEDARY. adj. [See ABECEDARIAN.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

ABE'D. adv. [from a, for at, and bed.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yet and candles wax out, with long lying *abed*: and that, when she was of their age, she trowed, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day. *Sidney, b. ii.*

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd, and brib'd the saints
With prayers for her deliverance. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

ABE'RRANCE. n.s. [from aberro, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a mistake; a false opinion.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. 16.*

ABE'RRANCY. The same with ABERRANCE.

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any further than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 5.*

ABE'RRANT. adj. [from aberrans, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRA'TION. n.s. [from aberratio, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track.

And if it be a mistake, it is only so; there is no heresy in such an harmless *aberration*; at the worst, with the ingenuous, the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. 11.*

ABE'RRING. part. [from the verb aber, of aberro, Lat.] Wandering, going astray.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were, and others might be, out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

To ABERU'NCATE. v.a. [averunco, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To ABE'T. v.a. [from betan, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally taken, at least by modern writers, in an ill sense; as may be seen in ABETTER.

To *abet* signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Cowel.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate,
And shortly back return unto this place,
To walk this way in pilgrim's poor estate. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

A widow who by solemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my spouse,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all.—— *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

Men lay so great weight upon their being of right opinions, and their eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the main of religion. *Decay of Piety.*

In the reign of king Charles the first, though that prince was married to a daughter of France, and was personally beloved and esteemed in the French court; it is well known that they *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison. Freeholder, No 28.*

ABE'TMENT. n.s. The act of abetting. *Dict.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. n.s. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner, (if you like the name)
The husband of a queen, but not a king;
Till you deserve that title by your justice. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Whilst the first of [illegible] has two such potent *abettors*, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as [illegible] are malicious and [illegible], there will be [illegible]. *Government of the Tongue.*

These and the like considerations, though they may have no influence on the headstrong unruly multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abettors*, and who, if they escape the punishment here due to them, must very well know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison. Freeholder, No 50.*

ABEY'ANCE. n.s. [from the French aboyer, allatrare, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton*, cap. *Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowel.*

ABGREGA'TION. n.s. [abgregatio, Lat.] A separation from the flock. *Dict.*

To ABHO'R. v.a. [abhorreo, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loath.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* society. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

To whom thus Michael. Justly thou *abhorr'st*
That son, who on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xii. l. 79.*

The self-same thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom that it doth not deserve. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

ABHO'RRENCE. n.s. [from abhor.]

1. The act of abhorring, detestation.

It draws upon him the just and universal hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and, finally, delivers him to the wrath of God, and eternal damnation hereafter. *South. Serm.*

2. The disposition to abhor, hatred.

He knew well that even a just and necessary offence does, by giving some acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to further hostilities. *Decay of Piety.*

ABHO'RRENCY. n.s. The same with ABHORRENCE.

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours. *Locke on Education, § 110.*

ABHO'RRENT. adj. [from abhor.]

1. Struck with abhorrence.

— — — For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd would on his senses burst,
He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomson's Summer, l. 310.*

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet is it so *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white; and if any should in effect affirm, that the sun is not formally hot, it would be thought that the heat of his brain had fitted him for Anticyra, and that his head were to be cauterized. *Glanville's Scepsis Scient. c. 12.*

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

ABHO'RRER. n.s. [from abhor.] The person that abhors; a hater, detester.

The representatives of the lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorrers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift. Examiner, No 21.*

ABHO'RRING. The object of abhorrence. This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

And they shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah, lxvi. 24.*

To ABI'DE. v.n. I abode or abid. [from bidan, or abidan, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a *place*, not remove.

The servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, If I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Gen. xliv. 32, 33.*

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

3. To remain, not cease or fail.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Psalm cxxv. 1.*

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Prov. xix. 23.*

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stillingfl. Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolat.*

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide and dwell* upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

5. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,
Where many skilful leaches him *abide*,
To salve his hurts. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5. stanz. 17.*

While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity. *Shakesp. Hen. VI. p. 3.*

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts, xx. 23.*

6. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv. l. 87.*

7. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer. x. 10.*

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, stand yet firm; and the longer and more firmly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed to this very day. *Woodward. Letter i.*

8. To bear without aversion; in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou can'st not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wast thou
Deservedly confin'd into this rock. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

9. To bear or suffer.

That chief (rejoin'd the God) his race derives
From Ithaca, and wond'rous woes survives;
Laertes' son: girt with circumfluous tides,
He still calamitous constraint *abides*. *Pope's Odyss. b. iv. l. 750.*

10. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *Abide with* me. *Gen. xxix. 19.*

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geshur in Syria, saying, If the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. *2 Sam. xv. 8.*

11. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, to *rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion; to maintain it; to *abide by* a man, is also, to *defend or support him*. But these forms are something low.

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward.

ABI'DER. n.s. [from abide.] The person that *abides* or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

ABI'DING. n.s. [from abide.] Continuance.

We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*. *1 Chron. xxix. 15.*

The air in that region is so violently removed, and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

A'BJECT. adj. [abjectus, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean, or worthless, spoken of persons.

That rebellion
Came like itself in base and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth guarded with rags,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with such base and *abject* flatterers; and are therefore always in danger of being the last in the royal favour. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

2. Contemptible, or of no value; used of things.

I was at first, as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 571.*

3. Without hope or regard; used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity. *Addison. Spectator, No 273.*

4. Destitute, mean and despicable; used of actions.

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd thro' sacred lust of praise! *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

The rapine is so *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 8.*

A'BJECT. n.s. A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable.

But in mine adversity they rejoiced, and gathered themselves together: yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not; they did tear me, and ceased not. *Psalm xxxv. 15.*

To ABJE'CT. v.a. [abjicio, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely used.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. n.s. [from abject.] The state of an abject.

He would have us to lose our own destiny, and, from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJE'CTION. n.s. [from abject.] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker, b. v. § 47.*

Now the just medium of this case lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

A'BJECTLY. adv. [from abject.] In an abject manner, meanly, basely, servilely, contemptibly.

A'BJECTNESS. n.s. [from abject.] The same with *abjection*; servility, meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying; the undervaluing us that, being a mark of a dishonourable spirit. *Government of the Tongue, § 8.*

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind; but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 7.*

ABI'LITY. n.s. [Habileté, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,
Good Thyrsis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth seek another estimation. *Sidney, b. i.*

If aught in my *ability* may serve
To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r. *Milton's Samson Agonistes, l. 744.*

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure of the work. *Ezra, ii. 69.*

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. *1 Pet. iv. 11.*

2. Capacity.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace. *Dan. i. 4.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whenever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he assures us of the assistance of his holy Spirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity.*

ABINTE'STATE. adj. [of ab, from, and intestatus, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To A'BJUGATE. v.a. [abjugo, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

To ABJU'RE. v.a. [abjuro, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the society of man. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate; a position upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. n.s. [from abjure.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as, by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military,

[illegible] ABL, which is an abundance of those delicacies of life, which [illegible]

[illegible] Shenstone, [illegible] variety of adjectives, which humour and [illegible] are both adapted to raise; and the [illegible] adjectives [illegible] *Spectator from Lucretius.*

To ABLUTE, *v.a.* [ablutus, Lat.] To wash from the [illegible]

ABLUTION, *n.s.* 1. One of the methods of purifying; washing; washing of the body, as a means of purity. [illegible] *Ablution* [illegible] *Bacon.*

2. A washing; a washing of the outward flesh, [illegible] *Hooker.*

3. [illegible] *Ablution* [illegible] *Bacon.*

ABLUTIONARY, [illegible] Lat.] The act or practice of washing the outward flesh for marks of sanctity in the eye and ward [illegible] *Bacon.*

[illegible] *Bacon.*

[illegible] *Bacon.*

[

Amid the boats they burst their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, Æneid viii. *l.* 343.

4. More in quantity or number.
Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered, from twenty years old and above, shall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus*, xxx. 14.

5. Higher in rank, power, or excellence.
The Lord is high above all nations, and his glory above the heavens. *Psalm* cxiii. 4.
The public power of all societies is above every soul contained in the same societies. *Hooker*, b. i.
There is no riches above a sound body, and no joy above the joy of the heart. *Ecclesiasticus*, xxx. 16.

To her
Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God set thee above her, made of thee,
And for thee; whose perfection far excell'd
Her's, in all real dignity. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 147.
Latona sees her shine above the rest,
And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Superior to; unattainable by.
It is an old and true distinction, that things may be above our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

7. Beyond; more than.
We were pressed out of measure, above strength; insomuch that we despaired even of life. 2 *Cor.* i. 8.
In respect of having thoughts unconfused, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists, in a great measure, the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is to be observed in one man above another. *Locke.*
The inhabitants of Tirol have many particular privileges above those of the other hereditary countries of the emperour. *Addison on Italy.*

8. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.
Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were above nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyssey*; notes.

Abo'VE. *adv.*
1. Over-head.
To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened; to them above, men standing below, seem not so much lessened. *Bacon.*
When he established the clouds above; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs*, viii. 28.

2. In the regions of heaven.
Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the pow'rs above. *Pope's Pastorals.*

3. Before. [See Above-cited.]
I said above, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æneid.*

From Above.
1. From an higher place.
The Trojans from above their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryd. Æneid.*
2. From heaven.
Every good gift, and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. *James*, i. 17.

Above all. In the first place; chiefly.
I had also studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but above all, the elegance of his expressions, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

Above-board. In open sight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.
It is the part also of an honest man to deal above-board, and without tricks. *L'Estrange.*
Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts; for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages; yet now-a-days they are owned above-board. *South's Sermons.*

Above-cited. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; where whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be above.
Nor would I mention this particular, did it not appear from the authority above-cited, that this was a fact confirmed by heathen historians. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

Above-ground. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

Above-mentioned. See Above-cited.
I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages. *Addison, Spectator*, Nº 279.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]
1. To have in great plenty; used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes with *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them; but abound
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully abound. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

A faithful man shall abound with blessings; but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Prov.* xxviii. 20.
Now that languages are made, and abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.
And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold. *Matthew*, xxiv. 12.
Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [*abutan*, or *abuton*, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]
1. Round, surrounding, encircling.
Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs*, iii. 3.

At this the herald flies,
Tears her, 'tis she, she cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her veil; and, stooping to the sands,
About his neck she cast her trembling hands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Near to.
Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numbers.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius,
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, about and in thee too. *Ben. Johns. Catiline.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.
When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, about the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in christendom should meet together.
Hooker, b. iv. § 11.
The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face, where the principal resemblance lies.
Dryd. Pref. to Dufresnoy.
They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillots. Sermon* i.
There is always a tie, although the particular species of it, and the determination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws about dominion and property.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.
They should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed about. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed.
Locke on Education, § 118.
It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade and manufacture, to answer, that, in their neighbourhood, all things are in a flourishing condition.
Swift's Short View of Ireland.

4. Engaged in, employed upon.
Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are about.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.
Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke.*
They ought, however, to be provided with secretaries, and assisted by our foreign ministers, to tell their story for them in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are about. *Addison. Spect.* Nº 305.

5. Appendant to the person; as, clothes, &c.
If you have this about you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall. *Milton's Comus.*
It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things about them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant.
Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus about me, who well shewed there is no service like his that goes voluntarily to it. *Sidney*, b. ii.
[illegible]
Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

Abo'ut. *adv.*
1. Circularly.
The weyward sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. In circuit.
My waist is [illegible]. I'll tell you what I am about.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waist two yards about; but I am about no waste, I am about thrift.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
A tun about was ev'ry pillar there,
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Nearly.
When the boats were come within about sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Here and there; every way.
Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all about, if she might spy
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. ii. stanz. 33.
A wolf that was past labour, had the wit in his old age, yet to make the best of a bad game; he borrowed a habit, and so about he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. *L'Estrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a small distance of.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Beauty and youth, about to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. The longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.
Gold hath these natural properties of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliantness, or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. Then the sure way (though about) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. *Bacon's Natural History*, Nº 328.

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, sir,
Half an hour since brought my report. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purposes.*
Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator.*

8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point.
Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come about, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. 1 *Sam.* i. 20.
One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come about;
Well pleas'd they went to sea, and at the gale
[illegible] *Dryd. Fables.*

9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.
Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? *John*, vii. 19.
In common language, they say, to come about a man, to circumvent him.
Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French [illegible].

A. B. for *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts.

ABRACADA'BRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.
By this means there may be a continual supply of what is successively abraded from them by decursion of waters.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Abraham's Balm. The name of an herb.

Abra'sion. [See Abrade.]
1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

Abre'ast. *adv.* [See Breast.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.
My cousin Suffolk,
My soul shall thine keep company to heaven:
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast. *Shak. Henry V.*
For honour travels in a streight so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The riders rode abreast, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel-wood another held;
The third his bow, and, glorious to behold!
The costly quiver, all of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's Fables.*

Abrico't. See Apricot.

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]
1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.
All these things, being declared by Jason of Cyrene in five books, we will essay to abridge in one volume. 2 *Maccab.* ii. 23.

2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short.
The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; in which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.
I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been abridged since by several statutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Abri'dged of. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut short.

An Abri'dger.
1. He that abridges; a shortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

Abri'dgment. *n. s.* [*abregement*, French.]
1. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass.
Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the abridgment of all volumes of scripture. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 5.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Then brook abridgment, and your eyes advance
After your thoughts, straight back again to France.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very abridgment and sum total of all absurdities. *South's Sermons.*

2. A diminution in general.
All trying, by a love of littleness,
To make abridgments, and to draw to less,
Even that nothing, which at first we were. *Donne.*

3. Restraint, or abridgment of liberty.
The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, nobody, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty, or at least an abridgment of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

Abro'ach. *adv.* [See To BROACH.]
1. In a posture to run out; to yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.
The Templer spruce, while ev'ry spout's abroach,
Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach. *Swift's Miscel.*
The jars of gen'rous wine, (Acestes' gift,
When his Trinacrian shores the navy left)
He set abroach, and for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the ven'son shar'd.
Dryden's Virgil, Æneid, vol. ii.

2. In a figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or advanced; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.
That man, that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might he set abroach,
In shadow of such greatness! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

Abro'ad. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See Broad.]
1. Without confinement; widely; at large.
Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe, while I abroad,
Thro' all the coasts of dark destruction seek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 463.
Again, the lonely fox roams far abroad,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the house.
Welcome, sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And subjects none abroad. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Lady ——— walked a whole hour abroad, without dying after it; [illegible] though she seemed to be fainting, and had convulsive motions several times in her head. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.
They thought it better to be somewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever abroad, and discredited. *Hooker, Pref.*
Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

Who cares not a farthing, care not either.
Th' indebted case is miserable indeed. *Dryd. Juv. Prologue.*
Ye ministers of state, you shine by light
Borrow'd from us, and your ABSENT worth
Is but the reflection of those virtues which
Our PRESENT times and persons bring to light. *Addison.*
To ABSENT, v. a. [*absentare*, Lat.]
Not to be conscious of the subject, or
Not to be present at the subject, or
Not to be present at the place. *Bacon, Ess.*
Absent thee from felicity a while. *Milton, P. L.*
Absent thee from felicity awhile,
In this harbour we are anchor'd, and shall staying
Longer than we can do with a fair wind,
Absent thee from felicity awhile. *Id. Comus.*
To ABSENTEE, v. n. [*absentare*, Lat.] To make some time
abroad, or beyond sea.
Absent yourself, absent yourself awhile,
Absent yourself awhile, and absent well
Absent yourself awhile, and absent well
As ever Jew did, and wish not any good
Unto the place, the time, the company,
Stay much, discourse less, think less on this,
Do what you do, speak but half what you think. *Id.*
ABSENTEE, [Lat.] Partial the absence of a man, having
an employment for the benefit of his country.
Bacon, Ess.
ABSENTEEISM, n. s. [*absentisme*, Fr.]
The state of absence.
Absentees are distinguished under the appellation of absentees
and absenteeism, or absenteeism, or absenteeism.
Bacon, Ess.
ABSENTER, n. s. [*absentant*, Fr.]
Absent, or absent, absent, absent, absent.
ABSENTMENT, n. s. [*absentement*, Fr.]
Absent, absent, absent, absent, absent.
ABSENTOR, n. s. [*absentant*, Fr.]
Absent, absent, absent, absent, absent.
To ABSERVE, v. a. [*observo*, Lat.]
Observe, observe, observe, observe.
ABSERVANCE, n. s. [*observance*, Fr.]
Observance, observance, observance.
ABSERVANT, n. s. [*observant*, Fr.]
Observant, observant, observant.
ABSERVATION, n. s. [*observation*, Fr.]
Observation, observation, observation.
ABSERVATOR, n. s. [*observator*, Fr.]
Observator, observator, observator.
ABSERVATORY, n. s. [*observatoire*, Fr.]
Observatory, observatory, observatory.
To ABSERVE, v. a. [*observo*, Lat.]
Observe, observe, observe, observe.
ABSERVER, n. s. [*observateur*, Fr.]
Observer, observer, observer.
ABSERVING, part. [*observant*, Fr.]
Observing, observing, observing.
ABSERVINGLY, adv. [*observant*, Fr.]
Observingly, observingly, observingly.
ABSERVINGNESS, n. s. [*observance*, Fr.]
Observingness, observingness, observingness.
ABSESS, n. s. [*abscès*, Fr.]
Abscess, abscess, abscess, abscess.
To ABSESS, v. a. [*abscedo*, Lat.]
Abscess, abscess, abscess, abscess.
ABSESSION, n. s. [*abscessio*, Lat.]
Abscession, abscession, abscession.
ABSESSIVE, adj. [*abscessivus*, Lat.]
Abscessive, abscessive, abscessive.
ABSESSIVENESS, n. s. [*abscessivus*, Lat.]
Abscessiveness, abscessiveness, abscessiveness.
To ABSIST, v. a. [*absisto*, Lat.]
Absist, absist, absist, absist.
ABSISTENCE, n. s. [*absistentia*, Lat.]
Absistence, absistence, absistence.
ABSISTENCY, n. s. [*absistentia*, Lat.]
Absistency, absistency, absistency.
ABSISTENT, adj. [*absistens*, Lat.]
Absistent, absistent, absistent.
ABSISTENTIAL, adj. [*absistentialis*, Lat.]
Absistential, absistential, absistential.
ABSISTENTIALLY, adv. [*absistentialis*, Lat.]
Absistentially, absistentially, absistentially.
ABSISTENTIALNESS, n. s. [*absistentialis*, Lat.]
Absistentialness, absistentialness, absistentialness.
ABSISTENTIALITY, n. s. [*absistentialis*, Lat.]
Absistentiality, absistentiality, absistentiality

[illegible]

1. The state of being abstracted.
2. Absence of mind, inattention.
3. Disregard of worldly objects.

[illegible]

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 712.

[illegible]

It imports the misapprehension of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, abusing their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all these tempting words abus'd;
Those tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope's Sappho to Phaon.

3. To treat with rudeness, to reproach.
I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus abuse me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and abused them shamefully, and spake proudly. *1 Mac. vii. 34.*
Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd,
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next abus'd. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*
The next criticism upon the stars seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every where endeavours to imitate and abuse. *Addison.*

ABU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse.*]
1. The ill use of any thing.
The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful abuse of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hooker, b. v. § 9.*
Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst abuse, or to their meanest use. *Parad. Lost, b. iv.*
2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.
The nature of things is such, that, if abuses be not remedied, they will certainly encrease. *Swift for Advancement of Religion.*
3. Seducement.
Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abused me, and, after the abuse, forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney, b. ii.*
4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.
I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong. *Samson Agon.*
ABU'SER. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse.*]

ACCIDENT.

To ACCOMMODATE.

[illegible] *Hale's Origin.*

4. Complement of a [illegible], [illegible], adjuncts.

Acco'mpanable. *adj.* [from *accompany.*] Sociable; a word now not used.

A [illegible], as it were, of [illegible] *accompanable* [illegible], and of a civil [illegible]. *Sidney*, b. i.

Acco'mpanier. *n. s.* [from *accompany.*] The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights. *Spenser, Sonnet* [illegible]

The great business of the senses being, to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

2. To join with.

With regard to [illegible], as folly is usually *accompanied* with perverseness, so it is here. There is something so [illegible] to deal in a commodity, which we are not allowed to export; there is, I say, something so [illegible], that it wants a name, in our language, to express it by. *Swift's short View of Ireland.*

Acco'mplice. *n. s.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, which is used, [illegible].]

1. An associate, a partner, usually in an ill sense.

There were several [illegible] upon [illegible] by Wood, and his accomplices, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and accomplices of sound, about it. *Addison. Spectator*, № [illegible]

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Childish [illegible], sadly dish-helm'd,
Then by his [illegible]
Suspected for accomplice to the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

Who, should they steal, for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself *accomplice* with the thief. *Dryden's Fables.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *complere*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accomplish* a design.

He that is far off shall die of the pestilence, and he that is near shall fall by the sword, and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel*, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel*, ix. 2.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of this yet scarce-cold battle, at this instant
Is full *accomplish'd*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We see every day [illegible] *accomplished*, which was foretold [illegible] at so great a distance. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

I'll love a woman (as he will win my love)
He [illegible] with honourable [illegible];
Such as he hath [illegible] to noble ladies
Upon their [illegible], by these *accomplished*. *Shak. Two of a Verona.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap,
And deck my body in gay ornaments.
Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accomplish* twenty golden crowns. *Shak. Henry VI.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tents
The armourers *accomplishing* the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Acco'mplished. *participial adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an *accomplished* public orator or logician. *Locke on Educ.*

2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments; used commonly with regard to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wish too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That specious monster, my *accomplish'd* snare. *Samson Agon.*

Acco'mplisher. *n. s.* [from *accomplish.*] The person that accomplishes. *Dict.*

Acco'mplishment. *n. s.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

Thereby he might evade the *accomplishment* of those afflictions, he now but gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

This would be the *accomplishment* of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through [illegible] or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Sir John Hayward.*

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the *accomplishment* of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles preaching, and the *accomplishment* of many of their predictions, which, to those early christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of sight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accomplishments* unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families. *Addison. Spectator*, № [illegible]

4. The act of obtaining [illegible].

The [illegible] suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for it, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the *accomplishment* of such ends. *South's Sermons.*

Acco'mpt. *n. s.* [Fr. *compte* and *compte*, anciently *accompt*, *accompte*.] An account, a reckoning. See Account.

The Lord may have [illegible] to call them to a just *accompt* of all things past, by reason whereof, repentance is [illegible]. *Hooker*, b. v. § [illegible]

Each Christmas they *accompts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

Acco'mptant. *n. s.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See Accountant.

As the accompt runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Serm.*

Acco'mpting-day. The day on which the reckoning is to be stated.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;
Think on the debt against th' *accompting-day*. *Sir J. Denham.*

To ACCORD. *v. a.* [derived, by some, from *corde*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first, implying harmony, in the other, unity.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another; with *to* [illegible].

The first [illegible] the Shepherds [illegible], were full of [illegible] and goodness, as being *accorded* to the tune which they [illegible] their [illegible], [illegible] as they [illegible] their [illegible] god Pan, and his [illegible] the [illegible].

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice; her [illegible] heart [illegible] to the words. *Sidney*, b. i.

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife
Gives all the strength and colour of our life. *Pope's Ess.*

To Acco'rd. *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another; with [illegible].

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant;
But that my heart *accordeth* with my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord* with the most ancient accounts of profane history. *Tillotson, Sermons.*

Acco'rd. *n. s.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement.

If both are satisfy'd with this accord,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*. *Joshua*, ix. 2.

3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

4. Musical note.

Try if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon's Natural History*, № [illegible]

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If false accords from her false strings be sent. *Sir Jo. Davies.*

5. Voluntary motion.

Nor Guyon yet spake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own accord. *Fairy Q.* b. ii. c. [illegible]

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own accord, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves. *Hooker.*

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Thus, I am come to talk with thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*? *Shakesp. Titus Andr.*

Acco'rdance. *n. s.* [from *accord.*]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide,
With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought. *Fairfax*, b. ii. *stanza* 63.

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of [illegible] of few [illegible], by the [illegible] to the will of God, as of good, by the [illegible] with that will. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Acco'rdant. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour.

The prince discovered to Claudio, that he loved your niece my daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Acco'rding. *prep.* [from *accord.*]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders. *Hooker*, b. v. § 13.

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according* to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts; not only *according* to its free grace, but necessary duties; not only *according* to its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

How much more noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham, in his Poem on Fletcher's works. *Add. Spect.*

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Engl. man.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure; and gave them to be considered by us *according* to their properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

Acco'rdingly. *adv.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

Sirrah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And squar'st thy life *accordingly*. *Shakesp. Measure for Meas.*

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker*, b. i.

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of Scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillotson's Preface.*

Mulls, labourers, [illegible], [illegible], *Accordingly*, given to a [illegible] child, they [illegible] their [illegible]; the [illegible] will give them the [illegible]. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ACCOST. *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *accost* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With soothing words renew'd, him thus *accosts*. *Parad. Reg.*

I first *accosted* him: I sue'd, I sought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Acco'stable. *adj.* [from *accost.*] Easy of access; familiar.

They were both *indubitable*, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependents and suitors. *Wotton.*

ACCOUNT. *n. s.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *computus*, Lat. originally written *accompt*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account.*]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my accounts,
Laid them before you; you would throw them off,
And say you found them in mine honesty. *Shakesp. Timon.*

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetick) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments. *Locke on Education.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, saith the Preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Ecclesiastes*, vii. 27.

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least account with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Maccabees*, xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker*, b. v. § 35.

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to *account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Add. Spect.* № [illegible]

4. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey, notes.*

5. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the chief ends of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and credit, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

6. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard, consideration, sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on mine account. *Philemon*, i. 18.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke on Education*, § [illegible]

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The affection is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Idem.*

These reflexions, a man is sure they must [illegible], kindled great differences between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift's Contests in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assist us to a future happiness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this account. *Addison's Cato.*

7. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matt.* xviii. 23, 24.

9. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

Fie, my lord, fie! a soldier, and afraid! What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to account the proudest offender. *Locke.*

10. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

11. An opinion concerning things previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made account that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange, Fable* [illegible]

12. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

13. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an account unto another; as, a bailiff towards his master, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To Acco'unt. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to account.

The calculator reckons or forecast accurately and exactly formed by the laws governing the whole universe, the sum of all events, and they receive, and make up, that we call accidents. *Hale on Time.*

3. To pay or account, or oblige the account, a person bound or obliged to the party.

If we are bound also, they are good enough to pay the bill? I know no other way to account for it, but by our extraordinary loss of wealth, which by bad trade, falls on his pensioners rather. *Swift.*

4. To value, to esteem, to estimate the position.

The Hebrew does flesh and blood prefer, which both the Greeks and Latins do reckon to be a sacrifice. *Prideaux.*

Not a member of the living account. *Prior. Poe. Solomon.*

They have accounted principal of a more noble character the philosophers that were before, shall be accounted first, and every perhaps, be accounted by the poets, which have been the fathers of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. To impute as the creation by which one thing, than by the other.

Such is then a fairly invitation through the heights, might do so very little at a time, between the principal of the ministry of both which, would make that circumstance full many years; which, indeed, is the sum of all commission and from different perhaps, and accounts for the judgment, they are matched with which, *Accounted to Bacon.*

6. To oblige, to, with the account.

For fear lest, perhaps, the ministry, the very form of our Bread and Wine, perhaps, the very form of a sacrifice, and so may be accounted to be a sacrifice. *Bacon.*

7. To hold, to observe.

Also was nothing, principally of the Sun or Moon. *Bacon.*

ACCOUNTABLE, *adj.* [from account.] Of whom an account may be demanded, who is to give an account, followed by the person to whom the person, and for which the thing.

But more considerable, and more *Lord Clarendon.*

Thinking themselves exempt from discipline, upon their conscience, or to their best principles, they were not to be accountable, but to God. *Clarendon.*

The good magistrate will have no delinquent, for the judgment is illegally, and he will look upon himself, to account, and to be accountable to God, and to his country. *Bacon's Essays.*

Accountable to God, and accountable to Religion. *Bacon.*

He offered to be, or to account.

Accountable to the law upon that point. *Hale's Hist. of Pl. Cr.*

I have but two.

Not out of Jealousy but through gratulation.

I have accounted to be great joy. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Surprised to see the accounted. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Accounted to be, or to account, or to be accounted, followed by the person, or the person, and for which the thing.

The different principles of those Persons, for their and their successors, were accounted those. *Bacon.*

Accounted principal of those Persons, for their and their successors, were accounted those. *Bacon.*

ACCOUNTANT, *s.* A person employed in accounts.

Accountant, *s.* [from account.] The art of reckoning, or of keeping an account.

The Roman authority delivered, built upon a man from the Roman authority, delivered, built upon a man from which, without commission, the man could be to deliver. *Swift's Letters.*

ACCOUNTANT, *s.* [Compound, Fr.] To pass, to look upon.

He was a known accomplish'd in man's nature and happy with the [illegible] accomplish'd with an honest [illegible] *Swift's Hist. Vol.*

ACCOUNTANT, *s.* [Addition, See ACCOUNT.] To account, to account.

The Hebrew of the text would allow.

Wherein, would be to be a [illegible] *Bacon.*

To find time forward twice would.

And at the [illegible] all would be [illegible] *Bacon.*

ACCOUNTING, *s.* [See ACCOUNT.] To account, to account.

Accounting, *s.* [from account.] Account.

Accounting, *s.* [from account.] Account.

Accounting with his friend with [illegible] *Swift.*

ACCOUNTING, *s.* [Compound, Fr.] To [illegible] to [illegible]

It is to the [illegible] to [illegible] *Swift.*

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ACCOUNTING, *s.* [Compound, Fr.] To [illegible] to [illegible]

It is to the [illegible] to [illegible] *Swift.*

I have for the [illegible] of Fr. Prior's, where, he was been together, he was called in particular to all the affairs of the ministry, to the [illegible] of the [illegible] *Swift.*

Here [illegible] of all manner of [illegible]

The Hebrew, with [illegible] *Swift.*

Chrysostom [illegible] among them, in the language and manner of a well-bred [illegible] of [illegible] *Swift.*

Been [illegible] [illegible] and more [illegible] to the [illegible]

ACCRETION, *s.* [from accrescere, Lat.] The act of growing or adhering to another.

Accretion, *s.* [from accrescere, Lat.] The act of growing or adhering to another.

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ACCRETION, *s.* [from accrescere, Lat.] Growing, or the thing so grown.

If the accretion be very little, we perceive it not; accretion, or the thing so grown, or the thing so grown. *Bacon.*

Accretion, *s.* [from accrescere, Lat.] Growing, or the thing so grown.

If the accretion be very little, we perceive it not; accretion, or the thing so grown, or the thing so grown. *Bacon.*

ACCRUE, *s.* [from accrescere, Lat.] The act of growing or adhering to another.

To accrue, *v.* [from accrescere, Lat.] To arise to one by the [illegible] of another.

To accrue, *v.* [from accrescere, Lat.] To arise to one by the [illegible] of another.

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To accrue, *v.* [from accrescere, Lat.] To arise to one by the [illegible] of another.

ACCRUE, *s

It and way in an hollow: the whole world shall not hinder me. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

ACTUATED, *a.n.* [Actuatus, Gr.] Wanton; lewd. *Bacon.*

ACUBA, *adj.* [*acuba, Lat.*] Acid, with an admixture of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACUBENS, *s.n.* [*Acubens, Lat.*]

1. Acute sound.
2. Acute or sour, flagrant or sharp; bitterly.

Tom O'Ox, that the rebels he routed, pursued, destroyed, with exceedingly acuteness of reason, some of his enemies, were rather the gallant youth than of all age. *Pope's Jane, or Jane.*

To ACCENTUATE, *v.a.* [*acutus, Lat.*] To sharp up. *Bacon.*

ACUTENESS, *s.n.* [*from acute.*] The act of sharpening. *Bacon.*

ACUTENESS, *s.n.* Full of hoop. *Bacon.*

ACUTENESS, *s.n.* [*acutus, Lat.*] That which has a sudden or acute sound. *Bacon.*

ACUTENESS, *s.n.* [*acutus, Lat.*] Sharpness

[illegible] Boyle's Vulgar Errours [illegible]

[illegible] Addison. Spectator, No 409.

ACQUISITION. n.s. [acquisitio, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

[illegible] South's Sermons.

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

[illegible] Denham's Sophy.

[illegible]

ACQUISITIVE. adj. [acquisitivus, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.

[illegible] Wotton.

ACQUIST. n.s. [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment; gain.

[illegible] Milton's Sampson Agon.

To ACQUIT. v.a. [acquiter, Fr. See QUIT.]

1. To set free.

[illegible]

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; [illegible]

[illegible] Dryden's Conquest of Granada.

[illegible]

3. To clear from any obligation.

[illegible] Dryden.

4. In a further sense, it is said, The man hath acquitted himself well; that is, he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT. n.s. [from acquit.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

[illegible] South's Sermons.

ACQUITTAL. n.s. In law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. Cowel.

[illegible]

To ACQUITTANCE. v.a. To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in use.

[illegible] Shak. Rich. III.

ACQUITTANCE. n.s. [from acquit.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

[illegible] Par. Lost, b. x.

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

[illegible] Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.

[illegible] Dryden.

[illegible] Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.

ACRE. n.s. [Æcer, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. Dict.

[illegible] Shakespeare's K. Lear.

ACRID. adj. [acer, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

[illegible] Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACRIMONIOUS. adj. Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

[illegible] Harvey on Consumptions.

ACRIMONY. n.s. [acrimonia, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

[illegible] Bacon's Natural History, No [illegible]

[illegible] Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.

[illegible]

ACRITUDE. n.s. [from acrid.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

[illegible] Grew's Museum.

ACROAMATICAL. adj. [ἀκροάομαι, Gr. I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical.

ACROATICS. n.s. [Ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, [illegible]

ACRONYCAL. adj. [illegible]

[illegible]

ACRONYCALLY. adv. [from acronycal.] [illegible]

[illegible] Dryden's Juvenal. [illegible]

ACROSPIRE. n.s. [illegible]

[illegible] Mort. Husbandry.

ACROSPIRED. part. adj. Having sprouts, or having shot out.

[illegible] Mort. Husbandry.

ACROSS. adv. [illegible]

[illegible] Bacon's Nat. Hist. No [illegible]

[illegible] Dryd. Fables.

[illegible]

ACROSTICK. n.s. [illegible]

ACROSTICK. adj.

1. That which relates to an acrostick.

2. That which contains acrosticks.

[illegible] Dryden.

ACROTERS, or ACROTERIA. n.s. [illegible]

To ACT. v.n. [ago, actum, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest.

[illegible] Pope's Ess. on Man.

2. To perform the proper functions.

[illegible] South's Sermons.

2. To perform the acts or duties of life; to conduct one's self.

[illegible] Dryden's Conquest of Granada.

[illegible] Locke.

[illegible] Atterbury's Sermons.

[illegible] Rogers's Sermons.

4. To bear a borrowed character, as, a stage-player.

[illegible] Pope's Essay on Man, ep. iv. l. 193.

5. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

[illegible] Dryd. Æneid. [illegible]

6. To produce effects in some passive subject.

[illegible] Garth's Dispensary.

[illegible] Arbuthnot on Aliments.

7. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

[illegible] South's Sermons.

[illegible] Locke.

ACT. n.s. [actum, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

[illegible] Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

[illegible] Dryd. Æneid [illegible]

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

[illegible] Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

[illegible] Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.

[illegible] Prior.

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed.

[illegible] Shakespeare's King Lear.

5. A state of reality; effective existence.

[illegible] Hooker, b. i.

[illegible] Denham's Sophy.

[illegible] Dryd. Fables.

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

[illegible] Hammond's Fundamentals.

[illegible] Roscommon.

7. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

[illegible]

[illegible] Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

[illegible] Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.

8. Record of judicial proceedings.

[illegible] Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ACTION. n.s. [action, Fr. actio, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest.

[illegible] Shakesp. Henry V.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

[illegible] Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

[illegible] South's Sermons.

3. Agency, operation.

[illegible] Bentley's Sermons.

[illegible] Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

4. The series of events represented in a fable.

[illegible] Addis. Spectat. No 267.

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a part of oratory.

[illegible] Shakesp. King John.

[illegible] Addison. Spectat. No 407.

6. [In law.] [illegible]

[illegible] Cowell.

[illegible] Sidney.

[illegible] Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

7. In the plural, in France, the same as stocks in England.

ACTIONABLE. adj. [from action.] That which admits an action in law to be brought against it; punishable.

[illegible] Howel's Vocal Forest.

ACTIONARY, or ACTIONIST. n.s. [from action.] One that has a share in actions or stocks.

ACTION-TAKING. adj. [illegible]

[illegible] Shakespeare's King Lear.

ACTITATION. n.s. [from actito, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. Dict.

To ACTUATE. v. a. [from *action*.] To make effect. This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged.

Actions and *use*, [illegible] *being* [illegible], and their cold *actuated* by time or [illegible], will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours, so it may be, it will turn wood or [illegible] clay into stone, in longer time. *Bacon's Nat. History*, Nº 83.

A'CTIVE. adj. [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active principles*, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

— When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to *passives*, correspondency
Only his subject was. *Donne.*

If you think that by multiplying the additaments in the same proportion, that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the active will add force. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that must praise bring forth,
Without which, slow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Though in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker, Preface.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which signifies *action*, as *doceo*, *I teach*. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

A'CTIVELY. adv. [from *active*.] In an active manner; busily; nimbly. In an *active* signification; as, *the word is used actively*.

A'CTIVENESS. n. s. [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What *strange agility and activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise? *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

ACTI'VITY. n. s. [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to iron, as in the producing of the artificial vitriol, [illegible] the *activity* of salt. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Nº 799.

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR. n. s. [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both; and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon, Essays.*

He, who writes an Encomium Neronis, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would, no doubt, gladly enough see such pranks, as he was so famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself. *South's Sermons.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene,
And not this hydra? They must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than t'express their parts.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

When a good *actor* doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause. *Sir J. Denham.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rain-bow; when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, when he gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryd. Spanish Friar, Dedication.*

A'CTRESS. n. s. [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the Æneid; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addis. Spect.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

We [illegible] have [illegible] such women,
We had, for all the world, when human creatures
And therefore I love you an *actress* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

A'CTUAL. adj. [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b.* x. *l.* 587.

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what must he expect, that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?
Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. xiii.

ACTUA'LITY. n. s. [from *actual*.] The state of being actual.

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crasis, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

A'CTUALLY. adv. [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the chronicles written by an author of this frame of mind, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *actually* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison, Spectator,* Nº 483.

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers, Sermons.*

A'CTUALNESS. n. s. [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. n. s. [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him; and the notary should have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred.
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

A'CTUATE. adj. [from the verb *To actuate*.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To A'CTUATE. v. a. [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or increase the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* [illegible]

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison, Spectator,* Nº 255.

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers, Sermons.*

A'CUATE. adj. [from *acus*.] That which hath sharp points of *acuteness*; a word little used.

To A'CUATE. v. a. [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen, to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

ACU'LEATE. adj. [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or sting; prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN. n. s. [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*.
Pope's Dunciad, b. iv. *not.*

ACU'MINATED. particip. adj. Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 14.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless it be touched or rubbed, or otherways exasperated by topicks.
Wiseman's Surgery.

ACU'TE. adj. [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an acute angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The acute and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and acuter, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. *Acute disease.* Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*

5. *Acute accent*; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. adv. [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; sharply; it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. n. s. [from *acute*, which see.]

1. Sharpness.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. *c.* 13.

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. particip. adj. [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little used. *Dict.*

A'DAGE. n. s. [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, that are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c.* 2.

Fond fools of learning! old ambitious fools,
Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the schools,
As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;
And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryd. Pers. Sat.* i.

ADAGIO. n. s. [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

A'DAMANT. n. s. [*adamas*, Lat. from *a*, and *δαμάω*, that is, *insuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread,
That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And spurn in pieces posts of *adamant*. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant*, and gold. *Parad. Lost.*

Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world with absolute decrees,
And write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of brass. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. *Adamant* is taken for the loadstone.

Let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance.
Bacon, Essay xix.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*!
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as steel. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

ADAMANTE'AN. adj. [from *adamant*.] Hard as adamant.

He ran on embattel'd armies clad in iron,
And weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Samson Agonistes, l.* 134.

This word occurs perhaps only in this passage.

ADAMA'NTINE. adj. [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high
With *adamantine* columns, threats the sky. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In sunder rend that *adamantine* chain,
Whose golden links, effects and causes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so. *Bentley's Sermons.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope's Messiah.*

The *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain,
The fire unbound, his wisdom will detain,
And fate restore him to his regal seat. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* x.

A'DAM'S-APPLE. n. s. [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT. v. a. [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my sight. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

ADAPTA'TION. n. s. [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* ii.

Their adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some elastical motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. n. s. [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wise contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne's Phil. Princip.*

To ADCO'RPORATE. v. a. [from *ad* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another; more usually written *accorporate*; which see.

To ADD. v. a. [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*

They, whose muses have the highest flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryd.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Whatsoever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE. adj. [from *add*.] That which may be added. *Addible* is more proper.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum.
Cocker's Arithmetick.

To ADDE'CIMATE. v. a. [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM. v. a. [from *deem*.] To esteem; to account. This word is now out of use.

She scorns to be *addeem'd* so worthless-base,
As to be mov'd to such an infamy. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

A'DDER. n. s. [*Ætter*, *Ættor*, *Naedre*, as it seems from *eattor*, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye. *Shak. A. you Like It.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung.
Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor of living holy.*

A'DDER'S-GRASS. n. s. The name of a plant, imagined by Skinner to be so named, because serpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. n. s. [*ophioglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which seed is contained in many longitudinal cells, which open, and cast forth the seeds when ripe. It grows wild in moist meadows, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*

The most common simples with us in England, are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, sanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, *adder's-tongue*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'DDER'S-WORT. n. s. An herb so named, on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

A'DDIBLE. adj. [from *add*.] Possible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY. n. s. [from *addible*.] The possibility of being added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

A'DDICE. n. s. [For which we corruptly speak and write *adz*, from *adese*, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching.

As the one hath to stay, needful to its health, *In the middle* hath to edge *whereof the handle*, and is general in a hill, or in middle to any thing. *Mosar. Mechanical Exercises.*

TO ADDICT, v. a. [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, or give up to any thing, which it may affect. *To devote the souls of men to God, that they have satisfied the world, and addicted themselves to religion.* *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.*

2. To commonly claim or what hath, *any to addicted* *Ben. Jonson.*

ADDICTEDNESS, n. s. [from *addicted*.] The quality or state of being addicted.

Thofe, that know how little I have studied of my former addicted to make chemical experiments, will believe, that the delight was to give occasion to the more knowing, either to the able their experiments. *Boyle.*

ADDITION, n. s. [*addition*, Lat.]

1. The act of encreasing, or giving to.

2. The state of being encreased.

It is a wonder how his grace should grant it, Since he not him was to counte cast; He compassion without it, rude and hastiness; He, hence fill up with time, temperate, haste that Mov'd. *As Wonders Lunatic.* *Fl. Collitionem, Lat.]* The addition, or the thing added.

Ill and incompatible with hath, *non other* would, of *with, he* bestow *Jove.* *Is* to the majesty shall be upon the old ceremonies, and the additionals, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In faith I gather from it that the sale or hatch, or *addition* of the *Brethren* *Bible*, *with* *Jacobus* that, there no certain addition *upon* than *contribute* to *to* *commons* and *the*, *a* *certain* for *addition*, *any* *Bacon.* and *appropriate*, *income* *commons* of *the* *a* *can* *Bacon.* *Hooker's Eccles. Polity.* *Addition* *Bacon.*

2. The act of adding one thing to another, opposed to diminution.

The palpable difference between the Greeks and the *addition* of all *commons*, *can* *work* be *mentioned*, *not* *inherited* by *addition* of *better* degrees. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Additionals, or the thing added.

It will not be *amiss* *place*, *if* *some* *of* *our* *new* *written* *addition* *Bacon.* *Bacon.* *Bacon.

ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU'. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged sire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adieu*; be more expressive to them. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;
Lest yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To ADJOI'N. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To ADJOI'N. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lye next so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' assembled Greeks express'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden's Fables.*

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once, as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

To ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved, but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bac. Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to another time.

Thou, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought.
Dryd. Æneid, vii. *l.* 181.

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion.
Woodward's Nat. History, p. iii.

ADJOU'RNMENT. *n. s.* [*adjournement*, Fr.] An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournment in eyre*, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Cowel.*

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Estrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *n. s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general; a term among the miners.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew's Surv.*

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or soughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creat.*

ADI'TION. *n. s.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence; with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of *disputing* in the schools leads from it, by insisting on one topical argument, by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome
Cæsar and Pompey on Pharsalian plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one. *Philips.*

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, and favour; purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

ADJUDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

To ADJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT. *n. s.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*

ADJUNCT. *n. s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself,
And where we are, our learning likewise is.
Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryd. Fables, Ded.*

The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

A'DJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakesp. King John.*

ADJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of *adjoining*, or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *n. s.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *n. s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the dæmons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions? *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

To ADJURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton's Sampson Agonistes, l.* 853.

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,
Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjur'd*. *Dryden, Æneid* ii.

To ADJUST. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction.
Addison on the Christian Religion.

ADJU'STMENT. *n. s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DJUTANT. *n. s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the common men.

To ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur; a word not now in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

ADJU'TOR. *n. s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Dict.*

ADJU'TRIX. *n. s.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *Dict.*

To

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADMEA'SUREMENT. *n. s.* [See MEASURE.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement of dower*, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement of pasture*, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowel.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs of those contents contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land holdeth. *Bacon's Off. of Alienat.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *n. s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *n. s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination; as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest;
Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. To administer justice.
4. To administer the sacraments.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes?
Hooker, b. iv. § 10.

5. To administer an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shakesp. Richard* II.

6. To administer physick.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physick and phlebotomy. *Wafer's Voyage.*

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place.
Spectator, Nº 477.

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not administer. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin Scriblerus.*

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administrated* to animal bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his pow'r lay then in me:
And in th' *administration* of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate.
Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Pastorals.

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many.
Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England man.

3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.
4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker, b.* v.

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened.
Sprat's Sermons.

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That which administers; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *n. s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. It properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary; and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowel.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castile, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. *c.* 18.

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator*, of the civil power. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

ADMINISTRA'TRIX. *n. s.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

A'DMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers! Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at most
To an indiff'rent lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Dict.*

A'DMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is, I think, the most spacious of any I ever saw; and, at the same time, so *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause in it the least confusion.
Addison on Italy.

A'DMIRAL. *n. s.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowel.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his gallies taken. *Knolles's Hist. Turks.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance struck upon a sand. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *n. s.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *n. s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human sense,
Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

They are incapable of the passions, which always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryd. Dufresnoy, Pref.*

There is a pleasure in admiration, and this is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotson's Serm.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryd.*

To ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for *to regard with love*.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To

To ADMIRE. v. n. To wonder; sometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and admir'd at his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

An ADMI'RER. n. s. [from *admire*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other. *Addison Spectator.*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an admirer, or would fix a friend. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. adv. [from *admire*.] With admiration, in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and mournfully. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further admiringly observe, that though men usually give freeliest where they have not given before, and make it an excuse of their distributions from giving, that they have given it otherwise. *Boyle.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. adj. [admitto, admissum, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were admissible, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADMI'SSION. n. s. [admissio, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There wanteth reached that charitable law, for the admission of poor sitters without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare admission of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my admission show'd his fear of you. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

God did then exclude man's hopes with the expectation of a better paradise, or a more intimate admission to himself. *South's Sermons.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy admission to this heat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Our king descends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave admission in your happy land. *Dryd. Æneid vii.*

4. In the ecclesiastical law.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thus all the Sick adieu to Health their Friend,
And Death, to be rid of them, bids Life attend. *Pitt. Virgil.*

Kindly, or unkindly, to determine the (probable) fortune of a Sick-Bed, by a Sudden Alteration.

In the commonness Death one dies,
Or you, and Death is not a crime;
Life is a remedy, and as the remedy lies
Sometimes worse than the disease. *Dryden Fabl.*

ADVICE, *subs.* (Advice and device, an offer, which, when) 1. Counsel; Instruction; Information.

Ere I undertook to remember or to think upon any thing, I was willing to consider the occasions which I saw my advisers had to advise me. *Bacon Adv. Learning, b. 2.*

ADVISE, *verb.* (Vision and sight, from seen.)

Vision, or sight, is a sense, by which we advise things place.

Thus, that this sense
Of sources, by which we receive
The ev'ry point, and ev'ry manner that
Is, and is not, in the human kind
Is, and is not, in the human kind
Is, and is not, in the human kind

ADVENTURE, *sb.* [adventure, Fr.]

1. To be inclined to venture; a risk, contingency, hazard, danger.

Ne were known prince aloof nor knight
Who durst for honour, and eke for the right,
Do more than he, as shall be seen by right.
Fairy Queen and Pastorals.

2. Anything or things, that which is left or hazard; whatever comes to pass.

He I'm already reached into his long
Now shower'd down adversities on him.
My humble state delivered have mean;
A lamentable adventure, or a pitiful fortune.
Marlowe's Jew of Malta.

ADVENTURER, *sb.* [from adventure.]

Adventurers, or venturers, are those who, if the hazard they undertake miscarry, shall not be answerable for more than what they have adventured.
Act of Navigation, 12 Charles II.

The Jews were adventurers; a law which, formerly said or acted.
Bacon's Essays.

ADVENTUROUS, *adj.* [from adventure.]

Temerarious, of hazardous disposition.
Ben. Jonson.

ADVERB, *sb.* [adverbium, Lat.]

Adverbs are joined to verbs, adjectives, and likewise applied to the other, qualifying and diversifying the sense of the principal, by the indication of time, place, manner, degree, or of quantity.
Clavis Linguæ Latinæ.

That we say, *he walks swiftly*; the last word, *swiftly*, is the adverb.
Wilkins.

ADVERBIAL, *adj.* [adverbialis, Lat.]

Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or adverb.
ADVERBIALLY, *adv.* [adverbialis, Lat.]

Adverbially, or in the manner of an adverb.

I should think you very foolishly and wickedly wise, if I would make all of a superior a friend.
Addd. Free to all.

ADVERSARY, *sb.* [*from adverse*]

Contrary, opposite.

Fortune, the adversary of the Jews, by a double or a treble disappointment, hindered them from the expedition.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Other phenomena are supposed to have been St Paul's adversaries.
Bull's Sermons.

ADVERSATIVE, *s.* [*adversativus, Lat. adversative, Lat.*]

An adversative conjunction, or adverb, generally applied to shew the difference or opposition between two sentences, as, *however*, *nevertheless*, *yet*, *but*, *notwithstanding*, *although*, *though*, *except*, *except*, *except

tion, that it should not at all affect the image of his mind; yet the lesser notes would alter the scale of his understanding. *Hurd's Dissert. Horat.*

The author was but indifferent in tongue: with things which he knew, he delighted his hearers and gained their favour; but in those which he perfected have been many slipshod. *Spectator.*

ADVOCATE, *sub.* [from To adjudicate.]

1. Pleader with the gods of science:
I am pulled forth an advocate or thief;
My blood is mingled with the crime of both.
Being thus engaged by the complaint. *Joseph Concat of Ev.*

2. Compound with have foreign counsel for their friends. *Sam. Johnson.*

It does indeed differ in name, that the orders of adjudication were from the center of Rome. *Spectator of the Empire.*

They will have affected gold and Eleus, and may from their adjudication suppose it lawful, we are not disinterested nor in a state to vote our mind sufficient. *Scott's Adjudicat.*

ADVOCATORY, *n. s.* [from adjudicate.] The quality of those or being adjudicated; power adjudicatory.

ADVOCATRICE, *n. s.* [from adjudicate.]

1. The act of adjudicating or sentencing by hostile authority; condemnation.

To make the conquered pay for the rash mortal danger, is an adjudication, or condemnation, but that is more necessary, and without disputing, is only not a great forcing of the victor over the vanquished. *Milton's Natural Hist. Eng. Pub.*

2. The state of being adjudicated; condemnation.

Such confusions are like the condemnation of the rebels to be adjudication of the injuries done, and Saxons, will no more, and with their plaints cause retaliation publick, only with the indignation of every good title. *Fulke against Sanders.*

ADVOUTRER, *n. s.* [Lat. Lat.] The person guilty of adultery.

1. With what impudence will the man behold,
Who with his adulterous wife, his friend, his friend,
For the like sin stand self-adulterer? *Hurd.*

2. Do thou return, thy adulterer, to thy wife. *Hurd Pastoral.*

ADVOUTRY, *n. s.* [from adulterer.] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartans lately conded, when they were asked, What were the punishments for adultery? Their are no such things there. *Commonwealth of the Empire, B. 3.*

A tale of tribes, still with a tale of tribes,
Adultery, and Hubert's sole adultery.
Hence Arthur by the lord of adultery brought
With golden flow to and sending things secretly. *Pa. Pa.*

ADVOUTRY, *n. s.* [adulterer, Fr. adulterium, Lat.] A child begotten of an adulterer; a term of reproach.

ADVOUTRY, *sub.* [adulter, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

ADVOUTRY, *n. s.* [adulterer, Lat.]

1. To adulterate, corrupt, mix.
And gives his power against as a lady.
Thus to spread. *Dryden, Aurung. and Conquest.*

2. To adulterate, pollute; and, as adulteration of the mixture, to do it to injurious; and to make provision for the adulteration that may not place the injurious. *Taylor.*

Hence it is, that the ancient Fathers have great reason to adulterate the Scriptures. *Taylor.*

ADVOUTRY, *n. s.* [adulterer, Lat.] The act of adulterating the lord of adultery.

All the Scriptures are to be to be,
The wife's adultery, with the devil's theft.
And the good sinking thoughts, which can adulterate
Foreign lands and the neighbours. *Hurd Poem.*

ADVOUTRY, *adj.* [from adulterer.] That which gives a adulterate.

ADULTERATE, *n. s.* [adulterer, Lat.]

1. To debase and, as gives lifted liberty, to adulterate the adulterous, for the which Hamlet offers of the lands which they contribute.

Hence it happed to our ancient, as well as others, and therefore is considered by of their publicans therein, which is the adulterate of the publicans. *Parry of Trade.*

ADULTERATE, *n. s.* [from adulterer.]

1. The act of adulterating; a mixture of light and impolitick corruption. *Sir ADULTERATE.*

To make their adulterate of that no mean, the mixture is adulterate or corruption of the air, than are either or Milton of the Eyes. *Sir Sam. Hall. N. Pr.*

2. The light and impolitick corruption of a mixture; a term of reproach.

The difference arise but the variable of the language, the right and is an adulterate the power and our knowledge is the the drink broken body, is left a small material adulterate. *Gentleman's Magazine Anecdotes.*

Thus of the Life has been been adulterate of the natural mixture, or impolitick corruption of the air, and the adulterate, or impolitick corruption of the air. *Ibid.*

ADULTERATE, *adj.* [adulterer, Lat.] The first of the adulterate, which, a word of the title.

Milton, for adulterate, wood, flower, fish, and metals, are liquefied to be called into one lump, the cold does not coalesce and unite or adulterate distinctly hardening the separate parts of the liquors into into the other bodies, being so identically mixed in their liquors, and becomes so in the and easily metal. *Ibid.*

ADULTERATE, *n. s.* [adulterer, Lat.] Adulterate; adulterate.

1. Adulterate, or adulterate, or adulterate, or

Write St. John's Bill in Sure affray,
Where Chancery relieves, Chancery delays.
Not every Judge answers from
Not every Lawyer knows what to do. *Hogt.*
To Arbitrators, or Judge affray, Eng. To confirm; to give a confirmation; to establish; to ratify.
Shall, then, poor people
Great victories by their life lose?
Are patriots forfeitures check thus? *Ben. Jonson. Mortimer.*
Hitherto is affrayed.
Ann. Cyc. Dict. *Ainsworth.*
AFFRAYER, s. [from affray.] A disturber of the peace.
A Scotchman, on the first news of hostility with the Scots, with such haste is dispatched with the hand; and for the affrayer of the peace without the hand and stroke can scarcely withhold. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers, W. 3.*
AFFREDA, s. [corrupted from *Ferlie*.] A term used in Scotland, when any person gives a gratuity to any other person, on any occasion.
The fee
Had bill for payment to be made; in Barry,
As might have been, with wonderful gallantry,
Ev'ry man, that had a mind to show his affrayed fight, 1 ver.
Ev'ry man, that had a mind to show his affrayed, or gratuity, or present and sent; for so the Scots expressed gratuity, or gift, the fee of one. *Butler's Remains.*
To give one two pistoles to the sergeant-at-arms, and another to the same, and another, as they would do at the door-keeper in any other function indeed. *Butler's Remains.*
To move the pathos
Of a Scotchman, or a man that he very much affrayed with the sudden appearance of the pedlers of that country, which he knew not, and, for aught that he knew, they were not the spectators of his affrayed, or gift, or present, or fee, or gratuity, or affrayed, or gift, or present, or fee, or gratuity, or affrayed, or gift, or present, or fee, or gratuity, or

AFFIRMANCE, s. [from affirm.] Confirmation; opposed to nullity.

The Romans call that affirm an ancient Roman, which was before the affirmance of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMATIVE, s. [from affirm.] The proposition affirmative.

Affirmative is more than negative. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMATIVE, adj. [affirmatif, Lat.]

1. Not of the affirming or confirming; opposed to negative or to nullity.

The proposition consisting, upon account of bloody affirmative, Not to be more virtuous, and his antagonists, from any or all of these affirmative grounds, to be more vicious. *Sanderson.*

The publicans affirmed

That he did manage an honeste hyne Christ, in the affirmative, whereas the subject is limited; and every way of interpretation, as it is affirmative, is not exclusive of other, but rather leaves the question undecided, and is not contrary to negative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Confirmative; opposed to nullity.

Yet learned in the laws of our land Alderay, that our Saxon ancestors made use of the affirmative, or ratification, of their laws, by the assistance first, and latter. *Baker.*

AFFIRMATIVELY, adv. [from affirm.]

1. Not which affirms; opposed to negative; in which one affirms the other denies. *Hooker.*

Yet the affirmatively, not yet under an absolute form, grant of course, or have been delayed. *Hooker.*

Whatever there are that belong or are, be affirmatively any qualities, that every have belonged the affirmative. *Sanderson.*

2. That which can or may be affirmed; a fault not clearly in being.

Not to be affirmed, where affirmative operation ceasth, or cleth, Bacon, nullifies other; or is so absolutely, where operation ceasth, Bacon nullifies other; opposed to doubtful. *Bacon Ess.*

Applied to persons; for who has the force of affirming with authority, affirmatively. *Bacon.*

Be not credulous of affirmative; be not uncertain, nasty, but rather modestly affirmative, and speaking to the purpose and end of the publication, which is the single end of the publication. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMATIVELY, adv. [from affirmative.] Affirmatively.

AFFIRMATIVENESS, s. [from affirmative.] Inclination to affirmative; or the positive form, not negatively.

The reason of man hath an affirmativeness, conducing not only affirmative, but negatively; not only affirming, there is in man, but affirming beyond the full measure, that we affirming, there is any certainty without doubt. *Bacon's Natural History.*

AFFIRMATOR, s. [affirmator, Lat.] The affirmer.

Affirmators are those, who affirm the whole thing to be true, and affirm the thing, or the matter, whereof, some only affirmed, the affirmator, or the affirmer, affirmed, affirmed, affirmed

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

[illegible]

A'FOOT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot.*]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

[illegible]

2. In action; as, *a design is afoot.*

[illegible]

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—
'Tis said they are *afoot.* *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

[illegible]

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has bless'd with store of wit,
Yet want as much again to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep again as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

10. Again and again; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated again and again, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that answerest again? *Rom.* ix. 20.

12. Back; as, returning from some message.

Bring us word again which way we shall go. *Deut.* i. 22.

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ongeans, ongegen, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him. *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either against or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry against the hair. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, against his will. *South.*

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd, at once, to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' against his custom, call'd aloud,
Exciting Morpheus from the sleepy crowd. *Dryden.*

Men often say a thing is against their conscience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if so, after all our arguments against a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts against popery, that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaister you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd
Farther than seen, and one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth against the wind, as trouts and salmons swim against the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

It ought against my life.
The country sought of thee, it fought unjustly,
Against the law of nature, law of nations. *M. Sam. Agon.*

Against the public sanctions of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success;
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another.

And when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death against her nature is;
Think it a birth: and when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. In provision for; in expectation of.

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the [illegible] of making provision against, or in opposition to a time of [illegible], but by degrees acquired a general sense.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with drapets festival,
Against the viands should be ministred. *Fairy Queen.*

The like charge was given them against the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. *Hooker*, b. v. § 11.

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long:
And then they say no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol, that all things might be ready against the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Against the promis'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the woof, the robes he was to wear. *Dryd.*

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only desire they may be remembered against another day. *Stillingfl.*

AGA'LAXY. *n. s.* [from α and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Di.*

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all agape. *Paradise Lost.*

Dazzle the crowd, and set them all agape. *Philips.*

The whole crowd stood agape, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, N° [illegible]

A'GARICK. *n. s.* [agaricum, Lat.] A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrescences which grow upon trees; both of them in the nature of mushrooms: the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called agarick, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by some, that it groweth also at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is usually, by later authors, written *aghast*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from *agaze*, which has been written *aghast*, from a mistaken etymology. See AGHAST.] Struck with terror; amazed; frighted to astonishment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,
With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes agast,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 616.

A'GATE. *n. s.* [agate, Fr. achates, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger than an agate stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or spotted with different colours, chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue. *Woodward's Method of Fossils.*

A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An agaty flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous crust. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to set a gazing; as, *amaze*, *amuse*, and others.] To strike with amazement; to stupefy with sudden terrour. The verb is now out of use.

So as they travell'd, so they gan espy
An armed knight toward them gallop fast,
That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other grisly thing that him agast. *Fairy Queen.*

AGA'ZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*; which see.] Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army stood agazed on him. *Shak. Henry VI.*

AGE. *n. s.* [age, Fr. anciently *aage*, or *eage*; it is deduced by *Menage*, from *ætatium*, of *ætas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*, which, in the Teutonick dialects, signified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this sense, we say, the age of man, the several ages of the world, the golden or iron age.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven ages. *Shakespeare.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years; so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years. *Genesis*, xlvii. 28.

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,
For things their kind would everlasting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another age shall take. *Sir J. Davies.*

Next, to the Son,
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the ages rise,
Or down from heav'n descend. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No declining age
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roscommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or shall live; as, the age of heroes.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; oldness.

You see how full of changes his age is: the observation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our sister most, and with what poor judgment he hath now cast her off. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of age. *Roscommon.*

And on this forehead, where your verse has said,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd;
Insulting age will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway. *Prior.*

6. Maturity

6. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of proselytes, all that either, being of age, desire that admission for themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our sires, not with their own content,
Had, ere we came to age, our portion spent. *Dryd.*

7. In law.

In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age. In a woman, at seven years of age, the lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the age of nine years, she is dowable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former consent given to matrimony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of ward at the death of her ancestor; at sixteen, she shall be out of ward, though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the age of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the age of fourteen, a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the age of fourteen, a man may consent to marriage. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and man, which shall hearken unto other, sith the aged, for the most part, are best experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passions. *Hooker*, b. v. § 7.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,
To raise the feeble fires of aged love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the prosopopœia.

The people did not more worship the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the same Quintilian saith of the aged oaks. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

A'GEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person.

AGE'N. *adv.* [agen, Sax.] Again; in return. See AGAIN.

This word is only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the sake of rhyme.

Thus Venus: Thus her son reply'd agen;
None of your sisters have we heard or seen. *Dryden's Æn.*

A'GENCY. *n. s.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to assert the superintendance and agency of providence in the natural world. *Woodward's Preface to Nat. History.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies. *Swift.*

AGENT. *adj.* [agens, Lat.] That which acts; opposed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body agent; and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and persisting than otherwise he would be. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 902.

A'GENT. *n. s.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that possesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no choice, deliberation is not attributed as impotency unto the thing, but as needless in regard of the agent, which seeth already what to resolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor agent, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known. *Davies.*

Heav'n made us agents free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place. *Dryden.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person employed to transact the business of another.

—All hearts in love use their own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no agent. *Shakespeare.*

They had not the wit to send to them, in any orderly fashion, agents or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of agents to patients. *Temple.*

AGGENERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or aggeneration is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGE'ROSE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [agglomero, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. n.*

Besides, the hard agglomerating salts,
The spoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their secret channels. *Thomson's Autumn.*

AGGLU'TINANTS. *n. s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine.

It has yet been enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood, which being diffused through the body, is agglutinated to those parts that were immediately agglutinated to the foundation-parts of the womb. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AGGLUTINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The tendons of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the others did, was from the discharge the ichor had begun to make at the bottom of the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowling up the member with the agglutinative rowler. *Wisem.*

To AGGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [aggrandiser, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandize covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and aggrandize our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *n. s.* [aggrandissement, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER. *n. s.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE. *v. a.* [aggratare, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities: a word not now in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGGRAVATE. *v. a.* [aggravo, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation, or a punishment.

A grave hardly, sprung up with this their charge,
He will who reigns above! to aggravate
Their penance, laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AGGRAVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The extrinsical circumstances or accidents, which encrease the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

If it be weigh'd
By itself, with aggravations not surcharg'd,
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if possible, thy pardon find
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less. *M. Samps. Ag.*

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the aggravation superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against fight of the contrary law. *Hammond's Fundam.*

A'GGREGATE. *adj.* [aggregatus, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an aggregate of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

A pronunciation of Ashkenazy and Sephardim particles could be a [illegible] of [illegible] Ashkenazy and Sephardim, compared with Ashkenazy and Sephardim, and Ashkenazy and Sephardim, and Ashkenazy and Sephardim, and

Which influence I did so freely and willingly, [illegible] agree very well with what has been affirmed to me by a physician at Madeira. *Boyle's History of Colours.*

8. To comport; to be accommodated to.

Thus, beside those more purely [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] agree to every fancy. *Wilkins.*

The principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order, which God had settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

9. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prescribing asses milk in such small quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with such as it agrees with, it would produce much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To AGREE. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to agree. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now agreed. *Roscommon.*

AGREEABLE. *adj.* [*agreable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

What you do, is not at all agreeable either with so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person. *Temple.*

That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so it is likewise the interest both of private persons and of publick societies. *Tillotson.*

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke on Education.*

2. Pleasing; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in that both both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleasing and fair, agreeable and sweet,
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I remember to my mind the [illegible] which have passed between us, and call to mind a hundred agreeable remarks, which he has made on these occasions. *Addison, Spectator, Nº 121.*

3. It is used with the particle *to*.

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, agreeable and grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

AGREEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to; with the particle *to*.

Pleasure is not placed in the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used by an inferiour kind, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe; and that in [illegible]. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

AGREEABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.

The effect [illegible] look like the effects of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Esdras viii. 12.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules would be produced so [illegible] and agreeably. *Swift.*

AGREED. *particip. adj.* [from *agree*.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and agreed names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREEINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *agree*.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGREEMENT. *n. s.* [*agrément*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclus. xiii. 18.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah, xxviii. 18.*

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his cistern. *2 Kings, xviii. 31.*

King [illegible] had given his word, that he would meet the aforementioned company at the Schoenbeck, to treat of this agreement. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

AGRESTICAL, or AGRESTICK. *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLATION. *n. s.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

AGRICULTURE. *n. s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

He strictly advised not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which, notwithstanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be observed in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; as also, what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed. I hope to shew, that their agriculture was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by agriculture and husbandry. *Pope's Odyssey; notes.*

AGRIMONY. *n. s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pinnated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.

The species are, 1. The common or medicinal agrimony. 2. The sweet-smelling agrimony. 3. Lesser agrimony, with a white flower.

The first is common by the hedges, in many parts, and is the sort commonly used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil or situation; and is increased by parting the roots in autumn, or by sowing the seeds soon after they are ripe. *Mill.*

AGROUND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

With our great ships we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us aground. *Sir W. Raleigh's Apology.*

Say what you seek, and whether were you bound?
Were you, by stress of weather, cast aground? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objection.

AGUE. *n. s.* [*aigu*, Fr. acute.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the ague, and the hot the fever.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the ague eat them up. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an ague in his nature,
That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

AGUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; shivering; chilly; cold: a word little used.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and agued fear! mend and charge home.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

AGUE-FIT. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the ague.

This ague fit of fear is overblown;
An easy task it is to win our own. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

AGUE-PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof against agues; able to resist the causes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men of their words; they told me I was every thing; 'tis a lie; I am not ague-proof. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

AGUE-TREE. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to sassafras. *Dict.*

To AGUISE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise*. See GUISE.] To dress; to adorn; to deck: a word now out of use.

At other whiles she would devise,
As her fantastick wit did most delight;
Sometimes her head she fondly would aguise
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

AGUISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and so serene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her aguish love now glows and burns,
Then chills and shakes, and the cold returns. *Granville.*

AGUISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *aguish*.] The quality of resembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ah! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters; they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah, i. 4.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ah!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalm xxxv. 25.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliss is fugitive:
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd. Virg. Georg. iii.*

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excell;
Ah that we loved ourselves but half so well. *Dryd. Juven.*

AHA! AHA! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *Aha, aha!* our eye hath seen it. *Psalm xxxv. 21.*

AHEAD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Further onward than another; a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,
And now the speedy Dolphin gets ahead. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run ahead, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

AHEIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

— — — — — But have I fall'n or no?
— From the dread summit of this chalky bourne!
Look up aheight, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

AHOUAI. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

It hath funnel-shaped flowers of one leaf, divided into several parts at the top; the pointal, which rises from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the lower part of the flower, and becomes a pear-shaped fleshy fruit, including a three-cornered nut.

There are two species of this plant abounding on the continent of South America; the first grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and about two inches broad; the wood of it stinks most abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a most deadly poison; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they use the wood for fuel. The second sort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and is equally poisonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice. *Miller.*

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjuvare*, Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leaps, his lord to aid,
(So love the dread of danger doth despise)
And of him catching hold, him strongly staid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 6.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccabees, viii. 26.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage aids,
We learn that sound as well as sense persuades. *Roscommon.*

AID. *n. s.* [from *To aid*.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable aid, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;
Undoubted all your filial claim confess:
Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an aid, like unto himself. *Tobit, viii. 6.*

3. In law.

Subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in aid of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in aid of him in the reversion; that is, intreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowel.*

AIDANCE. *n. s.* [from *aid*.] Help; support: a word little used.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart. [illegible]

What, is the cornfield fire it holds with [illegible]
[illegible] *Sh. Hen. VI.*

AIDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

AIDER. *n. s.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With shunless destiny; aidless came off,
And, with a sudden re-inforcement, struck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The aidless innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milton.*

AIGULET. *n. s.* [*aiguillet*, Fr.] A point with tags; a point of gold at the end of fringes.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden aigulets that glister'd bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To AIL. *v. a.* [*eglan*, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what aileth thee, Hagar? fear not; for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Genesis, xxi. 17.*

2. It is used, in a sense less determinate, for to affect in any manner; as, something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?

Love smil'd, and thus said, Want join'd to desire is unhappy;
But if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus ail? *Sidney.*

What ails me, that I cannot lose thy thought!
Command the empress hither to be brought,
I, in her death, shall some diversion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails him? What does he ail?* He *ails something*; he *ails nothing*. *Something ails him*; *nothing ails him*. Thus we never say, a *fever ails him*, or he *ails a fever*, or use *definite words* with this verb.

AIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Narses, thy obscener *ail*. *Pope.*

AILMENT. *n. s.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease.

Little ailments oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your ailments, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

AILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. *v. n.* [It is derived by Skinner from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.

Aim'd they at persons, all miss'd they fell,
The fall of persons! *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with to formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end,
To which all men do aim, rich to be made:
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid. *Fairy Q.*

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark whereat we aim, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker, b. i.*

Is aim'd with applause, and always fail at [illegible],
He now promises the free gods [illegible] [illegible]. *Dryden's Æn.*

[illegible] [illegible] not so easy and plentiful, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world is at all ways aims at, in the several designs of their life. *Tillotson.*

3. To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismission from the hand.

And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
Who threw his angry arms, and aim'd the airy spear. *Dryd.*

4. To guess.

AIM. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Ascanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.
Dryden, Æn. vii. l. 691.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not swifter toward their aim,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trusted to have equall'd the most High,
If he oppos'd; and, with ambitious aim
Against the throne, and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i. l. 41.*

But see, how oft ambitious aims are cross'd,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*

4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one aim, till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by aim, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which, in their seeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreasured. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

AIR. *n. s.* [*air*, Fr. *aer*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 904.*

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub,
Disporting! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 515.*

But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. *Dryden.*

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play,
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. *Pope's Pastorals.*

4. Blast.

All the stor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! Strike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameness. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

5. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready, with ev'ry nod, to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

6. The open weather; air unenclosed.

The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*. *Dryd. Fables.*

7. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryd. D. Seb.*

8. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope's Letters.*

9. Intelligence; information.

It grew also from the *airs*, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here; which were attending the court in great number. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

10. Poetry; a song.

And the repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet, had the power
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare. *Parad. Regain.*

11. Musick, whether light or serious.

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion,
With its sweet *air*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Call in some musick; I have heard, soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares. *Denh. Sophy.*

The same *airs*, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune. *Glanville's Scepsis Scient.*

Since we have such a treasury of words, so proper for the *airs* of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little attention. *Addison Spectator, N° 418.*

Born on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

— When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalt her in enliv'ning *airs*. *Pope's Cecilia.*

12. The mien, or manner, of the person.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*
Of gesture, or least action, overaw'd
His malice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 459.*

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down, and last consume
The balm of life. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 542.*

But, having the life before us, besides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some *airs* and features which they have missed. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

13. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryd. Æn.*

There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a superiour nature. *Swift.*

14. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope's Ded. to Rape of the Lock.*

15. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised motions of a managed horse. *Chambers.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bedstraw kept close, and not *aired*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 696.*

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 914.*

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn,
Or grinded grain, betwixt two marbles turn. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, stay a little —
Were you but riding forth to *air yourself*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myself* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addison. Spect.*

3. To open to the air; as, clothes.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes which their place requireth. *Hooker, b. v. § 29.*

4. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in conversation.

5. To breed nests. In this sense, it is derived from *aerie*, a nest. It is now out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and sometimes despiteful stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

A'IRBLADDER. *n. s.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the proportion of their weight to that of the fluid, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cheyne.*

A'IRBUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence, the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,

The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

A'IRDRAWN. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air.

This is the very painting of your fear;
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A'IRER. *n. s.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *n. s.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

A'IRINESS. *n. s.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The Frenchs have indeed taken worthy pains to make classick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'IRING. *n. s.* [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little last serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer-season. *Addison on It.*

A'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *air*.] Without communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

A'IRLING. *n. s.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore. *B. Johns. Catil.*

A'IRPUMP. *n. s.* [from *air* and *pump*.]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guerick, consul of Magdeburg, who exhibited his first publick experiments before the emperour and the states of Germany, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects, as the force necessary to work it, which was very great, and the progress very slow; besides, it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. However, Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several of these inconveniencies; though, still, the working of this pump was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction, after a vacuum was nearly obtained. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was of disservice in the ascending one. Vream made a farther improvement in Hawksbee's air-pump, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

For the air that, on exhaustion, recovers of *airpumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we breathe in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the very absence of all air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'IRSHAFT. *n. s.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IRY. *adj.* [from *air*; *aerius*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transfusion, or emission, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without firmness.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train,
And, with her grisly lord, his lovely queen remain. *Dr. Al[illegible]*

5. Without reality; without any steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou canst not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Not [illegible] fear the high,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions, fly. *Roscommon.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

6. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

But for the epick poem, it is too stately to receive these little ornaments. The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses. *Dryd. Æneid, Dedicat.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate: such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spritely; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at shore, when he sees a sad and a loud tempest on the sea, or dances briskly when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

AISLE. *n. s.* [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it is more probably derived either from *aile*, a wing, or *allée*, a path; and is therefore to be written *aile*.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

AIT, or EYGHT. *n. s.* [supposed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

A'JUTAGE. *n. s.* [*ajoutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *Dict.*

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἄχω, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache*. See ACHE.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from *smart*, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To fear, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakesp. Timon.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress'd,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, the heart *akes*; to imply grief or fear. Shakespeare has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails. *Addis. Ov. Met.*

My soul *akes*
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

AKIN. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied to by blood; used of persons.

[illegible] *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The senseless passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the felicity of the air. *L'Estrange, Fab. xxxviii.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 14.*

AL, ATTLE, ADEL, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon *Æðel*, noble, famous; so *Alwin*, *Aldred* and *Aldrige*, are corruptions of *Æðelwin*, noble, splendid, famous. *Gibson's Camden.*

Al, *Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *Eald*, ancient; and so, oftentimes, the initial *ealh*, being written by the Normans, from the Saxon *ealh*. *Ibid.*

ALABASTER. *n. s.* [ἀλάβαστρον.]

A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental *alabaster*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

ALABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into four pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall, so that the light passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALACK. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.] Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Hard? whatever you grow we have hearts,
Nothing goes right; we meet, and we wish not.
Beaum. and Fletch. Knight of Malta.

At dinner one we meet I dare,
Than after wishing it a year.
Nor, what's unwished, meet!
Usually hate a mistress clerk.
Ben Johnson. Devil is an Ass.

ALACRITY, *substantive.* [Fr. Alacrité, Ital. Alacrità, Lat. Alacritas.] Sprightliness; briskness; cheerfulness; liveliness; gaiety; vivacity.

Cheerfulness, without alacrity, is a kind of sullenness.
Spectator.

Alacrity, without cheerfulness, is a kind of madness.
Spectator.

Innumerable absurdities accrued, on conditions that he left behind him a perpetual alacrity of the authentick text and perpetual for his memory.
Government of the Tongue.

ALACRITY, *s. f.* [Alacritas, Lat.] Chearfulness; sprightliness; cheerfulness; gaiety; liveliness; gaiety; briskness; chearfulness.

Alacrity, or the cheerful, chirk, active mien, or all things, is found more with our life, sources of mind, than either, sensibles indeed our temper, are more or there which they have cause, such as it lately here so alike there, which lack them or our mirrour form of alacrity.
Hooker. Preface.

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Sh. Rich. III.

Alacrity is a quickness of mind, or a sudden
Without pleasure, or even sensibility.
Spectator.

Never did sweetness, joyfully show
Or frowns and rebuke the sign to be
With that alacrity they have done.
Ben Jonson. Sejanus.

Ah! do praise them all, the third-hand be
Beaum. and Fletch. Knight of Malta.

ALAMBEC, *s. f.* The beaked vessel has not in Greek, Arabick, Latin or Italian.
Ben Jonson. Sejanus.

ALAMODE, *adj.* [Ital. Alamodo, Fr.] According to the fashion; fine mode. It is called therefore by the phrase for a mode of this Alamodeshion.
Spectator.

ALANG, *adv.* [from a for on, and long] In length, lengthwise; on the ground.

Hereby, with the prince his mother, were sent along, for all from the place whether their fathers would have pitched them.
Sidney.

Three men, Gaius Lucius, or his proper name,
Tullius or the Romans of the country, Gaul,
And, he said aloud, left more over Gaul.
Drud. Fly. Ar.

ALARM, *s. f.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arm; *à la ville*, to the city] 1. Notice of danger approaching; an alarum.

2. Any by which one is summoned to their arms; or, at the approach of an enemy.

Where the trumpet shall be heard, or the alarm,
Your soldiers shall march all one way.
Sh. Ant. and Cleop.

Behold, God sounds! it sets up for our captains, our leaders with inserting trumpets, or any alarum against you.
Lyly.

The trumpets sound thunder
Excite us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarums.
Dryden. Conq.

Caught by the Medes, surprised the sentinels,
And taken in transits, at the moment of rest.
Pope. Iliad.

3. A sudden notice, of any danger approaching; an alarum or fear.

4. Any sounds or disturbance.

In the dark, some, to Milton's concern, cry,
Alarms, and fire, and murder, and rebellion.
Dryden. Ind. Emp.

The pious old man, with alarms
Of fear, and pity, and the danger
The Tyrian of arms, to Milton's, was the opposite of an enemy.

The only man was alone
With leader's arms, and with accepted man.
Milton.

5. To alarm was anciently used for alarum.

Alarm, alarm, and kindle all our men
What their Hector, or their Achilles means.
Dryden. Ind. Emp.

6. Alarm, or alarum, is a kind of drum.

Hit the Cupidon, beside the horse head;
Upon the from a Scottish Cornet Band.
Who have it a rank, and thus being call to charge
With blind hands, amazed the rear, and the Rear
Ben Jonson. Sejanus.

ALARM, *s. f.* [from *alarm*] Relating to alarums; or, the special employment was Alarm-watch.

Find, from the Scotch, Scots' drum and ensign.
Crabb's Gospel of Gamaliel.

ALARMING, *participle adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; astonishing; frightful; an alarming message; alarming news.

ALARMISTS, *s. f.* [from *alarm* and *ist*.] The art or place of alarmists; a man lately or man, to appear, or, where an alarm, that happens.

ALARUM, *s. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*. See Alarm.] 1.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our battered arms hung up for monuments;
Our stern alarums changed to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.
Sh. Rich. III.

Hence then, that the night is better
Like a drum is alarum.
Ben Jonson. Sejanus.

Alarum, and excursions, shall
Be the day and night
Sh. Ant. and Cleop.

Lightning, the heavens, and the earth, and the sea
Shall be alarum, and excursions, shall
Be the day and night
Sh. Ant. and Cleop.

2. The same distinct and secret part of a drum, and other instruments of war.

Alarums are more dangerous than the discourses and debates, and the strength of the enemy, and the strength of the battle, as should be, the forbearance of sounds, sounds of any thing what [illegible], and thoughts, to the [illegible] of [illegible].
Milton.

Or the light is all the people's hearts
Are that which would never affect us
Alarums, the effect of drum.
Ben Jonson. Sejanus.

With changing voice, and to strange alarums,
Poison in the fat pay; compared to this.
Ben Jonson. Sejanus.

3. A sound or cause sound and for spread, and tuckets sonus.

The golden alarum bell, the bell of Jove
Rung out to bids to the [illegible] [illegible]
Ben Jonson. Sejanus.

Alarums, and excursions, shall
Be the day and night
Sh. Ant. and Cleop.

4. A sound or cause sound and for spread, and tuckets sonus.

Thy golden alarum bell, the bell of Jove
Rung out to bids to the [illegible] [illegible]
Ben Jonson. Sejanus.

ALATED, *adj.* [Lat. Alatus.] Furnished with wings; winged.

ALATERNUS, *s. f.* [Lat.] Alaternus, the female or account of the alaternus, or, or alaternus, or, or, or

ALGEBRA, *n.f.* A mathematical art, delivering a method of reasoning about a thing, in which it is considered as a collection of all that is capable of being attributed to it, which has been with the utmost pains bestowed on it, yet with the success, that it is rather thrust upon a mechanical drudgery, which is kept out of sight, than a speculative thing, which is kept out of sight by making many consideration in a little space; here the sciences are intricate, and what answer you to them, frequent or sure.

Bacon.

Algebra is a kind of universal arithmetick, which is so much esteemed by those who are learned in that science, that it is called by them, the art of arts, and the science of sciences. Algebra, which is kept out of sight by making many consideration in a little space, here the sciences are intricate, and what answer you to them, frequent or sure.

Bacon.

ALGEBRAIC, *adj.* [from algebra.] Pertaining to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, *n.f.* [from algebra.] One skilled in algebra.

ALGEBRISTICAL, *adj.* [from algebra.] Pertaining to algebra.

ALGEBRISTICALLY, *adv.* [from algebra.] In algebraick manner.

ALGEBRISTS, *n.f.* [from algebra.] The art of algebra

the will, by her management, upon the moment of any [illegible] may have from him, provided it be not [illegible] by her elopement or [illegible]. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Before they [illegible] hands and hearts,
Till alimony or death them parts. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

A'LIQUANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

A'LISH. *adj.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.
They let it stand [illegible] days before they put it into the cask, filling it and letting down the [illegible] into it; this gives it the [illegible] *alish* taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'LITURE. *n.s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

ALI'VE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live*.]
1. In the state of life; not dead.
Nor well alive, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryd. Fables.*
Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,
Not scornful virgins who their charms survive. *Pope.*
2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.
Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them, kept *alive*. *Hooker, b. iv.*
3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.
She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*
4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, *the best man alive*; that is, *the best*, with an emphasis.
And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live,
And unto battle do yourselves address;
For yonder comes the prowest knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobilesse. *Fairy Queen.*
The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
John was quick and understood his business very well; but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

A'LKAHEST. *n.s.* A word used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.
All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'LKALI. *n.s.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glasswort.] This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation. See [illegible].

A'LKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali.
Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from [illegible] *alkaline*; which is confirmed by experience; for people have lived twenty four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v.a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKA'LIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.
The colour of the [illegible] is very languid; but that, which is *alkalizate*, being [illegible] in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of [illegible] *alkalizate* salts. *Boyle.*
The [illegible] of violets [illegible] to be of that order, because their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urinous and alkalizate, turns green. *Newton's Opticks.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *n.s.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'LKANET. *n.s.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. It will grow on [illegible] and must be sown in March. *Mil.*

ALKEKENGI. *n.s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called winter-cherry; of considerable use as an [illegible], diuretic, and cathartick. The plant bears a near resemblance to Solanum, or Nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition of epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKERMES. *n.s.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabic, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the form and consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The confectio alkermes is chiefly made at Montpellier, which supplies most part of Europe therewith. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is nowhere found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]
1. Quite; completely.
How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser's Epithal.*
Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcius did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
And [illegible] in hand,
That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Sh. Tam. Shrew.*
They could call a [illegible] a hand that, which to *all* [illegible] *falls* [illegible], or absent. *Camden's Remains.*
For a large conscience is *all* one,
And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. i.*
Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*
I do not mean that he any where mentions expressly the [illegible] of the full hour, but *all* along keeps himself under the [illegible] of the indefinite term, here. *Locke.*
Justice, indeed, may be furnished out of fire alone, as [illegible] parts; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze, if the artist pleases. *Addison. Guardian, N° [illegible].*
If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the publick square,
Where, *all* beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay's Trivia.*
2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.
I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryd. Pref. Fables.*
3. Only; without admission of any thing else.
When I shall wed,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry, like my sisters,
To love my father *all*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonick, but now obsolete.
Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the rest but simply writ. *Spenser, Son. [illegible].*
5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *just*.
A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardy head. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

ALL. *adj.* [Æll, eall, ealle, alle, Sax. all, Welsh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. [illegible], Goth.]
1. The whole number; every one.
Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they all, all honourable men. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar.*
To prove the bulk of leaving,
Divorc'd each other. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. [illegible].*
The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson, Sermon [illegible].*
2. The whole quantity; every part.
Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut. v. 13.*
Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the publick good. *Locke.*
3. The whole duration of time.
On whose pastures cheerful spring
All the year doth sit and sing;
And, rejoicing, smiles to see
Their green backs wear his livery. *Crashaw.*
4. The whole extent of place.
Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

ALL. *n.s.*
1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.
And will she yet debase her eyes on me;
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety? *Shak. Rich. III.*
Nought's had, *all's* spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shak. Macbeth.*
The youth shall study, and no more engage
Their flatt'ring wishes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chase fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have,
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*
Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success. *Addison on the State of the War.*
2. Every thing.
Then shall we be news-cramm'd.—*All the better*; we shall be the more remarkable. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—Well, *all's* one for that. *Sh. R. III.*
[illegible]
[illegible]
This [illegible] every thing in the [illegible], the [illegible].
[illegible]
And good [illegible] shall reign, [illegible] in the end.
Then shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st. *Paradise Lost.*
They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, and *all*. *L'Estrange.*
They that do not keep up this indifferency for all but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke.*
A torch, snuff and *all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
All is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, *Almighty*. When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, *all-surrounding*: in other cases, an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or completely accomplished.
Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found is inserted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.] That which bears every thing; omniparous.
Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope's Od.*

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That which gives gaiety and cheerfulness to all.
Soon as the *all-cheering* sun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Sh. Romeo and Jul.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the sovereignty over all.
He now sets before them the high and shining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh's History.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compose*.] That which quiets all men, or every thing.
Wrapt in embow'ring shades, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now address'd,
To break the bands of *all-composing* rest. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vi.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That which subdues every thing.
Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think'st thou of our empire now? *Paradise Lost, b. x.*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *consume*.] That which consumes every thing.
By age unbroke—but *all-consuming* care
Destroys perhaps the strength, that time would spare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That which eats up every thing.
Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

ALL-FOURS. *n.s.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all-fours*.

ALL-HAIL. *n.s.* [from *all*, and *hail*, for *health*.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps usually reckoned among them.
All hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All hail, ye sacred, solitary groves!
All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleases and improves! *Walsh.*

ALL-HALLOWN. *n.s.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time about Allsaints day.
Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

ALL-HALLOWTIDE. *n.s.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near Allsaints, or the first of November.
Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Natural History, N° [illegible].*

ALL-HEAL. *n.s.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A species of ironwort; which see.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That which has the sovereign right of judgment.
I look with horrour back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. *All-judging* heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for them. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient; all-wise.
Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, we, who could no way foresee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being, showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-[illegible]. *adj.* [from *all* and [illegible].] That [illegible] all; [illegible]. [See ALL-[illegible].]

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful*.] Almighty; omnipotent; possessed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being, the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy distressed servant. *Swift.*

ALL-SAINTS-DAY. *n.s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.

ALL-SEER. *n.s.* [from *all* and *see*.] He that sees or beholds every thing; he whose view comprehends all things.
That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest, what I begg'd in jest. *Shak. Rich. III.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing.
The time [illegible] plac'd,
How long their [illegible] shall last;
Nor [illegible] beyond the [illegible]
By that *all-seeing* and all-making mind. *Dryd. Fables.*

ALL-SOULS-DAY. *n.s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November.
This is *all-souls day*, fellows, is it not?—
It is, my lord.—
Why then, *all-souls day* is my body's doomsday. *Shak. R. III.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing.
The sufficiency of God are perfect, the testimonies of God are *all-sufficient* unto that end for which they were given. *Hooker.*
He can more than employ all our powers in their utmost elevation; for he is every way perfect and *all-sufficient*. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possest of infinite wisdom.
There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* Mind governing the affairs of the world. *South.*
Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal, potentate!
Sole author, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTOIS, or ALLANTOIDES. *n.s.* [from [illegible], a gut, and [illegible], shape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant to the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v.a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by some from *à la loi*, *according to law*; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]
1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authours preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See ALLOY.
2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities.
Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poison. *Shakesp. King John.*
No friendly offices shall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*
3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.
If, by your art, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shak. Tempest.*

ALLA'Y. *n.s.* [*alloy*, Fr.]
1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is allayed with silver and copper, two carats in a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen penny-weight is mixed with a pound. Cowel thinks the *allay* is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.
For fools are stubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii.*
2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as the admixture of baser metals allays the qualities of the first mass.
Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *allay*, by little scattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. *Allay* being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.
The joy has no *allay* of jealousy, hope and fear. *Roscommon.*

ALLA'YER. *n.s.* [from *allay*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.
Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony; and, upon that account, Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ALLA'YMENT. *n.s.* [from *allay*.] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.
If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Sh. Troilus and Cres.*

ALLEGA'TION. *n.s.* [from *allege*.]
1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.
Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?

As if she had suborned some to swear
False allegations, to o'erthrow his state. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means in my power, to be informed of my errours; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle allegations. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

To ALLE'GE. v. a. [allego, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been alleged of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker's Preface.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot allege any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be alleged for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. adj. [from allege.] That which may be alleged.

[illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 7.*

ALLE'GEMENT. n. s. [from allege.] The same with allegation. *D.*

ALLE'GER. n. s. [from allege.] He that alleges.

Which conceit, if we may believe it is confidently as the learned alleger of it, Pamphilio, appears to be, would seem to argue, that there is, somehow, an other principle than what may reside in the bulky substance of the parts of living bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. n. s. [allegeance, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck allegiance from men's hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shak. Henry IV.*

We charge you on allegiance to ourselves,
To hold your slaught'ring hands, and keep the peace.
Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all allegiance to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. adj. [from allege.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of allegiance. A word not now used.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but allegiant thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

ALLEGO'RICK. adj. [from allegory.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee, but what kingdom,
Real or allegorick, I discern not. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

ALLEGO'RICAL. adj. [from allegory.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mythical.

When our Saviour said, in an allegorical and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other allegorical, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope's Preface to Iliad.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. adv. [from allegory.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, allegorically taken for the air. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The place is to be understood allegorically; and what is thus spoken by a Phæacian with wisdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii. notes.*

ALLEGO'RICALNESS. n. s. [from allegorical.] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To A'LLEGORIZE. v. a. [from allegory.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily allegorized this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Raleigh's History.*

As some would allegorize these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and allegorize the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

A'LLEGORY. n. s. [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither must we draw out our allegory too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

This word nympha meant nothing else but, by allegory, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLEGRO. n. s. A word, denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELU'JAH. n. s. [This word is falsly written for Hallelujah, and by ...] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, Praise God.

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper preludium to those allelujahs he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. n. s. [Ital.] A grave kind of musick. *Dict.*

To ALLE'VIATE. v. a. [allevo, Lat.]

1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to alleviate those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he alleviated his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIA'TION. n. s. [from alleviate.]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and alleviations of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. *South's Sermons.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the alleviation of any profit. *Locke.*

A'LLEY. n. s. [allée, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and alleys wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Fairy Queen.*

It is common from experience, that where alleys are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass. *Bacon's Natural History, No 529.*

Yonder alleys green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Parad. Lost.*

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose;
Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:
Ours is not great; the dangling boughs to crop,
Whose too luxuriant growth our alleys stop. *Dryden.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those alleys they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands
The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.
Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.

ALLI'ANCE. n. s. [alliance, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of Queen Anne mention the grand alliance.
2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,
In honour of a true Plantagenet,
And, for alliance' sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Adrastus soon, with gods averse, shall join
In dire alliance with the Theban line;
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new alliances to Cato. *Addison's Cato.*

ALLI'CIENCY. n. s. [allicio, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central alliciency is but a word, and the manner of it still occult. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

To A'LLIGATE. v. a. [alligo, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. n. s. [from alligate.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. n. s. The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Aloft in rows large poppy heads were strung,
And here a scaly alligator hung. *Garth's Dispensary.*

A'LLIGATURE. n. s. [from alligate.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLISION.

ALLI'SION. n. s. [allido, allisum, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous allision of the sea. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. n. s. [alloco, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.
3. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION. n. s. [allocutio, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. adj. [from allodium.] Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. n. s. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.]

A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to fee, or feudum, which intimates some kind of dependance. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. n. s. [allonge, Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

To ALLO'O. v. a. [This word is generally spoken hallo, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French allons; perhaps from all lo, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying alloo.

Alloo thy furious mastiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

ALLO'QUY. n. s. [alloquium, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; converse; conversation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T. v. a. [from lot.]

1. To distribute by lot.
2. To grant.

Five days we do allot thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse
That happy hour, which heaven allots to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their new enterprizes and studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion of it. *Tatler, No 81.*

ALLO'TMENT. n. s. [from allot.] That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the allotments of God and nature. *L'Estr.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty allotments, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLO'TTERY. n. s. [from allot.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See ALLOTMENT.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor allottery my father left me by testament.
Shakespeare, As you like it.

To ALLO'W. v. a. [allouer, Fr. from allaudare.]

1. To admit; as, to allow a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind allow for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles allowed by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of musick all our hearts allow;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

As to what is alleged, that some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I allow it to be true. *Swift.*

2. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, allow too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I will help you to enough of them, and shall be ready to allow the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

3. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the bedlam
To lead him where he would; his roguish madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. *1 Thess. ii. 4.*

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected and allowed first by the state of England. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

4. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an allow'd fool. *Shakesp. Twel. Night.*

5. To give to; to pay to.

[illegible]
To him that gave it peace and empire too. *Waller.*

6. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he allowed his son the third part of his income.

7. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions, regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; allowing still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE. adj. [from allow.]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not allowable, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented before our Saviour, washing his feet, on her knees; which will not consist with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. That which is permitted or lawful; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the very light of nature alone may discover that which is so far forth in the sight of God allowable. *Hooker, b. ii. § 8.*

I was, by the freedom allowable among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle on the Scripture.*

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only allowable, but laudable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. n. s. [from allowable.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness, in matters of recreation; which is indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

ALLO'WANCE. n. s. [from allow.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

Without the notion and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth allowance of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hooker, b. v. § 7.*

You sent a large commission
To Gregory de Cassalis, to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the state's allowance,
A league between his highness and Ferrara. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give allowance to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate; or appointment for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain allowance. *Bacon.*

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. *2 Kings, xxv. 30.*

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroick verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of allowance for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give allowances for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance;
Therefore my hopes, not surfeited to death,
Stand in bold cure. *Shakesp. Othello.*

ALLO'Y. n. s. [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. Alloy is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

For let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other alloy, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the alloy is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure always, without mixture or alloy.
Atterbury's Sermons.

ALLUBE'SCENCY. n. s. [allubescentia, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Dict.*

To ALLU'DE. v. n. [alludo, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, *he alludes to an old story*; or of things; as, *the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults.*

These speeches of Jerome and Chrysostom do seem to allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use.
Hooker, b. v. § 29.

True it is, that many things of this nature be alluded unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker, b. iii. § 1.*

Then the proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure; and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here alluded to. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ALLU'MINOR. n. s. [allumer, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowel.*

To

To ALLUDE, v. n. [Latin, to, Lusus, Dutch, bedaen, Gr.] To delude or play, whether gravely or merrily, to deceive or mock.

Ye shall see how some make the beauty of man, which formed Divinity amidst the idol contents, which they must adore into good, they too hardened, distracted from it, and profane, which they must have from him, and, that any creature to operate alone. *Hooker, b. v. p. 58.*

Alone than all
The gulled fish, by labourers thick beset,
Wisely to shun the snare, yet still to bite
Allured by baits, hope, and not allaying fear. *Fairfax.*

ALLURE, v. n. [From the verb allure.] Something by way allure bait, or other things, to it. *We have mean to*

The rather to make them so fit others, by some baits allure, and with a coherent voice, have they more ancient and creation down by generation. *Sir John Hayward.*

ALLURER, s. f. [from allure.]

That which allures, or has the force of allaring; enticement; temptation; seduction.

Against deceitfully authors, and a world
Offended, a fault of ingenuity, and fame.
On authority. *Mount Fairfax Left, b. ii.*

——Alone, by his will's enforcement, felt. *Fair. Ep. b. ii.*

To than the attractive is not bad
Yet only which is necessary, and with proper's
But would wonderful, in when once lures, of involving are.
To Pringle there, b. the Hours, and beat of involving are.

ALLURING, s. [from allure.] The power that allures; enticement. *Hooker.*

ALLUSION, s. f. [from allusion.] In an allusion manner; ironically.

ALLUSIVE, s. f. [from allusion.] The quality of allusion, or making; ironical; ambiguous; by propelling phrase.

ALLUSION, s. f. [Latin, lus.] That which is spoken with an intention to be understood; regarded to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication; a tie; the part to which.

Here you manifest adjudged and bondages of the Affection of the earth, is it some in the things, and will be as the't vain. *Barrow's Sermons.*

This hid allusion pulled the Pontiff down
Blunder instead is called upon the turn. *Dryden.*

Regulation, and a set, adapter transitions full to, and various pronunciation, such such contract found pulled. *Locke's Life of St. Paul.*

ALLUSIVE, adj. [Latin, allusion, Lat.] Hinting at something, not fully expressed.

Where the superfluous is one place, and the other is allusive, and the other is a mere, and the other is a mere, and the mere—allusive equivo in an degree from a, and the ex-position, in one other, is degenerate or adapter, and the mediate, deduced from it, little or great allusive; it is a metaphor, in one, there plain, the other the centre of the figure and allusion, in a mixture with the mere. *Taylor's Sermons.*

ALLUSIVELY, adv. [from adaptive.] In an allusive manner; by way of hint; ironically.

ALLUSIVENESS, s. f. [from allusive.] The quality of being allusive, or of the allusive, and implicit; the quality of being allusive.

ALLUSORY, adj. [from adaptive.] The quality of being allusive.

ALLUTION, s. f. [Latin, lutum.] The act of mixing or making; mixture; a composition by propelling phrase.

ALLUVION, s. f. [Latin, lut.] That which is laden with an intention to be understood; regarded to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication; a tie; the part to which.

Here you manifest adjudged and bondages of the Affection of the earth, is it some in the things, and will be as the't vain. *Barrow's Sermons.*

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Blunder instead is called upon the turn. *Dryden.*

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ALLUSIVE, adj. [Latin, adaptive

Alone, for other commerce the place
Loving, or hating, to be banished hence. *Par. Lost*
I have fled a desolate lie alone. *Dryden Ind. Emp.*

ALONG, *adv.* [along, Sax.]

1. The world is Adam and he was alone. *Genesis* iii. 22. It is not to be attended, and implies consideration, or desire or endeavour to keep a time alone, or close to another, or the thing itself.

Let me alone to guard Cassiella.
If they let down buckets, I will first venture,
Bring up your story. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
Let me alone, answering another.
Let him the gazing pageant transport alone,
Nor let the sacrilegious hand profane. *Pope Pastoral Guardi.*

2. To do along, to continue a course and effect.

He which doth it, but he shall have him let it alone, or to let it alone, or to do it. *Archbp. Sandys, Ser. p. 5.*

ALONG, *adv.* [*an* and *long*, Sax.]

1. At length.

Some court a mistress from; some hard along.
And hunting with the sweating chanters echoes long. *Drayton, Moses.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A Sabbath-sacred grove, beneath a grain of life the infant lie. *Rowe's Nicomed. Mother, Act 1.*

Where Ulysses plies the lonely oars.
On the black waves of Neptune's flood. *Dryd. Æneid v.*

3. Throughout; in the whole; with all perfect.

This world pelleth to cells, accomodations of people. *Bacon.*

Ye ministers, who have the power, given therefore, to have wished more. *Id.*

4. Joined with the particle with; in company; along with.

I will remember well Gaultree's dispatch
And to the England fleet sailing with you. *Shakspeare, Henry.*

Hence, then? and will it go with me along.
The whipping is the place of rest, but?
Thy sorrow and thy sin shall go along with you. *Par. Lost, x.*

Ever and ever to adorn your cassia, and to a dowry, which hereafter is wanted with a portion of Gaudi not here, is when a woman accompanying her husband, goes along with him. *Spectator.*

5. Continuance and a continuance.

Continued the Sun; nor has have fed deliver
A prince's will; and affirm breaks the arms.
Tell the king I and the objects fell out
Through mere the woman: to my cordial pain. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *adire*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along.
Thou author of the poem and the song. *Pope.*

ALONGST, *adv.* [a contraction, as it seems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep their strict watch and went in all their posts.
Knowing the enemy lay *alongst* the ditch. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

ALOOF, *adv.* [of doubtful origin.]

1. At a distance with the particle from. It generally implies a disinclination, fear, or indirect opposition or observation.

They had the keepers this fair order shed,
And to an hill hasted without a delay.
From whence they might behold the battle round,
And see the fair Britons range in ordered array. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

Gentle knight, where the fiend, on the lone desert,
With the pomp and pride of hell hath set up. *Fairfax's Tasso.*

The noble commander, thought not safest from
Aloof from Brutus, approach'd with a word. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to persons, it denotes alienation, coldness and consequence.

I am on the lonely mountain with such as they.
And the commonwealth of Israel shall be free. *Milton Vi.*

Cheery northwards, *aloof*, as longer they had kept distinct in heavy pitched, which when they were out of reach, they turned and looked the course to Spain.

The king would not, by any means, press the king, since he had only leave the week ad up upon the greater tower at Cleveland, whereby it became Whitehall palace. *Howel Abbs. VII.*

Ye ministers, who have the power given therefore, to have wished more than ye have wished, and yet have wished with more from better. *Bacon's Essays.*

The thing was *aloof* also. *Aromatics.*

Hit, from the state, and by pulsating fold. *Dryd. Palm.*

3. As a separation from, it is used in opposition to connexion, union, or intercourse.

Not to be find him forever to be banished,
But with a pretty distinct keep apart.
Yet we should hang him on a cross condition
Off to have that. *Shakspeare.*

4. It is also metaphorically or proper; it will not fit for an *aloof*.

Ye ministers, who have the power given, of the Sect *aloof*, from man to his magnitude, is being a matter or power to the person, you the hide a great interest of being being a forces and spirits. *Bacon.*

1. A counsel of divine and properly belonging to such alone.

Where is thy counsel? where is thy counsel? *Bacon.*

ALOPECIAS, [Πολυπεκία, Gr.] A disease in the eyelids, or a falling from a great fault.

ALOPECIAS, [Πολυπεκία, Gr.] A disease in the eyelids, or a falling from a great fault.

ALOUD, *adv.* [*a* and *loud*, Sax.]

1. Loudly; with a loud voice.

Hear ye, ye mountains, and ye hills, and ye ancient rocks, and ye strong foundations of the earth,

Two souls which I take not for friends,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fell'st. *Shak. King Lear.*
Some define the perpendicular altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*
She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heaven's imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly guess'd;
Distance and altitude conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.
Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, altitude, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Has not a poet more scenes and views within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their several situations, in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their altitudes and depressions? *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.
Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal altitude, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority.
Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise.
The world, a willing stander-by,
Inclines to aid a specious lye. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.
He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the altitude of his virtue. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [altivolans, Lat. from altus and volo.] High flying. *Dict.*

ALTOGETHER. *adv.* [from all and together.]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.
It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till they be altogether subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
We find not in the world any people that hath lived altogether without religion. *Hooker, b. v. § 18.*
If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being altogether as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*
I do not altogether disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of Scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather all together.
Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And altogether with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat.
Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.

ALUDEL. *n. f.* [from a and lutum; that is, without lute.]
Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and, at the top, is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *n. f.* [alumen, Lat.]
A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of alum, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. The factitious alum is prepared in different manners, according to the different materials of which it is made. Hence roch red, Roman, and citron alum, alo plumose, saccharine, and burnt alum. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where alum is principally produced; and the English roche-alum is made from a bluish mineral stone, frequent in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Alum is used in medicine as an astringent; but, being apt to excite vomiting, it is seldom prescribed inwardly. It is used externally in styptick lotions, and is an ingredient in several dentifrices and cosmeticks. It is a principal ingredient in dying and colouring; neither of which can be well performed without it. It serves to bind the colour upon the stuffs, and has the same effect there, that gum water and glutinous oils have in painting. It also disposes stuffs to take the colour, and adds a degree of briskness and delicacy to it. This effect of alum seems to proceed from its styptick or astringent quality, by which it binds the fine parts of colours together, and prevents their exhaling. Hence also it preserves paper, that has been dipped in its water, from sinking when wrote upon.
Saccharine alum bears a near resemblance to sugar, and is a composition of common alum, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone, and is used as a cosmetick.
Burnt alum is alum calcined over the fire, and thus rendered whiter, more light, and more easily pulverised.
Plumose or *plume alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly whitish, bordering on green, resembling Venetian talc, except that, instead of scales, it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name *plumosa*, a feather. Some will have this to be the lapis amiantus of the ancients. *Chambers.*
By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

A'LUM STONE. *n. f.* A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corrosive.
She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and alum stones. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from alum.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.
Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and aluminous moisture, it is able a while to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*
The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or aluminous nature. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'LWAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *always*, compounded of all and way; ealleweg, Sax. tuttavia, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to *sometime*, or *never*.
That, which sometime is expedient, doth not always so continue. *Hooker, b. iv. § 14.*
Man never is, but always to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to *sometimes*, or *now and then*.
He is always great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. Stands for *artium magister*, or *master of arts*; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called *doctor of philosophy*.

AM. *The first person of the verb to be.* [See TO BE.]
And God said unto Moses, I am that I am: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, *I am* hath sent me unto you. *Exodus,* iii. 14.
Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name,
Thou busy thing, from whence I know I am:
For knowing what I am, I know thou art;
Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from amabilis, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.
No rules can make amability, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See PEAR.] So called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOT. *n. f.* A sort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from maine, or magne, old Fr. derived from magnus, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.
Guiar lords, from Ireland am I come amain,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shak. Henry VI.*
What! when we fled amain, pursued, and struck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist,
Sent up amain. *Par. Lost.*
From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung amain,
Like light'ning sudden, on the warrior train;
Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground;
The forest echoes to the crackling sound;
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

AMALGAM. / AMALGAMA. *n. f.* [ἅμα and γάμος.] The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.
The induration of the amalgam appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the amalgam. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from amalgam.]
To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. f.* [from amalgamate.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.
Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. f.* [from amando, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUENSIS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *n. f.* [amaranthus, Lat. from ἀ and μαραίνω.] The name of a plant.
The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the seeds are included in membranaceous vessels, which, when come to maturity, burst open transversely to shew their seeds, like purslane, each of which contains one or more roundish seeds.
Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree amaranth. 2. The long pendulous amaranth, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*. All these plants must be sown on a good hotbed in February, or the beginning

ginning of March. They produce large beautiful flowers, and perfect their seed in September. *Miller.*

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.
Immortal amaranth! a flower which once
In paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliss, through midst of heav'n,
Rolls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream:
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 353.

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [amaranthinus, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.
By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flow'rs,
By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel,
Or amaranthine bow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. f.* [amaritudo, Lat.] Bitterness.
What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AMA'RULENCE. *n. f.* [amarulentia, Lat.] Bitterness. *Dict.*

AMA'SMENT. *n. f.* [from amass.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.
What is now, is but an amassment of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [amasser, Fr.]

1. To collect together into one heap or mass.
The rich man is not blessed, in having great store of any unlawful things to engage [illegible] having them to be heaped and laid up. *[illegible]*
When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus amass together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.
Such as amass all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*
Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
The life of Homer has been written, by amassing all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from a and mate. See MATE.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horrour. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to crush or subdue.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. f.* [amatorculus, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'MATORY. *adj.* [amatorius, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.
It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by amatory potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

AMAUROSIS. *n. f.* [ἀμαύρωσις.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood-vessels being too much distended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To AMAZE. *v. a.* [from a and maze, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terrour.
Yea, I will make many people amazed at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of thy fall. *Ezekiel,* xxxii. 10.

2. To put into confusion with wonder.
Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

3. To put into perplexity.
That cannot choose but amaze him. If he be not amazed, he will be mocked; if he be amazed, he will every way be mocked. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

AMA'ZE. *n. f.* [from the verb amaze.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.
Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage, thro' the curling sea;
Then casting back his eyes with dire amaze,
Sees, on the Punick shore, the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *adv.* [from amazed.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.
I speak amazedly, and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Why
Stands Macbeth thus amazedly?
Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights. *Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *n. f.* [from amazed.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.
I was by at the opening of the fardel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little amazedness, we were all commanded out of the chamber.
Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

AMA'ZEMENT. *n. f.* [from amaze.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horrour.
He answer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his first amazement, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *Fairy Queen.*
But look! amazement on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul:
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Extreme dejection.
He ended, and his words impression left
Of much amazement to th' infernal crew,
Distracted and surpriz'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i.*

3. Height of admiration.
Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run, with amazement we should read your story;
But living virtue, all atchievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.
They knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him. *Acts,* iii. 10.

AMA'ZING. *participial adj.* [from amaze.] Wonderful; astonishing.
It is indeed an amazing thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes of people it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

AMA'ZINGLY. *adv.* [from amazing.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.
If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be amazingly imperfect, when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watts's Logick.*

AMAZON. *n. f.* [ἀ and μαζὸς.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.
Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an amazon,
And fightest with the sword. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

AMBAGES. *n. f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.
They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long ambages and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from ambages.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBASSA'DE. *n. f.* [ambassade, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassadour; a word not now in use.
When you disgraced me in my ambassade,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shak. Henry VI.*

AMBASSADOUR. *n. f.* [ambassadeur, Fr. embaxador, Span.] It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew בשר, to tell, and מלאך, a messenger; others from ambactus, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence ambascia, in low Latin, is found to signify service, and ambasciator, a servant; others deduce it from ambaht, in the old Teutonick,

Tamerlane, Scanderbeg's ... [illegible]

A professor in a publick manner from one foreign power to another ... The person of an ambassador is inviolable.

Ambassador is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power ... and is distinguished from an envoy, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to th' ambassadours. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Now aid is past hope, ... our own ambassadour. *Dryden.*

Oft have their black ambassadors appear'd ... *Add. Cato.*

AMBASSADRESS. *n. s.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassadour.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my ambassadress—

Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?

Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe's Fair Penitent.*

A'MBASSAGE. *n. s.* [from *ambassador*.] An embassy; the business of an ambassador.

... *Bacon's Henry* VII.

AMBER. *n. s.* [from *ambar*, Arab. ...]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2. That which happens during a passage or walk.

He was sent to conduct hither the princess Henrietta Maria, of whose his majesty had an ambulatory view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an ambulatory court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

A'MBURY. *n.s.* A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *n.s.* [*embuscade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison. Spect.* Nº 195.

AMBUSCA'DO. *n.s.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A'MBUSH. *n.s.* [*embusche*, Fr. from *bois* a wood; whence *embuscher*, to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick woods.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in close *ambush*, base in open *field*. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the state of lying in wait.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambush*, whence issued more. Then the earl gathered his small company about him, and maintained the fight. But the enemy, whether perceiving succours [illegible], or whether intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at [illegible]. *Hayward.*

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait.

Thick as the shades, there issue swarming bands
Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I guess. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

A'MBUSHMENT. *n.s.* [from *ambush*; which see.] Ambush; surprise: a word now not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,
Full closely creeping by the hinder side,
Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser's Muiopotmos.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. *n.s.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

A'MEL. *n.s.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AMEN. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is *Arabick*; and the Rabbins make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word seems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.]

A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*.

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.
Listening their fear, I could not say *Amen*,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting. *Amen* and *amen*. *Psalm* xli. 13.

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*amesnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, because the infériour sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENANCE. *n.s.* [It seems to come from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: a word disused.

For he is fit to use in all assays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or else for wise and civil governance. *Spens. Hubb. Tale.*

A M E

Well kend him so far space,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he saw his Lybian steed to prance. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 8.*

To AME'ND. *v.a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases we usually write *mend*. See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. *Jeremiah*, vii. 3.

3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v.n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve*; to *improve* supposes or admits that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies something wrong.

As my fortune either amends or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

AMENDE. *n.s.* [French.] This word, in French, signifies a fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use, in a cognate signification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDMENT. *n.s.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryd. Dedicat. Span. Fry.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be persuaded by other means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for *amendment*. *2 Esdras*, xvi. 19.

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God, yet there is no sure judgment whether this purpose be sincere, or these acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

AME'NDMENT. [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an errour committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the errour. *Blount.*

AME'NDER. *n.s.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. *n.s.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompense; compensation; atonement.

If I have too austerely punish'd you,
Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Of the several accidents, [illegible] nothing remains to him that had suffered the wrong, but to make all *amends* by the prince's justice. *Sir W. Raleigh's Essays.*

Where I a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick poem. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works, unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spect.* Nº 483.

AME'NITY. *n.s.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amoenitas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first, as it was in the days of Herodotus, it was rather a seat of *amenity* and pleasure, than conducing unto this intention. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AME'RCE. *v.a.* [*amercier*, Fr. [illegible] require the original.]

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to in-

flict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers.

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

All the suitors were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale's Law of Eng.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

AME'RCER. *n.s.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT. } *n.s.* [from *amerce*.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the
AME'RCIAMENT. } mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowel.*

All *amercements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

AMES-ACE. *n.s.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice:
To shun *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd. Persius.*

A'MESS. *n.s.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's habiliment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *n.s.* [ἀμέθυστος, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some few tinctured with yellow. They are found in a hill named St. Raymund, in Catalonia, by following the veins of reddish or black earth, or a vein in a rock so coloured, and are all hexangular, and pointed like crystal. Sometimes a great number is found sticking together, like the Bristol diamonds; but the best are found loose in the chinks of the rock. *Bohemian* ones are also found in the Pyrenees, and in the mountains of Auvergne. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary. Chambers.*

I observed some stones that nearly approached the granate complexion; and several very nearly resembling the *amethyst*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A'METHYST [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHY'STINE. *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst in colour.

A'MIABLE. *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as amiable also. *Hooker.*

She told her, while she kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father
Entirely to her love; but if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. Pretending love; shewing love.

Speed all, only give me so much time in exchange, as to lay an *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A'MIABLENESS. *n.s.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being amiable; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addis. Guard.*

A'MIABLY. *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.*

A'MICABLENESS. *n.s.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being amicable; friendliness; goodwill.

A M I

A'MICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They see
Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walk
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conquests. *Philips.*

I found my subjects *amicably* join,
To lessen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In England itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the [illegible]. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England-man.*

A'MICE. *n.s.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteris communibus, scil. amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta.* Du Cange. *Amictus quo cervicem stringimus, & gutture tegimus,* [illegible].] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* gray. *Paradise Reg.*

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iv. l. 549.*

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or *midst*.]
AMI'DST. }

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree, *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Paradise Lost.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boar *amidst* my crystal streams I bring;
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring. *Dryd. Virg.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades. *Dryd. Æneid.*

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What though no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Add. Spect.* Nº 465.

AMI'SS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies *according to*, and *miss*, the English particle, which shews any thing, like the Greek παρά, to be wrong; as, to *misconceive*, to conceive erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *amiss* therefore signifies *not right*, or *out of order*.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss* when it is truly done. *Shakesp. King John.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore, to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hooker, b. iii. § 1.*

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amiss*, impute it not. *Addison's Cato.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they constru'd all *amiss*,
And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hooker.*

Nevertheless, though a man has all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have some conscience. *Tillots.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiss*, 'tis true,
Yet I am somewhat better born than you. *Dryden.*

I built a wall, and when the masons play'd the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amiss*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. *Daniel*, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday, but am well to-day.

8. *Amiss* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which

which

which it admits, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was amiss, we never say an amiss action.

5. *Amiss* is used by Shakespeare as a noun substantive.

> To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
> Each toy seems prologue to some great amiss. *Hamlet.*

AMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffluency, and amitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

A'MITY. *n. s.* [*amitié*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to war, or among the people, opposed to discord, or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love indissoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable amity. *Hooker, b. v. § 38.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and amity with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

> You have a noble and a true conceit
> Of godlike amity; which appears most strongly
> In bearing thus the absence of your lord. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

> And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
> Pursue this race, this service dedicate
> To my deplored ashes; let there be
> 'Twixt us and them no league nor amity. *Sir John Denham.*

AMMONIAC. *n. s.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is sup- [illegible]

[illegible]

5. Large; splendid; without reservation.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made ample promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative; that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall tolerantly look upon it, not only to destroy ours, but to establish his own; not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and ampliate, according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

AMPLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliation* or repetition that may be found, whilst I labour to expose matter plain and full. *Holder's Elements of Speech, Preface.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Sir J. Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagancies into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unjustifiable; but they suit well with the character of *Alcinous*. *Pope's Od. notes.*

A'MPLIFIER. *n. s.* [from *To amplify*.] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorilaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon's Essays.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

For as the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal, a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitors that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies on Irel.*

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

I had one advantage, and my health is infallibility to increase and *amplify* their remains, to confirm and improve their rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify* on others; but here, where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryd. Fab. Ded.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope's Odyssey, notes.*

A'MPLITUDE. *n. s.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,
Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Parad. Regained.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises, and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude*, are also northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west point of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*ample*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced: and to those, who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's seed; obscurely then foretold,
Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Par. Lost.*

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

To AMPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* their fractured members. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, with an instrument of steel. The usual method of performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the incision knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder, with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plaisters, and other conveniences. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breasts, had the freer use of their bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

A'MULET. *n. s.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.] An appended remedy,

remedy, or preservative: a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular disease.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself, yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must excuse you to conceal it against the guilt both of charms and amulets. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To AMUSE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. *To divert* implies something more lively, and *to please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they are blessed, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles. *Walsh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, *he amused his followers with idle promises.*

AMU'SEMENT. *n. s.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope's Ess. Epist. notes.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMU'SER. *n. s.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *amuse*.] That which has the power of amusing.

But amaz'd,
Beholds th' *amusive* arch before him fly,
Then vanish quite away. *Thomson's Spring.*

AMY'GDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [*ane*, Saxon, *een*, Dutch, *ein*, German.] The article indefinite, which is used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, *there stands a house.*

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many *an* hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or some; as, *an elephant might swim in this water.*

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain, that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men *an* hungred do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authours, a contraction of *and if.*

He can't flatter, he!
An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth;
An they will take it so, if not, he's plain. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and before if.*

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.
—— He will *an'* if he live to be a man.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if.*

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addison. Guardian*, N° 121.

A'NA. *adv.* [ἀνὰ.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* ℥ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the just mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

A'NA. *n. s.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACA'MPTICK. *adj.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* sound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *n. s.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *n. s.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS. *n. s.* [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Dict.*

ANA'CHORETE. } *n. s.* [sometimes corruptly written *anchoret*;
ANA'CHORITE. } ἀναχωρητής.] A monk, who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*. *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. s.* [from ἀνὰ and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedicat.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *n. s.* [ἀνὰ and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular.

ANADIPLO'SIS. *n. s.* [ἀναδίπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtue amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtue brought upon him.*

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἀναγωγή.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical*.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGRAM. *n. s.* [ἀνὰ and γράμμα.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we say? *Donne.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *n. s.* [from *anagram*.] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *n. s.* [from *anagram*.] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiser*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀναληπτικός.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy*.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. s.* [ἀναλογισμός.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*.] To explain by way of analogy.

analogy; indeed have embodiment between different things, and have something with regard to analogy with hieroglyphics.

We have fictions of material bodies, directly figured and figured by metaphorical; they regulate the minds of the desire, which is analogical by association or synthesis.

Adam's Philo Philosophy.

ANALOGOUS, *adj.* [ad and λόγος.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion to something parallel.

Nor can the mind, we say, this would be otherwise very hard, yet, in the motions, thoughts, and reflections, and their parts or functions analogous at the exercise of the mind, to those of the body. It is duty and authority that makes an affection and reward.

Jer. Taylor.

Many separate contemplants may be drawn from the formation of the well-contrived things; and analogous conclusions, as to the wisdom of the Creator.

Ib.

It has the mind to behave the thing to which the resemblance is taken.

The compound substance may have some face of affinity, analogous to compound substance; though we have not adequate conceptions hereof.

Ib.

ANALOGY, *n.s.* [λόγος.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstance or effect; as, Aristotle's fable to analogize the state of man to that of a beehive; or, as it is the use, by analogy, to illustrate that which was before better.

Thus God's hath promulged, that the church hath conferred half a quarter form of common prayer, although not in all things every whole the letter, yet for the staff sake, retaining the form-staff.

Hooker, b. v. § 30.

Why I have collected of extraordinary resolution and patience, in the sufferings of the martyrs, I shall reserve to a single discourse of Gods Providence, in which I shall be curious to collate

Bacon.

2. When the thing to which the analogy is applied, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has also it for particular, or or more, when both the things are mentioned after analogy, the particular, however or mentioned is used.

If the body politick have any analogy to the natural, as all of affinities seem sensibly to act and influence each

Dryd. Pref. to Reflections of Antoninus.

By analogy with all other figures and characters, the form of the letters, whether legible or cursive, could not be form work formed the position upon.

Farmer's Essay of the Dutch.

If we make this analogy, the collision of our country, rather than of Rome, it is rather better than worse, since analogy is more the collision, or to make him some only to other parts.

Bacon's Essays, Of Ceremonies and Respect.

By proportionate, it is said to signify the proportion of one of a model in one common mode; so, from this is formed, from from, from, from, from, from.

ANALOGUE, *n.s.* [analogy.]

1. A proportion of a compound body into the formal parts of which it consists.

The analogue of the element of dew falling, in form places, in the form of human people, which grows continually first, is, that the analogy of the tree of any plants, they, perhaps, be the half analogy of falling fresh moisture of the left as are within the much of the dew.

Arbuthnot.

2. A contradiction of any thing to prove, do so that are proper to be it mentioned, then another.

Analogue, or analogy, is nothing more than observation, and the reasoning on analogies, from those by analogies, and observations, and conditions, upon the conditions, but let us see from from experimenting in other certain cases.

Newton's Quadr.

3. A relation of any thing, whether compound or simple, to a set consists; as, of a measure to the length, weight, of a compound, to the particular and mixed, which form of the mixed, to the parts, of an argument, to simple propositions, of a proposition, to the parts of a syllogism, of a syllogism to some formal mode of all without the aid of any of formal reasons, we are left but ignorant.

Coleridge's Logic, Essay.

ANALOGY, *n.s.* [λόγος, analogy.]

1. That which relates or ring that left principles; that which happens accompanied.

Either may be probably mentioned against the language, or the analogy, or the analogy, or the analogy, or the analogy.

That which proceeds by analogies or by taking the part of a compound and affinity and particular indifference.

Valentine had been infinitely curious of the philosophers, the most before him, in giving a particular and universal account of the sun and affinity, yet he intends his principles for his hypothesis.

Boyle's Author.

2. Analogy; analogy; [from analogy] in the formal or Aristotle's compounds into simples.

ANALYTIC, *adj.* [analysis.] The manner of not long compound, or simple, resolution or compounds parts, of a plant, clearly, or natural operation.

Hence, or to speak a great analogy.

Bacon.

Philosophy, full of analogy.

Hooker.

Analytical; taken the whole, and not in a full, finite that is a power or to be under, and, and, and

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To A'NCHOR. v. n. [from anchor.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Was the Lord *displeased* against the rivers? was thine *anger* against the rivers? was thy wrath against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Hab.* iii. 8.

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. *Pain*, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems plainly deducible from *angor*.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker, b. iv. § 12.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.
Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope's Donne.*

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger*.] In an angry manner; like one offended.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look *angerly*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

Then as regards our principal part of the dialect (that) we say, "They are the best people." Sweet, Primer of Phon. 20.

3. Thither of home gathered. Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

4. Consequently. "The world is the theatre of giving life, or annihilation." Bp. Berkeley, Siris, 270.

ANNIHILATE, v. t. [annihilatus, p. p. of annihilare, to reduce to nothing, to make nothing, from the root that was also the root of nihil, nothing.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy utterly; to reduce to nothing; to make to cease to be; to destroy the existence of. "Annihilate all that's made." Milton, P. L. iii. 333.

ANNIHILATION, n. s. [annihilatio, L.] Reduction to nothing; destruction; utter destruction; the act of annihilating; the state of being annihilated. "Annihilation of the Jews." Bp. Hall, Contemp. Ps. xxxvii.

ANNIHILATOR, n. s. [annihilator, L.] Destroyer; one who annihilates. "Annihilator of the Jews." Bp. Hall, Contemp. Ps. xxxvii.

ANNIVERSARY, n. s. [anniversarius, L.] Yearly; annual; returning with the year. "Anniversary days." Bacon, Ess. Ch. 1.

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ANNOTATE, v. a. [annotatus, L.] To note down; to make a note of; to write down; to record. "Annotate the time." Bacon, Ess. Ch. 1.

ANNOTATION, n. s. [annotatio, L.] Note; remark; observation; comment. "Annotation." Bacon, Ess. Ch. 1.

ANNOTATOR, n. s. [annotator, L.] Commentator; one who annotates. "Annotator." Bacon, Ess. Ch. 1.

ANNOUNCE, v. a. [annoncer, F.] To publish; to proclaim; to make known; to declare; to publish; to proclaim; to make known; to declare; to publish; to proclaim; to make known; to declare; to

[illegible]

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

[illegible]

3. To consecrate by unction.

[illegible]

Anoi'nter. n. s. [from anoint.] The person that anoints.

Ano'malism. n. s. [from anomaly.] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

Anomalistical. adj. [from anomaly.] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

Ano'malous. adj. [a priv. and ...] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

[illegible]

ANO'MALY. n. s. [illegible]

[illegible]

To ANSWER. v. n.

[illegible]

ANSWER. n. s.

[illegible]

ANT. n. s.

[illegible]

ANTAGONIST. n. s.

[illegible]

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying before.

[illegible]

To ANTECEDE. v. a.

[illegible]

an enterprise of such exalted nature, exceeding the ordinary
course of human nature. *Bacon's Essays.*

ANTECEDENT, *adj.* [antecedens, Lat.] Going before; ap-
pertaining to a precedent. *Antecedent* to, *adv.* Before, and
in order to. *Antecedent* of, *adv.* Before, and in order to.

ANTECEDENTS, *n. s.* Premises; what goes before and
precedes.

To allow, that God foreknows what will act as a free, and not
as a necessary agent, is a contradiction; for it implies, that
God knows that for certain, which is a thing not logically possible
to be known. *Locke.*

Every further meaning which is put upon the text, is either
a consequent, or a collateral one; if a consequent, the rules, that be
the premises, are to be taken before the conclusion. *Sanderson, Lect.*

The rule is, to take the antecedents, and see what follows
upon them. *Locke.*

Nor can it be any inference, that it is about the antece-
dents, or, at least, on the direct cause of a future event, that
God is concerned. *South.*

A. B. C. are three, which we satisfy the conclusion to depend; A.
is the antecedent, B. the consequent.

The antecedent is the position of an antecedence or separation,
as, before, and other prepositions.

Antecedents are those which are so first, which part
of speech is the antecedent, and which is not; it was the first thing
that spoke to man, and it was the first word that man spoke
to woman; I will give you a little instance of this, which is
the first word, which is the antecedent, the person of which
I speak, which is the antecedent, the person of which I
speak. *Milton's Letters.*

ANTECEDENT, *adj.* [from antecedent.] In the time of ante-
cedence, or going before. *Bacon.*

Wonderful that our century was the seventh, inside for yet
another figure; transit of mercury, and eclipse of the moon
Bacon.

ANTECEDENTLY, *adv.* [from antecedent.] In the time of ante-
cedence, or going before. *Bacon.*

Wonderful that our century was the seventh, inside for yet
another figure; transit of mercury, and eclipse of the moon
Bacon.

ANTECEDENCY, *n. s.* [from antecedent.] Antecedence.
Bacon.

ANTECEDENCE

Body of Christ and body that we shall rise to be united both. It has this in common to Hungary, Germany, and France. It is found, as dark or shade of natural hues, having a consubstantiated or flesh hue, only being deeper and darker. It appears to fall of little flowing veins or threads, like another brown or pale. Sometimes veins of a red or pulse-colour intermixed, which is called *anthrax*; the nature thus being accompanied *Sense-anthrax*. It lies in the face, breast, neck, hands, and other uncovered parts. Its cause, Which may be conceived, and also experienced, is a contagious infection from a person so affected, or from the clothes of a person infected

APERTA, *n. s.* [Lat.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily; used of things in motion.

He when the flying Talbord for did chace,
She would them nimbly move, and after fly apace. *F. Queen.*
Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow apace.
And since methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste.
Shakesp. Richard III.

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;
Now sunk from his meridian, sets apace. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

It will be impossible, when, seeing the tide making haste towards him apace, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him. *Tillotson.*

2. With haste; applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours apace;
Th' embroider'd king who shews but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second source of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply apace. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The life and power of religion decays apace here and at home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed apace to real misery. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

APAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγή, compounded of ἀπὸ, from, and ἄγω, to bring or draw.] An apagogical demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection; because I walk aside, and in a way apart from the multitude. *Raleigh's History.*

The party discerned, that the end of Ellis would never serve their turn, they resolved to have another army apart, that should be at their devotion. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set apart for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar apart to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,
And gold and vessels set apart for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them apart. *Raleigh's History.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam,
To put apart these your attendants, I
Shall bring Emilia forth. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

APA'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

Pale as death, despoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden's Fables.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory, where are still some apartments left, very high and arched at top. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

A'PATHY. *n. s.* [ἀ, not, and πάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion, and apathy, and glory, and shame.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy, but apathy. *South.*

In lazy apathy let Stoicks boast
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fix'd as in a frost,
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APE. *n. s.* [*ape*, Icelandick.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an ape, more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Writers report, that the heart of an ape worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that the ape is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile nature of her custom; so perfectly he is her ape. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress,
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison's Cato.*

APE'AK, or APE'EK. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a posture to pierce the ground.

APE'PSY. *n. s.* [ἀπεψία.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A'PER. *n. s.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly used in medicine for gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to strengthen the spirits, and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and aperient. *Bacon.*

Of the fruits of plants, some contain a fine aperient salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

APE'RITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make broths, with the addition of aperitive herbs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

APE'RT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the apertions; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimnies, or other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton's Archit.*

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or apertion of them. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

APE'RTLY. *adv.* [*aperte*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APE'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *apert*.] Openness.

In general, the freedom, or aperture and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness and muffling, and, as I may say, laziness of speaking, render the sound considerably different. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

A'PERTURE. *n. s.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel, because from an appulse to an aperture is easier, than from one appulse to another. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the opened passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same apertures. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica*, c. 4.

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an aperture of an inch; but the aperture was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explication: a sense seldom found.

It is the stile much unravelled by the fathers; such like phrases made intricate by explications, and difficult by the aperture and dilatation of distinctions. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

APE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of ἀ, priv. and πέταλον, a leaf.] Without petals or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *apetalous*.] Being without leaves.

APEX. *n. s.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The apex, or lesser end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆRESIS. *n. s.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION. *n. s.* *aphelia*, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiack, is, that, in their aphelia, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

APHETA. *n. s.* [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY. *n. s.* [ἀ, without, and φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY. *n. s.* [ἀ, without, and φωνή, speech.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*

APHORISM. *n. s.* [ἀφορισμός.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and though sometimes they are flattered with that aphorism, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 3.

I shall at present consider the aphorism, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable member of a community. *Rogers's Sermons.*

APHORI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *aphorism*.] In the form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism.

These being carried down, do seldom miss a cure of the former, as Hippocrates doth likewise aphoristically tell us. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *adj.* [from Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Relating to
APHRODISI'ACK. } the venereal disease.

A'PIARY. *n. s.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring apiary, there to make what havock they please. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex* the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a sort of capsulæ seminales, or seed vessels, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. *Quincy.*

APIE'CE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or share.] To the part or share of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first sounded nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have six or seven wives apiece. *Hooker, Preface.*

I have to night dispatched sixteen businesses, a month's length apiece, by an abstract of success. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

Carriage of this paper may have a dozen of pens, which will be but about a farthing apiece. *Swift.*

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
Limps after, in base awkward imitation. *Shak. Richard II.*

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but apish sophistry; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust. *Glanville's Scepsis Scient.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy for the queen;
Till happy chance reveal the untold flame,
And apish love, with her wild ruse,
Of wit and jolly delights the solemn court. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness.

API'TPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—*Ay*, my Hector of Troy, welcome my bully, my back; agad my heart has gone apitpat for you. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

APLUSTRE. *n. s.* [Latin.] The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the Iliad, as the other has an aplustre, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses. *Addison.*

APOCALYPSE. *n. s.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; discovery: a word used only of the sacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw
Th' apocalypse heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the apocalypse. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypse*.] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this apocalyptical theatre, we should find it a representation of the majesty of our Saviour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical*.] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCOPE. *n. s.* [ἀποκοπή.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni* for *ingenii*.

APOCRU'STICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρουστικά, from ἀποκρούω, to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and astringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part disaffected. *Chambers.*

APOCRYPHA. *n. s.* [from ἀποκρύπτω, to put out of sight.] Books whose authours are not known. It is used for the books appended to the sacred writings, which, being of doubtful authours, are less regarded.

We hold not the apocrypha for sacred, as we do the holy scripture, but for human compositions. *Hooker*, b. v.

APOCRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who saith, that all writings not canonical are apocryphal, uses not the title apocryphal, as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publickly be read or divulged. *Hooker*, b. v. § 20.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the apocryphal writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. s.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APODI'CTICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπόδειξις, evident truth, demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an apodictical knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. [illegible]

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as apodictical. *Glanville's Scepsis*, c. [illegible]

APODIXIS. *n. s.* [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonstration. *Dict.*

APOGÆON. } *n. s.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A
A'POGEE. } point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a
APOGÆUM. } planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogeon and perigeon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

The sun in his apogeon placed,
And when it towards more, such goods bestowd. *Fairfax.*

It is not yet agreed in what time, precisely, the apogeum absolveth one degree. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. [illegible]

APOGRA'PHAL. } *adj.* [from [illegible]] That which
AP[illegible] } is said in defence of any thing or person.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is apologetical, for one sort of [illegible] *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.

APO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *To apologize*.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more seasonable to reform, than apologize or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to apologize for my indiscretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The translator needs not apologize for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

A'POLOGUE. *n. s.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

An apologue of Æsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in raillery; others for apologues and apposite diverting stories. *Locke.*

APOLOGY. *n. s.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuse. Apology generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and apology too prompt;
Which with bland words at will she thus address'd.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 854.

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an apology for my poem; some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden's Pref. to Abs. and Achit.*

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any apology for publishing of these sermons; for if they be, in any measure, truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not see what apology is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. *Tillotson.*

APOMECO'METRY. *n. s.* [ἀπὸ, from, μῆκος, distance, and μετρέω, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS. *n. s.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the tendon of the artery, it is formed by the aponeurosis that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APOPHASIS. *n. s.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention that strange story of,* &c. *I should not contradict,* &c. *but what he is known for* [illegible]. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *n. s.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in apophlegmatisms and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* № 38.

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. s.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy.*

APO'PHTHEGM. *n. s.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the apophthegms, or reputed replies of wisdom,

Are, without temp ns or to Jove in Lycoris and Lycoris-
Dryden, Virgil, Georgics, iv.
I had a mind to, forbid and shyed their adversaries and
Quotidianus, to be put in mind of an accident, or to be
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

APOTHEOSIS, s. f. [Greek, Gr. ἀπὸ, and θεὸς, to make a god.] Deification, the act of a deification, when it begins to speak of it as a fact, and not originally, we must first the ring of being, which exclusively begins the operation of another to be, to deify; thus Hector, Hercules, and most principal received in their minds. We determine, and to the living of the place.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

APOTHEGM, s. f. [Greek.] The pronounced form of a sentence, or a sentence, or a short sentence, or a short sentence, or a short

How well *appaid* she was her bird to find! *Sidney.*

Ah, Willy, when the heart is ill assay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*. *Spenser's Past.*

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage, you will aimer be so still in any opinion. *Camden.*

So only can high justice rest *appaid*. *Parad. Lost, b.* xii.

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, appeach Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

Disclose
The state of your affection; for your passions
Have to the full *appeached*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach,
Which them *appeached*, prick'd with guilty shame,
And inward grief, he fiercely gan approach,
Resolv'd to put away that loathly blame. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Nor earth, nor skill thou, nature, on the pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryd. Fables.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A lusty headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did assault it. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number fourteen, I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they appeal to themselves. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared design of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to appeal to for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society and a fellow subject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And to their cause and to the gods appeal'd. *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse.

Our bad future us,
As well appeared by the cause you came,
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason. *Shak. Rich. II.*

APPE'AL. *n. s.* [from the verb *To appeal*.]

1. *An appeal is a provocation from an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This ring
Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us
There make before them. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last *appeal from* fortune and *from* fate,
Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden.*

There are distributers of justice, from whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince. *Addison on Italy.*

2. In the common law.

An accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowel.*

The duke's unjust,
Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuse. *Shak. All's Well of Windsor.*

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*
Against the duke of Norfolk? *Shakespeare.*

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*,
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

4. A call upon any as witness.

The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *n. s.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals.

Lords *appellants*,
Your differences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of trial. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

APPE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible; sometimes with the particle *in*.

As the leprosy appeareth in the skin of the flesh. *Lev.* xiii. 43.

And half her knee, and half her breast *appear*,
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become visible as a spirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness. *Acts* xxvi. 16.

3. To stand in the presence of another; *generally used of standing before some superior.*

When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psalm* xlii. 2.

4. To be the object of observation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. *Psalm* xc. 16.

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
You do *appear* before them. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, *as appears out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as appears by an ancient record.* *Spenser's Ireland.*

7. To seem in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people such as he would have them be, and to be such as he appeared. *Sidney, b. ii.*

My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shak. Julius Cæs.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute.

From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

APPE'ARANCE. *n. s.* [from *To appear*.]

1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearance* in the sky.

3. Phænomenon; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloses such *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, Pref.*

4. Semblance; not reality.

He encreased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayw.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the substance not th' appearance chose. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the most proper means to gain love. *Addison. Spectat.*

5. Outside; show.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the same justice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by those, who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addison's Freeholder, N°* 35.

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous. *Addison Spectator, N°* 110.

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

9. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. *Presence; mien.*

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wisdom enters the last, and so captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison Guardian, N°* 111.

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

APPE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *To appear*.] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

APPE'ASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease*.] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *To appease*.] The quality of being easily appeased; reconcileableness.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.

By his counsel he appeaseth the deep, and planteth islands therein. *Ecclus.* xliii. 23.

England had no leisure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were *appeased*, and peace settled. *Sir J. Davies on Irel.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.

So Simon was *appeased* towards them, and fought no more against them. *1 Mac.* xiii. 47.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

The just shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd?
Their fathful then, and to *appease* betimes
Th' incensed Deity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

APPE'ASE-

APPE'ASEMENT. *n. s.* [from *To appease*.] A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasement*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *n. s.* [from *To appease*.] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *n. s.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I appellant to this princely presence. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Then shalt, refresh, unlearn thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the appellant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPE'LLATE. *n. s.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed; and the name of the party appellate, or person against whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLA'TION. *n. s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under the same name and *appellation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Good and evil commonly appear upon the mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

APPE'LLATIVE. *n. s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellatives*. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species. *Watts's Logick.*

APPE'LLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively* to signify a *strong* man.

APPE'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal*.] That which contains an appeal. *See* APPELLATE.

APPELLE'E. *n. s.* [from *appeal*.] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appended* to the column.

2. To add to something as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPE'NDAGE. *n. s.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their operations. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury's Serm.*

APPE'NDANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communicant. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as accessorium principali, with the civilians, or adjunctum subjecto, with the logicians. An hospital may be appendant to a manour; a common of fishing appendant to a freehold. *Cowell.*

APPE'NDANT. *n. s.* That which belongs to another thing, *as accidental or adventitious part.*

They grow an account of the intention of the forms and *appendants* of shapping. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPENDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the mundus *aspectabilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPE'NDIX. *n. s. appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something *appended*, or added to another thing.

The cherubims were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All continued *appendices* of the action ought to be forestood, in order to proceeding with more unerring it. *Watts.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomet the false prophet. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The Father, t' whom in heav'n supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker, b.* i.

And they marked the pulleinis with him, as *appertaining* as far the fraction they had above in both parts. *1 Esdras, i.* 2.

Both of them were not to pursue any other effect, but both as *appertaining* to their proper objects and limits. *Bacon.*

Is it excepted, I should know no secrets
That *appertain* to you? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

APPERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He shent our messengers, and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

APPE'RTENANCE. *n. s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condition not emploien in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errours, Preface.*

APPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord
To furnish him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

APPETENCE. } *n. s.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal desire; sensual
APPETENCY. } desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste
Of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance,
To dress, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 619.

APPETIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the Church intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A'PPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A'PPETITE. *n. s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. *The natural desire of good*; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man desireth, differeth greatly from that inferiour natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, she would hang on him,
As if increase of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,
And bestial *appetite* in change of lust. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Yet alone,
Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* viii.

There is continual abstinence, which requires both an *appetite* in your senses, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

3. Vio-

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Davies on Irel.*

Hermes had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

4. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vellication, and abstersion; besides hunger, which is an emptiness. *Bacon's Natural History, No 831.*

5. It has sometimes *of* before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*

6. Sometimes *to*.

We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Government of the Tongue, § 5.*

Appetition. *n. s.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire.

The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Appetitive. *adj.* [from *appetite*.] That which desires; that which has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To APPLAUD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

2. To praise in general.

> I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
> That should *applaud* again. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

> Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound,
> And worlds *applaud* that must not yet be found! *Pope.*

Applauder. *n. s.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends.

I had the voice of my single reason against it, drowned in the noise of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Applause. *n. s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise.

> This general *applause*, and chearful shout,
> Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shak. R. III.*

> Sylla wept,
> And chid her barking waves into attention;
> And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft *applause*. *Milton's Comus.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it! *South.*

> [illegible]; they neither came
> For pride of empire, nor desire of fame;
> Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*,
> But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPLE. *n. s.* [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.

> Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold;
> The red'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He instructed him, he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

Apple *of Love*.

Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by apples, as they are called, as big as [illegible], not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Apple-graft. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *graft*.] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

Apple-tart. [from *apple* and *tart*.] A tart made of apples.

> What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*.
> *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Apple-tree. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *tree*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the footstalk; the cells including the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is sourish, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the dessert are, the white juneting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden rennet, summer white Calville, summer red Calville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the great russeting, the golden-russet, royal russeting, Wheeler's russet, Sharp's russet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and [illegible]. Those for the kitchen are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French rennet, French pippin, royal russet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreak apple, the whitsour, Herefordshire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Miller.*

> Thus *apple trees*, whose trunks are strong to bear
> Their spreading boughs, exert themselves in air. *Dryden.*

Apple-woman. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that sells apples.

Neither are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to [illegible] one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Appliable. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the matter whereunto they are *appliable*. *Hooker, b. ii.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *appliable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South.*

Appliance. *n. s.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied to.

> Diseases desp'rate grown,
> By desperate *appliance* are reliev'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Applicability. *n. s.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which requires *applicableness*. *Digby.*

Applicable. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness; the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

Applicableness. *n. s.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of salt may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

Applicably. *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

Applicate. *n. s.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

Application. *n. s.* [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be staunched.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary, that a patent should be passed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanick. *Swift.*

4. The employment of any means for a certain end.

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle *to*.

His continued *application* to such publick affairs, as may conduce to the benefit of his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasure. *Addison's Freeholder, No 47.*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison.*

7. The condition of being used as means to an end.

There is no sin, which can be fit to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker, b. v.*

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

Applicative. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which applies.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Applicatory. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which comprehends the act of application.

Applicatory. *n. s.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To APPLY. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

> *Apply* some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
> And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*

God has addressed every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To use as means to an end.

Their gracious hearts are instruments in the hands of God, who

who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study; with *to*.

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Prov. xxiii. 12.*

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinketh; and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to*.

I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift.*

8. To endeavour to work upon.

God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can most successfully be *applied* to. *Rogers.*

9. To ply; to keep at work: an antiquated sense.

She was skilful in *applying* his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney.*

> Far away they spy'd
> A varlet running towards hastily,
> Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*,
> That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To Appoint. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the father. *Gal. iv. 2.*

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will give it. *Gen. xxx. 28.*

Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the liers in wait. *Judges, xx. 38.*

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. *2 Sam. vi. 21.*

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and in his generations. *2 Esdras, iii. 7.*

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just. *Manasseh's Prayer.*

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well *appointed*, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

Appointer. *n. s.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

Appointment. *n. s.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job, ii. 11.*

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. Direction; order.

> That good fellow,
> If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
> I will have none so near else. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

> They have put forth the haven: further on,
> Where their *appointment* we may best discover,
> And look on their endeavour. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

> Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair,
> Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shak. Tr. and Cress.*

5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

To Apportion. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedier, and which slower; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And to them it were good, that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *Locke.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier of Envy.*

Apportionment. *n. s.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To Appose. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put questions to. This word is not now in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called, to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for *puzzle*.

Some procure themselves to be surprised at such times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter. *Bacon.*

Apposite. *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid

and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will [illegible] whether any [illegible] very *apposite* to the design of this present [illegible]. [illegible]

Appositely. *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey on Cons.*

Appositeness. *n. s.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Apposition. *n. s.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine infected with a mucilage, will discover a thick sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the *apposition of new matter*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *Liber Mariæ matris*, the book of his mother Mary.

To APPRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

Appraiser. *n. s.* [from *appraise*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governour kept the city with a garrison, desirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Cor. xi. 32.*

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hooker.*

> Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those
> Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
> So many, and so various laws are giv'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terrour; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reason to *apprehend* the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

Apprehender. *n. s.* [from *apprehend*.] Conceiver; thinker.

Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

Apprehensible. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7.*

Apprehension. *n. s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. iv.*

2. Opinion; sentiment; conception.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

The expressions of Scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke on St. Paul's Ep.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

> I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood
> Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd
> My sudden *apprehension*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hooker, b. v. § 1.*

> And he the future evil shall no less
> In *apprehension* than in substance feel. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

> I'll note you in my book of memory,
> To scourge you for this *apprehension*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

That he might take away the *apprehension*, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages near the Devizes, that they should, by the next day noon, send proportions of corn into Basingstoke. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

As they have no *apprehension* of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To question of his *apprehension*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

APPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach such *apprehensive* scholars. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If conscience be naturally *apprehensive* and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely *apprehensive* of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehensive.*] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *apprehensive.*] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

APPRENTICE. *n. s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond slave could ever be more ready than that young princely man. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He found him such an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Wotton.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans blest,
The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope's Epist.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *n. s.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign passages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boast of nothing else
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakesp. Richard II.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an *apprenticeship* necessary, before it can be expected one should work in it a fashionable piece. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any *apprenticeship*. *South.*

To APPRE'SE. *v. a.* [*appreudre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well *apprised*, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

It is fit he be *apprised* of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

But if *apprized* of the severe attack,
The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent
On church-yard scene (invitation to relate),
The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson's Winter.*

To APPROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polyphemus. *Notes on Odyssey.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay's Beggar's Opera.*

3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer.* xxx. 21.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

Tho they will noddle persons, if objected to the extremes, but faintly and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 21.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun,
He saw proud Arcite. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPRO'ACH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the fifth welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other four farewel, I should be glad of his *approach*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis with our souls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkness
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of sudden light. *Denh. Sophy.*

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleaguer'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the sky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

APPRO'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *approach.*] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thus gor'd thy sieve ears, like taphers, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

APPROBA'TION. *n. s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased.

That not pass'd me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away. *Hooker, b.* iv. *§* 14.

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so. *South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shak. Henry V.*

APPRO'OF. *n. s.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove.*] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shak. Measure for M.*

To APPRO'PERATE. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPI'NQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach, to draw near to.

The clotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated; that which may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 1.

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *appropriare*, low Lat.]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker, b.* v. *§* 11.

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And some to publick, some to private ends. *Roscommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating*
The spirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xii.

Why

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scriptures; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that heavy evil. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case, he made it an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full; but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

APPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *approve.*] That which merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profession soever. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

APPRO'VAL. *n. s.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much used.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE. *n. s.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much used.

Should she seem
Soft'ning the least *approvance* to bestow,
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,
They brisk advance. *Thomson's Spring.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*; and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea saw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better course,
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs, that she pursu'd the worse? *Davies.*

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived, but that he had in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker, b.* ii.

In religion,
What damned errour, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text. *Shak. M. of Venice.*

I'm sorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will

never end; and this will *approve* itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curse in love, and still *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

5. To make worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to *approve of*, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *n. s.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *approve.*]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their discipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people such
As mend upon the world. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

3. In our common law, one that confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same; and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowel.*

APPRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

These reasons are a quick conversion, containing *approximate* dispositions unto animation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 21.

APPROXIMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human shape. *Grew's Museum.*

2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought, without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSE. *n. s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, violently absorbing the radical moisture, through the *appulse* of saline humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulse* of an organ of speech to another: but, in all consonants, there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

To APRI'CATE. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *Dict.*

APRI'CITY. *n. s.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine. *Dict.*

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK. *n. s.* [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny.] A kind of wall fruit.

The ordinary sorts of this fruit cultivated in English gardens are, 1. The masculine apricot. 2. The orange apricot. 3. The Algier apricot. 4. The Roman apricot. 5. The Turkey apricot. 6. The transparent apricot. 7. The Breda apricot. 8. The Brussels apricot. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum stocks, and will readily take upon almost any sort of plum, provided the stock be free and thriving. *Miller.*

A'PRIL. *n. s.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

A'PRON. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be contracted from *afore one.*] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?——
——Hold up, you sluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakesp. Timon.*

The nobility think scorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shak. H. VI.*

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen?——Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

In both these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you must suppose filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopiæ. *Addison on Medals.*

A'PRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON *of a goose*. The fat skin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. *n. s.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A man that wears an apron; a workman; an artificer.

You

You have made good work,
You and your apron-men, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Apro'ned. *adj.* [from apron.] Wearing an apron.
The cobler apron'd, and the parson gown'd. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

APSIS. *n. s.* *apsides*, plural. [Lat.]
It is applied, in astronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest, and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*
If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]
1. Fit.
This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of that sect than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to serve as instruments in the cause. *Apter* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause. *Hooker, Pr.*
2. Having a tendency to.
Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*
3. Inclined to; led to.
You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *apter* to do, than confess she does. *Shak. As you like it.*
Men are apt to think well of themselves, of their nation, of their courage and strength. *Temple.*
One, who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addison. Spect.*
Even those who are near the court, are *apt* to deduce wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*
When we have always seen it to be done in one manner, we are apt to imagine there was but that one way. [illegible]
4. Ready; quick; as, an *apt* wit.
I have a heart as little apt as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my use of anger
To better vantage. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
5. Qualified for.
All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings, xxiv. 16.*

To Apt. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]
1. To suit; to adapt.
We need a man that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where splendour, and where height,
Where sweetness is required, and where weight. *B. Johnson.*
2. To fit; to qualify.
The king is melancholy,
Apt for any ill impressions. *Denham's Sophy.*

To A'ptate. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.
To aptate a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of houses and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end. *Bailey.*

A'ptitude. *n. s.* [French.]
1. Fitness.
This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Tendency.
In an habitual, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Disposition.
He that is about children, should study their natures and *aptitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them; what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'ptly. *adv.* [from *apt*.]
1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.
That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. [illegible]
But what the mind [illegible] doth divide?
What makes them *apply* to the limbs adhere,
In such exact [illegible], and in *apt* repair? *Blackmore.*
2. Justly; pertinently.
Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations, who were not possest of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangelists. *Addison on the Christian Relig.*
3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

A'ptness. *n. s.* [from *apt*.]
1. Fitness; suitableness.
The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hooker.*
There are undoubted and independent *aptnesses* in things, with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miscell.*
2. Disposition to any thing.
The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptness* to take all power from the people. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.
What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
4. Tendency.
Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflexions as have an *aptness* to improve the mind. *Addison Spectator.*

A'ptote. *n. s.* [of *a* and *πτῶσις*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A word signifying water, very much used in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which serves as a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Aqua fortis* is commonly held to have been invented about the year 1300; though others will have it to have been known in the time of Moses. It is serviceable to refiners, in separating silver from gold and copper; to the workers in mosaick, for staining and colouring their woods; to dyers, in their colours, particularly scarlet; and to other artists, for colouring bone and ivory. With *aqua fortis* bookbinders marble the covers of books, and diamond cutters separate diamonds from metalline powders. It is also used in etching copper or brass plates. *Chambers.*
The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua regia*, and not *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward's Meth. of Foss.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, *galangals*, *cubebs*, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty four hours, then distilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.

AQUA REGIA, or *AQUA REGALIS.* [Latin.] An acid corrosive spirit or water, so called because it serves as a menstruum to dissolve gold, commonly esteemed the king of metals. Its basis, or essential ingredient, is common sea salt, the only salt in nature which will operate on gold. It is commonly prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniack, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*
He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fusibility or solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromaticks. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua vitæ*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*
I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welshman with my cheese, an Irishman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Aqua'tick. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]
1. That which inhabits the water.
The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on Creation.*
Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are those whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*
2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.
Flags, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'quatile. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

A'queduct. *n. s.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.
Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls and bridges of the city. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore, Creation.*

A'queous. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.
The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture. *Ray on Creation.*

A'queousness. *n. s.* [*aquositas*, Lat.] Waterishness.

A'quiline. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.
His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

[illegible] of eagle or vulture; from whence [illegible]

A'quose. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

Aquo'sity. *n. s.* [from *aquose*.] Wateriness. *Dict.*

A. R. *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign; as, *A. R. G. R.* 22. *anno regni Georgii regis vicesimo secundo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'rable. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.
His eye [illegible], and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
The good for *arable*, a glebe that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addison's Rem. on Italy.*

ARACHNOIDES. *n. s.* [from *ἀράχνη*, a spider, and *εἶδος*, form.]
1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.
As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina, &c. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARAIGNEE. *n. s.* [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

Ara'neous. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.
The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its form. *Derham's Ph. Theol.*

Ara'tion. *n. s.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

A'ratory. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'rbalist. *n. s.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine to throw stones.] A crossbow.
It is reported by William Brito, that the *arbalista*, or *arbalist*, was first shewed to the French by our king Richard the first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'rbiter. *n. s.* [Lat.]
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.
He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.
Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii. l. 909.*
His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of christendom. *Temple.*

A'rbitrable. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.
The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

Arbi'trament. *n. s.* [from *arbitrium*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.
Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrement* it stands.
Perfect within, no outward aid require;
And all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A'rbitrarily. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.
He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Pref.*

Arbitra'rious. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.
These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarious* dependance upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

Arbitra'riously. *adv.* [from *arbitrarious*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.
Where words are imposed *arbitrariously*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Glanvill.*

A'rbitrary. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]
1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.
In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life
For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may false amours rehearse,
And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Walsh.*
Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide
Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to see their vassals ty'd. *Prior.*
2. Depending on no rule; capricious.
It may be perceived, with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To A'rbitrate. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]
1. To decide; to determine.
This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very easy arguments of love;
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakesp. King John.*
2. To judge of.
Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton's Comus.*

To A'rbitrate. *v. n.* To give judgment.
It shall *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense, not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also deciding their [illegible].

A'rbitrariness. *n. s.* [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness; tyranny.
He that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

Arbitra'tion. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

Arbitra'tor. *n. s.* [from *arbitrate*.]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowel.*
Be a good soldier, or upright trustee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryd. Juv.*
2. A governour; a president.
Though heav'n be shut,
And heav'n's high *arbitrator* sit secure
In his own strength, this place may be expos'd. *M. Par. Lost.*
3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or controul.
Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*
4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.
But now the *arbitrator* of despairs,
Just death, kind umpire of men's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Sh. H. VI.*
The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Arbi'trement. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]
1. Decision; determination.
I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
All was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the sword. *Hayward.*
2. Compromise.
Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon's Ess.*

A'rborary. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

A'rboret. *n. s.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.
No *arboret* with painted blossoms drest,
And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.*
Now hid, now seen,
Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs,
Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Arbo'reous. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to trees.
2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*
They speak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excrescence, or rather a superplant bred of a viscous and superfluous sap, which the tree itself cannot assimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

A'rborist. *n. s.* [*arboriste*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.
The nature of the mulberry, which the *arborists* observe to be long in the beginning his buds; but the cold frosts being past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

A'rborous. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.
From under shady *arborous* roof
Soon as they forth were come to open sight
Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

A'rbour. *n. s.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.
Nay you shall see mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing. *Shak. Henry IV.*
Let us divide our labours; thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
For noonday's heat are closer *arbours* made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the opener glade. *Dryd. State of Inn.*

A'rbour Vine. A species of bindweed, which see.

ARBUSCLE. *n. s.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTUS. n.s. [Latin.]
[illegible] grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a good [illegible], endures our climate, [illegible] beautiful [illegible]. Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

[illegible] [illegible]

ARC. n.s. [arcus, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a semicircle.

Their segments, or arcs, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. Newton's Opticks.

2. An arch.

[illegible] Pope.

A'RCADE. n.s. [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched above.

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. Pope's Epistles.

ARCA'NUM. n.s. in the plural arcana. A Latin word, signifying a secret.

ARCH. n.s. [arcus, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an arch of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. Locke.

2. A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges and other works.

[illegible] Shakesp. Coriolanus.

[illegible] Dryden's Albion.

3. The sky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich crop
Of sea and land. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

4. [from ἀρχὴ.] A chief. Obsolete.

The noble duke, my master,
My worthy arch and patron comes to-night. Sh. King Lear.

To ARCH. v.a. [arcuo, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or arch beneath the sand. Pope.

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through. Sh. Cymbel.

[illegible] Howel's Vocal Forest.

ARCH. adj. [from ἀρχὸς, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. Shakesp. Richard III.

There is sprung up
An heretick, an arch one, Cranmer. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

2. [illegible] Swift's [illegible]

ARCH, in composition, [illegible] chief, or of the first class, [from ἀρχὸς [illegible]] [illegible]

ARCHA'NGEL. n.s. [archangelus, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not lost
All her original brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd, and th' excess
Of glory obscur'd. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.

[illegible] Norris's Miscellanies.

ARCHA'NGEL. n.s. [lamium, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also Dead nettle.

[illegible]

[illegible] Miller.

ARCHANGE'LICK. adj. [from archangel.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' archangelick pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.

ARCHBE'ACON. n.s. [from arch and beacon.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish archbeacon Hensbarrough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestine. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

ARCHBI'SHOP. n.s. [from arch and bishop.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd lord archbishop of Canterbury. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

The archbishop was the known architect of this new fabrick. Clarendon.

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. n.s. [from archbishop.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

To the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not bestowing on him, at his asking,
The archbishoprick of Toledo this is purposed. Sh. H. VIII.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing else. Clarendon.

ARCHCHA'NTER. n.s. [from arch and chanter.] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. n.s. [archidiaconus, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or vicegerent. Ayliffe's Parergon.

Lest negligence might foist in abuses, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. Carew's Surv. of Corn.

ARCHDE'ACONRY. n.s. [archidiaconatus, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only archdeaconry. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. n.s. [from archdeacon.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. n.s. [archidux, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip archduke of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

ARCHDU'CHESS. n.s. [from arch and duchess.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. n.s. [from arch and philosopher.] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the arch-philosopher was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king. Hooker, b. i.

ARCH-PRE'LATE. n.s. [from arch and prelate.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, an arch-prelate in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question. Hooker, b. v. § 42.

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER. n.s. [from arch and presbyter.] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and arch-presbyters in subjection to their archdeacons. Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCH-PRIEST. n.s. [from arch and priest.] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which includes the arch-priests. Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCHÆO'LOGY. n.s. [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHÆOLO'GICK. adj. [from archæology.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. n.s. [ἀρχαϊσμὸς.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use archaisms, like Milton. Watts.

A'RCHED. participial adj. [from To arch.] Bent in the form of an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow. Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.

A'RCHER. n.s. [archer, Fr. from arcus, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen!
Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head!
Spur your proud horses hard. Shakesp. Richard III.

This Cupid is no longer an archer, his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. Shakesp. Much ado about Noth.

[illegible] Prior.

A'RCHERY. n.s. [from archer.]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery, archery challengeth the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation. Carew's Survey.

2. The

2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's archery,
Sink in apple of his eye! Shakesp. Mids. Night's Dr.

3. The art of an archer.

[illegible]
[illegible] their archery. Crashaw's Steps to Temple.

A'RCHES-COURT. n.s. [from arches and court.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone-pillars, built archwise. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the arches-court; dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury; so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. Cowel.

A'RCHETYPE. n.s. [archetypum, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves by simple sense; yet it seems unconceivable, how they should apprehend their archetypes. Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward archetypes or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward archetypes or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. Watts's Logick.

ARCHETY'PAL. adj. [archetypus, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have seen
Him who is fairer than the sons of men:
The source of good, the light archetypal. Norris's Miscell.

ARCHEUS. n.s. [probably from ἀρχὴ.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal œconomy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. adj. [from archidiaconus, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an archidiaconal visitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. adj. [from archiepiscopus, Lat. an archbishop.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an archiepiscopal see; the suffragans are subject to archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

ARCHITECT. n.s. [architectus, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The architect's glory consists in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter. Wotton.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,
And some the architect: his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'red structure high,
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

[illegible] the divine architect of the body [illegible]. Ray on the Creation.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An intelligent Moor,
Chief architect and plotter of these woes. Shak. Tit. Andron.

ARCHITE'CTIVE. adj. [from architect.] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with architective materials? Derham's Physico-Theology.

ARCHITECTO'NICK. adj. [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That which has the power or skill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypostatical principles, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this architectonick spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture. Boyle's Scept. Chym.

A'RCHITECTURE. n.s. [architectura, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into civil architecture, called by way of eminence architecture; military architecture, or fortification; and naval architecture, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c. Some think the Tyrians were the first inventors of architecture; but others contend, that the rules of this art were delivered by God himself to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their instructions, which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; their to the Grecians, and these again to the Romans. Under Augustus, architecture arrived to its greatest glory; but it afterwards declined by degrees, and at last fell with the western empire, in the fifth century, when the Visigoths destroyed all the most beautiful monuments of antiquity; and a new manner of building took its rise, called the Gothick, coarse, artless, and massive. Of the same kind was the Arabesk, Moresk or Moorish architecture, brought from the South by the Moors and Saracens. The architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who had some knowledge of sculpture, seemed to make perfection consist altogether in the delicacy and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently bestowed on their buildings without any conduct or taste. In the two last centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive simplicity and beauty of ancient architecture, in which they did not fail of success. This art is divided into five orders, the Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite; which took their rise from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered necessary, according to the bulk, strength, delicacy, richness, or simplicity required. Chambers.

Our fathers next in architecture skill'd,
Cities for use, and forts for safety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
These for devotion, and for pleasure those. Blackm. Creat.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, ascribed to a particular providence. Burnet's Theory.

A'RCHITRAVE. n.s. [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and trabs, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building chimneys, doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The architrave is sometimes called the master piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloisters, &c. In chimneys it is called the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. Builder's Dict.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the architrave could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial. Wotton's Architecture.

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold. Pope's T. of F.

A'RCHIVES. n.s. without a singular. [archiva, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives, as witnesses either for or against us. Government of the Tongue, § 1.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaick archives, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. Woodward.

A'RCHWISE. adv. [from arch and wise.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, is called [illegible], or from Bow church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reason of the steeple or clocher thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars in fashion of a bow bent archwise. Ayliffe's Par.

ARCI'TENENT. adj. [arcitenens, Lat.] Bow-bearing. Dict.

ARCTA'TION. n.s. [from arcto, to straighten.] Straightening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTICK. adj. [from ἄρκτος, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ANTARCTICK.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
A chirping purple berry big with wine. Philips.

ARCTICK Circle. See CIRCLE.

A'RCUATE. adj. [arcuatus, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and arcuate. Ray on Creation.

A'RCUATILE. adj. [from arcuate.] Bent; inflected. Dict.

ARCUA'TION. n.s. [from arcuate.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seeds, or that bear no seeds, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or stools after they are planted. Chambers.

A'RCUATURE. n.s. [arcuatura, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. Dict.

ARCUBALI'STER. n.s. [from arcus, a bow, and balista, an engine.] A crossbow man.

King John was attended by a very good arcubalister, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. Camden's Remains.

[illegible]

ARDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

To ARGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

ARISTOCRACY. *n. s.*

Arithme'tical. *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all arithmetical operation or conception. *Grew's Cosm. Sacra.*

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in arithmetical progression, as in the fifth observation. *Newton's Opticks.*

Arithme'tically. *adv.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a xestes being a simple fraction, and arithmetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Arithmeti'cian. *n.s.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good arithmetician, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

ARITHMETICK. *n.s.* [ἀριθμός, number, and μετρέω, to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

We have very little intelligence about the origin and invention of arithmetick; but probably it must have taken its rise from the introduction of commerce, and consequently be of Tyrian invention. From Asia it passed into Egypt, where it was greatly cultivated. From thence it was transmitted to the Greeks, who conveyed it to the Romans with additional improvements. But, from some treatises of the ancients remaining on this subject, it appears that their arithmetick was much inferiour to that of the moderns. *Chambers.*

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetick. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The christian religion, according to the Apostle's arithmetick, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

Ark. *n.s.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without. *Gen.* vi. 14.

The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household, from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and an half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubims were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

Arm. *n.s.* [*earm*, *eanm*, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job*, xxxi. 21.

Like helpless friends, who view from shore
The labouring ship, and hear the tempest roar,
So stood they with their arms across. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their arms to shade her face,
But she on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers,
Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular arm, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer.* xvii. 5.

O God, thy arm was here!
And not to us, but to thy arm alone,
Ascribe we all. *Shakesp. Hen.* V.

Arm's end. *n.s.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at arm's end, need never wish for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcad.*

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the arm's end. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

True conscious honour is to feel no sin;
He's arm'd without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Their wounded steeds
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Sh. H.* V.

3. To furnish; to fit up; as, to arm a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must arm your hook with the line in the inside of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents, and dressed it with others armed with digestives. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To ARM. *v. n.*

1. To take arms.

Think we king Harry strong;
And, princes, look you strongly arm to meet him. *Sh. H.* V.

2. To provide against.

His servants, thoroughly arm'd against such coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was sure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser's Hub. Tale.*

ARMADA. n.s. [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armado*.

In all the mid earth seas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,
Spread was the huge armado wide and broad,
From Venice, Genoa, and towns which them confine. *Fairfax, b.* i. *stanza* 70.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected sail
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship. *Shak. King John.*

At length resolv'd t' assert the wat'ry ball,
He in himself did whole armadoes bring:
Him aged seamen might their master call,
And choose for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADILLO. n.s. [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance, but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking pig. *Trevoux.*

Armament. *n.s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force.

Armamenta'ry. *n.s.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armory; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'rmed *n.s.* A contrivance for securing both sides.

Armature. *n.s.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest that have no such armature, should be endued with great swiftness and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'rmed. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon armed, or. *Chambers.*

Armed Chair. *n.s.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

Arme'nian Bole. *n.s.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, of considerable use as an absorbent, astringent, and vulnerary; which takes its name from the country of Armenia, whence it is chiefly brought.

Arme'nian Stone. *n.s.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among semimetals; and supposes it composed of a metal and earth. Woodward says, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper. Its chief use is in mosaick work, though it has some place in physick. *Chambers.*

Armental. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *armentinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

Armentine. }

Armento'se. *adj.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*

A'rmgaunt. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an armgaunt steed. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

Armhole. *n.s.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the armholes, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N°* 766.

Armi'gerous. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armour-bearer.] Bearing arms.

Armi'llary. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an armillary sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or brace-

lets, put together in a due position. *Harris's Description of the Globes.*

Armillated. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *Dict.*

Armings. *n.s.* [in a ship.] The same with waistcloaths, being red clothes, hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbridge heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called top armings. *Chambers.*

Armipotence. *n.s.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

Armipotent. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

This is your devoted friend, Sir, the manifold linguist, and the armipotent soldier. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

For if our God the Lord armipotent,
Those armed angels in our aid down send,
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent,
Thou wilt come down with them, and well defend
Our host. *Fairfax, b.* iii. *stan.* 72.

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden's Fab.*

Armi'sonous. *adj.* [*armisonus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

A'rmistice. *n.s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

A'rmlet. *n.s.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an armlet of the sea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,
Doth search what rings and armlets she can find. *Donne.*

Armo'niack. *n.s.* [erroneously so written for *ammoniack*.] A sort of volatile salt. See Ammoniack.

A'rmorer. *n.s.* [*armurier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the armorers, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

The armorer makes their steel more tough and pliant, by aspersion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains,
Were there: The butcher, armorer, and smith,
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe. *Dryd. Fab.*

When arm'rers temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword,
The red-hot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* ix.

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The armorers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind. *Camden.*

Armo'rial. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as ensigns armorial.

A'rmorist. *n.s.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'rmory. *n.s.* [from *armour*.]

1. The place in which arms are reposited for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the armory of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen,
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* vi.

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Samson Agonist.*

Let a man consider these virtues, with the contrary lies, and then, as out of a full armory, or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts of Scripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celestial armory, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Par. Lost.*

3. Ensigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that armory,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

A'rmour. *n.s.* [*armature*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their armour. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only armour that Christ allows them, is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'rmour-bearer. *n.s.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.

His armour-bearer first, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A'rmpit. *n.s.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long, that the handle may reach under the armpit of the workman. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Others hold their plate under the left armpit, the best situation for keeping it warm. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

Arms. *n.s.* without the singular number. [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those arms which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confed'rates, are in arms. *Shakesp. R.* III.

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The matin trumpet sung. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

Army. *n.s.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an army, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Thracian Rhesus, and their army lay,
Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryd.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an army of good words. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Aroma'tical. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant; high scented.

All things that are hot and aromatical do preserve liquors or powders. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N°* 348.

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but likewise are endued with all the bad qualities of such substances, producing all the effects of an oily and aromatical acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

Aroma'tick. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some precisely by flatter'd powders fall,
And some by aromatick splinters die. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in aromatick pain. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

Aroma'ticks. *n.s.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their aromaticks, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Aromatiza'tion. *n.s.* [from *aromatize*.] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick spices or drugs with any medicine.

To Aro'matize. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before supper something hot and aromatized. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unsavoury odour, as though aromatized by their conversion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Arose. The preterit of the verb *arise*. See Arise.

Aro'und. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He first survey'd his prospected foes,
Where Atlas turns the rolling heav'ns around,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryd.*

2. On every side.

Around. *prep.* About.

From every isle hand
A limbec flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

To Arou'se. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes arous'd
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life. *Thomson.*

Aro'w. *adv.* [from *a* and *row*.] In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chastest plays, till home they walk arow. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode arow. *Dryden's Fab.*

Aro'ynt. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away; a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shak. King Lear.*

A'rquebuse. *n.s.* [Fr. spelt falsely *harquebuss*.] A hand gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carabine, or fusee.

A harquebuse, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°* 204.

A'rquebusier. *n. s.* [from *arquebuse.*] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compelled them to yield [illegible] *arquebusiers,* [illegible] *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Arrack, or Arack. *n. s.* [illegible] *Chambers.*

[illegible] *Spectator,* Nº [illegible]

Arrach, Orrach, or Orrage. *n. s.* [illegible] *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

To ARRAIGN. *v. a.* [*arranger,* Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, in its place. [illegible] *Cowel.*

[illegible] *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

[illegible] *Roscommon.*

[illegible] *South.*

3. It has *for* before the fault.

[illegible] *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

Arra'ignment. *n. s.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

[illegible] *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

To ARRANGE. *v. a.* [*arranger,* Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chose this day
[illegible] *Fairy Queen,* b. i.

[illegible]

Arra'ngement. *n. s.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

[illegible] *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

A'rrant. *adj.* [illegible]

[illegible] *Sidney,* b. ii.

[illegible] *L'Estrange's Fables.*

[illegible] *Dryd. Juven.*

A'rrantly. *adv.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; shamefully.

[illegible] *L'Estrange.*

A'rras. *n. s.* [from *Arras,* a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry, hangings woven with images.

[illegible] *Fairy Queen,* b. i.

[illegible] *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

[illegible]

Arra'ught. [illegible] *Fairy Q.*

Arra'y. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ART. n.s. [arte, Fr. ars, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Blest with each grace of nature and of art. *Pope.*

E'er triumphs Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot. *Pope.*

2. A science; as the liberal arts.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the art of making sugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The art of our necessities is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

5. Cunning.

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in art as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shaksp. J. Cæsar.*

ARTERIAL. adj. [from artery.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road. *Blackmore.*

[illegible]

ARTERIOTOMY. n.s. [from ἀρτηρία and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery; a practice much in use among the French.

ARTERY. n.s. [arteria, Lat.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. [illegible]

ARTFUL. adj. [from art and full.]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least artful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Artificial, not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

[illegible]

ARTFULLY. adv. [from artful.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

[illegible]

ARTFULNESS. n.s. [from artful.]

1. Skill.

[illegible]

2. Cunning.

ARTHRITICK.
ARTHRITICAL. } adj. [from arthritis.]

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

2. Relating to joints.

[illegible]

ARTICHOKE. n.s. [artichault, Fr.]

[illegible]

ARTICHOKE of Jerusalem. See SUN-FLOWER, of which it is a species.

ARTICK. adj. [It should be written arctick, from arctos.] Northern; under the Bear. See ARCTICK.

[illegible]

ARTICLE. n.s. [articulus, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as the, an; the man, an ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

[illegible]

3. Terms; stipulations.

[illegible]

4. Point of time; exact time.

[illegible]

To ARTICLE. v.n. [from the noun article.] To stipulate; to make terms. *Swift.*

[illegible]

To ARTICLE. v.a. To draw up in particular articles.

[illegible]

ARTICULAR. adj. [articularis, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. [illegible]

ARTICULATE. adj. [from articulus, Lat.]

1. Distinct; as the parts of a limb are distinct. [illegible]

2. Branched out into articles.

[illegible]

To ARTICULATE. v.a. [from article.]

1. To form words; to speak as a man.

[illegible]

2. To draw up in articles.

[illegible]

3. To make terms.

[illegible]

ARTICULATELY. adv. [from articulate.] In an articulate voice.

[illegible]

ARTICULATENESS. n.s. [from articulate.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. n.s. [from articulate.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

[illegible]

2. The act of forming words.

[illegible]

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the canes.

ARTIFICE. n.s. [artificium, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

[illegible]

2. Art; trade.

ARTIFICER. n.s. [artifex, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer. [illegible]

2. A forger; a contriver.

[illegible]

[illegible]

3. A dexterous or artful fellow.

[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL. adj. [artificiel, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

[illegible]

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

[illegible]

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [in rhetorick.] Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick sines and tangents. [illegible] *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY. adv. [from artificial.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

[illegible]

2. By art; not naturally.

[illegible]

ARTIFICIALNESS. n.s. [from artificial.] Artfulness. *Dict.*

[illegible]

ARTILLERY. n.s. It has no plural. [artillerie, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war.

[illegible]

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

[illegible]

ARTISAN. n.s. [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art.

[illegible]

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

[illegible]

ARTIST. n.s. [artiste, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

[illegible]

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

[illegible]

ARTLESLY. adv. [from artless.] In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely.

[illegible]

ARTLESS. adj. [from art and less.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art.

[illegible]

2. Without fraud; as, an artless maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an artless tale.

To ARTUATE. v.a. [artuatus, Lat.] To tear limb from limb.

ARUS-

Ancient Charter, ap. Dunstaplings, Lat. Of a like price, *Fair*

Ancient Charter, ap. Dunstaplings, Lat. Attending with their wives, *Id. Ibid.*

11. Of the manner with Cambricks.

Mine then doth blur I am as I have been;
Approach not, lest thou blur thy innocence.
Sir Thomas More's Dialogue, Manuscript Harg. 27.

To flattery, or to praise, you dwell
Just thus much and just perhaps so much. *Dryden.*

Turn and fold, I made it a fold, I have put a fold; but all that can be so purpose, the world will find out the fashion, Shall I have to him. *Joseph Lucas.*

12. Of manner like.

Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food? *Shakespeare.*

The hatchet, as the fitter for the war, having a double edge head, and a sharp point on the other, retained one of the ancient *Saxon* fashions. *Fox's Martyrs, Dedication.*

13. That is a contemporary.

The standard manner were to commend by the *Romans* every thing to half with divident hide to pass as to provide *Saxon* fashion. *Id. Ibid.*

14. Is used with a common substitute, or in the substitution, but is rather to the *Saxon*.

The relations are to commence, either under a great fall of assignment. *Bacon's Star Chamber.*

Lest the commitment be forbom, or to keep the fort in the majesty of a full commission. *Id. Ibid.*

15. In the form of manner.

Mother, mend or cease, I'd take hypocrisy,
Or, if I must, dissemble. *J. Philips, Epistle of Sickness.*

16. Under particular circumstances, under a particular form.

Behold that fair which amaranth, and so many, and the which having some pain under its name, Italian *Saxon* fashion; there is a fault which reaches of Sweet Italian politick, to be both a sort of fresh high-coloured amaranth, and a sort of fresh high-coloured amaranth. *Bacon's Apophthegms, Lat.*

17. In language. Dick Hostess, I'll speak in *Saxon* fashion — Wife, Kit, thou knowest, is thou wilt be a man in fashion, or a plain, I care not, so I lost the mating with the king's mate. *Id. Ibid.*

The affections that are called *passion* is as a tragedy, are so fashion. *Id. Ibid.*

18. Like; of the same kind with.

A female when never spoken, or, forty years. *Waller.*

19. In the same degree.

Thy fortune, Sir, was also as empty blind,
Unhappy as the meanest offender. *Shakespeare.*

Well hast thou fought, the time that must repine,
Thou good of man, innocence or sin. *Pope Odyssey.*

20. As if, is the form manner.

The spirits begun spirits to approach,
And would the hour would the so sudden end,
Lest the spirits begun spirits as it would. *Kate Spear.*

Thou dost commanded to stay longer in presence, knowest of thanksgiving, which they commanded to adjust they should *Sir T. Elyot.*

Commend in a coffin of lead
Hit him, as he hits old lead,
And as the wound so make wound
Of a wound, and a death so death. *Wilkie.*

Saxon Chronicle, ap. *Dunstaplings, Lat.* Which they had commanded in the *Saxon* form. *Id. Ibid.*

Commanding in place of their hands,
Through pasture one wounded as I go,
Saxon fashion. *Id. Ibid.*

21. According to what.

Who, for a Pluck, and who in *Saxon*, but according to what is pleasing, wrote the Lord, pleasing every man. *Id. Ibid.*

Thus have we spoken,
A soft *Saxon*, I think,
Jesus Christ's cur my death. *Id. Ibid.*

At the bell tolls upon the plain
The repentance that we are the same fashion. *Id. Ibid.*

Wisdom is very much in the right of it. *Id. Ibid.*

22. As, because, or because.

As for the designers of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard the Third enough for Saxon; and it not made to be but of the king's party, because they were in the power, and at his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

23. Worthy of the same sort that.

Ye are a man of a good *Saxon* fashion,
As in the female management, in temper of the king's
Lord and a lift and man of the people best. *Dryd. Pil.*

24. In a manner worse, Middle age provoke,
And England I never remained in the *Saxon* fashion.
In our great Great Forests, where lies only those
Of military exercise, and delighting course.
Neither little, and so it was rather. *Ashpole Gale.*

25. Provide.

He was commanded the house to be fetch, a full time, Sir, Sir to fetch the fit, or to be fetch, or to be fetch, or to be fetch, or a fashion that the King could not see it was fitted. *Id. Ibid.*

26. Fashion.

Are thou thus not at the north-west by the fashion
Thy wife that was wont to my direction. *Ben Jonson.*

27. Fashion.

Before the place
A knotted thorn I handed upon it
Is many years old, and yet fitted
Is a fashion of a fashion of the place. *Dryden.*

28. Form, fashion manner.

Men are partially contented to publick bodies, and incorporated, and publication, and publication, and publication, and degree of being conferred, or of being conferred.

29. With; relating to this form.

Nor, and not; whether cause of life
Is a fashion of a fashion of life. *Id. Ibid.*

30. Form, fashion, manner.

Is plentiful for greater pleasure than. *Joseph Addison.*

31. In a compound form, fashion manner.

Every affiant commanded to the Bar of manner, Sir, Sir, Sir of manner, Sir of manner, and so to be fitted, or to be fitted, or a commonwealth.

A form is it is good, that heaven never should well; and, said it is, that the circular motions of the earth and planets, and the rest of the universe, which begin to be fitted, or to be fitted, or to be fitted. *Bacon's Essays.*

32. Fashion, manner, as, in a compound form, this fit is long fashion, manner.

Sometimes to or have a man or *Cato*. *Addison Cato.*

Bright as the face, and like the sun to view. *Dryden.*

33. Fashioning by hand.

It is not to be hard to convert, that there should be fit operations of the world as designing hospitably, or to be fitted. *Bacon's Essays.*

34. Having the fashion, or a commonwealth form.

Adieu they were fight and cried him to see what man, and thinking, *Ah Sir, I hope, my Lord* may be fitted. *Id. Ibid.*

35. In a compound form.

Adieu to commonwealth form and commonwealth form.

Adieu to the fashion of *Saxon* form and fashion.

Bacon's Apophthegms, Lat.

36. Answering to it proportionally.

Adieu to the fashion of *Saxon* form.

To them, O Great Hop, be kind;
Adieu to where the fashion commonly.
The ball of pure and of beauty. *Dryden.*

37. Form, fashion, manner, fashion.

Some are in commonwealth form; but the fashion is
Adieu to the fashion. *Joseph Addison.*

38. Form, fashion.

Adieu to the fashion of *Saxon* form.

39. It seems to be substantive before *yet*, or else thus.

Thence then we are to be fitted, or to be fitted, or to be fitted for his, yet there only then must seem to be to be fitted. *Sir T. Elyot.*

40. In a form of commission, fashion manner.

Yet, where a fit-stick wandlet through the right
Of the commonwealth form and fashion, and fashion
Is fit to impute, with therefore, fitness, and fitness,
With, as a wonderful is the figure form. *Pope Dunciad.*

41. As form; with respect to.

Or the sun or moon, that have written upon it, are
Gallant for the fashion. *Francis Bacon.*

42. Form, fashion, manner, as, in a form.

Adieu the fashion, as, if it were a matter indeed
Adieu the fashion. *Id.*

43. As, or; with respect to.

I pray thee, look to some in the chimney,
As thou doth remember, and pay thy wife
The wall of wonder. *Ben Jonson.*

44. Form, fashion, manner, in great subsequence, as to place form.

I was authentic at the day, placing this action about
Great's Inns, Sir, Sir, Sir

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To attribute as a quality, or consider as belonging.

Their perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRI'PTION. *n.s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dict.*

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That which is ascribed. *Dict.*

ASH. *n.s.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æsc, Saxon.]

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. The species are, 1. The common *ash tree*. 2. The striped *ash*. 3. The manna *ash*, &c. The first sort is a common timber tree in every part of England. The second is a variety of the first. The third sort is supposed to be the tree from whence the true Calabrian manna is taken. The timber is of excellent use to the wheelwright and cartwright. *Miller.*

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,
And scarr'd the moon with splinters. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
With which of old he charm'd the savage train,
And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryd. Silenus.*

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ASHA'MED. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame; generally with *of* before the cause of shame.

Profess publickly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed of* the word of God, or *of* any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

One would have thought she would have stirr'd; but strove
With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryd. Fables.*

This I have finish'd, that you may not be *ashamed of* that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryd. Ded.*

A'SHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw
His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryden.*

A'SHES. *n.s.* wants the *singular*. [*asca*, Sax. *asche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late dissension, grown betwixt the peers,
Burns under feigned *ashes* of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The remains of the body; often used in poetry for the carcass, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shak. R. III.*
To great Laertes I bequeath
A task of grief, his ornaments of death;
Lest, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

ASHWEDNESDAY. *n.s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHLAR. *n.s.* [with masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

A'SHLERING. *n.s.* [with builders.] Quartering to tack to in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underside of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHO'RE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios spent. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,
As send our precepts to the leviathan
To come *ashore*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
May thy billows roul *ashore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

A'SHWEED. *n.s.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Ash-coloured; pale, inclining to a whitish grey.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost
Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Sh. H. VI.*

ASI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast;
The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark*, vii. 33.

ASINA'RY. *adj.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Dict.*

A'SININE. *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our stocks and stubs, from such nurture, than we have now to hale our choicest and hopefullest wits to that *asinine* feast of sowthistles and brambles. *Milton on Education.*

To ASK. *v.a.* [*ascian*, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg; sometimes with an accusative only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me blessing, I'll kneel down,
And *ask* of thee forgiveness. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
We have nothing else to *ask*, but that
Which you have done already; yet will *ask*,
That, if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your hardness. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon *for* thy former sins. *Ecclus.* xxi. 1.

If he *ask for bread*, will he give him a stone? *Matt.* vii. 9.

In long journies, *ask* your master leave to give ale to the horses. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim; as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me: but give me the damsel to wife. *Genesis* xxxiv. 12.

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To enquire; to question; with *for* before the thing, and sometimes *of* before the person.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. *Jerem.* vi. 16.

For *ask* now *of* the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deut.* iv. 32.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and espy; *ask* him that fleeth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done? *Jeremiah*, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there. *Genesis*, xxxii. 29.

5. To require, as physically necessary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Saxon ærc, an ashtree. *Gibson's Camden.*

ASKA'NCE. } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely.
ASKA'UNCE. }

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney*, b. ii.

His wanton eyes upon them bent *askance*,
And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance. *Fairfax.*
Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the sun's axle; they with labour push'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.

ASKA'NT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askant*; and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden's Iliad.*
Since the space, that lies on either side
The solar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer
A seat *askant*, but one diameter:
Lost to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen lonesome mass. *Blackmore.*

A'SKER. *n.s.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow
Your sued-for tongues? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. En-

2. Enquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodies.*

A'SKER. *n.s.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*.] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously; disdainfully.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,
Then do I die. *Spenser, Sonnet* vii.
Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *askew* at what it saith;
There's no petition in it.———— *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v.a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack*.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,
No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*. *Spenser, Son.* xlvi.
Whilst seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindlest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream. *Sh. Hamlet.*
He fell; the shaft
Drove through his neck *aslant*; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the weazon's wound. *Dryden.*
Aslant the dew-bright earth, and colour'd air,
He looks in boundless majesty abroad. *Thomson's Summer.*

ASLE'EP. *adv.* [from *a* and *sleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep*! O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee! *Sh. H. IV.*
The diligence of trades, and noiseful gain,
And luxury more late, *asleep* were laid:
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No sound the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden's Ann. M.*

There is no difference between a person *asleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *asleep*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton's l'Allegro.*

ASLO'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable depth under the ground. *Bacon's Nat. History*, № 425.

The curse *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm! Idleness had been worse:
My labour will sustain me. *Milt. Par. Lost*, b. x.
The knights did stoop,
And sat on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*

ASO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from α, priv. and σῶμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

ASP. } *n.s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of serpent, whose poison
A'SPICK. } is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by sleep and lethargy, without any pain, Cleopatra chose it, as the easiest way of dispatching herself. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp's* sting, herself did kill. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphisbæna dire,
And dipsas. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.

ASP. *n.s.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPALATHUS. n.s. [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute as an astringent, but now little used. There are four kinds of this wood; the best of the colour of box, hard, solid, heavy, and smelling like roses, which is therefore called rosewood. The second, red like yew, and of a very agreeable smell. The third, hard, knotty, of a rank smell, like that of a goat, and a disagreeable taste. The fourth has an ash-coloured bark, and the wood is of a purple dye. *Aspalathus* affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. *Ecclus*, xxiv. 15.

ASPA'RAGUS. *n.s.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a rosaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whose centre rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. The leaves are small. The species are twelve, of which all but the two first are strangers. 1. Garden *asparagus*. 2. Wild *asparagus*, with narrow leaves. The first sort is cultivated for the table, and propagated by the seeds, which should be sown in the beginning of February. The next year they should be planted out; the third spring after planting, they may be begun to be cut, and, by proper management, a plot of *asparagus* may be continued ten or twelve years in cutting. The second sort grows wild in some parts, but, producing smaller shoots, is rarely cultivated. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality; but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'SPECT. *n.s.* [*aspectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double *aspect*, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are both, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Countenance; look.

[illegible] in his shining eye,
Whose kind *aspect* [illegible]. *Spens. Hymn on Love.*
Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears,
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops. *Sh. R. III.*
I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aspect* of terrour. All's not well. *Sh. Richard III.*
Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden's Fables.*
Then shall the Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth infect the spirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* № 946.

The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of paradise,
Levell'd his ev'ning rays. *Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

I have built a strong wall, faced to the South *aspect* with brick. *Swift's Last Will.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguings of men of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would be quite lost, if every one were obliged to assent to, and say after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns;
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite. *Paradise Lost.*

Why does not every single star shed a separate influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of their own constellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To ASPE'CT. *v.a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and perceivable universe. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world, we shall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on Creation.*

ASPE'CTION. *n.s.* [from *aspect*.] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown's V. Err.*

A'SPEN, or ASP. *n.s.* [*espe*, Dutch; *æps*, Dan. *æspe*, trembling, Sax. *Somner*.] See POPLAR, of which it is a species. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white. *Mortim. Husb.*

The builder oak sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for staves, the cypress funeral. *Spenser.*

A'SPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shak. Titus Andron.*
No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aspen wood.

A'SPER. adj. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following passage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound; for that the base striketh more air than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

T

To ASPERATE. v. a. [ASPER, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough.

Their excrescence of tobacco, inflamming themselves that all the parts of the body be so dryed, may afterwards [illegible] according to the impact and tenure of thunderclapping. *Bacon.*

ASPERATENESS. n. s. [from asperate] A state of roughness. *Bacon.*

ASPERITY. n. s. [from asper, Lat.] Roughness; unevenness; ruggedness; the contrary to smoothness; [illegible] *Bacon.*

ASPERSION. n. s. [ASPERSIO, Lat.]

1. Calumniation; reproach; slander.

Instigations the pure and adversaries of this bodies are for the remembrance of the nations of the injury done to the people. *Sir Walter.*

2. Sprinkling; [illegible] *Bacon.*

ASPERSORY. n. s. [ASPERSOR, Lat.] Sprinkler; [illegible] *Bacon.*

ASPHALTUS. n. s. [ἀσφαλτος, Gr.] Bitumen; [illegible] *Bacon.*

ASPHODEL. n. s. [ἀσφοδελος, Gr.] A kind of lilly; [illegible] *Bacon.*

ASPHYXIA. n. s. [ἀσφυξία, Gr.] Suppression of the pulse; [illegible] *Bacon.*

ASPIRATE. n. s. [ASPIRATUS, Lat.] Pronounced with breathing; [illegible] *Bacon.*

ASPIRATE. v. a. [ASPIRATUS, Lat.] To pronounce with breathing; [illegible] *Bacon.*

ASPIRATION. n. s. [ASPIRATIO, Lat.]

With unknown and unknowing [illegible]
In the dark, and dismal dungeon [illegible] *Thomson's Spring.*

To ASSOCIATE, v. n. [illegible, Fr.] To join together.

Associate with them to dare the worst of fortune and danger.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

Are he to be an origin to the nations, and that of Israel the associate of Abel, and gather together the dispersed of Jacob. *Jeremy Taylor.*

To associate for other end you have offended.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.

Some kinds of animals to some other *Mark Pulteney Esq.*

To ASSOCIATE, v. a. To unite with.

Associate me to your counsel. *Dryden's preface, Fam. Ov. ch.*

ASSOCIATE, s. [illegible, Fr.] A company association.

Hurry hence, in flame,
Out the associate, and all our spheres.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

The angels to some hour, that needs no rest.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.

Do you suppose they have leisure to hold a council, sit, and deliberate? *Dryden.*

ASSOCIATE, s. [illegible, Lat.]

1. Partner in business.

Associate in trade have made to be bankrupts, and, under colour of others, the unfortunate dissembler to offer *Lord Bacon.*

2. Companion.

To sight not fitting upon the church, extending themselves to take away offices of authority, which, through the weakness of the holy ministers are assumed, and are thence in no degree, but, like the Pythian monster, hatched in sloth, impurity, and security. *Hooker, b. v.*

Associate of God's counsels infinitely, shall and the counsel of God and nature concerning the authority of kinds, shall and the counsel of God and nature the same. *Hooker, b.i. § 10.*

Without the kingly office in heaven
Sat highest, then whom
You wrought to be a king, associate no
Fit to participate all rays of high estate.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.

Associate for your life, telling, that their things were not to be the destruction of mankind. *Bacon.*

To ASSOCIATE, v. a. [illegible, Lat.] Consociate; unite in association.

Associate with them to dare the worst of fortune and danger. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

ASSOCIATED, p. p. [illegible, Lat.] Confederate.

Associated with the kingly office.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.

We may think of a kind of high association, which appears to be peculiarly associated upon the charity of our adversaries. *Bishop Hurd's Sermons, p. 6.*

To ASSORT, v. a. [illegible, Lat.]

1. Consociate; to distribute into sorts or classes.

Your forbidders have allowed the poor sinners their chalk of death, and that for the delicate. *Bishop Hall's Epistles.*

2. To affine.

To ASSOAIL, v. a. [illegible, Fr.]

Not one the proper wound
In the dark dungeon of the mind lurketh,
Affine the mortal blow, or some to heal of kind. *Drayton.*

ASSOILTHE, s. [from affine.] The act of affine.

If any affine be sufficiently proved, which affine shall be, or it cannot only, should be kept in the affine, and endeavor be, and be assoilthe only, should be kept affine, and endeavor be, and be assoilthe with affine. *Bacon's Fragm. Remains, p. 6.*

ASSOILTHE, s. [from affine.] Endeavor; endeavor; endeavor; affine.

Assoilthe affine of the country's cause. *Drayton.*

Hence will not that affine the affine assoilthe. *Bacon.*

To ASSOILTHE, v. a. [from affine.] To affine; to

Asso'nance. *n. s.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. *Dict.*

Asso'nant. *adj.* [*assonant*, French.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To Asso'rt. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing fits with another.

To Asso't. *v. a.* [from *sot*, *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to besot: a word out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to assure, uneath to wene
That monstrous errour which doth some *assot*. *Fairy Queen.*

To ASSUAGE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain; *Minshew* deduces it from *adsuadere*, or *assuavare*; *Junius*, from ꞅpeꞇ, sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines *asswetian* might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage. *Addison.*

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,
Since nought *assuageth* malice when 'tis told. *Fairfax*, b. iv.

This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears, which were capable of being *assuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Shall I, t' *assuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal stem destroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To ease; as, the medicine *assuages* pain.

To Assua'ge. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *assuaged*. *Gen.* viii. 1.

Assua'gement. *n. s.* [from *assuage*.] What mitigates or softens.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease?
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of *assuagement* or release. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Assua'ger. *n. s.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

Assua'sive. *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft *assuasive* voice applies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

To Assu'befy. *v. a.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] To habituate to.

The valiant and
Most not so from his point, nobly aspir'd,
Not by my will *assubjugate* his worth,
By going to Achilles. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Assuefa'ction. *n. s.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and *assuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Assu'etude. *n. s.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom.

We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 57.

To ASSUME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
He strait *assum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears,
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.

This makes him over-forward in business, *assuming* in conversation, and peremptory in answers. *Collier of Confidence.*

4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression of king David. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Assu'mer. *n. s.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too? But can these high *assumers* and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so? *South.*

Assu'ming. *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

ASSU'MPSIT. *n. s.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: it contains any verbal promise made upon consideration. *Cowel.*

Assu'mption. *n. s.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. The supposition, or act of supposing any thing without farther proof.

These, by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miraculous and supernatural works, to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist. *South.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's* wrong:
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryd. Persius.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers. *Stillingfl. on Rom. Idol.*

Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity.

Wake's Preparation for Death.

Assu'mptive. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That may be assumed.

Assu'rance. *n. s.* [*assurance*, French.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of an endless felicity? *Tillot.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he, that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all so soon as it doth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

I grant that proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *assurance*, which doth grow by a stronger proof. *Hooker*, b. ii.

'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into *assurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour ill governed, gave you the first occasion, my affection ill hid, hath given you this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

6. Ground of confidence; security given.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief: for as desire is glad to embrace the first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle *assurances*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

None of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. ———
— Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate; Thou shalt not live. *Shak. Mach.*

I must consider your offer in the best;
And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me,
If you should die before him, where's her dower.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

7. Spirit; intrepidity.

With an *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within:
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd. Aureng.*

8. Sanguinity; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inclined to. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

9. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. *Tillotson, Preface.*

10. Conviction.

Such an *assurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillot.*

11. The same with *insurance*. See Insurance.

To Assu're. *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr. from *assecuro*, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had *assured* them with many words, that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the saving of their brethren. 2 *Mac.* xii. 25.

2. To secure to another.

And, for that dowry, I'll *assure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confine safety.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 *John*, iii. 19.

I rejoice
At this last sight, *assur'd* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve. *Parad. Lost.*

4. To make secure.

But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure* of happy day? *Spens. Muiopotmos.*

5. To affiance; to betroth.

This drudge, this diviner, laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I was *assured* to her. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

Assu'red. *participial adj.* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable.

It is an *assured* experience, that flint laid about the bottom of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 411.

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, close your hands.
——— And your lips too; for, I am well assured,
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shak. King John.*

As when by night the glass
Of Galileo, less *assur'd*, observes
Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. *Par. Lost*, b. v.

3. Immodest; viciously confident.

Assu'redly. *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.

Shakesp. Henry VIII.

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the cause of all that is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worship. *South.*

Assu'redness. *n. s.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured; certainty.

Assu'rer. *n. s.* [from *assure*.]

1. He that gives assurance.

2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

To ASSWAGE. See ASSUAGE.

A'sterisk. *n. s.* [ἀστερίσκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star; as *.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint, by itself, having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was deficient, and by obelisks what was redundant.

Grew's Cosmol. Sacra, b. iv.

A'sterism. *n. s.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]

1. A constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism* *; for the observations which follow such a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A'sthma. *n. s.* [ἆσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone posture; because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*

An asthma is the infarction of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax, but they are common lungs. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Asthma'tical. } *adj.* [from *asthma*.] Troubled with an asthma.
Asthma'tick. }

In *asthmatical* persons, we often see, that though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our hearts are most *asthmatick*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we use little fires.

Floyer on the Humours.

Aste'rn. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those astern descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden.*

To Aste'rt. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spenser's Past.*

Asto'nied. *particip. adj.* A word which in the version of the bible for astonished.

Many were *astonied* at thee. *Isaiah*, lii. 14.

To ASTONISH. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to surprise.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

Astonish'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addison's Ovid.*

A genius universal as his theme,
Astonishing as chaos. *Thomson's Summer.*

Asto'nishingness. *n. s.* [from *astonish*.] Of a nature to excite astonishment.

Asto'nishment. *n. s.* [*estonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us, than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney*, b. ii.

She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as *astonishment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To Asto'un. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now somewhat obsolete.

Their thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong siding champion, conscience. *Paradise Regain.*

Astra'ddle. *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*

A'stragal. *n. s.* [ἀστράγαλος, the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Build. Dict.*

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Spectator*, N° 415.

A'stral. *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air;
Not in their natures simply good or ill;
But most subservient to bad spirits will. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

Astra'y. *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way.

May seem the wain was very evil led,
When such an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not, whether right he went, or else *astray*. *F. Q.*

You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Like one that had been led *astray*
Through the heav'n's wide pathless way. *Milt. Il Penseroso.*

To ASTRICT. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications, in opposition to relax: a word not so much used as *constringe*.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*, as they let the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Astri'ction. *n. s.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astriction is in a substance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *astriction*, but such an *astriction* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astriction* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such *astriction* is found in things of a harsh taste. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Such lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabilarian constitutions, who are subject to *astriction* of the belly and the piles.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

Astri'ctive. *adj.* [from *astrict*.] Stypticks; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

Astri'ctory. *adj.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] Astringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

Astri'de. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside,
Their modesty, and ride astride. *Hudibras.*

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

Astri'ferous. *adj.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars. *D.*

Astri'gerous. *adj.* [*astriger*, Lat.] Adorned with stars. *Dict.*

To ASTRINGE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

Astri'ngency. *n. s.* [from *astringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body; opposed to the power of relaxation.

Acid, or penetrating substances, so, by *astringency*, some quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying.

Bacon's Natural History, N° 741.

Acid, acidulate, and bitter substances, by their *astringency*, create hunger, that is, strengthen the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Astri'ngent. *adj.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting; opposed to *laxative*.

An open mechanical or trading, which all in the country or their families, whether they carried on manufactures, or not, were obliged to wear.

The year is now upwards, and London is full of strangers.
Spectator, No. 232. Pt. 2.

When Almachildis's indisposition, occasioned this so laudable; for the ruffs, Disorganizing and all upon that occasion such in the people.
Addison on Medals.

ASTRAGALUS, s. f. [Gaster and gale.] The Stomach of a Bird, or Fowl.
Grew's Museum.

ASTRAEA, s. f. [Astraea of stars, and astraea tales.] Justice. An idolatrous Goddess, and for being the delicate of the pale, the dress is a
Grew's Museum.

A Astrographic projection of the circles of the three upon the plane of some great circle.
Gunter.

ASTRAL, adj. [Astralis, Lat. from astrum.] Star-like.

1. One that, employing the knowledge of the form to which power, possible to derive an Astral, stress depending on the Astral.
Bacon.

2. Astral Spirits, philosophers call a composition of pale, of the very bright, and the rest is the same. Astral.
Bacon.

A Spirit, gather's Spirit of Astral, is a composition of the Astral, of the Spirit, the Astral, is the composition of the Astral, of the Astral, is the composition of the Astral, of the Spirit, by the Astral, both Astral, and Astral. *Spirit Pt. Eight.*

Astral, Astral, Astral,

Insatiable Reign!
Thou fair'st, though pale and terrible, advance
Thy unhallowed steps, &c. on my way. *Parnel*, *l. 1.* ii.
2. Through.
Now, without the portal that they near,
Has pleased toward thee, thou approach'st as we see. *Ald. Com.*

ATWE'ALS. *adv.*
1. In a manner wanderer and perplexing; amidst.
All othwarts there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news. *Sh. Hen. IV.*
2. Wrong.
The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

ATI'LT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]
1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.
In the city Tours,
Thou ran'st atilt, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France. *Sh. Hen. VI.*
To run atilt at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 2.*
2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.
Such a man is always atilt; his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *n. s.*
1. A collection of maps, so called probably from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.
2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, containing maps, were made large and square.
3. Sometimes the supporter of a building.
4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's clothes.
I have the conveniency of buying Dutch atlasses with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator*, Nº 288.

A'TMOSPHERE. *n. s.* [ἀτμὸς, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.]
The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or atmosphere; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*
It is generally supposed to be thirty-five miles high.
Immortal fire which round atmosphere
Impatient rather wins the boasting world. *Thomson's Aut.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.] Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.
We did not mention the weight of the incumbent atmospherical cylinder, as a part of the weight resisted. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *n. s.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.]
1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments or the component parts of all bodies. *Quincy.*
Innumerable minute bodies are called atoms, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*
See plastick nature working to this end,
The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*
2. Any thing extremely small.
It is as easy to count atoms, as to resolve the propositions of a lover. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

ATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]
1. Consisting of atoms.
Vitriol and pebbled bodies are dense in their continuities, their in powders and atomical divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
2. Relating to atoms.
Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the atomical philosophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'TOMIST. *n. s.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.
The atomists, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? *Locke.*
Now can judicious atomists conceive,
Chance to the sun could his just impulse give? *Blackmore.*

A'TOMY. *n. s.* An abbreviation of anatomy.
Drawn with a team of little atomies,
Athwart men's noses, as they lie asleep. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologists remark, *to be at one*, is the same as *to be in concord*. This derivation is much confirmed by the following passage.]
1. To agree; to accord.
He and Aufidius can no more atone,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices, with the particle *for* before the thing for which something else is given.
From a mean stock the pious Decii came,
Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone,
For Rome and all our legions did atone. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom atones for the uneasiness produced by his grave representations. *Locke.*
Let thy sublime meridian course
For Mary's setting rays atone:
Our lustre, with redoubled force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

He urged sensible Algeris to tamper with his
The murd'rous folk, and blood could not atone. *Pope.*

To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate; to answer for.
Soon should your head atone with their last groan fall.
Or each atone the guilty love with life. *Pope's Iliad.*

ATO'NEMENT. *n. s.* [from *atone*.]
1. Agreement; concord.
He seeks to make atonement
Between the duke of Gloster and your brothers. *R. III.*
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for*.
And the Levites were purified, and they washed their clothes; and Aaron offered them as an offering before the Lord; and Aaron made an atonement for them to cleanse them. *Numb.* viii.
Surely it is not a sufficient atonement for the writers, that they profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular politics and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

ATO'P. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.
Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
The work of a kingly palace gate. *Par. Lost*, b. iii.
What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims atop of the decoction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.
The atrabilarian constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids, makes all secretions difficult and sparing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholick.
The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is atrabilarious; whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*
From this black adust state of the blood, they are atrabilarious. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.
If we enquire in what part of vitriol this atramental and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will be manifested to be in the more fixed salt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

ATRAME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.
I am not satisfied, that those black and atramentous spots, which seem to represent them, are ocelli. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.
An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an atrocious offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *n. s.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.
I never recall it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the very horrour and atrocity of the fact in a Christian court. *Wotton.*
They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

A'TROPHY. *n. s.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.
Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Par. Lost*, b. xi.
The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falls into an atrophy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowel.*
Ellison, the goods, which on his first did work,
Encl'd that sanity falls, and brand him thief. *Fairy Q.*
The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently attached. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Bolinbroke's greatest wrongs,
Before him to attach him here, with foul
His offences and deep feuds well off. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in present use.
You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treason I attach you both. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
3. To seize.
France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
4. To lay hold on.
I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself attach'd with weariness,
To th' dulling of my spirits. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.
Songs, garlands, flowers,
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

6. To fix to one's interest.
The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth attaches to them. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *n. s.* [*attachement*, Fr.]
1. Adherence; attention; regard.
The Jews are remarkable for an attachment to their own country. *Addison. Freeholder*, Nº 5.
The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small attachment to the sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.
3. Foreign attachment, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
1. To assault an enemy; opposed to *defense*.
The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the centre. *A Philip's Briton.*
Those that attack, generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground. *Cook's Campaign.*
2. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer attacked the reputation of his adversaries.

ATTA'CK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy.
Hector opposes, and continues the attack; in which, after many actions, Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall. *Pope's Iliad, argum.* b. xii.
If appeas'd of the Greeks attack,
The country be that we. *Thomson.*
I must have weapons, when thoughtless would me back,
To make that hopeless, ill-advised attack. *Young.*

ATTA'CKER. *n. s.* [from *attack*.] The person that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*attineo*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.]
1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.
Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot attain unto it. *Psalm* cxxxix. 6.
It is not with what hopes to attain the end without the means, nor by means that are quite contrary to it! *Tillotson.*
2. To overtake; to come up with: a sense now little in use.
The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not attaining him in time, &c. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. To come to; to enter upon.
Canaan he now attains; I see his tents
Pitch'd about Sichem. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.
4. To reach; to equal.
So far doth excellency, if it be good, is seldom attained by imitation. *Bacon's Essays.*
To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly attain unto. *Locke.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*
1. To come to a certain state.
Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more serous liquor, which, after twenty days, attains to the highest degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in use.
Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene attains, are able to that which to-day is in the field, and tomorrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ATTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *attain*.] That which may be obtained; procurable.
He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and attainable. *Tillotson.*
None was proposed that appeared certainly attainable, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *attainable*.] The quality of being attainable.
Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its perfection, or its attainableness by them. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

ATTA'INDER. *n. s.* [from *to attaint*.]
1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See To ATTAINT.
The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the attainders of all of his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. Taint.
So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

ATTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *attain*.]
1. That which is attained; acquisition.
We dispute with men that count it a great attainment to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. *Glanville's Scepsis.*
Our attainments are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*, b. ii.
2. The act or power of attaining.
The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the attainment of eternal life. *Hooker*, b. v.
Education in extent, more large, of time shorter, and of attainment more certain. *Milton on Education.*

Government is an art above the attainment of an ordinary genius. *South.*
If the same actions be the instruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they would nevertheless fail in the attainment of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first. *Addison. Spectator*, Nº 257.
The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our attainment of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To attaint is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason. A man is attainted two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner in sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default. *Cowel.*
Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be attainted, but a parliament must be called. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I must offend before I be attainted. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
2. To taint; to corrupt.
My tender youth was never yet attaint
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

ATTA'INT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.
Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears attaint
With chearful semblance. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
2. Stain; spot; taint.
No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an attaint, but he carries some stain of it. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
3. In horsemanship. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE. *n. s.* [from *attaint*.] Reproach; imputation.
Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,
And her attainture will be Humphry's fall. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]
1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.
Nobility attempers sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal. *Bacon's Essays.*
Attemper'd suns arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleasing calm. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. To regulate; to soften.
His early providence could likewise have attempered his nature therein. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Their fading eyes, attempering to my age,
Shone lovely tradition with tearful day. *Pope's Ep. to Abel.*
3. To mix in just proportions.
Alone, like a virgin queen most bright,
And to her goods their honours laughter slight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well be hated and her delight. *F. Queen.*
4. To fit to something else.
Phemius! let acts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something.
Hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.
He that lying the displeasure,
Tript me behind, got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued. *Shak. K. Lear.*
Who, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with strength entire, and free-will arm'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
I have been so hardy to attempt upon a name, which among some is yet very sacred. *Glanville's Scepsis, Preface.*
2. To try; to endeavour.
I have nevertheless attempted to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. *1 Macc.* xii. 17.

ATTITUDE, n. f. [from the end.]
1. An attitude.
It may be shown geometrically, without any great pains or trouble, that a person independent, without any gain or loss, or any other ends, is an unhappy creature.
Adam! I am already thy hour, and thy
Great sire, and sentence, and attitude, and cue.
Cumberland, Jews.
He would have a civil, but longing chair for attitude.
Addison on Italy, Ital. remarks, p. 7.
I despair the following attempt towards a natural history of Gesture.
Addison on Gesture.
ATTITUDINAL, adj. [from attitude.] Belonging to attitude or statue.
The gesticular, or rather attitudinal, gesture, which, I despair the following attempt towards a natural history of Gesture.
Addison on Gesture.
ATTITUDINARIAN, n. f. [from attitude.] Learner or practiser of attitude.
The gesticular, or rather attitudinal, gesture, which, I despair the following attempt towards a natural history of Gesture.
Addison on Gesture.
ATTITUDINARIAN, adj. [from attitude.] Belonging to attitude

The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure, to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy subjection. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Shew the care of approving all actions so as may most effectually *attract* all to this profession. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you? *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT. *n. s.* [from *to attract*.] Attraction; the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woo and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *attract*.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the *attraction* of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not admitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract*.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the sun
Be centre to the world; and other stars,
By his *attractive* virtue and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Paradise Lost.*

Some the round earth's cohesion to secure,
For that hard task employ magnetick power;
Remark, for this, the globe, with wonder seen
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone. *Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than these. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, wheresoe'er she lies;
For she hath blessed and *attractive* eyes.
Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.

I pluck'd, and with *attractive* graces won
The most averse, thee chiefly. *Paradise Lost, b. i.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *n. s.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites; allurement; except that attraction is of a good or indifferent sense, and allurement generally bad.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attraction* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

A'TTRAHENT. *n. s.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *attrahent*. *Glanvill's Sceps.*

ATTRECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *D.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seres. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield.

To their very bare judgment somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker, b. ii.*

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotson.*

2. To impute, as to a cause.

I have observed a Campania [illegible] contrary to appearance, by the manner and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his felicities. *Temple.*

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections. *Newton's Opticks.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *n. s.* [from *to attribute*.]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes* of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Your vain poets after did mistake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; adherent.

They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His sceptre shews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majesty;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him, what the medalists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield. *Addison.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *n. s.* [from *to attribute*.] Commendation.

If speaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world.
Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.

ATTRI'TE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or by collision of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

ATTRI'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *attrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *n. s.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the said bodies. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor assisted with heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing musical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTU'RNEY. *n. s.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between, in the midst of two things.

Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things.

But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain.
Fairy Queen, b. i.

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valeo*, Lat. *to avail* being nearly the same thing with *to prevail*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t'*avail* themselves of names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

Both of them *avail* themselves of those licences, which Apollo has equally bestowed on them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.

Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail*. *Pope's Odyss.*

To AVA'IL. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.

Nor can my strength *avail*, unless by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden's Fables.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

AVA'IL. *n. s.* [from *to avail*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that else did come, were sure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail*. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than error. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail*.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things subject to action, the will does so far incline unto,

as reason judges them more *available* to our bliss. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Powerful; in force.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker, b. i.*

Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to secure the continuance of blessings? *Atterbury's Serm.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *available*.] Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

We differ from that supposition of the efficacy or *availableness*, or suitableness of these to the end. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

AVA'ILABLY. *adv.* [from *available*.] Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

AVA'ILMENT. *n. s.* [from *avail*.] Usefulness; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let sink, Fr.] To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink: a word out of use.

He did abase and *avale* the sovereignty into more servitude towards that see, than had been among us. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To sink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser.*

AVA'NT. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD. *n. s.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the first body of an army.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without shuffling with the battail or arriere. *Sir J. Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *n. s.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness; insatiable desire.

There grows
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

This *avarice* of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crowded on the tomb. *Dryd. Juv.*

Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is insatiable; and so he went still pushing on for more. *L'Estrange.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; insatiably desirous.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

This speech has been condemned, as *avaricious*; and Eustathius judges it to be spoken artfully. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious*.] Covetously.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *avaricious*.] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'ST. *adv.* [from *basta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; cease. A word used among seamen.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and blushes not at death:
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Sh. King John.*

After this process
To give her the *avaunt*! it is a pity
Would move a monster. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Mistress! dismiss that rabble from your throne.
Avaunt!—is Aristarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad, b. ii.*

AU'BURNE. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow. *Sh. T. G. of Ver.*

His *auburne* locks on either shoulder flow'd,
Which to the fun'ral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'ershadow'd, these, as modern use
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compose,
Wholesome, of deathless fame. *Philips.*

AU'CTION. *n. s.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another, till so much is bid as the seller is content to take.

2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you why Phryne the whole *auction* buys;
Phryne foresees a general excise. *Pope.*

To AU'CTION. *v. a.* [from *auction*.] To sell by auction.

AU'CTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auction*.] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honest, to be hir'd, and stand,
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old houshold stuff or picture's price. *Dryd. Juven.*

AUCTIONI'ER. *n. s.* [from *auction*.] The person that manages an auction.

AU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing quality. *D.*

AUCUPA'TION. *n. s.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad sense.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestif'rous, and dissentious pranks. *Shak. H. VI.*

Till Juno, no longer patient, took her time
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*

Young students, by a constant habit of disputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and disdainful.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious*.] Boldly; impudently.

An angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak *audaciously*. *Sh. Love's Lab. L.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *audacious*.] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. s.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and *audacity*? *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Great effects come of industry and perseverance; for *audacity* doth almost bind and mate the weaker sort of minds.
Bacon's Natural History, No 938.

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, necessary in commerce with men, his personal modesty overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler, No 52.*

AU'DIBLE. *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which resemble in some sort the cavern of the ear. *Bacon's Nat. History, No 263.*

Eve, who unseen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Every sense doth not equally [illegible] with the same force. The contents of visibles are clearer and stronger than those of *audibles*. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii.*

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a well twenty-five fathom deep, and speaking softly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

AU'DIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *audible*.] Capableness of being heard.

AU'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible*.] In such a manner as to be heard.

And lo, the host of all, my Father's voice
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Par. Reg.*

AU'DIENCE. *n. s.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, speak it of what it will. *Shak. King John.*

Thus far his bold discourse, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

His look
Drew *audience*, and attention still as night,
Or summer's noon-tide air. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakesp. K. John.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.

Or, if the star of ev'ning, and the moon,
Haste to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greatest eminence for quality and politeness. *Addison. Guard. No 114.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,
The seat of *audience*, old Latinus sate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AU'DIENCE COURT. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard several causes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he usually committed them to be discussed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors: and so in time it became the power of the man, who is called *causarum negotiorumque audientiae Cantuariensis auditor, seu officialis*. *Cowel.*

AU'DIT. *n. s.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If then, which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall here sit down to survey our *audit*, the sum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker, b. v.*

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush as May;
And how his *audit* stands, who knows save heav'n? *Hamlet.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To AU'DIT. *v. a.* [from *audit*.] To take an account finally.

Bishops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

AUDI'TION. *n. s.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

AU'DITOR. *n. s.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so mean an *auditor*? *Sidney, b. ii.*

What a play toward! I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

This [illegible] by [illegible] *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A person [illegible] to [illegible].

If you [illegible] my husbandry,
[illegible]
And [illegible] *Shakesp. Timon.*

3. In [illegible].

[illegible] to certain persons learned in the law, called his auditors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the [illegible].

A [illegible], who, [illegible] all [illegible] upon a general [illegible]. *Cowel.*

AUDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some medium, excited in the auditory nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *n. s.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.

Met in the church, I look upon you as an auditory fit to be [illegible], as you are, by [illegible]. *Swift.*

Demades never troubled his head to bring his auditory to their wits, by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*

Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS. *n. s.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears; a she hearer.

Yet went she not, as not with such discourse
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd,
Adam relating, she sole auditress. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. viii.*

To AVEL. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chase makes some divulsion of parts, yet are not these parts avelled to be termed testicles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

AVE MARY. *n. s.* [from the first words of the salutation to the Blessed Virgin, *Ave Maria.*] A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holiness,
To number *Ave-Maries* on his beads. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

AVENAGE. *n. s.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To AVENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will avenge me of mine enemies. *Isaiah*, i. 24.

They stood against their enemies, and were avenged of their adversaries. *Wisd.* xi. 3.

I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. *Hosea*, i. 4.

2. To punish.

Till Juno, no longer patient, took the rein
T' avenge such slander [illegible]. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE. *n. s.* [from *avenge.*] Punishment.

This neglected fear
Signal avengeance, such as overtook
A miser. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' avengement for his shame
On those two caitives which had bred him blame.
Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.

All those great battles which thou boasts to win,
Through strife and bloodshed, and avengement,
Now prais'd, hereafter thou shalt repent. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

AVE'NGER. *n. s.* [from *avenge.*]

1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such. 1 *Thess.* iv. 6.

[illegible] he had [illegible]
By his avenging [illegible]
Cast to his punishment, or [illegible] revenge. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The [illegible] avenger of his injured [illegible], the [illegible] Lords [illegible] for [illegible]. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

But [illegible] to beauty [illegible],
And [illegible] by death [illegible] hands. *Pope's Ess. on M.*

AVENS. *n. s.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The same with herb bennet. The [illegible] are: it hath pennated or winged leaves; the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, the brim [illegible]; the flower consists of five leaves, [illegible]; the seeds are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail; the roots are perennial and smell sweet. The species are, 1. Common avens. 2. Mountain avens, with large yellow flowers, &c. The first sort grows wild in England, Scotland and Ireland; but the second sort came from the *Alps.* The first is used in medicine, and in [illegible] for [illegible]. *Miller.*

AVENTURE. *n. s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; as when he is suddenly drowned, or burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowel.*

AVENUE. *n. s.* [*avenue*, Fr.] It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Watts observes; but is generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards [illegible] up on all the avenues of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Truth is a [illegible], and diligence is laying siege to it; so that it must observe all the avenues and passes to it. *Ibid.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a house.

To AVER. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, true, Lat.] To declare positively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear,
Would Jove the naked truth aver. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deeds, and instinct theirs.
How can we justly diff'rent causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*

We may aver, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'VERAGE. *n. s.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship, or of the goods and lives of them in the ship, in a tempest; and this contribution seems to be so called, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's average or goods carried. *Cowel.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *n. s.* [from *aver.*]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon. *Bacon on Alien.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT. *n. s.* A sort of grape. See VINE.

AVERRUNCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *averruncate.*] The act of rooting up any thing.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we averruncate it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aversor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of aversation and hostility included in its essence. *South.*

2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a stiff aversation in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the earl of Leicester. *Wotton.*

3. Sometimes with *to*, less properly.

There is such a general aversation in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the aversation may be levelled against pride. *Government of the Tongue, § 3.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards.*

A natural and secret hatred and aversation towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*

AVE'RSE. *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable.

Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd;
And Pallas, now averse, refus'd her aid. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to; having such a hatred as to turn away.

Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove
With the first tumults of a real love?
Hast thou now dreaded, and now bless'd his sway,
By turns averse, and joyful to obey? *Prior.*

Averse alike to flatter, or offend;
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.

Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and averse *from* all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker, b. i.*

They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be averse *from* peace. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

These cares alone her virgin breast employs,
Averse from Venus and the nuptial joys. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to.*

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very averse *to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

[illegible] Chancellor, who was averse to all [illegible], especially when it was to proceed from [illegible] [illegible]. *Temple on the Differences in Athens and Rome.*

AVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *averse.*]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted aversely, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

AVE'R-

AUGHTS. *n. s.* [from *augh.*] [illegible].

The [illegible] of man is [illegible] than [illegible] his [illegible] and [illegible] with God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

AVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.

What if with like aversion I reject
Riches and realms! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward aversion *from* it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

With men these considerations are usually causes of despite, disdain, or aversion *from* others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater [illegible] towards others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The same adhesion to vice, and aversion *from* goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any good establishment. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to.*

A freeholder is bred with an aversion *to* subjection. *Addison.*

I might borrow illustrations of freedom and aversion *to* receive new truths from modern astronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for.*

The Lucquese would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state *for* which they have so great an aversion. *Addison on Italy.*

This aversion of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards.*

His aversion *towards* the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cause of aversion.

They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours; for which they were the aversion of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off.

I beseech you
T' avert your liking a more worthier way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! avert whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto his church. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Diversity of constitutions [illegible], whose concerns averted from themselves the fortune of that war, to become [illegible] and [illegible]. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Their afflictions [illegible] fix our minds on God, and forcibly avert them [illegible] things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer averts the publick woe. *Prior.*

AUF. *n. s.* [*of alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Dict.*

AUGER. *n. s.* [*egger*, Dut.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The auger hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength; for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [*auht, aþiht*, Saxon. It is sometimes, improperly, written *ought.*] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By aught that I can speak in his dispraise,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Two G. of Verona.*

They may, for aught I know, obtain such substances as may induce chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my son, and see if aught be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addison's Cato.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger, or more.

Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could augment his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their first [illegible], have [illegible] added to them in their passage, which enlarge and augment them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To increase; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did augment,
Much more his sight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*

The winds redouble, and the rains augment;
The waters are from their old bounds unpent:
The waves in rolling [illegible] fill'd. *Dryd. Virgil, Georg.*

AU'GMENT. *n. s.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Increase.

You shall find this augment of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of increase.

Discutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations [illegible], when mixed with repellents, in the augment. *Wiseman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *augment.*]

1. The act of increasing or making bigger.

Those who would [illegible] against regular troops, [illegible] power, will [illegible] an augmentation of their [illegible]. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast augmentation, while another is confined to the minuteness of an [illegible]. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any augmentation of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION Court. A court erected by King Henry the eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Dict.*

AUGRE. *n. s.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temple burned in the cement, and
Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an augre's bore. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

AUGREHOLE. *n. s.* [from *augre* and *hole.*] A hole made by boring with an augre.

What should be spoken here,
Where our fate hid within an augre-hole,
May rush and seize us? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

AUGUR. *n. s.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds.

What say the augurs?——
—They would not have you to stir forth to-day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shak. J. Cæs.*

Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew:
Supreme of augurs. *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine consult thy augur,
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise
Propitious, ever soaring from the right. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To guess; to conjecture by signs.

The people love me, and the sea is mine,
My pow'r's a crescent, and my aug'ring hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed;
So will I meet thee hand to hand oppos'd;
My aug'ring mind shews the same success. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

To A'UGURATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'UGURER. *n. s.* [from *augur.*] The same with *augur.*

These apparent prodigies,
The unaccustom'd terrour of this night,
And the persuasion of his augurers,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakesp. Julius Cæs.*

AUGU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers, in their augurial and tripudiary divinations. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To A'UGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To practise divination by augury. *Dict.*

A'UGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur.*] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Presaging in their augurous hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A'UGURY. *n. s.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my augury deceive me not,
Witness good breeding. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my skill in augury. *Dryden's Æneid.*

She knew by augury divine,
Venus would fail in her design. *Swift.*

2. The rules observed by augurs.

The goddess has such an aversion to us, that you are particularly excluded out of all auguries. *L'Estrange.*

3. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (far be that augury!)
And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die? *Dryden.*

The pow'rs we both invoke,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an augury. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AUGU'ST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it august and excellent. *Glanville's Scepsis, c. xx.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open sight,
August in visage, and serenely bright;
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dryd.*

A'UGUST. *n. s.* [*augustus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

Egypt was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month, he was created consul, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called Sextilis, or the sixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. n. s. [from *august.*] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

A'VIARY. n. s. [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place enclosed to keep birds in.

In aviaries of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Look now to your aviary; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

AVI'DITY. n. s. [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

A'VITOUS. adj. [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVIZE. v. a. [*aviser*, Fr.] A word out of use.

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandman 'gan him avize,
That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spens. Hubb. Tale.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself; *aviser*, Fr.

But him avising, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather chose, with scornful shame,
Him to avenge. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

3. To consider.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise.

[illegible]

AUTHOR. n. s. [auctor, Lat.]

[illegible]

AUTHORITY. n. s. [auctoritas, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

[illegible]

[illegible]

6. *Awry* still. The wrong way; wrongly.

If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryd.*

AWE. *n. s.* [ege, oge, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without awe of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

It fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without distraction. *South.*

What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weakness and disadvantages, and so awe him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to awe?
Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,
His worshippers? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may awe many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'WBAND. *n. s.* [from *awe* and *band.*] A check. *Dict.*

A'WFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So awful, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wise.
Milt. Par. Lost, b. viii. l. 577.

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Insatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd
Thy awful brow, more awful thus retir'd,
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair!
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of awful men.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and awful reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

A'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle awfully and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrours upon every thing. *Addison. Spect.* Nº 110.

2. The state of being struck with awe.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness to the divine majesty of God. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To AWHAPE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenser,* nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonick language had anciently *wapen,* to strike, or some such word, from which *weapon,* or offensive arms, took its denomination.] To strike; to confound.

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits awhape,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touched near. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHI'LE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an adverb, is only *a while,* that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;
And if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear awhile. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 918.*

AWK. *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward.*] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the steeples; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [ꝥꝥeapꝺ, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation
Limps after in base awkward imitation. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are

judged of by their handsome or awkward way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An awkward shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable, and awkward,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward.*] Clumsily; unreadily; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more awkwardly to work. *Sidney.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but awkwardly, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison. Guardian,* Nº 155.

And when any thing is done awkwardly, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

She still renews the ancient scene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen awkwardly, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

One may observe awkwardness in the Italians, which easily discovers their air not to be natural. *Addis. Rem. on Italy.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain awkwardness in them; but these awkward airs are worn away by degrees in company.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AWL. *n. s.* [ale, ꝥl, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes with.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an awl. *Hooker, b. iv. § 1.*

You may likewise prick many holes with an awl, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awe,* and the negative *less.*]

1. Without reverence.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,
The awless lion could not wage the fight. *Shak. King John.*

He claims the bull with awless insolence,
And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Without the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;
The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:
Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and awless throne. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

AWME, or AUME. *n. s.* A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight steckans, or twenty verges or verteels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one sixth of a ton of France, or one seventh of an English ton. *Arbuth. Tab.*

AWN. *n. s.* [arista, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. s.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an awning over me. *Robinson Crusoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterit from *awake.*

And the said, the Philistines be upon thee, Sampson. And he awoke out of his sleep. *Judges,* xvi. 20.

AWO'RK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; into a state of labour.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,
Aroused vengeance sets him new awork. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

By prescribing the condition, it sets us awork to the performance of it, and that by living well. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

AWO'RKING. *adj.* [from *awork.*] In the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them aworking set. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry.*]

1. Not in a strait direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty;
That suffers not one look to glance awry,
Which may let in a little thought unsound. *Spens. Epithal.*

Like perspectives which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion; ey'd awry,
Distinguish form. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

What fix!
A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues awry,
Into the devious air. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

2. Asquint; with oblique vision.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd awry
On his son's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Not

3. Not level; unevenly.

I beg to stop away, where I see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Not equally between two points.

Not ev'n Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

5. Not in a right state; perversely.

All awry, and which wried it to the most wry course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason why it should be amiss, than how it should be amended. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Much of the soul they talk, but all awry,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Paradise Regained.*

AXE. *n. s.* [eax, acas, Sax. ascia, Lat.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keenness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No sounding axe presum'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

AXI'LLA. *n. s.* [axilla, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

A'XILLAR. }
A'XILLARY. } *adj.* [from *axilla,* Lat.] Belonging to the armpit.

In the fore-part is the axillary artery distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'XIOM. *n. s.* [axioma, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω.]

1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The axioms of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker, b. i.*

Their affirmations are no axioms; we esteem thereof as things unsaid, and account them but in list of nothing.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.

A'XIS. *n. s.* [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own axis is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compassed the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its axis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole.
Pope's Essay on Man, epist. iii. l. 313.

A'XLE. }
A'XLE-TREE. } *n. s.* [axis, Lat.] The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The fly sate upon the axle-tree of the chariot wheel, and said, what a dust do I raise? *Bacon's Essays.*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton's Comus.*

He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning axle-tree could bear.
Milton's Christ's Nativity.

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio,* Lat.]

1. Yes; an adverb of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither?———
—*Ay,* madam, with the swiftest wing of speed.
Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our consort?
Say ay; and be the captain of us all.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

AYE. *adv.* [awa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remediless for aye he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to protest,
For aye, austerity and single life.
Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

The soul, though made in time, survives for aye;
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end.
Sir John Davies.

And hears the muses, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altar sing. *Milton's Il Penseroso.*

Th' astonish'd mariners aye ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. s.* The same with *houseleek;* which see. *Dict.*

A'YRY. *n. s.* [See AERY.]

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several ayries. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. s.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical azimuth,* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

3. *Azimuth Compass,* is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.

4. *Azimuth Dial,* is a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths,* called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE. *adj.* [azur, Fr. azurro, Span. lazur, Arab. from *lazuli,* a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substances; and the azure colour of the skies seems to be of this order. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her azure eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

The sea,
Far through his azure turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson's Spring.*

B.

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gascons with *V*, from which an epigrammatist remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use *B* or *V* indifferently.

BAA. *n. s.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.
Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.
My *babbling* praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.
John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthn. J. Bull.*
Let the silent sanctuary show,
What from the *babbling* schools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.
There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy *babbling* enemy. *L'Estrange.*

4. To talk much.
The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*
And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the speeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*
The *babbling* echo had descry'd his face;
She, who in others words her silence breaks. *Addison's Ovid.*

BA'BBLE. *n. s.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.
This *babble* shall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with protestation! *Shakesp. Two G. of Verona.*
Come, no more,
This is mere moral *babble*. *Milton.*
With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanswerable. *Hudibras.*
The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate.
Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.
We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *babbler*. *Shakesp. King John.*
Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*
The apostle of my text had no sooner proposed it to the greatest masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets.
Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

BABE. *n. s.* [*baban*, Welsh; *babbaerd*, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either sex.
Those that do teach your *babes*,
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have chid me so; for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden's Don Seb.*
The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *n. s.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child.
So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of seely boys, please unacquainted sight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.
If he be bashful, and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BABO'ON. *n. s.* [*babion*, Fr. It is supposed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe*.] A monkey of the largest kind.
You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addison. Spect. N° 174.*

BA'BY. *n. s.* [See BABE.]

1. A child; an infant.
The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
The child must have sugar plumbs, rather than make the poor baby cry. *Locke.*

He must marry, and propagate: the father cannot stay for the portion, nor the mother for *babies* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.
The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and that it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

BACCA'TED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BACCHANA'LIAN. *n. s.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *n. s.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.
Ho, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled. *Decay of Piety.*
Both extremes were banished from their walls,
Carthusian fasts, and fulsome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *n. s.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved; of a sad light purple, and a proper white, having the three outermost leaves edged with a crimson colour, bluish bottom, and dark purple. *Mortimer.*

BACCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.
Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the sassafras tree.

2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one seed; as the arbutus.

3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is, containing in it many kernels or seeds within it; as the jasminum, ligustrum.

4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls set close together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BACCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] A devourer of berries. *Dict.*

BA'CHELOR. *n. s.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. *Junius* derives it from *βάκηλος*, foolish; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a staff; *Cujas*, from *buccella*, an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.
Such separation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.
The haunting of those dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men than in *bachelors*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* estate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Let sinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.
Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of physick. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

BA'CHELORS *Button.* [See CAMPION, of which it is a species.]
All the sorts of this plant are hardy, they grow about two feet, and produce their flowers in June and July. *Miller.*

BA'CHELORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.
Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

BACK. *n. s.* [*bac*, *bæc*, Sax. *bak*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.
As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that speaketh, so [illegible] for you have every back return to the place whence you had. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 108.*
Part following enter, part remain without,
With envy hear their fellow's conqu'ring shout,
And mount on others *backs*, in hope to share. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut; opposed to the palm.
Methought love pitying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hands, the backs and palms to kiss. *Donne.*

1 *S. Vol.* I.

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes; opposed to the *belly*.
Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads. *Locke.*

4. The rear; opposed to the van.
He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

5. The place behind.
Antheus, Sergestus grave, Cloanthus strong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

6. The part of any thing out of sight.
Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruit sooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 856.*

7. The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or sword; whence *backsword*, or sword with a *back*; as,
Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*, single faulchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

8. To turn the *back* on one, is to forsake him, or neglect him.
At the hour of death, all the friendships of the world shall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back*, is to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.
His *back* was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.
Back you shall not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
He sent many to seek the ship Argo, threatening that if they brought not back Medea, they should suffer in her stead. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
But where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*
Back to thy native island might'st thou sail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Backward; from the present station.
I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*; the love that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all
Its weak restraints. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.
I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb.* xxiv. 11.
Constrain the glebe, keep *back* the hurtful weed. *Blackmore's Creation, b. ii.*

4. Toward things past.
I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. Again; in return.
The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

6. Again; a second time.
The Earl did, and that unguarded age,
Wife being bent, were *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*
The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryd.*

To BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun *back*.]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.
That roan shall be my throne.
Well I will *back* him straight. O Esperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shak. Henry IV.*

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.
Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;
Favour his flight, and moderate his course. *Roscommon.*

3. To place upon the back.
As I slept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. To maintain; to strengthen.
Belike, he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
T' aspire unto the crown. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care not who sees your back: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon such *backing*! give me them that will face me. *Sh. H.* VI.
These were seconded by certain demilances, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Did they not swear, in express words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful. *Hudibras.*
A great master, *backed* with a great interest, was his most advantage to a man, but then his equals demand something without [illegible] *South.*
How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addis. Cato.*

5. To justify; to support.
The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and those that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a specious reason. *Boyle.*
We have I know not how many adages to *back* the precept of this proverb. *L'Estrange.*

6. To second.
Fellows, and *backing* this or t'other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes. *Dryden's Fables.*

To BACKBI'TE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To censure or reproach the absent.
Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that most just and honourable personage. *Spenser's Ireland.*
I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purse. Use his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

BA'CKBITER. *n. s.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; a censurer of the absent.
No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBONE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back.
The *backbone* should be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BA'CKCARRY. Having on the back.
Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest, viz. Stable-stand, dog-draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Cowel.*

BA'CKDOOR. *n. s.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the house; privy passage.
The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addison on Italy.*
Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of atheism. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back.
Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly *back'd*. *Dryd. Virgil.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *n. s.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in secret.
Set the restless importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* against fair words and professions. *L'Estrange.*
Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as some who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciously insinuate. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *n. s.* [from *bach gammon*, Welsh, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.
In what esteem are you with the vicar of the parish? can you play with him at *backgammon*? *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.
Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up unto by steps. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BA'CKPIECE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.
The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breastplate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *n. s.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind; not in the front.
If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Mox. Mech. Exer.*

BA'CKSIDE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *side*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.
If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside* of the speculum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depends not upon the quicksilver, unless so far as it increases the reflection of the *backside* of the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The hind part of an animal.
A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backside* upwards. *Addison.*

3. The yard or ground behind a house.
The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or *backsides*, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines.
Hast thou seen that which *backsliding* Israel hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah*, iii. 6.

BACKSLI'DER. *n. s.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate.
The *backslider* in heart shall be filled. *Prov.* xiv. 14.

BA'CKSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *back* and *staff*; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *n. s.* [from *back* and *stairs*.] The private stairs in the house.
I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

BACKBITE, v. t. [Back and bite.] Properly, to bite behind; hence, to slander; from pecking forward to pecking behind.

BACKBITER, n. s. [From back and bite.] A friend with one face only.

But slander not; all I ask is backward. *Sandys. Ps. Pref.*

BACKBONE, n. s. [Back and bone.] The spine; the chine; the ridge of the back.

BACKDOOR, n. s. [Back and door.] The door behind; the door in the back.

1. Trusses the back.

In fainting with weighty, the arm or left off backward, and then inwards, with it meet the greater force; for the knotgun backward falling may end their rule. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Gives the back.

Ye that are hasting from her endeared arms,

Turned her backsides on the flowers of life. *Drayton's Friend.*

3. Bears the proper force in the place behind the back.

We make bows of ebony, shaded hard in beech, and bent down the barrel bowse. *Sir J. Mitchell.*

The mechanics by

Bend them with honour backward, for the worse

Urg'd right hither. *Mitchell's Poems of Life, &c.*

4. Supplies the back.

Not the rays of light, in gilding the edges and sides of bodies, but formed cross backward and forwards with another side, that of the sun. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. Towards something past.

To prove the publisher of a thing, true is no argument to that which both endeavour to be what has been done before; it is not enough to deserve different apples. *South.*

6. Not forward; backward; slow.

Be not slackness, nor the mind can be marred half

Upon unlock, but underhanding light. *Sir T. Elyot.*

7. Perverse; averse to a task; slow.

The weak mind backward, and the mean by fears

Pursuing the rich, the richer from hatred. *Prudent.*

8. Late; in time past.

Thou have spoken one of the most language in the world, if we look upon it into some sense. *Locke.*

AD FORMERLY, adverb. [Back and forward.]

Do the world fall thee backward, if thy fate,

Hitherto thy greatness denied to be like;

If black, silver, money, drawing of an ounce,

Make a bad day, if said, a lower it denied. *Ben Jonson.*

BACKWARDS, adv. *Enough, Mich ado about Nothing.*

1. Towards; unto.

Cleveland walks this Scotchfield down and cries

For what horse are backward to be found. *Pope.*

We are thoroughly backward to lay hold of the life, the only method of cure. *Bentley.*

Our consciences make the bounds of our native backwards to venture abroad. *Adaps. Preachers.*

2. Backwards; adverb.

Although our ends, if are wide-hatch'd,

Pandora which send to backward now. *Hub. H. V.*

3. Regardful; adverb.

The end is backward to engage the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Prior, Preparation of the Mind.*

4. Late; not early in performance.

In short life, and the ear backward hatter make amount. *Prior.*

BACKWARD, n. s. *Thoughtless; from behind the pale*

Wild fowl dash off.

In the dark backward of Hydra of fame? *Enough Tempt.*

BACKWARDLY, adv. [From backward.]

1. Unwillingly; reluctantly; not the back forward.

Like Nimrod, mock by the hunter that's

Thought fit to fly, yet backwardly do go. *Sidney.*

2. Not quick; slowly; unwillingly; greater talk.

3. Perversely.

Lose the fell man

Thus the world's ill-fate hatter

And man to fault in mankind of sin.

That I'll repent it fall! *Shakesp. Tempt.*

BACKWARDNESS, n. s. [From backward.] Unwillingness; want of inclination.

Nothing by which are can up to attain; and the man of the great, by the, if thought that hath been admitted and a man and of a fortune. *Shakesp.*

BACON, n. s. [Probably corrupted from the, swine flesh.]

1. The flesh of a hog dried and dried.

Bacon and the hogshead, a kind of lean hang,

Gammon of Westmore bacon is such a gang. *Drayton's Polyo.*

2. To bacon, the gaming, a game in gambling; and a man being indicted, indicted from the case of indictment in the country, where they have fallen any other provision to the bacon from their house, to cause drawn the man from bacon.

What engines you have? the gaud? the? the thyroid?

Yes, another by my forty and forty were needed. *Shakesp.*

BACONER, n. s. [From bacon.] Bacon-fed; which keeps the swine for bacon; pecking forward to a pecking.

BACONIANS, n. s. [From bacon.] A friend with one face only.

BAD, adj. [Bad, bad; comparative, worse; superlative, worst.]

1. Not good; not right; not fit; not as it should be; not as it ought; not as it is wished.

Shall man from palace-to-cottage descend, Things without the bad? Choice of good, worse and bad. *Pope.*

2. Vicious; corrupt.

The one is good,

And not bad, well, and wicked, and bad.

Nay, and the bad, and the good, and the wicked. *Ch. Ch. 1 Cor.*

Bad and bad, and bad, and bad. *Mitchell's Poems of Life, &c.*

Bad, bad, bad, bad, bad,

To Bake, v. a. [from baken, Teut. to bake.] To dress with extreme heat, in the oven.

Of the burning lamp chuffed as its head,
Which, being bak'd, the ashes strew'd the bed.
With the same and more these accomplished. *Fairy Queen.*
I will not yield
To kill the ground before young Mordred's face;
And to be baked with the rabble's curse. *Ben Jonson.*

To Bake, v. n. To dry or any place for refreshment; perhaps the word is more properly any, or place spent.

Bak'd in the sun, nourished over with dung,
Both horse and chariots, rolling over and upon them.
Ye shall be bak'd in the sun, as all our prisoners. *Sidney.*
As any who are for business made in sport,
They bak'd as fast. As here the contingent speech *Ben Jonson.*
Is of our present state, hastens to be bak'd, we are not to stick so long at baking out. *Dolphin Spectat. No 1.*

To Bake, v. n. [from bake.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flounce.

Bak'd his wings, and perhaps, that with the wind
Are strongest flying, lately hatch'd. *Ben Jonson.*
Gathering in palace some like dragons. *Hudibr. Hist. of Wit.*
Hundred minutes I stood baking in my cloak,
Half the black mouth; and foreign men, grown bold,
Thinks here have active lungs modestly. *Ibid. Hist. of Wit.*
Another way I from nature, my beginning,
To make his coats, and hence he is provided,
That he to match me so are much bak'd.
Then bak'd and bak, and will bak'd. *Ibid.*
Hudibr. Lessons of the Horse.

Bake, s. [from the verb.]
1. Bread of any flour, fish, or other materials, as a bake.
The pickled herring is at the fire bak'd,
Cut with two gashes and the third thrust,
And, quickly thereof the wholesome bak'd. *Hudibr. Hist. Nothing.*
2. A commission; an enforcement.
And the bake pleasant hearer's ills bak'd.
Let a bak'd bake to bake. *Sing. Amat. 18.*
I plead therewith the wicked man, to with certain bake.
Hieron. on v. 3. 12.
Some words I grant, bake and allowance have
But general bake of gospel rather dare. *Bacon, b. 6.*

Bakebrow, s. [from the bake.]
Which grow in pastoals. *Dryden's Pal. Arch. b. 1. 1.*
Cold, as an icicle,
Under those shields pick's shelter from
And Spanish Barney's more generous and
The bead was bent. *Reformation.*
But for bakebrow's concerned, I only
Wrote in a simple tone wrote it plain.
Bakebrow's concerned, I only wrote it plain. *Dryden's Pal.*

To Bakebrow, v. a. [from bake and bakebrow.]
Look from an pleasure, and the bark of truth. *Ben Jonson.*
1. A commission or bakebrow.
Bakebrow, s. A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having long wool, fashioned. Used on gifts, and thousands, and thousands, amounting in the year to a remedy for. The Dutch also make bake, amongst on a coarse wool, bare number. *Chamberlayne.*

To Balance, v. a. [perhaps from balance, or balance. Dancers, balance, balance, balance] To balance or cause from side to side, as the Hungarian language, Lye-bal-bal.
1. To hang or swing to a single place; generally in an even. He will take thereof, and weigh, balance, balance, balance, balance, balance.
2. The difference of power proceeded from that of balance. *Bacon.*
3. To balance, to balance, balance, balance, balance,

2. A shell, round stone, with three particular holes, by which mariners guide, or fix, ships.
Ray Mechanics 6.
Fetter'd mariners, by the pale light
Known to their trembling fancies, hail the sight
The ball, or blazing star, *Dryden's Ann. Mirabilis*
3. Any round or spherical substance.
Round as the globe, unwieldy, wanting grace,
Hangs on thy shoulders head-long to embrace.
Advance the fair, a jolly mark or ball. *Dryden*
4. A globe, as the ball of the earth.
Lodge in a wilderness, the rude resort
Of winds and storms, to the bleak air thy boast
Yielding, and to the fierce contentious sky
Unfix'd, unhous'd, unfriended, unprovided, *Cowper's Lear*
5. A globe used in the game of tennis.
Have the strength of a strong man, the height of a giant, weight or ball the size of a bullet, fist, or football, a man should be able to shoot or throw, and hurl, and toss, and play with it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; the knee, or any other joint of the shoulder, the part of the arm, or the calves or the fleshy part of the leg.
Tyrannic pain
Tortures the ball of my sore-labouring head. *Milton's Sampson*
To wash thy limbs, and bind the ball of the knee
Bent with the load of all the world. *Dryden's Ann. Mirabilis*
The gentlemen, lured over a delicate piece of mutton, boiled with bacon, which, upon the opening, flew to one, or rather to the ball of his shoulder. *Addison*
Rubbing of the ball, the knee-bones, bone-lac, knee-bones, or knee-pan, is an enlargement of that joint, or with the grinders, or ends of the bones in the extremes of every particular joint.
If a person distend long upon one the other
To raise the ball the tendons and the nerves
Are more than commodious; if a leg, or arm, be bent, or other the joints, for their motivation, but to use and keep them in order. *Wiseman's Surgery*
Rubbing the ball of the knee
Will make your limbs a tolerable mend (some or end of verse, which rhymed, was, indeed, the sense of the author, but now it is applied to mending by taking out) *Wycherley*
7. Any part of the human frame or the soft fleshy parts of it, more, and more of each the any parts.
Ye ministers of grief and pain
Your fatal power suspend, till I have paid
To wretched friendship, and to pity, my ball. *Otway's Orphan*
To BALL, v. n. [from the noun.]
Grow round.
Lovy tulips
Will catch at the footing, and ball round. *Ben Jonson's Masque of Queens*
To BALLAD, v. n. [from the noun.] To make or sing ballads.
Lovy tulips
Will catch at the footing, and ball round. *Ben Jonson's Masque of Queens*
BALLADMONGER, n. s. [ballad and mongar, Saxon.] One who sells ballads.
Ballad-mongers, you shall know, that I have a good voice, and can sing a ballad with the best of you. *Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels*
Poor Will, the ballad-monger, cried
Thy ballads, Will, I'll buy
Ballad-mongers, and ballads, are less things
Than the ballad-singers, and ballads, are less things
Poor Will, without their credit, for that will not answer. *Ben Jonson*
As for the ribbons of a, Mr. may be easily procured, if he have given weight to my lessons of the fan, being put or in, and a ballad, by have a-ed-ers, may be acquainted, that he is a ballad-monger. *Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels*
Another weighty ball, a ballad-monger
Who sings, and sells ballads, sitting a-stage
In Smithfield, and Bartholomew-fair, *Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels*
2. That which should be sung, or sung, or sung.
Why, Pistol, I will make you a ballad.
Ha ha, Pistol, will make you a ballad. *Ben Jonson*
3. Any or single or the ballad of a song, is a ballad.
Ay, my good lord. *Shakspeare's Ann. Mirabilis*
4. Any or single or the ballad of a song, is a ballad.
The original of a ballad is not better *Shakspeare's Tempest*
5. To be or sing ballads.
Ay, my good lord. *Shakspeare's Ann. Mirabilis*
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Bacon of a pitch, on two pieces of iron shaped on the inside, and fastened to a pole, for the ease of the right hand.

Ad Gandam, s. f. [Gandage, Fr.]

1. Gandage; any gauge.

Just so the j-jud measure the rich man a bushel, you see he gives the poor measure two heaping bushels, and takes for himself one level measure. *Sermon.*

Gandage, or the Barrel-rule, is a gauge, which the Officers of Excise use, for the Rate or other charged wine or liquor, to be sold by. *Dictionary of Trades.*

Gandage, or Gauge, [from *gant*, and *age*.] A Gight that shed the barrels and other casks on both sides.

My Answer to Mr. Gandage's Letter concerning Gauging, will be shortly with the rest that are in the Press. *Sylvester Dedication, Pr. Sp.*

Bandy, s. f. [*bandy*, Fr.] A game at bowls.

And Sylvia's Colour would from the Contest, *Gray's Poems.*

Bandy, v. a. [*bandier*, Fr. *bandiamo*, Ital.] Any thing bent, the crooked way or thing.

Bandy, v. a. [*bandy*, Ital.] A game at bowls.

Bandy, v. a. [*bandier*, Fr. *bandiamo*, Ital.] To contend with, to contend against, to contend against, to contend against

Will have the old wretch into Bedlam, *Fletcher, Wife*, act 4 sc. 1.
Bedlam, *Spectator*, N° 215.
Bedlam, *Tatler*, N° 238.
Chaos by Lucifer's side presiding
Thus to the hearing sings
In Bedlam, or in Pandemonium
Bedlam, *Spectator*, N° 215.
2. An asylum, hospital, or place of confinement for persons of unsound mind.
Bedlam, *Spectator*, N° 215.
Bedlam, *Tatler*, N° 238

What Gibes, Gibs, his right mind?
The man, the woman he hoed?
It seem his thoughts are well agreed. *Pope.*
Our better knows as much as we.
To BARGE. *v.n.* [From the noun.] To shock; not; to provoke.
Where of the rude and the wanton barge,
Being bolder of the rest, the wanton barge. *Sidney and Ogilvie.*
BARGE-MISTRESS. *n. s.* A name which the pudeur of delicacy in the ladies's heads, forbids a word of judgment to utter, but which it is also sure for a low proximity of respect, which the ladies have to the barge-men, to be a word of implication, and not of offence.
Bargemistress, and bargemaster, are words used by Shakespeare, which seem to be of his own coinage.
Dame, you are mistaken, for though I be ancient, you may be bargemistress of some pretty wherries, or a tilt-boat, or a hoy, or any thing. *King Lear.*
BARGEMAN. *n. s.* [*barge* and *man*.] Paper-boat; boat.
It is the sailor-like pastime, the mariners sport, and the bargeman's pleasure, the fisher's delight, which, amongst the rest of the pastimes of a prince, either is, or should be, most delicate. *Peacham.*
Let gentlemen be delighted with the sweetness of the air, and pleasure of a river, either in bargemen, or in sailing, or fishing, or hawking, or fowling, or any other pastime, for the recreation of the body, or the mind. *Id.*
The gentle air, I, The summer harbinger, is sweetly delicate, The fish in sport, and bargemen, and fishers, and other pleasure be begun. *Id.*
Bargemen, a place about Thames, from every shield or banner, shall receive the ancient honour of a bargeman. *Ashmole's Antiquities.*
BARGE-MONEY. *n. s.* [*barge* and *money*.]
Thus is, amongst the Lords a kind of private relief, which, as it is more delicate of grace, which prohibits it under both the pretense or discharge of, more to their persons or dignities, which was but a sign respect and allowance, and not a tax. *Bacon.*
And many more that to the magnificence of lords, and to barge-money, yield contentment. *Forty Queens, 1.*
Thy land with bribes and barge-money groans,
Thy fleet to be lost, thy trade to be ruined,
Which thou must repair without a blank warrant. *Dryden.*
BARGE-PLACE. *n. s.* [*barge*, Sax. *berg*, Dan.]
1. Naval; relating to barges.
Let him go into such vessels, which will lack no thatch and barge-place. *Bacon on Gardens.*
Then formally may write of embarque the body, barge-place, for embarking, barkers, barkers but empty. *Id.*
In the 1st Bonner Bacon, there this place wants, also, barge, barge-place, and as much as one hundred and four of pounds. *Ashmole's Fasciculus.*
2. Uncovered or rather?
Though the lady, and he be accused, with the contents of a letter, which the commissioner would not be here before the barge-place, yet, I know, it was not intended. *Bacon.*
BARGEPOLE. *n. s.* [*barge* and *pole*.]
1. Undoubtedly, plain; simple; without ornament.
If any man commanded them, they have not that; I, for all antique would much and gulle that time. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Disdain; contemptuous; scornful.
Thus fetch, and carry, and cuckold, cuckoo, bargepole, Bawd, and bawd, and bawd, and bawd, bargepole.
Bawd, and bawd, and bawd, and bawd, and bargepole, *Id.*
3. Poor; without gloss.
Thus is it with you, if Cid, not the clergy should be left as here at the surplice, some they had rather not wear; I, and some, they make their little gain thereby, and bargepole, and bargepole, and bargepole. *Martin Marprelate.*
Even from a mere mediocrity, Lucullus has been conducted to the pinnacle of fortune. *Dryden.*
4. Mean.
Who is what princes or a bare
To see silent they had gladly?
Thus the emperors of Germany, and an infinite number of princes, for a pretence of wisdom, and a bargepole, *Bacon.*
Thus the princes of Germany, and an infinite number of princes, for a pretence of wisdom, and a bargepole, and bargepole, and bargepole, and

*. A bad life; a godly, charitably inspired to grow on most
Ready it is to incline unto all goodness and virtuous
deeds; in all to end the fear thou ought; your upon whom, if
ever, the ancient prophecy of Isaiah shall be fulfilled, Ye shall
be called the priesthood of the Lord.
Godly, Bishop.

And have the well-fitted of Adam,
As certainly grow old-sayers,
Or, rather, bad-sayers.
Ben Jonson's Masque of Queens.

BADGER, s. [Badge, Welsh.]
1. A badge; a mark.
2. A badger, or dealer in corn, or victuals, and
sold such a man to forestalls, or engrossers.
Statute 5 Edward VI.

BADGERLING, s. [Badger, Welsh.] A badger.
A badger, or badger, or badger, or badger, and
a badger, or badger, or badger, or badger, or badger,
of the mouse. It differs from the hedgehog, which only
throws up the earth in little hillocks, and leaves the
hedgehog the difference, that it is not so much
the hedgehog, the difference, that it is not so much
the hedgehog, the difference, that it is not so much
the hedgehog,

For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd;
But with a baser man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have barter'd me.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest,
To those who, at the market rate,
Can barter honour for estate. *Prior.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He also *bartered away* plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From *England* they may be furnished with such things as they may want; and, in exchange or barter, send other things, with which they may abound. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which, I think, the laudable traffick of old cloaths is much the fairest barter. *Felton on the Classicks.*

BA'RTERER. *n. s.* [from barter.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. s.* [from barter.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only bartery or change of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTRAM. *n. s.* A plant; the same with pellitory; which see.

BA'RTON. *n. s.* The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Blount.*

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *bassus*, low Latin.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless.

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed Rhyparographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment.

Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base*? *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adversaries thus to dwell upon the excesses of a passion. *Atterbury.*

Thus had they seen in their sanguine flow'd,
And the shrill hollow they saw their bags lopp'd. *King's Art of Cookery.*

Ba'sket-woman. *n.s.* [from *basket* and *woman.*] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

Base. *adj.* [See Base.] In musick, grave; deep.

Ba'ss-viol. See Base-viol.

On the fiving of the wild Bass one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol.* *Dryden.*

Bass. *n.s.* [Supposed by *Junius* to be derived from *bas*, from which *Bass* a mat; perhaps more properly written *bast*, from the French *bastir.*] A mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, or such like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Bass-relief. *n.s.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*; in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half; and, in the third, much less, as in coins.

Ba'ssa. See Bashaw.

Ba'sset. *n.s.* [*bassette*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheck's *basset* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See Bass-relief.

Bassoo'n. *n.s.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bass in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trevoux.*

Ba'ss-viol. *n.s.* The same with *base.*

BA'STARD. *n.s.* [*bastardd*, Welsh, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. A person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married, so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

It lies on you to speak to th' people;
Not by your own instruction, but with words
But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Ba'stard. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called *spurious* or *bastard.*

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

Ba'stard Cedar Tree. [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

The characters are; It hath a regular flower, consisting of five leaves, hollowed like a spoon at their base, but, at their tops, divided into two parts, like a fork. The flower-cup consists of three leaves; from whose centre rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundish warted fruit, which has five cells, inclosing many seeds.

It grows plentifully in the low lands in Jamaica, where it rises to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk. The timber of this tree is cut into staves, for casks of all sorts, and used for many other purposes. The fruit is eat by cattle, as it falls from the trees, and is esteemed very good to fatten them; so that the planters often leave them standing in their savannas, when they clear them from all other wood. *Miller.*

To Ba'stard. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a bastard; to stigmatize with bastardy.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To Ba'stardize. *v.a.* [from *bastard.*]

1. To convict of being a bastard.
2. To beget a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing.* *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Ba'stardly. *adv.* [from *bastard.*] In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Donne.*

Ba'stardy. *n.s.* [from *bastard.*] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the bastard, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Once she slander'd me with *bastardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shakesp. K. John.*

In respect of the evil consequents, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope's Epilogue.*

To BASTE. *v.a.* participle pass. *basted*, or *basten.* [*bastonner*, Fr. *Basata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies [illegible]; from which perhaps *baste* a stick, and all its derivatives, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;
Because the pangs his bones endure,
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Tied with bastings, and [illegible] Laces,
As well as *bastings*, and bare buttings. *Hudibras.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting.* *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To moisten meat on the spit by falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling upon the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

4. To sew slightly. [*bastir*, Fr. to *baste.*]

Bastina'de. } *n.s.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]
Bastina'do. }

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmane, so that again, with rageful eyes, she bad him defend himself. *Sidney*, b. ii.

And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinadoes*, cuts and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To Bastina'de. } *v.a.* [from the noun; *bastonner*, Fr.] To
To Bastina'do. } beat; to give the bastinado.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner, waiting the event of the squabble. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

Ba'stion. *n.s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was formerly called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Towards; but search'd by death's unpitying [illegible],
Fancy the islands, armed the *bastion.* *Pope.*

Bat. *n.s.* [*bat*, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *batuo*, *batto*, *baton*, *battle*, and others. It generally signifies a weapon that falls somewhat by its weight in opposition to a sharp weapon, which wounds and cuts.] A heavy stick or club.

A handsaw cut he [illegible].
[illegible] *Holinshed's Tale.*

They were fixed in the sabarco, and some bears beaten with *bats.* *Sandys's on Providence.*

Bat. *n.s.* [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat's* back I do fly. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

But then grew reason dark, that she no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;
Bats they became, who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn. *Sir J. Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts. *Locke.*

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep. *Gay.*

Ba'tfowling. *n.s.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should so, and then go a *batfowling.* *Shakesp. Tempest.*

In the night, [illegible] by fire, [illegible] *batfowling.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Ba'table. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Disputable.

Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowel.*

Batch. *n.s.* [from *bake.*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and *batch.* *Ben Johnson.*

Ba'tchelor. See Bachelor.

Bate. *n.s.* [perhaps contracted from *debate.*] Strife; contention, as a *make-bate.*

To Bate. *v.a.* [contracted from *abate.*]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whisp'ring humbleness,
Say this? *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Nor envious at the sight will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To sink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

To Bate. *v.n.*

1. To grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last action? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

2. To remit; with *of* before the thing.

Abate my speed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryden.*

Bate seems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as Shakespeare uses *biting falchion*; unless, in the following lines, it may be rather derived from *beat.*

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate. *F. Queen.*

Ba'teful. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.

He knew her haunts, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part. *Sidney.*

Ba'tement. *n.s.* [from *abatement.*] Diminution; a term only used among artificers.

To abate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Bath. *n.s.* [*bað*, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths*; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold *baths* are the most convenient springs, or reservatories, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison. Spectator.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, sore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. In chemistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a mistake, for *balneum maris*, a sea or water *bath.* A sand heat is sometimes called *balneum siccum*, or *cinereum.* *Quincy.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural History*, № 184.

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah. *Isaiah*, v. 10.

To Bathe. *v.a.* [*baðian*, Saxon.]

1. To wash in a bath.

Others, on silver lakes and rivers, *bath'd*
Their downy breast. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii. l. 437.

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, and lenitive bolus's. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To wash with any thing.

Phœnician Dido stood,
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Cynthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

To Bathe. *v.n.* To be in the water, or in any thing resembling a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Macbeth.*

The delighted spirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Ba'ting, or Aba'ting. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate.* This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,
Whom I would sooner hear on my behalf,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe's R. Conv.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think, that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke.*

Ba'tlet. *n.s.* [from *bat.*] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Bato'on. *n.s.* [*bâton*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston.*]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *batoons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

Ba'ttailous. *adj.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with military appearance.

He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax*, b. i.

The French came foremost *battailous* and bold. *Fairf.* b. i.

A fiery region, stretch'd
In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view
Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears, and helmets throng'd. *Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

Batta'lia. *n.s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia.* *Clarend.*

Batta'lion. *n.s.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in *battalions.* *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Thersites and Pandarus. *Tatler*, № 56.

The pom'd *battalions* disunited fall,
In heaps on heaps; one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use.

Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

To Ba'tten. *v.a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteously.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilise.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

To Ba'tten. *v.n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Sh. Coriol.*

Burnish'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to show
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden's H. and P.*

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryden.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in ease, and slumb'ring life away. *Garth.*

Twas mine, full blythe and wantonly,
Batten beside rich Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay's Pastorals.*

Ba'tten. *n.s.* A word used only by workmen.

A *batten* is a scantling of wooden stuff, from three to four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To BATTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down: frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint battering rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezek.* xxi. 22.

Their haughty words of hate
Have batter'd me like roaring cannon shot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had batter'd been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

By these, the naval force, the nation's care,
New ships to build, and batter'd to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their coursers feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to batter it well; this will shew constant good housekeeping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. Applied to persons: to wear out with service.

The batter'd veteran strumpets here,
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old battered fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

As the lean dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names or maids, and batter'd jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER. *v. n.* A word used only by workmen.

The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

BA'TTER. *n. s.* [from *to batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults fresh'd from th' egg in batter fry'd.
King's Art of Cookery.

BA'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.

Where is best place to make our batt'ry next? ——
—— I think at the north gate. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsly bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [from *bay*, an inclosed place.] To encompass about; to shut in.

We are at the stake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

To Bay. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Bay *Salt.* Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. The greatest quantities of this salt are made in France, on the coast of Bretagne, Saintonge, &c. from the middle of May to the end of August, by letting the sea water into square pits or basons, where its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days. *Chamb.*

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c. as in *bay salt* and bay leaves cast into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. History,* Nº 113.

Bay *Window.* A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* transparent as barricadoes. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Bay *Yarn.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*

Ba'yard. *n. s.* [from *bay.*] A bay horse.

Ba'yonet. *n. s.* [*bayonette,* Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or *bayonet.* *Woodward on Fossils.*

Bayze. See Baize.

BDE'LLIUM. n. s. [βδέλλιον; בדלח.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind. *Chambers.*

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also *bdellium.* The Hebrews take the loadstone for *bdellium.* *Raleigh's History.*

To BE. *v. n.* [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.

Present. *I am, thou art, he is, we are,* &c.
eom, eart, ir, aron, Sax.
Preter. *I was, thou wert, he was, we were,* &c.
pær, pæpe, pær, pæpon, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.
beo, beyr, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wise.

Seventy senators died
By their proscriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*
He hath to-night *been* in unusual pleasure. *Macbeth.*
Be what thou hop'st to *be,* or what thou art,
Resign to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Be but about
To say, *she's* a goodly lady, and
The justice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity she's not honest, honourable. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Let them shew the former things what they *be,* that we may consider them. *Isaiah,* xli. 22.

Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure. *Par. Reg.*

It is not easy to discern what such men would *be* at. *Stillingfl.*

To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, is to say, he has the clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they *be.* *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.

The wine of life *is drawn,* and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To exist; to have existence.

The times have been,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*
Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy *is* no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*

All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner *be.* *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

To *be* contents his natural desire,
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope's Ess. on M.*

4. To have something by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from *Adam,* and *be* to descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

BEACH. *n. s.* The shore; particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the *beach,*
Appear like mice. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd *beach*
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on,
Over the foaming deep. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l.* 299.

They find the washed amber further out upon the *beaches* and shores, where it has been longer exposed. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Bea'ched. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Exposed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the *beached verge* of the salt flood;
Which once a day, with his embossed froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Bea'chy. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Having beaches.

Other times, to see
The *beachy girdle* of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Bea'con. *n. s.* [*beacon,* Sax. from *beac,* a signal, and *beacon,* whence *beckon,* to make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad *beacons* set in open fields,
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Modest doubt is call'd
The *beacon* of the wise. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The king seemed to account of the designs of Perkin as a may-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sandbanks.

Bead. *n. s.* [*beade,* prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to *bid beads,* or to be at one's *beads,* is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her *beads.* *Fairy Q. b.* i.
Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry *bead* I drop too soft a tear. *Pope's El. to Ab.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads,* and all such knav'ry. *Shakesp. Taming of a Shrew.*

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That *beads* of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Sh. H. IV.*

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like *beads,* with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

Bead Tree. [Azedarach.]

It hath pennated leaves like those of the ash; the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; in the center of the flower is a long fistulous tube, containing the style; the fruit is roundish and fleshy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong boundish seed. The outside pulp of the fruit in some countries is eaten; but the nut is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain. *Miller.*

Bea'dle. *n. s.* [*bydel,* Sax. a messenger; *bedeau,* Fr. *bedel,* Span. *bedelle,* Dutch.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou rascal *beadle,* hold thy bloody hand!
Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magistrate. *Spectator,* Nº 130.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle's* lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

Bea'droll. *n. s.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the *beadroll* of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Bea'dsman. *n. s.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hospital,
In which seven *beadsmen,* that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's king. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayers;
For I will be thy *beadsman,* Valentine. *Sh. T. Gent. of Ver.*

Bea'gle. *n. s.* [*bigle,* Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.
The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*
To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. s.* [*bec,* Fr. *pig,* Welsh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his *beak,*
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
He saw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Regained, b.* ii.
The magpye, lighting on the stock,
Stood chatt'ring with incessant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A *beak* is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the forepart of the hoof. *Farrier's D.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the spout of a cup; a promontory of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it *beak,* taketh a prospect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

Bea'ked. *adj.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

Bea'ker. *n. s.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and musqueteers
Stampt *beakers,* cups and porringers. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.
With dulcet bev'rage this the *beaker* crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Beal. *n. s.* [*bolla,* Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To Beal. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a sore does.

BEAM. *n. s.* [*beam,* Sax. a tree; *poundbeam,* a ray of the sun.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A *beam* is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two *beams,* one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazle-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of *beams* in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam* fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on one side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and *beams,* but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam.* *Dryd.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a block.

But Lycus, swifter,
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the *beam* he first can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose *beam* stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p.* ii.

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the *beam* will be in a horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the distances alone, the *beam* will accordingly incline. *Wilk. Mathem. Mag.*

4. The horn of a stag.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing *beam.* *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam.* 1 *Sam.* xvii. 7.

7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or supposed to be emitted by the eye.

Let them present me death upon the wheel,
Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might down stretch
Below the *beam* of sight. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver *beam.* *Dryden.*
As heav'n's blest *beam* turns vinegar more sour. *Pope.*

Beam *of an antler.* The straight part or stem of an antler, to which the branches are fastened.

Beam *Compass.* A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

To Beam. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

Beam *Tree.* See Wild Service, of which it is a species.

Bea'my. *adj.* [from *beam.*]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

His double-biting axe, and *beamy* spear;
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night, thy *beamy* head. *Smith.*

2. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Bean. *n. s.* [*faba,* Lat.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by a long pod, filled with large flat kidney-shaped seeds; the stalks are firm and hollow; the leaves grow by pairs, and are fastened to a midrib. The species are, 1. The common garden *bean.* 2. The horse *bean.* There are several varieties of the garden *bean,* differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Toker, the Sandwich, and Windsor *beans.* The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and also is an excellent tasted *bean.* The broad Spanish, Toker, Sandwich, and Windsor *beans* are for the latter crops. *Miller.*

The allowance of corn and *beans* for his horse was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

Bean *Caper.* [*fabago.*]

The leaves of this plant are produced by pairs upon the same footstalk, and the footstalks grow opposite at the joints of the stalks; the cup of the flower consists of five leaves; and the flower hath also five leaves, expanded like a rose, with stamina surrounding the style, in the centre of the flower cup. This style becomes a cylindrical fruit, five cornered, divided into five cells, each containing many flat seeds. *Miller.*

Bean *Trefoil.* An herb.

To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore,* or *bare;* part. pass. *bore,* or *born.* [*beran, bæran,* Sax. *bairan,* Gothick. It is founded in *bero,* [illegible]]

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.

We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is used in very different senses. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the shoulder; they carry him and set him in his place. *Isaiah,* xlvi. 7.

And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that *bare* burdens. 1 *Kings,* v. 15.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings. *Deuteronomy,* xxxii. 11.

We see some, who, we think, have *born* less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam *bear;*
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*
A guard like him, a Trojan guard before,
In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband *bore.* *Dryd.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to *bear.* *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*
The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears,
She sees, and sudden every limb she smears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure *bears.* *Garth.*

His supreme spirit of mind will *bear* its best resemblance, while it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

So we say, he *bore* arms in a cause.

6. To carry as in show.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under't. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

7. To carry as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John*, xii. 6.

8. To support; to keep from falling.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to *bear* up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for extreme barbarism to enter. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 1.

And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was *born* up. *Judges*, xvi. 29.

A religious hope does not only *bear* up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison. Spectat.*

Some power invisible supports his soul,
And *bears* it up in all its wonted greatness. *Addison's Cato.*

9. To keep afloat.

The waters increased, and *bare* up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis*, vii. 17.

10. To support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can *bear*, and ought to have stronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand!
Daniel's Civil War.

They *bare* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldest, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

The coward *bore* the man immortal spite. *Dryden's Ovid.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she *beareth* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have *born* it. *Psalm* lv. 12.

13. To suffer; to undergo.

I have *born* chastisement, I will not offend any more. *Job*, xxxiv. 31.

That which was torn of beasts, I brought not unto thee; I *bare* the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it. *Genesis*, xxxi. 39.

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd. Æneid.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.

To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men in this respect, than either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will *bear*. *Hooker*, b. iii.

Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would *bear*. *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dress. *Dryden.*

[illegible] can *bear*. It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison on Medals.*

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my words to such a sense as they will not *bear*. *Atterb.*

In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can *bear*. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be some that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be some that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough.
Dryden's Æneid.

Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wond'rous tree that sacred monarchs *bears*. *Pope's Past.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that *bore* thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Ye know that my wife *bare* me two sons. *Genesis*, xliv. 27.

What could that have done?
What could the muse herself that Orpheus *bore*,
The muse herself, for her enchanting son! *Milton.*

The same Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchises on th' Idæan shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

18. To give birth to.

Thine shook the wave divine whose famous *bore*,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryden.*

19. To possess, as power or honours.

When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*

20. To gain; to win.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question *bear* it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Because the Greek and Latin have ever *born* away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of *bearing* a part in the conversation, and of hearing his notions approved. *Locke.*

22. To support any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and principally, how they did employ their times. *Bacon's Holy War.*

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your testimony *bear*,
What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*

24. To be answerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame for ever. *Genesis*, xliii. 9.

O more than madmen! you yourselves shall *bear*
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat, that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

26. To be the object of.

I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll bear your cares.
Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.

27. To behave; to act in character.

Some good instruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Hath he born himself penitent in prison?
Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

28. To hold; to restrain.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot *bear* off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to push.

The residue were so disordered, as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and *bore down* one another, but, in their confused marching back, *bore* a part of the rear-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And *bears* down all before him. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

These broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear* back upon th' uncertain sand.
Dryden's Æneid.

Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears* down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*

Truth is *born down*, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*

The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon *bear down* all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

31. To press.

Cæsar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus.
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.

Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet must do him right. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison. Spectator*, Nº 170.

32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix. l. 1175.

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is said to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom she *bore in hand* to love
With such integrity, she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He griev'd,
That so his sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely *born in hand*, sends out arrests
On Fortinbras. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

His requisites to Bruges, *delaying* of the siege of Bruges, to [illegible] *gone* [illegible] *prove* graciously into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and *bearing* them *in hand*, that he was to communicate with them of divers matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. It is no wonder, that some would *bear the world in hand*, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away by force.

I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'st* my life *off* hence. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*

Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Addison's Cato.*

My bad grows desperate.
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A. Philips's Distrest Mother.*

38. *To bear out.* To support; to maintain; to defend.

I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shak. K. John.*

I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*

It is company only that can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

I doubted whether that occasion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyship any further trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care;
Wise is the soul; but man is born to *bear*:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian*, Nº 166.

5. To act in character.

Instruct me
How I may formally in person *bear*,
Like a true friar. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point.

The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes *bearing* up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they *bore* away. *Dryden's Annus Mirab.*

Whole navy like a stiff stretch'd cord did show,
Till he *bore* in, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*

On this the hero fix'd an oak in sight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright;
To *bear* with this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores.
Dryden's Æneid.

In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear* out with more life and strength than nature itself. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

7. To act as an impellent, or as a resisting power; generally with the particles *upon* or *against*.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *borne upon*,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bore against* the restagnant quicksilver, is less pressed. *Boyle.*

The fixes *bearing* one *against* the other, they could not lie in [illegible] to the bottom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As a lion bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears against* his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden's Fables.*

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth, require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw. *Ray.*

The weight of the body doth *bear* most upon the knee-joints, in raising itself up, and most upon the muscles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The waters of this sea *bear* violently and rapidly upon some shores, the waters being pent up by the land.
Broome on the Odyssey.

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear upon* those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be situated with respect to other places.

10. *To bear up.* To stand firm without falling.

So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shows a greatness of soul, that they *bear up* against the storms of fortune. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumstances. *Atterbury.*

When our commodities and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns; yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleasing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my absence and folly. *Sidney.*

Though I must be content to *bear with* those that say you are reverend grown men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*.
Shakesp. Hamlet.

Bear with me then, if lavish what I ask. *Paradise Lost.*

BEAR. *n. f.* [bera, Saxon.]

1. A rough savage animal.

Every part of the body of these animals is covered with thick shaggy hair, of a dark brown colour, and their claws are hooked, which they use in climbing trees. They feed upon fruits, honey, bees, and flesh. Some have falsely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet; for this certain that they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very fat. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. The flesh of *bears* was much esteemed by the ancients. They abound in Poland, Muscovy, Lithuania, and the great forests in Germany; and also in the remote northern countries, where the species is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.—
—Are these thy *bears*? we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Thou'dst shun a *bear*;
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the roaring sea,
Thou'dst meet the *bear* i' th' mouth. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser bear*; in the tail of the *lesser bear*, is the pole-star.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* appear'd so bright [illegible]. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. f.* A species of bindweed; which see.

BEAR-FLY. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bear-flies*.
Bacon's Natural History.

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. f.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tygers. *Stillingfl.*

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britain, namely to the *bear-garden*. *Spect.* Nº 436.

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for rude or turbulent; as, a *bear-garden fellow*; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. *Bear-garden sport*, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. f.* [*acanthus*.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like those of the thistle; the flower labiated; the under lip of the flower is divided into three segments, which, in the beginning, is curled up in the form of a tube; in the place of the under lip are produced the stamina, which support the pointals; the cup of the flower is composed of prickly leaves, the upper part of which is bent over, like an arch, and supplies the defect of the upper lip of the flower; the fruit is of an oval form, divided in the middle into two cells, each containing one smooth seed. The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's-breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with fewer spines, &c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. They are easily propagated by parting the roots in February or March, or by the fresh seeds at the foundation. *Miller.*

Bear's-ear, or Auricula. [auricula ursi, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a perennial root; the leaves are thicker and smoother than those of the primrose; the cup of the flower is shorter, so that the tube appears naked; the flower is shaped like a funnel, the upper part is expanded, and divided into five segments: this is succeeded by a globular fruit-vessel, containing many small seeds; every year it produces vast quantities of new flowers, differing in shape, size, or colour; and there is likewise a great variety in the leaves of these plants. They flower in April, and ripen their seeds in June. *Miller.*

Bear's-ear, or Sanicle. [cortusa, Lat.]

This plant hath a perennial root; the leaves are roundish, rough, and crenated on the edges, like those of ground ivy; the cup of the flower is small, and divided into six parts; the flowers are shaped, like a funnel, cut at the top into many segments, and expanded in an annular; the fruit is roundish, terminating in a point, and is chiefly flat in the top, in which are contained many small angular seeds. We have but one species of this plant, which is nearly allied to the auricula ursi, but the flowers are not quite so large and fair. It loses its leaves in winter, but puts out new ones early in the spring; and, in April, it produces flowers, which are sometimes succeeded by seed pods; but it is very rare that they perfect their seeds with us. *Miller.*

Bear's-foot. n.s. See Hellebore, of which it is a species.

Bear's-wort. n.s. An herb.

BEARD. n.s. [beard, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons to my *beard*. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spar'd at suit of his grey *beard*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Since thin remains of chastity appear'd,
E'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*. *Dryden.*

Would it not be an insufferable thing, for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition, and a reverend *beard*, overturned by an upstart novelist? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a *beard*.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers and threshers fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. v.a. [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

Be'arded. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating castles land. *Dryden.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 981.*

The fields yield
Then o'er the fields, see how the *bearded* grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Tore out the *bearded* steel to give me rest. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Be'ardless. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are coins found ... of Cunobeline, king of Essex and Middlesex, with a *beardless* image, inscribed Cunobelin. *Camden's Remains.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court;
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardless* rout. *Dryden.*

Be'arer. n.s. [from *to bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the *bearers* put to sudden death,
Not shriving time allow'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly pursues
Your ruin. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he set threescore and ten thousand of them to be *bearers* of burdens. *2 Chron. ii. 18.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!
When thou dost pinch thy *bearer*, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, will, in some that are good *bearers*, will succeed. *Bacon.*

Rejoyce apricots and peaches, saving as much of the young fruitful shoots as are well placed; for the new *bearers* commonly perish the next year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

6. In architecture. A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bending with the whole weight at the extremity.

7. In heraldry. See Supporter.

Be'arherd. n.s. [from *bear* and *herd*, as *shepherd*, from *sheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Be'aring. n.s. [from *bear*.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*.
Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

3. In architecture. *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the space either between the two fast extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a post, brick-wall, &c. trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its *bearing*. *Builder's Dict.*

Be'arward. n.s. [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shak. Henry VI.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. *L'Estrange.*

BEAST. n.s. [beste, Fr. bestia, Lat.]

1. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the *beast* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakesp.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts* of warren are the hare and coney. *Cowel.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as, man and *beast*.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.——
——What *beast* was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Macbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beasts*. *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

Be'astings. See Beestings.

Be'astliness. n.s. [from *beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They hold this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time;
That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

Be'astly. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Would'st thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, and remain a *beast* with beasts?——Ay, a *beastly* ambition. *Shakesp.*

You *beastly* knave, know you no reverence? *King Lear.*

With lewd, prophane, and *beastly* phrase,
To catch the world's loose laughter or vain gaze. *B. Johns.*
Your ideas.

It is commonly charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess, hath been lately, from their example, restored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Beastly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

To

To BEAT. v.a. preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air. *1 Cor. ix. 26.*

He rav'd with all the madness of despair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair. *Dryden.*

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They've chose a consul that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are as often *beat* for barking,
As therefore kept to do so. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Shakesp. M. Wives of Windsor.*

There is but one fault for which children should be *beaten*; and that is obstinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*

3. To strike an instrument of musick.

Bid them come forth and hear me,
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, Sleep to death. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. To break to powder, or comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numbers, xi. 8.*

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it. *Exodus, xxxix. 3.*

They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* most of their hemp. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Nestor, we see, furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, so that he had occasion to make use of his anvil and hammer. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon's Essays.*

When from the cave thou rise'st with the day,
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned. *Ruth, ii. 17.*

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg, you may bring it into white froth. *Boyle.*

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city. *Judges, viii. 17.*

9. To dash, as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild, *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn. *Roscommon.*

While winds and storms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great. *Denham.*

[illegible]
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry show'rs,
Descends [illegible] from the mountain's brow. *Pope.*

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by treading it.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat* me. *Shakesp.*

I have [illegible] the foe, [illegible]
The proud to turn a happy victor. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly persuaded, that one Lucquese can *beat* five Florentines. *Addison on Italy.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, putting his ships to [illegible] of the Romans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

13. To harass; to over-labour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and spend his spirits about things impossible. *Hakewill on Providence.*

And to be [illegible]
[illegible]
So Wisdom [illegible]
[illegible] *Hudibras.*

I have not only not been forced to *beat* my head [illegible] Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. *Locke.*

14. To lay, to press, as standing corn by hard weather.

[illegible]
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

15. To depress; to crush by continual opposition: always with the particle *down*.

After a practice was pronounced, [illegible] could not *beat down* with that severity, or was the like [illegible]. *Howel.*

Our merchants [illegible] propagating the French language, at the same time they are *beating down* their power. *Addison. Spectator, N° 165.*

Such as would [illegible]
It bore down all the strength. *Addison's Cato.*

16. To drive by violence.

I was thrice [illegible], and was twice *beat* back. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry, does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be *beaten* out. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 44.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat* off from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

18. *To beat down*. To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

Sellers rich commodities with curious eyes,
Beat down the price, and threaten still to buy. *Dryden.*

She persuaded him to trade the company with the money he had brought over; [illegible] not questioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addison's Spectat. N° 195.*

19. *To beat down*. To sink or lessen the value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and usury waylays both. *Bacon's Essays, N° 42.*

20. *To beat up*. To attack suddenly; to alarm.

They lie in that quiet posture, without making the least impression upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which might easily have been done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Will Honeycomb should never have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, knocked down constables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addis.*

21. *To beat the hoof*. To walk; to go on foot.

To Beat. v.n.

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it *beat* the first vital pulse. *Collier on Thought.*

2. To dash, as a flood or storm.

The publick power of all nations [illegible] *beats* upon mankind. *Swift's Essays, N° [illegible]*

Vain beasts, which *beat* the [illegible] of crumbling shores,
But beating [illegible] *Dryden.*

And now five [illegible] of the like hollow spaces [illegible] in the bottoms of the rocks, so they are more or less able to resist the impetuousness of the waters that *beat* against them. *Addison.*

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the master of the house. *Judges, xix. 22.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but surcease to *beat*. *Ro. Rom. and Jul.*

My temples with [illegible] *beat*,
Full, and [illegible]. *Dryden's Persius, Sat. iii.*

A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a pain *beating*.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

7. To try different ways; to search.

I am always *beating* about in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addison. Guard.*

To find an honest man, I *beat* about,
And love him, court him, praise him in or out. *Pope.*

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. *Jonah, iv. 8.*

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so great earnestness, who *beat* more and more upon these last alleged words. *Hooker, b. iv. § 4.*

How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat* upon this cause? *Hakewill on Providence.*

10. *To beat up*; as, *to beat up* for soldiers. The word *up* seems redundant.

Beat. part. passive. [from the verb.]

Like

Like a lion will I beat he down to earth,
Twice mortal then I'd wrestle and conquer thee. *Hughes*
BEAM, *n.s.* [from the verb.]
1. Stalk.
2. Manner of THING.
Hence the lofty pride
Of this the lofty beam of thy head to mount to the
perhaps yet he further will fall make a larger or steadily
would that he to the ground fall. *Chapman's Iliad.*
With a curious beam
Stock and the pole connects as a beam. *Dryd. Hist. and P.*
3. Manner of MOVING; the act of the pulse, or other
BEATING, steadily set. [from to beat.]
When under your feet, to her dowry
Beating the ground, and the ladies could *Dryd. M. of Fab.*
BEAMED, *adj.* [from the n.]
1. Accoutrement with with any thing ornamented or mag-
nified.
That if your mortal with a lance there or fine from your
before the air, for thunder you encompass the cool and
lose with together. *Mount. Alchemist Essays.*
2. A beam, or grown in beams.
The left blackbird of one stem, was the upward horns.
Addison's Adventurer.
BEATITUDE, [beatitudo, low Lat. from beatus, happy.]
BEATITUDE. 1. That which has the power of making happy,
or completely happy; blessed. It is only only of heavenly
felicities other thinks.
Assuming the virtues of man's to prepare
Thus ought to be our total effect
Of the beatitude. *Milton's Par. Lost, v. 1. 1. 1.*
To a; all that tends to form our ends, but, supposing the
mortal virtue to the author of the object of habit, they have
received the full intention of it. *Bacon's Paper Essays, 1.*
We must contemplate upon the greatness and frequency of
the benefit of others; from a consent are found to be hereto, or
to lose all their pleasure, that flowed from the beatitude, and
the sense of it.
BEATITUDE, *adj.* [from *beatitude*.] Be fitch's immortal
present expression.
Knowledge is indeed the fact of God to be fitness of mor-
ture, righteousness and power, is effectual on any motion con-
to the measure beatitude. *Richard's Sermons.*
BEATITUDE, *v.a.* [from *beatitude*.] A term in the Romish
church, signifying to make a person or thing blessed.
Beatitude, to make to be pure, free from mortal sin, or
in heaven, and therefore must be pronounced a blessed; but
to be beatified, but because the to fitness, which are con-
fined be pronounced.
To BEATIFY, *v.a.* [*beatifier*, Lat.]
1. To make happy; to bless with the completeness of celestial
felicity.
Lord, I feel the energy of my soul, to have of mind to
to be to be; behold the house of thine holiness, which
have made which height have except any adversary.
The sin of Jesus's unknown is unimaginable and un-
speakable, capacity of that and unsufficient. Beating an image
of that consolation which is among angels and that blessed
Hooker's Eccl. Polity.
We shall from time to to the fatal space, the mortal sin
in heaven, and therefore must be pronounced a blessed; but
to be beatified, but because the to fitness, which are con-
fined be pronounced. *Hooker's Eccl. Polity.*
2. To make the character of any person by a publick acknow-
ledgment that it is received in heaven; though he is still
subject with the infirmity of a man.
Congregation, the Christians, a long-lived, verified by a
friendship, who are have mutually should serve honest.
Atterbury on Rich.
BEATIFICATION, [from *beatifier*, Lat.] Constitution; ordination; the
act of making blessed.
Pleasing, consists of pained energy in sense.
Their pleasure being and happy sight. *Sir Temple.*
BEATIFICATION, [*beatitude*, Lat.]
1. Blessedness; happiness; extremely what of the pos-
sessor.
The end of this commandment, and of all laws, is aimed
at the beatitude of the living creature well.
This the image and little representation of heaven; it is
Rider's Bible Lect.
He let not the fulness of the heavens, for the enjoyment of heat,
Rapture, rather, and the sense of the beatitude of the
Assumed of what and which, and the sense of the beatitude
Bacon's Paper Essays, 1.
2. A declaration of blessedness made to some person by author-
ity.
BEAU, *n.s.* [from, Fr. A pleasant fine to, and for often the
French plural form.]
1. A man of dress; a man whose great
care is bestowed on his person.
What, and not some attempt to please the lady? Dryden.
Ye beaux, ye fops, ye fops, ye coxcombs!
Ye beaux, ye coxcombs, ye fops!
Ye beaux, ye coxcombs, ye fops! *Pope.*

You will become the delight of some fine lady, and be
gave of delight over some fine a handsome. *Sing's Rhetoric.*
BEAUTIFUL, [*beau*, Fr.]
1. Beauty, elegance, comely, pleasing, amiable, or re-
markable for its or building the fabrication, of which many
and beauty, beauties are displayed by a person.
Very amiable in beauty, and of a fine form.
Beauty, beauty, beauty, and of a form, form; form
for form; form for form. *Addison on Freeth.*
They placed the mention upon the beauty, for the beau-
ty and wisdom of the building; upon form and order in
building. *Bacon's Paper Essays, 1.*
2. Beauty of the both kind, is called the beauty of the
form.
You in a fairer dimension taking his left shadow
Without such, consisting the beauty of the form
his language. A, and man would think he was speaking a
man, when he is talking of the life of a creature.
The Indian that his Animal form' man
Upon his home he pleasing and sense. *Cowley Poem.*
3. The part of a thing that moves the eye. [*beauties*, Fr.]
Beauty, beauty, beauty, beauty.
Unless called on the money, hand to them,
Form forms needs, bright bodies form. *Pope Epist.*
Ev'ry Man form bodies; form form form form
And hearty through; form form form. *Sleigh. Ov. v.*
The form form form form form form form form form form
form form form form form form form form form form form
form form form form form form form form form form form
form

Your difference
Mingles into judgment, and secures the fine
Of this impunity, which should scorn it. *Ben. Johnson.*
Nor have we power to punish, unless, I pr'ythee, you
assume the to be head of Westminster-school. *Dryd. Dedic. Virg.*
Men of great fortunes, and great dignities, are
willing to pay a great fine, to shield their crimes, and secure
their ease. *Sprat. Hist. of Relig. in Eng. Address.*
Have a care, Sir, of the Bedlam-house. *Dryden.*
Bedlam, Bethel, and Bridewell, are the three
most ancient and most famous hospitals for the
relief of the miserable, and the punishment of the
delinquent. *Addison.*
Bedlam, or madness muffled in a mask,
Unpaid, and nightly terrifies the town. *Id. Prol. to Phædra.*
Bedlam, or madhouse, a place to shut up
in it, for the confinement of a person in deep or
lasting madness.
Or my house I help
This poor distracted creature into bedlam,
To the best care of your most skilful power. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
3. Metaphor.
Gossips, the chief fine of this formed hell, were, after the
model of the hell below, for the degrees cruel and arbitrary, or
for the punishment of the damned. *Swift.*
4. Bedlam, a mad man, or madman.
Herds with the bedlam had shared, if you take those out
that, when they are nearly mixed up and undone from man-
ners, will scarce pass. *Sharp. Nat. Hist. Pref. Sect. 3.*
5. The Genius of nature, or our bedlam
In high disorder, hurls the fire
Through the air, and the earth, and deep. *Cowley.*
Cymbalum Mundi, *Bonav. Des Perr. p. 1.*
Cymbalum Mundi is a book of mockery is dispersed by
the bedlam. *Thus*, We may be bold, when the Bedlam-boy
comes to the mountain, or flying from the bailiff to a hollow
tree expect, that they would endeavour to follow both of their
masters that keep us, shall bad them be quiet. *Addison.*
6. The place where any thing is governed, or regulated
Bedlam, or madness muffled in a mask.
Of the bedlam and of mounting bishops gibb. *Addison.*
7. A lazy; a fellow; a lack-brain; one another.
I am no madman, but in defence of the bed should be so re-
gular or that of the wives, in the bed production of its and
the wives, a rule against, for ever. *Swift. Tale.*
8. To bring to bed. To deliver of a child. It is often used
with the participle, as, she was brought to bed of a child.
Ye gentlemen, when I recover Imperia's so well,
And she brought to a tolerable convenient bed. *Pope.*
to. To rock in bed. To put the bed to rest after it has been
tossed.
I keep his bench, and I work, sweep, brew, bake, clean, fetch
water, and make the bed, and do all matters. *Wives of Windsor.*
Bed of a bridge, the bottom. *Id.*
Bed of a gun-gun. The thick plank which lies horizontally
under the piece, being, as it were, the bed of the cal-
ling.
To Bed, v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To go to rest with.
They bed amicable are.
Like the Tiber mixed and sweet in her. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleo. act.*

2. To lie down upon.
Bedded, adjective participial. Bred and laid down and thrown
rudely, and after the was and, Mountains, confusedly.
Bedded, adjective participial. Bred and laid down and thrown
rudely, and after the was and, Mountains, confusedly.
Swift's Mary Tale.
To make position of the bed.
Bedded, adjective participial. Bred and laid down and thrown
rudely, and after the was and, Mountains, confusedly.
Swift's Mary Tale.
Let the bed with the pale fair lovers, upon which he
bedded, and laid down and thrown rudely, and after the was and, Mountains, confusedly.
Milton's Paradise Lost.
3. To lay in place of rest, or forces.
Bedded, adjective participial. Bred and laid down and thrown
rudely, and after the was and, Mountains, confusedly.
Swift's Mary Tale.
4. To lodge in order; as thus.
And in the forest, bedded on the plains,
Your digital hours, that by its excursions
Rest up, and Bed on end. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
To. To be in bed with.
If it be so, and you and not with the wife, and adversaries to
bed, be very difficult they that the bed. *Wycherley.*
To Bedabble, v. a. [from dabble.] To wet; to besprinkle.
Bedabbled, participial adjective. Bedabbled, or besprinkled
with water.
Pour it every, water drink wine.
Bedabbled with the dew, and water with brine.
I can no further crawl, no more I can. *Dryden.*
Dedic. Ep. of Persius Sat. Prol.
To Bedabble, v. n. [from dabble.] To bathe; to sit
dabbling, to bathing drink water, the sit to sailing.
To Bedaub, v. a. [from daub.] To besmear; to daubing
to be wet; to besprinkle.
Bedaubed, participial adjective. Bedaubed, or besprinkled
with water.
Bedaubed with the dew, and water with brine.
I can no further crawl, no more I can. *Dryden.*
Dedic. Ep. of Persius Sat. Prol.
To Bedaub, v. n. [from daub

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BEECH. n. s. [bece, or boc, Saxon.]

This tree hath leaves somewhat resembling those of the hornbeam; the male flowers grow together in a round bunch, at remote distances from the fruit, which consists of two triangular nuts, inclosed in a rough hairy husk, divided into four parts. There is but one species of this tree at present known, except two varieties, with striped leaves. It will grow to a considerable stature, though the soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the declivities of mountains. The shade of this tree is very injurious to most sorts of plants, which grow near it; but is generally believed to be very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is very good to fatten swine and deer; and affords a sweet oil, and has supported some families with bread. *Miller.*

Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*.
Thomson's Spring.

BE'ECHEN. adj. [bucene, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine. *Dryden's Juv.*

BEEF. n. s. [boeuf, French.]

1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food.

What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard?
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

The fat of roasted *beef* falling on the birds, will baste them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. In this sense it has the plural *beeves*; the singular is seldom found.

A pound of man's flesh
Is not so estimable or profitable,
As flesh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakesp. M. of Ven.*

Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Apology.*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,
Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors sate. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BEEF. adj. [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* stake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER. n. s. [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is beef when on waiting.] A yeoman of the guard.

BE'EMOL. n. s. This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterite of To BE; which see.

BEER. n. s. [bir, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour; drink.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.

It were good to try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*.
Bacon's Natural History, N° 768.

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

BE'ESTINGS. See BIESTINGS.

BEET. n. s. [beta, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a thick, fleshy root; the flowers have no visible leaves, but many stamina, or threads, collected into a globe; the cup of the flower is divided into five segments; the seeds are covered with an hard outer coat, and grow two or three together in a bunch. The species are; 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiss or Chard *beet*. The two first-mentioned are preserved in gardens, for the use of their leaves in pot herbs. The other sorts are propagated for their roots, which are boiled as parsneps. The red *beet* is most commonly cultivated and used in garnishing dishes. The Swiss *beet* is by some much esteemed. *Miller.*

BEETLE. n. s. [bitel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as shards, and he their *beetle*. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Others come in place, sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as

beetles in foreseeing this great and common danger.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

A grove there was with heavy earth o'ergrown,
The clasping Ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot, one moment, secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord!
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Or where the hawk,
High in the *beetling* cliff, his airy builds. *Thomson's Spring.*

BEETLEBRO'WED. adj. [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHE'ADED. adj. [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; woodenheaded; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreson, *beetleheaded*, flap-ear'd knave.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

BE'ETLESTOCK. n. s. [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to please, to be a *beetlestock*
Of thy great master. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ETRAVE, } See BEET.
BE'ET RADISH, }

BEEVES. n. s. [The plural of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous: first, in bisulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels and *beeves*; whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.*

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To BEFA'LL. v. n. [from *fall*. It *befell*, it hath *befallen*.]

1. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know
The worst that may *befall* me in this case.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm
Befall thee, sever'd from me. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of those unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

This disgrace has *befallen* them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To happen to, as good.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what *befals* him in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. To happen; to come to pass.

But since th' affairs of men are still uncertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may *befall*. *Shak. J. Cæsar.*

I have reveal'd
This discord which *befell*, and war in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. vi.*

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens.

Some great mischief hath *befall'n*
To that meek man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

5. *To befall of*. To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full,
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.

To BEFI'T. v. a. [from *be* and *fit*.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best *befits* the dark.
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

Out of my fight, thou serpent! — That name best
Befits thee, with him leagu'd, thyself as false. *Parad. Lost.*

I will bring you where she sits,
Clad in splendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

To BEFO'OL. v. a. [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into errour.

Men *befool* themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

BEFO'RE. prep. [biforan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who shall go
Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire;
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire;
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while th' obdurate king pursues. *Par. Lost.*

3. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See, we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee! *Dryden's Albion.*

The Alps and Pyreneans sink *before* him. *Addison's Cato.*

4. In the presence of; noting respect.

We see that blushing, and the casting down of the eyes both, are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he dressed himself in his best habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

6. Under the cognizance of; noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may stretch the suit to an higher court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,
And all the year *before* thee, for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction, are *before* us. *Tillotson.*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind. *Sh. Com. of Err.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

10. In preference to.

We should but presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the rest. *Hooker, b. iii.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

12. Superior to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFO'RE. adv.

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Par. Lost, b. vii.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In some time lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question beforegoing. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and undisturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt so far *before*,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake. *Shakespeare.*

BEFO'REHAND. adv. [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; sometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already, with your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been *beforehand* with your body,
And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss,
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand* with me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker, b. v.*

It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* resisted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

3. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

4. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

BEFO'RETIME. adv. [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. *1 Sam. ix. 9.*

To BEFO'RTUNE. v. n. [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good *befortune* you.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

To BEFO'UL. v. a. [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

To BEFRI'END. v. a. [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham's Sophy.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must always *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To BEFRI'NGE. v. a. [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To BEG. v. n. [beggeren, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke, xvi. 3.*

To BEG. v. a.

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Mark* xxvii. 58.

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To BEGE'T. v. a. I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [begettan, Saxon; to obtain. See To GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of children.

But first come the hours, which were *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser's Epithal.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakesp. Romeo and Jul.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate. *Isaiah,* xlix. 21.

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGE'TTER. n. s. [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their present pitch, the low do fall
It is manifest above, and to date know.
No dizzy of our gaze look to the depths;
But if the low fight well, not produce treasures. *Pindar.*
Man evidence the vice of mankind, continually subject to
corruption, and chronological dates confuse and add to the *Sir.*
Raleigh.

BEGGAR, *n. s.* [Dans Ing. In la sense propre, se tient *beggar*; but the common etimologie is contested, which the reader can all perfectly the *J.*

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing, but what is given him.
He spitefully on the poor out of this cloth, and filleth up the hungry from the thoughts, so the drain entirely poison. *J. Taylor, L. E.*
We find the whole navigation of a beggar to drawers, to lodge an ass to remain a substantial and digestive drawer on the Gallery.
2. One who suffiseth for any thing; a substance, a fellow. *Spenser.*
Ingle is a lewd and contemptuous term.
When Adam was a beggar, and Eve a spinster.
A beggar Jonas was, little to be known. *Ben. Jonson.*
3. One who wants, or is destitute of any thing.
I will therefore beggars of your poverty, give you the glorious treasure of the dogfish of things, alone to convince to be worn of crabs. *Bacon.*
To BEGGAR, *v. a.* [Dans the sense.]
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.
Which every man hath been's one to beggary.
Ye shall be beggared, and ye shall be ruined. *Sidney, Mariner.*
Thus, Lord, I pray the children work, and leave the parents beggared. *Bacon, Essay Ed. Sir.*
If the ratio could his distinct, then
Who knows, he conquerors, already wipes his force.
Edwards Eng. Poet. and Sidney to Egypt. *Sir J. Fenn.*
2. To exhaust.
Nevertheless, it seems beggar'd.
Will nothing flesh can produce to savage
Wonder and delight. *Milton, Samson.*
3. Impoverish.
To her perfect
Is beggar'd all description; she alone
Is her peculiar clerk of gold, or silver.
Unequalling Venus. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*
BEGGARLINESS, *n. s.* [from beggarly.] The state of being in a beggarly condition. *Bacon.*
BEGGARLY, *adj.* [from beggar.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar; and both or poorness and shame.
I never will, though thou desire me so
To beggarly divorcement, love him dearly. *Shakspeare.*
Who, that behold such a beggarly man, with a dirtied face and well scowring the pathetical tones, with a dirtied face and well scowring the pathetical tones, with a dirtied face and well scowring the pathetical tones

Ed. Curse, malediction, or the curse uttered.

1. Ill-fated, unlucky, unfortunate, ill-starred.

Thus the journey which we had undertaken, ill-fated, *Ibid. Ecl. 1. 1.*

2. Unhappy.

Thou art ill-fated, thou glittering knight,
Worse than the Saracen or the heathen knight.
Spenser, Faerie Q. b. 6. canto 10.

3. Perhaps, perhaps, *Spl.* Long, alas, you, or ill-fated, perhaps, or mortal, *Spenser, Faerie Q. b. 1. canto 1.*

BEHAVIOUR, *s.* Behaviour, *Spl.*

1. Carriage, deportment.

Accompany them with you for their behaviour, which he had received to be a man of deep judgment, and of a sweet behaviour, *Sidney's Arcadia, p. 1.*

2. On the best power on behave.

Thy power to the poor, blind, and maimed, *Mark, 8. 22.*

3. Behaviour, *Spl.*

Thy behaviour bound of this dance, *Sidney, ut sup.*

4. Deportment, *Spl.*

Her husband seem'd half in love, seeing a fair lady, behaving in the disposition of a maiden, *Ibid.*

He left behind him, bright, and a fair, lady behaving as an heir, *Ibid. Spl.* Behaviour, *Spl.*

Thy sister, thou art not, and behaviour, *Ibid.*

Thy behaviour is so sweet, and behaviour, *Ibid.*

5. Behaving after the manner of, *Spl.*

When he grew to grow, he was behaving of a man, *Ibid.*

6. Behaving, *Spl.*

Ad. a. Behave, have demeanour, behave, behaviour, behaviour, behaviour

2. To give the BELY; to charge with falsehood.
Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. *Dryden.*
Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day *belied*,
And Phyllis is some forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.
'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou *belied'st* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing.
Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. *Shakesp. R. II.*
[illegible] always by force maintain,
And too *belied* his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æneid.*
In the [illegible] where'er I did;
My heart was by my tongue *belied*;
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your side. *Prior.*

BELIEF. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]
1. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.
Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Wotton.*
Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospels, commandments, threats, and promises. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.
No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*
3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.
In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker, b. v.*
4. Persuasion; opinion.
He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*
All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*
5. The thing believed; the object of belief.
Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELIEVE. *v. a.* [gelyfan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.
A proposition, which they are persuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not seeing, but believing. *Locke.*
Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts's Logick.*
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.
The people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus, xix. 9.*

To BELIEVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.
They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Genesis, [illegible]*
2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.
Now God be prais'd, that, to *believing* souls,
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans, x. 10.*
3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.
Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron. xx. 20.*
4. With the particle *upon*, to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.
To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe* on his name. *John, i. 12.*
5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting some want of certainty or exactness.
Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addison on Italy.*

BELIEVER. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]
1. He that believes, or gives credit.
Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker, Pref.*
2. A professor of christianity.
Infidels themselves did discern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hooker, b. v. § 1.*

If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save *believers*? *Hooker, b. v.*
Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *to believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps.
There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*
Belike fortune was afraid to lay her treasures, where they should be stained with so many perfections. *Sidney.*
Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakesp. All for Meas.*
Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony; as, *we are to suppose*.
We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hooker, b. viii. § 19.*
God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; for else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants. *Brerew. on Languages.*

BELIVE. *adv.* [bilive, Sax. probably from *be* and *live*, in the sense of vivacity; [quick; quickness.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of use.
By that same way the direful dames do drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

BELL. *n. s.* [bel, Saxon; supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a bason. See BALL.]
1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. *Bells* are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.
Your flock, assembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you, to hear, with reverence. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakesp. H. IV.*
Four *bells* admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
He has no one necessary attention to any thing, but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Addison. Spect. N° 264.*
2. It is used for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.
Where the bee sucks, there suck I,
In a cowslip's *bell* I lie. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to suck the balmy seed. *Dryden.*
3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.
As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the falcon his *bells*, so hath man his desire. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
4. *To bear the bell.* To be the first, from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.
5. The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works.
Hakewell on Providence.
To shake the bells. A phrase, in *Shakespeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.
Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bells*. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.
Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell.
The thorn apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large *bell-fashioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

BELLE. *n. s.* [*beau*, *belle*, Fr.] A young lady.
What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle *belle*?
O say, what stranger cause yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

BELLES LETTRES. *n. s.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no singular.
The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

BELLIBONE. *n. s.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle* & *bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word now out of use.

Yet

BEL

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear such a one. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

BELLIGERENT. *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

BELLING. *n. s.* A hunting term, spoken of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLIPOTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To BELLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]
1. To make a noise as a bull.
Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*; the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
What bull dares *bellow*, or what sheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
But now, the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* sons thy progeny. *Dryden.*
2. To make any violent outcry.
He fasten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense, it is a word of contempt.
The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note. *Dryd. Pers. sat. v.*
This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler, N° 54.*
4. To roar as the sea in a storm, or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terrour.
Till, at the last, he heard a dreadful sound,
Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. stanz. 7.
The rising rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dryd.*

BELLOWS. *n. s.* [bilig, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or belly. It has no singular; for we usually say *a pair of bellows*; but *Dryden* has used *bellows* as a singular.]
1. The instrument used to blow the fire.
Since sighs into my inward furnace turned,
For *bellows* serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*
One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hissing fire provoke. *Dryden's Juv.*
The lungs, as *bellows*, supply a force of breath; and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
2. In the following passage, it is *singular*.
Thou neither, like a *bellows*, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden's Persius, sat. v.*

BELLUINE. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.
If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

BELLY. *n. s.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welsh.]
1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.
The body's members
Rebell'd against the *belly*; thus accus'd it,—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.
And the Lord God said unto the serpent, upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Genesis, iii. 14.*
3. The womb: in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.
I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.
The lover's grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*
4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the *back*, or that which demands clothes.
They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by spoil, rather than by labour.
Sir J. Hayward.
Whose god is their *belly*. *Phil. iii. 19.*
He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harvest. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*
5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.
Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, after, the *belly*, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration.*
An Irish harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 140.*
6. Any place in which something is inclosed.
Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardst my voice. *Jonah, ii. 2.*

To BELLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.
Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For *bellying* earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Creech's Manilius.*
The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden's Fables.*
Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*
Mark their *diffusions*, forgets they use to drench
Themselves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

BE'LLYACHE. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The cholick; or pain in the bowels.

BE'LLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diseased, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]
1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirt.
2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*

BE'LLYFUL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

BE'LLYGOD. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.
What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may suffice to shew.
Hakewell on Providence.

BE'LLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the *belly-pinched* wolf,
Keep their fur dry; unbonneted he runs. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

BE'LLYROLL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll so called, as it enters, from entering into the hollows.
They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to support the belly.
Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras, cant. i.*
The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

BE'LLY-WORM. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BE'LMAN. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *belman*
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
When Titan's glowing paint the eastern sounds,
Now hangs the *belman's* song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay's Trivia.*
The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.
Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton's Opt.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fasten, as with a lock.
This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

BE'LOMANCY. *n. s.* [from βέλος and μαντεία.]
Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.*

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]
1. To be the property of.
To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth, ii. 3.*
2. To be the province or business of.
There is no need of any such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*
To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryd. Virg.*
3. To adhere, or be appendant to.
He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethsaida. *Luke, ix. 10.*
4. To have relation to.
To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *1 Sam. xxx. 13.*
5. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.
6. To be referred to.
He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Cor. vii. 32.*

BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is observable,

fensible, that, though the participle be of very frequent use, the verb is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much beloved by me, but not, I belove you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,
Mark Antony, so well belov'd of Cæsar,
Should outlive Cæsar. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

In likeness of a dove
The spirit descended, while the father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his beloved son.
Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i. l. 32.

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not so high.

He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree below kings. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much below his Manilius, as the fields are below the stars. *Felton on the Classicks.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

'Tis much below me on his throne to sit;
But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the center.

To men standing below on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's, seem much less than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, those below seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 205.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here below; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest following. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 812.

His lofty head invades the sky;
The ground below is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryd.*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shews them all the shining fields below. *Dryden.*

2. On earth; in opposition to heaven.

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bless'd above, immortaliz'd below.
Smith. To the Memory of J. Philips.

The fairest child of Jove,
Below for ever sought, and bless'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; opposed to heaven and earth.

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What bus'ness brought him to the realms below. *Dryd. Æn.*

When suff'ring saints aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosp'rous traitors gnash their teeth below. *Tickel.*

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.

Sirra Grimbald, when he heard a gentleman report, that, at a supper, they had not only good cheer, but also savoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and belowted his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden's Remains.*

BELSWA'GGER. *n. s.* A cant word for a whoremaster.

You are a charitable belswagger; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BELT. *n. s.* [belt, Sax. *balteus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a *sword*, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the belt given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then snatch'd the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

BELWE'THER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether.* *Spens. Hub. Tale.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether.* *Shakesp. As you like it.*

The flock of sheep, and *belwether*, thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, justled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel's England's Tears.*

To BELY'. See BELIE.

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad.*] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* sorrow,
The king hath cause to plain. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

To BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely sort,
Their journey long, their money short,
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horse and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*,
And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

BEMO'ANER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her. *Shakesp.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster.*] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd, and self-converted thing! for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

BEMU'SED. *adj.* [from *to muse.*] Overcome with musing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poetess, a rhiming peer? *Pope's Epistles.*

BEN. See BEHEN.

BENCH. *n. s.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spens. Vis. of Bellay.*

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers, with so great a gust,
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

A son set your decrees at nought,
To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person.
Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.

Cyriac, whose grandsire on the royal *bench*
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar so often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the same.

Fools to popular praise aspire,
Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubl'd sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryd. Pers.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and, goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in fresher green. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To seat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

BE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *bench.*] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers. The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly chosen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler*, N° 110.

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *bent*. [bendan, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as *Menage* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compasseth the heaven with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High have *bended* it. *Ecclus*, xliii. 12.

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around;
Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakesp. J. Cæs.*

Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And start so often, when thou sit'st alone? *Shakesp.*

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*. *Fairfax, b. i.*

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Disturb'd our course. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend*
Diverse their steps: the rival rout ascend
The royal dome. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ii. l. 291.*

3. To apply.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for use; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing. *L'Estrange, fab. xxii.*

5. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope's R. of the L.*

6. To subdue; to make submissive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pens, scratch their heads, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden's Remains.*

To BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakesp.*

Earth seems
Far stretch'd around, to meet the *bending* sphere. *Thomson.*

3. To resolve; to determine.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. *Dryd. Fables.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease. *Addis. Cato.*

A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison. Freeholder.*

He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner of digressions. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee, shall come *bending* unto thee. *Isaiah*, lx. 14.

BEND. *n. s.* [from *to bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose its lustre. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

3. With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *to bend.*]

1. The person who bends.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to others.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

BE'NDWITH. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap.*] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden, Æn. vii.*

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason then to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath.* *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbeseeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruit from above, and his roots from *beneath.* *Amos*, ii. 9.

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

2. Below, as opposed to heaven.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath.* *Exodus*, xx. 4.

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

BENEDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness.

A sov'reign shame so bows him; his unkindness,
That stript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

From him will raise
A mighty nation; and upon him show'r
His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,
All nations shall be blest. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 125.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Parad. Reg.*

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions.* *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some publick charity.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worshipp'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice.
Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iii. l. 81.

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his *benefactor.* *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding.
Addison. Freeholder, N° 40.

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *n. s.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *n. s.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowel.*

And of the priest eftsoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aspire. *Spenser's Hubb. Tale.*

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forsook. *Dryden's Fables.*

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENE'FICENCE. *n. s.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as that excellent emperour.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENE'FICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity*, exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'st in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful; with *to* before the person benefited.

Not that any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to shew beneficence and grace in them.
Hooker, b. i. § 2.

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind.
Tillotson, sermon i.

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *n. s.* An old word for a benefice.

For

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *benefice*. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

BENEFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *beneficial.*] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BENEFICIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

BENEFICIARY. *n. s.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BE'NEFIT. *n. s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Psalm* ciii. 2.

As many as offer'd life,
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Paradise Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 426.

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee. *Wisdom*, xvi. 24.

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of clergy, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwise, suffereth death for his transgression. *Cowel.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare. *Milton on Education.*

BENE'MPT. *adj.* [See NAME.] Appointed; marked out; an obsolete word.

Much greater gifts for Guerdon thou shalt gain,
Than kid or cosset, which I thee *benempt*;
Then up, I say. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus benetted round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue to my bane,
They had begun the play. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *n. s.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,
In one close system of *benevolence*. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

BENE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomson.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *n. s.* The same with *benevolence*.

BENGA'L. *n. s.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for womens apparel.

BE'NJAMIN. *n. s.* [*benzoin.*] The name of a tree.

From a calyx, which consists of *five* leaves, are produced three small flowers, which have an oblong tube; the upper part, which is expanded, is divided into eight segments; between which are situated three stamina, and, in the middle of the tube, is the ovarium, which becomes a *fruit*. It was brought from Virginia into England, and is propagated by laying down the tender branches in the spring of the year. *Miller.*

BE'NJAMIN. *n. s.* A gum. See BENZOIN.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light; to bring on night.

He that has light within his own breast,
May sit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish. *Boyle.*

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky. *Garth's Ovid.*

The miserable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frosts
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house. *Sidney, b.* i.

Or some benighted angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there. *Dryden.*

BENI'GN. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity.*]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENIGNANT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!
Giver of all things fair. *Milton's Parad. Lost*, b. viii. *l.* 492.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Par. Lost*, b. xii.

We owe more to heav'n than to the sword,
The wish'd return of so *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What heaven bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back again in sacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the suffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BENIGN *Disease*, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNITY. *n. s.* [from *benign.*] The same with *benignity*.

BENI'GNITY. *n. s.* [from *benign.*]

1. Graciousness; goodness; actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine, than in cholerick bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BENI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If less splendour wait on thine,
Yet they so *benignly* shine,
I would turn my dazled sight
To behold their milder light. *Waller.*

Oh truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he rose, *benignly* so he set. *Prior.*

BE'NISON. *n. s.* [*benir*, to bless; *benisson*, Fr.] Blessing; benediction.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benison*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's *benison*. *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *avens*, which see.

BENT. *n. s.* [from the verb *to bend.*]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little while. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of those; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*; and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain stood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent. *Dryd. Pal. and Arc.*

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakesp. Tw. Night.*

We both obey,
And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our service freely at your feet. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; disposition towards something.

O who does know the *bent* of womens fantasy!
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* iv. *stanz.* 24.

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the sky. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

He knew the strong *bent* of the country towards the house of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 597.

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue. *Dryden. Ovid.*

Let there be the same propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and unchangeable industry. *South.*

'Tis odds, but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the rest. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their wilsfull we may not impute unto *benefit* [illegible] by the means which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of those obstinate hearts against it. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's looks, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they scowl at. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Two of them hath the very *bent* of honour.
Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand. *Dryden's Pers.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding, in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches. *Locke.*

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horsefly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought reversed. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth. *Bacon's Essays.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair.
Peacham on Drawing.

BE'NTING *Time.* [from *bent.*] The time when pigeons feed on *bents* before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting* times, and moulting months may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

To BENU'M. *v. a.* [*benumen*, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay with cold *benumm'd* before.
Fairfax, b. ii. *stan.* 81.

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. *l.* 1065.

My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness
Benumbs my blood. *Denham's Sophy.*

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benumbs* the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and *benumbed* with cold? *L'Estrange, fab.* ix.

2. To stupify.

Their senses must be lull'd: the creeping death
Benumb'd her senses first, then seiz'd her breath. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. *n. s.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon tree. It is of a yellowish colour, an agreeable scent, a sweet relish, and is of three sorts. The first, which is esteemed the best, comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds. The second is black, and very odoriferous; it drops from young trees, and comes from Sumatra. The third is also black, but less odoriferous, and is found in Java and Sumatra.
Trevoux. Chambers.

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

BENZOIN *Tree.* See BENJAMIN *Tree*.

To BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,
Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek.
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepinch'd*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out.
Chapman's Iliad.

To BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piss.*] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiss* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

To BEQUEATH. *v. a.* [*cwyd*, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? *Shakesp. Richard II.*

My father *bequeathed* me by will but a poor thousand crowns.
Shakesp. As you like it.

Methinks this age seems resolved to *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it. *Glanville's Sceptis*, c. 21.

For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost. *Dryden's Fables.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bequeath.*] A bequest. *Dict.*

BEQUE'ST. *n. s.* [from *bequeath.*] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption, or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor.
Hale's Common Law of England.

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To rattle off; to make a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common stages, so they call them, that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

BE'RBERRY. *n. s.* [*berberis*. Sometimes written *barberry*, which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, sloes, &c. *Bacon's Natural History*, № 644.

To BEREAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I bereaved*, or *bereft*. [*bereafian*, Saxon.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins. *Shakesp. M. of V.*

Thee when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'st *bereave* him of his wits with wonder.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.

There was never a prince *bereaved* of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been either an overgreatness in one counsellor. *Bacon's Essays.*

The sacred priests with ready knives *bereave*
The beasts of life. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is to *bereave* us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of heaven.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. Sometimes it is used without *of*.

Return me now,
Whereas I lost thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. *Parad. Lost*, b. x.

3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you; all is lost. *Shakesp. Henry VI.* p. ii.

BEREA'VEMENT. *n. s.* [from *bereave.*] Deprivation. *Dict.*

BEREFT. *part. pass.* of *bereave*.

The chief of either side, *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife. *Dryden's Fab.*

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BE'RGMASTER. *n. s.* [from *berg*, Sax. and *master.*] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BESANTEE, *s.* [of Sp. besantes, antiquated, a coining, bezants.] A coin laid upon a bill for decoying commodities on Exchange. *Bacon.*

To BESCATTER, *v.* [for *scatter*] To scatter as dispersed with a shower. *Milton.*

Now scattered in numbers the Pamnych from city, Lance in his lady, now here a kinsman wounds; anon, the lion a tiger rends in his kinsman. *Sidney.*

Ill-spent in footing from the one city to many,
Thrys, like Atlas scattered, were their light.
Poetic Chaucer, more inclined to sense,
Sweetly scattered his wit in numbers. *Jonson.*

BESCRAPE, *s.* [from *be* and *scrape*] A hobbling dance. *Pope.*

BESCREEN, *v.* [from *be* and *screen*] To screen; to shelter; to hide. *Milton.*

Bosom or lower polypus set
Not think your cause unfit to be defended,
Nor, if it be, to be ill-spoken of.
Bescreen the fault, and dissemble it in profound. *Jonson.*

BESEAM, *v.* [for *besmear*] A lump of ground fresh, fetch on the fire with, the women throwing the ham of the bacon, and the sow's head, and the women, or persons the cook bidding them take the barley, and dissembling it in profound. *Hooker.*

To BESEAT, *v.* a. [from *seat*] The only re-plaster, or moving seat, for taking away something from him by doubt or reasoning.

Sir Gall, sir Guard-foul? what civil day
Hath you, hitherto, so unbeseated from your bed,
Or your affairs, to affect this place? *Ben Jonson.*

BESEEM, *v.* a. [from *be* and *seem*, or *beam*.] *Sey* shall *Seem*, and only look or shall *Seem*.

Be Sweet the ground, the which thyself hath fed yield
A fleeted river pin, with tender spread,
That all the people admired. *Spenser. Shakspeare.*

Thy Brandon's power endeavoured in vain,
And wishbone worse than he and you
Beseem not the wise orator, the learned spirit. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*

To BESEIGE, *v.* a. [from *be* and *seige*.] To lay siege.

BESEY'LLAGE, *Gent.* [*sedum telephium*.]

To become opinionate, forwardness but check of the people. The bellum, or noble flower, are planted in summer difference from the flow of the flow-tree. The Bell is a large flower, the flower bell flow is such. The species are, the bell-flower, the flower-bell, the bell-flower, the flower-bell, the bell-flower, the flower-bell, the bell-flower, which are called the flower-bell, the bell-flower, the flower-bell, the bell-flower, the flower-bell, the bell-flower,

To Bespo't. v. a. [from spot.] To mark with spots.

Mildew falls on the wheat, bespotting the stalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To Bespre'ad. v. a. [from spread.] To spread over, to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread.* *Dryden.*

The globe is equally *bespread*; so that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To Besprinkle. v. a. [from sprinkle.] To sprinkle over, to scatter over.

He indeed, imitating the father poet, whose life he had also written, hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulosities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 8.*

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood;
The bed *besprinkling*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

To Bespu'tter. v. a. [from sputter.] To sputter over something; to daub any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

Best. adj. the superlative from good. [betst, betyt, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *best* of them, and give them to his servants. *1 Samuel, viii. 14.*

When the *best* things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bit, bite, where they are delivered into God's more peculiar protection, or to receive such interest, as the mercenary lock answers, for what *Hooker, e. v. § 12*

2. To be bitten or prejudiced.

Bite, s. (from the verb.) A bit, a morsel.

Hence with that spite, let some mercenary
Bites a poor fool, and his base mind betrays.
Ben Jonson.

To BITHINK, v. (Lonsdale, Ent.) A phrase.

The barrel, or pipe, which contained the liquor, the flowers are supposed to attract; the super scud of the forest is commonly and deemed over, two opinions, the barrel, or liquor, gives the flowers, or, the flowers give the barrel, and the mutual sympathy, or antipathy, between the liquor and the flowers, is more natural than the barrel, or liquor, gives the flowers, or flowers, with a little bithink, or Dynamic Dandy, The fat is very common in wood and thirty plants, and is greatly effected in a colliery fatty. *Lonsdale.*

To BITHINK, (imp. bethought; part. bithought) To consider, to recollect.

Bethink yourself now, whether you could not
Let me alone with this business alone.
Ben Jonson.

To BITRAY, v. a. (Sussex.) To betray, to betray.

Bitray, s. Betrayer.

Bitrayed, part. pass. betrayed.

Bitrayed, part. pass. betrayed.

To BITTER, v. a. (Lonsdale, Ent.) To bitter, to make bitter.

Bitter, s. Bitterness.

Bitterness, s. (from the adj.) Bitterness.

Bitterness, s. (from the adj.) Bitterness.

Bitterness, s. (from the adj.)

Nor my sin on him, so go my latest foes, and life;
So my soul kiss'd the still world and the rose.
Donne's Min. Poems.

We cannot think men injured the will pick with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

2. *Pick*, *v. a.* [Corrupted from *bick*, *pick*, *peck*.]
To strike as birds and fish peck.
Bear him this badge, and bid him strike for
4. *Bick*, *v. n.* [Corrupted from *bickir*.]
Against the fighting and bickering each
Of mating, it does ill to stand at ease,
Yet this doctrine's Heaven. *Midnight. King Lear.*

To this doctrine
The prudent signal thus bicks, and pant's to fear.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

The pick, pick, and bick, of a second fool, hatches more in a day, than a wise man can hatch in a month. *Sterne.*

Cupidos the Hunter of our souls; it is placed in ambuscade, that given thoughtfully and mutinous, for a bickering life, and account of adjacent. *Sterne's Sermons.*

5. *Bicker*, *v. n.* [Perhaps from a quasi dupcation.]
Lightning was a man made to power, strikes, pourings, bicker, and dashes, and the rocks. *Sterne and the Sun.*

Can thirty, in this enormous accident, be I, and another, not found out? *Sterne.*

To be supposed, equal his interest, and debauchery, that such and equal to strength let be equal, whereby he supposes have an effection, and the husband supplied. *Locke.*

To be a man, and to be a man, and to be a man, and to

Fools, we praise both because very sober and complaisant.

A troubled sense, to a man who lies in it, is BIGGER than the object that occasions it. *Spectator, N° 381.*

Ye BIGGER souls, in virtue's path advance. *Young.*

The late overturned, the BIGGER part remain. *Thomson.*

2. Pursuing a project, grave with pomp; with the BIGGEST mien.

A bear by nature pursuing both killing foes alone. *Swift.*

Lately our reader thinking, with the BIGGEST, that the earth was made for him. *Addison.*

The earth, and heaven so high. *Waller.*

3. Boastful; vain; ostentatious.

Thy BIGGEST lady, *Spectator.*

Sir, of my production, not doubt, modest. *Ashleigh Epistles.*

4. Full of thoughts; and fulness, or sorrow, to give it vent.

The poem, BIGGEST with the mighty Alcides. *Addison.*

Amazed and lost of Cornelia of Rome. *Addison.*

5. Pregnant; with young; applied to the female.

The pleasure depending upon the BIGGEST. *Spectator.*

6. Noticeable; obvious; of consequence; and should be applied to pulpit, or bar.

Yet hence so dry, yet drive upon, and weep. *Swift. Tales of a Tub.*

7. Great in act and venture; proudly finding; scornfully designing.

Hear, gods, that hate, hear with a mind at ease, *Pitt. Vir.*

Let the ambitious, or covetous, or the proud, from hence learn, what dangers, what sorrows, what losses, what shame, what ruin, and what miseries, the BIGGEST, and most proud, and most ambitious, and most covetous, and most ambitious, and the BIGGEST hating, and fearing, and most ambitious, and the BIGGEST hating, and fearing, and most ambitious, and the BIGGEST hating, and fearing

To BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The billowing snow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow.*] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,
Descends the billowy foam. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 380.

BIN. *n. s.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposited.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

As when from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot sallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BI'NARY *Arithmetick.* A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden*. [bindan, Saxon.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job*, xli. 5.

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment. *Prov.* xxx. 4.

3. To fasten to any thing.

Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua*, ii. 18.

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Prov.* vii. 3. 4.

4. To fasten together.

Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matt.* xiii. 30.

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke*, x. 34.

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we *bound* up the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

7. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath to *bind* his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers*, xxx. 2.

Swear by the solemn oath, that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

8. To oblige by duty or law.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that, all slaves are free to. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Duties expressly required in the plain language of scripture, ought to *bind* our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

9. To oblige by kindness.

10. To confine; to hinder.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound* in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N° 489.

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that *binds* up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

11. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

12. To restrain.

The more we are *bound* up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*

13. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound*? *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound*. *Prior.*

14. *To bind to.* To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art *bound* to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden's Pers.*

15. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound* to a wife? seek not to be loosed. 1 *Cor.* vii.

16. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her over to the county sessions. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 117.

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. s.* A species of hops.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *n. s.* [from *to bind.*]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three *binders* stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

Upon that I laid a double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member; which I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wiseman.*

BI'NDING. *n. s.* [from *bind.*] A bandage.

This *binding* young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler*, N° 11.

BI'NDWEED. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath, for the most part, trailing stalks; the leaves grow alternately on the branches; the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell, whose mouth is widely expanded; the ovary becomes a roundish membranous fruit, wrapped up within the flower cup; and is generally divided into three cells, each containing one angular seed. The species are thirty six. 1. The common white great *bindweed*, vulgarly called *bearbind*. 2. Lesser field *bindweed*, with a rose-coloured flower, vulgarly called *gravelbind*. 3. Common sea *bindweed*, with round leaves. 4. Great American *bindweed*, with spacious yellow sweet scented flowers, commonly called *Spanish arbour vine*, or *Spanish woodbine*. 5. White and yellow Spanish potatoes. 6. Red Spanish potatoes. 7. The jalap, &c. The first of these species is a very troublesome weed in gardens; and the second sort is still a worse weed than the former. The third sort is found upon gravelly or sandy shores, where the salt water overflows; this is a strong purge, and, at such, is often used in medicine. The fourth sort is common in the hot parts of America, and is planted to cover arbours and seats: one of these plants will grow to the length of forty or an hundred feet, and produce great quantities of side branches, and large fragrant yellow flowers, succeeded by three large angular seeds. The two kinds of potatoes are much cultivated in the West Indies, for food; and, from the roots, a drink is made, called *mobby*, stronger or weaker: it is a powerful liquour, but not liable to fly into the head; nor will it keep beyond four or five days. Their roots have been brought from America, and are cultivated in Spain and Portugal; but, in general, they are not so well liked in the common potato, being too sweet and luscious. The jalap, which root has been long used in medicine, is a native of the province of Halapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz. *Miller.*

Bindweed is of two sorts, the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BI'NOCLE. *n. s.* [from *binus* and *oculus.*] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CULAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders, for the most part, octonocular, and some senocular. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BINO'MIAL *Root.* [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts or members, connected with the signs plus or minus. *Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 35.

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [βίος and γράφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'OVAC. } *n. s.* [Fr. from *wey*, *wach*, a double guard, German.] A guard at night performed by the whole army; which, either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any surprize. *To raise the biovac*, is to return the army to their tents at break of day. *Trevoux. Harris.*
BI'HOVAC. }
BI'VOUAC. }

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPA'RTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTI'TION. *n. s.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two, or of making two correspondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous, have any exteriourly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 4.

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πέταλον.] A flower consisting of two leaves. *Dict.*

BIQUADRA'TE. } *n. s.* [in algebra.] The fourth power, arising
BIQUADRA'TICK. } from the multiplication of a square number, or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree.* [birc, Sax. *betula*, Lat.]

The leaves are like those of the poplar; the flowers are very slender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer bark every year. This tree is propagated by suckers, which may be transplanted either in October or February; it delights in a poor soil. The timber of this tree is used to make chairs, &c. It is also planted for hop poles, hoops, &c. and it is often used in making brooms. *Miller.*

BI'RCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Dunciad*, b. iv.

BIRD. *n. s.* [bird, or bridd, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Macbeth.*

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The *bird* of Jove, stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 186.

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monsters of the main. *Dryden's Æn.*

There are some *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

Some sportsmen perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with *birds*. *Pope.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after, we'll a *birding* together. *Shakesp. M. W. of Windsor.*

BI'RDBOLT. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow.*] A small shot, or arrow, to be shot at birds.

To be generous, guiltless, and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolts*, that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

BI'RDCAGE. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *cage*. See CAGE.]

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *catch.*] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDER. *n. s.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDINGPIECE. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *piece.*] A fowling piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their *birdingpieces*: creep into the kilnhole. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BI'RDLIME. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly, boiled for ten or twelve hours; and when the green coat is separated from the other, they cover it up for a fortnight, in a moist place, and pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment for four or five days, and scummed as often as any thing arises, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut-oil, over the fire. The *birdlime* brought from Damascus is supposed to be made of sebestens, the kernels being frequently found in it; but this will not endure the frost or wet. That brought from Spain is of an ill smell; but the bark of our lantana, or wayfaring shrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 630.

With threads of gather'd glue, contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idæan pitch, produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden's Virg.*

I'm ensnar'd;
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*, b. i. c. 5.

BI'RDMAN. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *man.*] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing: why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDSEYE. *n. s.* [*adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like fennel or chamomile; the *flowers* consist of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a rose; the seeds are collected into oblong heads. The species are, 1. The common red *birds eye*. 2. The long-leaved yellow *birds eye*, &c. The first sort is sown in open borders, as an annual flower plant. The yellow sort is common in England. *Miller.*

BI'RDSFOOT. [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It has a papilionaceous flower; the ovary, which rises out of the flower cup, afterwards becomes a pod, sometimes distinguished into cells by transverse partitions, full of seeds, for the most part roundish; the leaves grow by threes, but have two wings, or little leaves, at the origin of their foot stalks. The species are, 1. The tallest hairy *birdsfoot* trefoil, with a plumed flower. 2. Upright hairy *birdsfoot* trefoil, &c. The first of these plants is, by some, supposed to be the cytisus of Virgil; it dies to the ground with us every winter, and rises again the succeeding spring; and, when the roots are strong, the shoots will rise to four or five feet high, and produce flowers in great plenty; if it be cut while young, the cows are very fond of it, but horses will not eat it, unless they are very hungry. *Miller.*

BI'RDSNEST. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSTONGUE. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RGANDER. *n. s.* A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. *n. s.* A fish; the same with the turbot, which see.

BIRTH. *n. s.* [beorð, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and, at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakesp. K. J.*

In Spain, our springs like old men children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Most virtuous virgin, born of heav'nly *birth*. *Fairy Q.*

All truth I shall relate: nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. The condition, or circumstances, in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. Thing born; production.

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*

Who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births*, of body, or mind. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 687.

She, for this many thousand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care,
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldest *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The vallies smile, and, with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 120.

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian shepherdess,
Who after years of barrenness,
The highly favour'd Joseph bore
To him that serv'd for her before;

And at her next birth, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a birth. Also the proper place aboard for a mess to put their chests, &c. is called the birth of that mess. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a birth. *Harris.*

BI'RTHDAY. n. s. [from birth and day.]
1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.

This is my birthday; as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

They tell me, 'tis my birthday, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of sadness:
'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me breath. *Dryden.*

Your country dames,
Whose cloaths returning birthday claims. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM. n. s. [This is erroneously, I think, printed in Shakespeare, birthdoom. It is derived from birth and dom. See Dom; as kingdom, dukedom.] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our downfal'n birthdom. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. n. s. [from birth and night.]
1. The night in which any one is born.

Th' angelick song in Bethlehem field,
On thy birthnight, that sung thee Saviour born. *Par. Regain.*

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a birthnight beau. *Pope.*

BI'RTHPLACE. n. s. [from birth and place.] Place where any one is born.

My birthplace have I and my lovers left;
This enemy's town I'll enter. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

A degree of stupidity beyond even what we have been ever charged with, upon the score of our birthplace and climate. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. n. s. [from birth and right.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness
Shares with thy birthright. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

And hast been found
By merit, more than birthright, Son of God.
Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iii. l. 308.

Thou'rt her first, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preserve the birthright of my passion. *Otway's Orph.*

While no baseness in this breast I find,
I have not lost the birthright of my mind. *Dryden's Aureng.*

To say, that liberty and property are the birthright of the English nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

BI'RTHSTRANGLED. adj. [from birth and strangle.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of birthstrangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

BI'RTHWORT. n. s. [from birth and wort; I suppose from a quality of facilitating delivery.] Aristolochia, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The stalks are flexible; the leaves are placed alternately on the branches; the flowers consist of one leaf, are of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, and shaped like a tongue, generally hooked; the flower cup turns to a membranaceous, oval-shaped fruit, divided into five cells, and full of flat seeds. The species are; 1. The round rooted birthwort. 2. The long-rooted birthwort. 3. Spanish birthwort, &c. The first and second are sometimes used in medicine, and are easily propagated by parting their roots. *Miller.*

BI'SCOTIN. n. s. [French.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT. n. s. [from bis, twice, Lat. and cuit, baked, Fr.]
1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The biscuit also in the ships, especially in the Spanish gallies, was grown hoary, and unwholesome. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Many have been cured by abstinence from drink, eating dry biscuit, which creates no thirst, and strong friction four or five times a day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISE'CT. v. a. [from binus and seco, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon bisecteth the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 5.*

BISE'CTION. n. s. [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. n. s. [from episcopus, Lat. the Saxons formed biscop,

which was afterwards softened into bishop.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A bishop is an overseer, or superintendant, of religious matters in the christian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You shall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned bishops. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by bishops. *K. Charles.*

In case a bishop should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate, with his life, the lands of his bishoprick remain still in the church. *Swift.*

On the word bishop, in French evêque, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the sacred office and the letters or sound; for evêque, and bishop, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'SHOP. n. s. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet bishop, when gentle folks sup. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. v. a. [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and bishoped by thee. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. n. s. [bisceoprice, Saxon.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and bishoprick, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a bishoprick; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison. Spectator, N° 89.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to bishopricks themselves. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of E. man.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. [Ammi, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This is an umbelliferous weed, with small striated seeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart. The seeds of the greater bishopsweed are used in medicine, and should be sown in an open situation, early in the spring. *Mill.*

BISK. n. s. [bisque, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowl, or bisks of fish,
But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen dish.
King's Art of Cookery.

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. n. s. The same as marcasite; it properly signifies a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; though supposed to be only a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin, as with us some its composition. There are some, however, who esteem it a metal sui generis; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial bismuth made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BISSE'XTILE. n. s. [from bis, and sextilis, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occasion of bissextile, or leap year.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

Towards the latter end of February is the bissextile or intercalar day; called bissextile, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. adj. [derived by Skinner from by and sin.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen,
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With bisson rheum. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

What harm can your bisson conspectuities glean out of this character. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

BISTRE. n. s. [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. n. s. [bistorta, Lat.] The name of a plant called also snakeweed; which see.

BI'STOURY. n. s. [bistouri, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; the second is straight, and has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked bistoury is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside. *Chambers.*

BISU'LCOUS. adj. [bisulcus, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the swine, although multiparous, yet being bisulcous, and only clovenhoofed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other bisulcous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 25.*

BIT. n. s. [bitol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the

iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the seal-holes, the tranchefil, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horses, pulling off their bits, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. *Sidney.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful bits and curbs of headstrong steeds.
Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

He hath the bit fast between his teeth, and away he runs. *Stillingfleet.*

Unus'd to the restraint
Of curbs and bits, and fleeter than the winds. *Add. Cato.*

BIT. n. s. [from bite.]
1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night englutted! *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits. *Shakesp.*

The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every bit they put in their bellies. *L'Estrange.*

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoaking lard;
A sav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden's Fables.*

John was the darling; he had all the good bits, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and bit by bit. *Pope's Epistles.*

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round bits of copper, to every subject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. A bit the better or worse. In the smallest degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of these lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a bit clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

To BIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. n. s. [bicce, Saxon.]
1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a bitch wolf suck did yield
To two young babes. *Spens. Vision of Bellay.*

I have been credibly informed, that a bitch will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant bitch of a wife. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

To BITE. v. a. pret. I bit, part. pass. I have bit, or bitten. [bitan, Saxon.]
1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too intrinsicate t' unloose. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

He falls; his arms upon his body sound,
And with his bloody teeth he bites the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler, N° 62.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falsity; though they have showed their teeth as if they would bite off my nose. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Full fifty years harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast,
And the severer heats of parching summer.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another bites. *Roscommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've seen the day, with my good biting faulchion
I would have made them skip. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, as more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or biting. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 21.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have conversed with you, they would have been strangely bit, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope's Letters.*

BITE. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or arm himself against the bites of the never dying worm? *South.*

Nor dogs'days parching heat, that splits the rocks,
Are half so harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd bite, and scars indented on the stocks.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks, b. ii. l. 522.

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a bite. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er so wise,
He may be caught with sober lies;
For take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a bite. *Swift.*

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER. n. s. [from bite.]
1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no biters. *Camden's Remains.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

He is so bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore easily believe him to be a bold biter. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A biter is one who tells you a thing, you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to disbelieve it for his saying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave. *Spectator, N° 504.*

BI'TTACLE. n. s. A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed. *Dict.*

BITTEN. particip. pass. [from To bite; which see.]

BITTER. adj. [biter, Saxon.]
1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 696.*

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar, have a bitter taste, which, at another time, produces a sweet one; yet the idea of bitter in that man's mind, would be as clear and distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends now fast sworn,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. *Coloss. iii. 19.*

The word of God, instead of a bitter, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miserable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only bitter to him, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*

A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping, the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Tell him, that if I hear one bitter sigh,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Painful; inclement.

And from the same consequence, let know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die. *Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

The fowl the borders fly,
And shun the bitter blast, and wheel about the sky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of bitter words, let's smother
My damned son. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in soul? *Job, iii. 20.*

7. In any manner, unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is bitter wormwood, there are bitter words, there are bitter enemies, and a bitter cold morning. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERGOURD. n. s. [colocynthis, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is, in all respects, like the gourd, excepting the leaves of the plant being deeply jagged, and the fruit being exceedingly bitter, and not eatable. There are several varieties of this plant, which are very common in divers parts of the East and West Indies. *Miller.*

BI'TTERLY. adv. [from bitter.]
1. With a bitter taste.
2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

I so lively acted with my tears,
That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,
Wept bitterly. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Bound tich from pack, and fill my paying.
Ben Jonson, Sejanus, Act iv.

3. Tight; sound.

Bulk is not so valuable with the owner of that commodity.
Spectator, n. 454.

BULKED, *v. [Origin dub.]* A fish with long legs, and a long tail. The term is used in the north of England, where he bulked, shallow-shouldered.

The pike is the best bulked, and most shallow-shouldered of all the fresh-water fishes.
Walton, Compleat Angler, Part i. c. 11.

BULKER, *n. s.* [from *bulk*] A ship with long legs, and a long tail. The term is used in the north of England, where it is bulked, shallow-shouldered.

Bulkers, or long legs, are the best for bulk, and carrying of goods.
Walton, Compleat Angler, Part i. c. 11.

BULKHEAD, *n. s.* [Bulk, a stall, Dutch.] Bulk, or stall, is a term used in the Dutch language, and is applied to the boarding-work.
Trusler's Hogarth.

BULKINESS, *n. s.* [from *bulky*] 1. A vast bulk; hugeness; unwieldiness; enormous size, and shape.

Bulkiness is a great hindrance to the motion of any thing.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

2. Midriff; gristly, fleshy, inflexible.

The pain of the uneasiness between the chest and stomach was lately, that a great part of the venter was stretched thereunto.
Harvey, Consumptions.

3. Strength; vigour; robustness.

My thoughts have lost their accustomed bulkiness, and are become so weak, that they cannot stand.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Book iv. c. 1.

Bulkiness of spirit, or courage, is a great matter.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

Hence may you see how little strength, or bulkiness of spirit, or courage, is requisite to any thing.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

4. Stoutness; corpulency.

Some things cause wise men more affect, except they feel and see the bulkiness of the body, than some weight or bulk that they know and discern not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

Bulkiness and corpulency, if it be large, seem to resist, that we cannot so easily be moved with a little force; without a budge of some bulk.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

The Gallicanes are lean, as are generally the Dutch and Germans, and yet they are generally bulky and corpulent.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

And yet for the affection, or the will of them, that are bulky and corpulent, it is not so easy to be moved, as it is with a little force, as we see in a little weight.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

Fat, or corpulent, or bulky, or gross, or fleshy, or full, or well fleshed, or well fleshed, or well fleshed, or well fleshed.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

Fat, or corpulent, or bulky, or gross, or fleshy, or full, or well fleshed, or well fleshed, or well fleshed, or well fleshed.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 41.

BULKY, *adj.* [Bulk, Dutch.] 1. Of great bulk; of great size; of great magnitude; of great dimensions; of great bulk; of great bulk; of great bulk

[illegible] *Milton.*

BLAME, *s. f.* (from blame, blas, Sax.) The hinder part of the head.

Ne [illegible] *Spenser.*

Ne [illegible] *Id.*

Ne [illegible] *Id.*

Ne [illegible] *Id

men, should venture so soon upon a rebellion, treachery, and high-treason affronts in the face of the world, as this? Swift.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blasphemous.*] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously* set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? Swift.

BLA'SPHEMY. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme.*]

Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

But that my heart's on future mischief set,
I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you must. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as in his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself; which is perfect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLAST. *n. s.* [from blæst, Saxon; *blasen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust, or puff of wind.

They that stand high, have many *blasts* to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy *blasts*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blast*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 76.*

The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whether there be two different goddesses called *Fame*, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential.

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job, iv. 9.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! Infect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man,
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin. *Addison. Cato.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Macbeth.*

And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind sprung up after them. *Gen. xli. 6.*

She that like lightning shin'd, while her face lasted,
The oak now resembles, which lightning hath *blasted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1075.*

3. To injure; to invalidate.

He shows himself either very weak, if he will take my word, when he thinks I deserve no credit; or very malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Juda endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. To confound; to strike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BLA'STMENT. *n. s.* [from *blast.*] Blast; sudden stroke of infection.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

BLA'TANT. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a senseless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy list to *blatter* against him. *Spenser's Ireland.*

BLA

BLATTERA'TION. *n. s.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar.

BLAY. *n. s.* A small whitish river fish; called also a *bleak*, which see.

BLAZE. *n. s.* [blase, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their division.—The main *blaze* of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the sight. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!
What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see! *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame;
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 47.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to shew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney, b. ii.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a stedfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of the prince, and call thee back. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heav'ns themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark, i. 45.*

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 527.*

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To *blaze* those virtues, which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used.

This, in ancient times, was called a *fierce*; and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, *sable*, between two fierces, *or*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To inflame; to fire. This is not a proper use.

Pall'd thy *blazed* youth
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied eld. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

BLA'ZER. *n. s.* [from *blaze.*] One that spreads reports.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fairy Queen.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison. Guardian.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

Then *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm. *Garth's Dispensary.*

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in th' essential vesture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakesp. Othello.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's

What's this but libelling against the senate,
And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

BLA'ZON. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*. *Peacham.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.

I am a gentleman.—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier on Pride.*

BLA'ZONRY. *n. s.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

Give us certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*blechen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

Should I not seek
The clemency of some more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*

For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Sh. W. Tale.*

On every nerve
The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast. *Thomson.*

BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]

1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill.

Intreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakesp. King John.*

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison. Spectator, No 477.*

Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more. *Pope.*

BLEAK. *n. s.* [from his white or *bleak* colour.] A small river fish.

The *bleak*, or freshwater sprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a pleasant, sad, or sea-water green; his belly white and shining like the mountain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best season in August. *Walton's Angler.*

BLE'AKNESS. *n. s.* [from *bleak.*] Coldness; chilness.

The inhabitants of *Nova Zembla* go naked, without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air in which they are born; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addison. Guardian, No 102.*

BLE'AKY. *adj.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill.

On shrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.

It is an ancient tradition, that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes. *Bacon's Natural History, No 913.*

It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear*-eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun. *L'Estrange.*

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*

When thou shalt see the *blear*-ey'd fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech. *Dryden.*

2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes dimness.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
And give it false presentments. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* sights
Are spectacled to see him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
Th' issue of th' exploit. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to stay from school;
Averse to pains.

2. To dim the eyes. *Dryden's Persius, sat. iii.*

BLE

This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in security. *Raleigh's Essays.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *bleared.*] The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedness*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a sheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

While on sweet grass her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roscommon.*

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares *bleat*
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

BLEAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb.

Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy sheep. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xii.*

The forest and their hills around,
With lowings, and with dying *bleats* resound. *Dryden.*

BLEB. *n. s.* [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A blister. *Skinner.*

BLED. *participle.* [from *to bleed.*]

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [bledan, Saxon.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood.

I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Bleed, *bleed*, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Many, upon the seeing of others *bleed*, or strangled, or tortured, themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*. *Bacon's Nat. History, No 795.*

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* today;
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? *Pope.*

3. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from some body, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a simple vote. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } *adj.* Bashful. It is used in Scotland, and the bordering counties.
BLATE. }

To BLE'MISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius*; from *blême*, white, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have been disguised, than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus *blemished*. *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair;
But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware. *Dryden.*

Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish* his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury. *Addison. Freeholder.*

BLE'MISH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Lev. xxiv. 20.*

Open it such a distance off from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a remarkable *blemish*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from *blemish* criminal. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

That you have been earnest, should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker, Preface.*

And if we shall neglect to propagate these blessed dispositions, what others can undertake it, without some *blemish* to us? some reflection on our negligence? *Sprat.*

None more industriously publish the *blemishes* of an extraordinary reputation, than such as lie open to the same censures; raising applause to themselves, for resembling a person of an exalted reputation, though in the blameable parts of his character. *Addison. Spectator, No 256.*

3. A soil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

Foul shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemish*,
For that I loved with song of praise her praise to solemnize. *Sidney, b. i.*

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker, b. iv. § 6.*

Not a hair perish'd:
On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*,
But fresher than before. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller's M. Trag.*

That your duty may no *blemish* take,
I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

Such

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of derision. *Addison Spect.* Nº 291.

To BLENCH. v. n. To shrink; to start back; to fly off.

I'll observe his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,
I know my course. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Patience herself, what goddess e'er she be,
Doth lesser *blench* at sufferance than I do. *Shakesp. Tr. and Cr.*

Hold you ever to our special drift;
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cause doth minister. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To BLENCH. v. a. To hinder; to obstruct.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants sight, and dead their shot. *Carew's Survey.*

To BLEND. v. a. preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [blandan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid on.
Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

The seedless taught by the ancients is the light or gold; his bodies, mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mingled, than but *blended*, but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

Upon the Grass there with a venom like a Lion. *Sam.*

To BLOW, v. n. [Blowen, Saxon.] Dutch, to blow.

1. To put forth or swell, by the vapour within.
Ye Winds, that have a Power to Kill and Cure,
Try your Force and Art.
Let every the Season with healthy Smells
While Spring other Day smell fine. *Sir John Suckl.*

To BLOW, v. a.

1. To cool. Others let them hunt, or a horse, or tobacco.
Look, how cursed are, a quintessence of cross.
Blow, blow, thou winter wind, thou art not so unkind
Hath as your sweet. *Shakspeare for Measure.*

2. To cool. Others with a cool mind, or blow.
Lifting up the high and mighty, they are one long but shall
Blow, blow, thou winter wind, thou art not so unkind
Hath as your sweet. *Shakspeare.*

BLOW, sb. [Blow, Saxon.] Gay, gay; wanton; [perhaps] a wound.

1. Not have thrown one you dead upon the instrument of our
wonder; that, according to the Gods or have equal strength
Hath as your sweet. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not have thrown one you dead upon the instrument of our
wonder; that, according to the Gods or have equal strength
Hath as your sweet. *Shakspeare.*

3. This fight and fly, but let them go.
And be our strife and bravery. *Milton, Ad. ad. about Work.*

For this fair Beauty bring thee fair & that Great
Of gallantry, in delay do thereby, *Spenser.*
Yet worse of all good. *Milton, Paradise Lost, 4. ad.*

To whom the lady, while you gallant
Hath as your sweet. *Spenser, and sorting. Par. Lost, 2. ad.*

And the sweet wind blow. *Milton.*

Should be return, that hung to Hide and Hell,
Pour forth in fish, would sing this fight. *Pope.*

BLOWER, sb. [from blow.] In a little manner.

BLOWING, sb. [from blow.] The quality of being
BLOWINGNESS, sb. [blow.]

BLOWNESS, sb. [from blow.] Gay, cheerful.
Pretty trade, indeed.
The Hollow year; some or other Beautiful time
Are wanted. *Philips.*

To BLOW, v. n. [probably from blow.] To fresh, or make
a gale blow.
He rode effect
Sweetness time, and that blow up with pride.
Yet he was so much bold, before he
The Hollow year; some or other Beautiful time
Are wanted. *Dryden.*

BLOWING, sb. [from blow.] Blowing, or the act of
blowing; or a thing blown.
Blowing and Blowing, Blowing, Blowing
Blowing and Blowing, Blowing, Blowing
Blowing and Blowing, Blowing, Blowing

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on the bloom, extracting liquid sweet. *Par. Lost, b. v.*
A myrtle tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening blooms was ev'ry bough. *Dryden.*
[illegible]
The rest with equal sweetness shall be crown'd,
While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*
2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.
Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in bloom, your age in its decay. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To BLOOM. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To bring or yield blossoms.
The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numb. xvii. 8.*
It is a common experiment, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree bloometh, it will blossom itself to death. *Bacon's Natural Hist. No 449.*
2. To produce, as blossoms.
Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection bloomed them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker, b. v. § 3.*
3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.
Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope's Epistles.*
O greatly bless'd with every *blooming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope's Odyss. b. i.*

BLO'OMY. adj. [from bloom.] Full of blooms; flowery.
O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. *Milton.*
Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. } *Dryden.*
Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* spray,
With joyous musick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLORE. n. s. [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast.
Out rush'd, with an unmeasur'd roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; ushers to the *blore*. *Chapman's Iliads.*

BLO'SSOM. n. s. [blorme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.
Cold news for me:
Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Merrily, merrily shall I live now,
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Natural History, No 449.*
To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*
Sweeter than spring,
Thou sole surviving *blossom* from the root,
That nourish'd up my fortune. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To BLO'SSOM. v. n. [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.
This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Sh. H. VIII.*
Although the fig-tree shall not *blossom*, neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet I will rejoice in the Lord. *Hab. iii. 17.*
The want of rain at *blossoming* time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms, for want of sap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT. v. a. [from *blotir*, Fr. to hide.]
1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with ink.
You that are king,
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*
A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually *blotting*, correcting, or finding out expressions. *Swift.*
2. To efface; to erase.
O [illegible], oh! [illegible]
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*
These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more refuse to have, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*
3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.
Heads overfull of matter, be like pens over full of ink, which will sooner *blot*, than make any fair letter at all. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.
Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as frosts bite the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*
For mercy's sake, restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*
5. To darken.
He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain. *Cowley.*

BLOT. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. An obliteration of something written.
Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*. *Dryden's Juven. sat. vii.*
2. A blur; a spot upon paper.
3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.
Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus. xx. 24.*
A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*
4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence to hit a *blot*.
He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may be easily hit. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

BLOTCH. n. s. [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin.
Spots and *blotches*, of several colours and figures, straggling over the body; some are red, others yellow, livid, or black. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To BLOTE. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. n. s. [*blowe*, Dutch.]
1. A stroke.
A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a chesnut. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*
2. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.
Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*. *Dryd.*
3. A single action; a sudden event.
Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*
4. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.
I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies,
His brass inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To BLOW. v. n. pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown*. [blapan, Sax.]
1. To move with a current of air.
At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Ecclus. xliii. 16.*
Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is under the earth, and in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er th' Elysian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it*.
It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*
It is *blown* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails, though it sometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.
Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*. *Pope's Iliad.*
4. To breathe.
Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*
5. To sound by being blown.
Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*. *Par. Lost, b. vi.*
There let the pealing organ *blow*,
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*
6. To sound, or play musically by wind.
When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the south parts shall go forward. *Numb. x. 5.*
7. *To blow over.* To pass away without effect.
Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays, No 15.*
When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But

But these clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Denham.*
8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.
On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tatler, No 59.*

To BLOW. v. a.
1. To drive by the force of the wind.
Though you untie the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown* down,
Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.*
Fair daughter, *blow away* those mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*
Those primitive heats of the christian church, could not be easily *blown* off by the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*
2. To inflame with wind.
I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals in the fire. *Isaiah, liv. 16.*
3. To swell; to puff into size.
No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*
4. To form by blowing.
Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*
5. To sound an instrument of wind musick.
When the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Milton.*
6. To warm with the breath.
When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shak. L. Lab. Lost.*
7. To spread by report.
But never was there man of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he;
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*
8. *To blow out.* To extinguish by wind or the breath.
Your breath first kindled the dead coal of wars,
And brought in matter, that should feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*,
With that same weak wind which enkindled it. *Sh. K. John.*
Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies. *Dryden.*
9. *To blow up.* To raise or swell with breath.
A plague of sighing and grief! it *blows* a man up like a bladder. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*
Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good measure from the king. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*
It was my breath that *blew* this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope. *Shakesp. K. John.*
His presence soon *blows up* the unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*
An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends more easily, because with less resistance. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 6.*
When the mind finds herself very much inflamed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with something divine within herself. *Addis. Spect. No 201.*
10. *To blow up.* To destroy with gunpowder; to raise into the air.
The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves, expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law. *Dryden.*
Not far from the salt well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward on Fossils.*
11. To infect with the eggs of flies.
I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
12. *To blow upon.* To make stale.
I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addison.*
He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addison, Spectator, No 167.*

To BLOW. v. n. [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom.
We lost the prime to mark how spring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 22.
This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne. *Waller.*
Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay's Pastorals.*

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*

BLO'WER. n. s. [from *blow*.] A melter of tin.
And his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers*, two or three months extreme and exceeding labour. *Carew's Survey.*

BLOWN. The particip. passive of *blow*.
All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone. *Pope.*

BLO'WPOINT. n. s. A child's play.
Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

BLOWTH. n. s. [from *blow*.] Bloom, or blossom.
Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

BLOWZE. n. s. A ruddy fat faced wench.

BLO'WZY. adj. [from *blowze*.] Sun burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER. n. s. [See BLEB.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. v. n. [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.
Even so lies she,
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.
A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for. *L'Estrange.*
Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping.
Fair streams represent unto me my *blubber'd* face, let tears procure your stay. *Sidney.*
The wild wood gods arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryden.*

BLU'BBERED. particip. adj. [from *to blubber*.] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.
Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryden.*

BLU'DGEON. n. s. A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE. adj. [blæp, Sax. bleu, Fr.] One of the seven original colours.
There's gold, and here,
My *bluest* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lipt. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.
O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me!
The lights burn *blue*—is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shakesp. Richard III.
Why does one climate, and one soil endue
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue;
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*? } *Prior.*
There was scarce any other colour sensible, besides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally the second *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton's Opticks.*

BLUEBO'TTLE. n. s. [from *blue* and *bottle*.]
1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of *bottleflower*; which see.
If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants thrust their stings, and instil into them their stinging liquour. *Ray.*
2. A fly with a large blue belly.
Say, sire of insects, mighty *Sol*,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, what *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive! *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED. adj. [from *blue* and *eye*.] Having blue eyes.
Rise then, fair *blue-ey'd maid*, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Crashaw.*
Not to the temple was the queen to move,
With pomp, the *blue-ey'd* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*

BLUEHA'IRED. adj. [from *blue* and *hair*.] Having blue hair.
This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *bluehair'd* deities. *Milton's Par. Regain.*

BLU'ELY. adv. [from *blue*.] With a blue colour.
This 'squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS. n. s. [from *blue*.] The quality of being *blue*.
In a moment our liquour may be deprived of its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the affusion of a few drops of liquours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Bluff, *adj.* Big; surly; blustering.

Like those whom Nature did to creation prefer,
Black-brow'd and bluff, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*

Blu'ish. *adj.* [from *blue*.] Blue in a small degree.

Her flames and fires, mixed and cheating, with a *bluish* tinge. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like *bluish* mists. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*

Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend. *Pope.*

Blu'ishness. *n. s.* [from *bluish*.] A small degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the *bluishness* that is wont to accompany its vulgar solutions. *Boyle.*

To BLUNDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind*.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to mistake stupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *L'Estrange.*

The grammar and points of knowledge, who laughed at all *blunder* themselves, as ridiculous and insignificant, yet *blundered*, and stumbled, about their grand and principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense, leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To Blu'nder. *v. a.* To mix foolishly or blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between titles of respect and acts of worship; between expressions of esteem and devotion; between religious and civil worship: for he *blunders* and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. *Stillingfleet.*

Blu'nder. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison. Freeholder.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty, as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Blu'nderbuss. *n. s.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord, at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

Blu'nderer. *n. s.* [from *blunder*.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an authour, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Blu'nderhead. *n. s.* [from *blunder* and *head*.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plowjobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange.*

BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Eccles.* x. 10.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the bluntest swords. *Sidney*, b. ii.

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some sly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* stoical nature; one day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better, because thou livest unmarried. He answered, Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

The major of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true;
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falshoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will hardly receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope, Lett.* [illegible]

To Blunt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So fishes, warring sword fish near the fire,
And whet their tuskes on the edge of fire. *Dryden.*

Earthly limbs, and gross allay,
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle,
And dastardize my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To repress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love,
Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Blu'ntly. *adv.* [from *blunt*.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsel, mar a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

A man of honest blood,
Who to his wife, before the time assign'd,
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

Blu'ntness. *n. s.* [from *blunt*.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd
To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast,
But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beastly ignorance, virtuous simplicity. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be assisted to discern a difference between *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle.*

False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way,
But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryd. H. and Pan.*

Blu'ntwitted. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

BLUR. *n. s.* [*borra*, Span. a blot. *Skinner*.] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great blur; a total universal pollution. *South.*

To Blur. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to efface; to obscure.

Such an act,
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Long is it since I saw him;
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* those lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out. *Locke.*

2. To blot; to stain.

Sanguine, may colour them anew,
But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras, p. i. cant.* iii.

To Blurt. *v. a.* [without etymology.] To speak inconsiderately; to let fly without thinking.

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random, and cannot hold, but *blurt* out those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill on Providence.*

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisals, thus *blurt* out. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloosen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek.

I have mark'd
A thousand *blushing* apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames,
In angel whiteness, bear away those blushes. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

I will go wash;
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I *blush*, or no. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

All those things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon, Essay* 28.

Shame causeth *blushing*; *blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Blush then, but blush for your destructive silence,
That tears your soul. *Smith's Phaedra and Hippolitus.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Sh. H. VI.*

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*

3. It has at before the cause of shame.

He whom'd, and turn'd away your richest
That pages *blush'd at* him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush at* your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Blush. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart,
Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

But here the roses *blush* so rare,
Here the mornings smile so fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crashaw.*

3. Sudden appearance; a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke.*

Blu'shy. *adj.* [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorous; those of apples, crabs, and peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* Nº 507.

Sempronia entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but, deferring him, he relapsed into the same paleness and languour. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To BLUSTER. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And *blust'ring* Æolus his boasted sire. *Spenser.*

So now he storms with many a sturdy stoure;
So now his *blust'ring* blast each coast doth scoure. *Spenser.*

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service; so the humour went off. *L'Estrange.*

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or else he must huff and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden's Spanish Friar, Dedication.*

There let him reign the jailer of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Blu'ster. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar; noise; tumult.

The skies look grimly,
And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

To the winds they set
Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound
Sea, air, and shore. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l.* 665.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift.*

2. Boast; boisterousness; turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended. *Shakesp. Timon.*

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *L'Estrange.*

Blu'sterer. *n. s.* [from *bluster*.] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

Blu'strous. *adj.* [from *bluster*.] Tumultuous; noisy.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not *blustrous*. *Hudibras, p. i. c.* iii.

BMI. n. s. A term in musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BOAR. *n. s.* [*bar*, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male swine.

To fly the *boar*, before the boar pursues,
Were to incense the boar to follow us. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

Hunfpill the *boar* away;
His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck shoots up a thickset thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden's Fables.*

Boa'r-spear. *n. s.* [from *boar* and *spear*.] A spear used in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. c. iii.

Echion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,
And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryden's Ovid.*

BOARD. *n. s.* [*bord*, Goth. *bord*, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they have sundred trees in boards and planks. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the *board*. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A table. [from *bord*, Welsh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew,
Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed. *Sir J. Denham.*

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the *board*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy *board*. *Prior.*

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. The deck or floor of a ship; *on board* signifies in a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row,
The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below. *Dryd.*

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin, who was *on board*. *Addison.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Board. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ship: now on the beak,
Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Yet not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It miss'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller.*

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With ours his fleet, and carry fire and sword. *Denham.*

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Away, I do beseech you, both away;
I'll *board* him presently. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I know not myself, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakespeare.*

They learn what affections and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To Board. *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at first did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbert.*

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator*, Nº 561.

To Board. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

Boa'rd-wages. *n. s.* [from *board* and *wages*.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than a madman's rage,
When one short sitting many hundreds drains,
And not enough is left him, to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden's Juv. sat.* i.

Boa'rder. *n. s.* [from *board*.] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

Boa'rding-school. *n. s.* [from *board* and *school*.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

Boa'rish. *adj.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister,
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* phangs. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* [*bost*, Welsh.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words; to talk ostentatiously; with *of*.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast of* you to them of Macedonia. *2 Cor.* ix. 2.

2. Sometimes it is used with *in*.

Some fragment I have seen, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boasting in* that which was their shame. *Wilkins.*

3. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against me, and multiplied your words against me. *Ezek.* xxxv. 13.

To Boast. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed. *2 Cor.* vii. 14.

If they vouchsafed to give god the praise of his goodness, yet they did it only, in order to *boast* the interest they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches. *Psalm* xlix. 6.

Confounded be all them that serve graven images, that *boast* themselves of idols. *Psalm* xcvii. 7.

Boast. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

Bob Tom, or Dick, and Harry, make up robbers
Bob and robbers, the great devil of a crew. *Ingelo Gold.*
1. An the Bobs of the ancient a proper point.
Thou'rt bobbed of thy maid for thy bawling. *Beaum. and Fl.*
the bob of the bobbed [bob] *Beaum. and Fl.*
Thou art so bob fitch this an element of bob
Bob and possibly is ancient, what the great colour the
Bob, and bob, and bob, and bob, and bob. *Beaum. and Fl.*
BOBBERY, [bob, bobbery] A bragging; a bully; the sound
are cong, and bobbery. *Ben. Jonson.*
Bobbery, [bob, bobbery] and bobbery, of the sound
Bobbery, or bobbery, and bobbery, and bobbery
Bobbery, or bobbery, and bobbery, and bobbery
Bobbery, or bobbery, and bobbery, and bobbery

the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the vessel with heat.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts; see how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled* over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To Boil. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seeth.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

Boil. *n. s.* See Bile.

Bo'lary. *n. s.* [from *to boil.*] A place at the salt-works where the salt is boiled.

Bo'iler. *n. s.* [from *boil.*]

1. The person that boils any thing.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of saltpetre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BOISTEROUS. *adj.* [*byster,* furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing dangers; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a *boist'rous* storm. *Shakesp. R. III.*
As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war? *Shakesp. H. IV.*
His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again so light,
But that the knight him at avantage found. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

3. Unwieldy.

His *boist'rous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again so light,
But that the knight him at avantage found. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

4. It is used by *Woodward* of heat.

When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Natural History.*

Bo'isterously. *adv.* [from *boisterous.*] Violently; tumultuously.

A sceptre snatch'd, with an unruly hand,
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd, as gain'd. *Sh. King John.*
These are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward's N. Hist.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift's Letters.*

Bo'isterousness. *n. s.* [from *boisterous.*] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

Bo'lary. *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

BOLD. *adj.* [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Prov.* xxviii. 1.

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow *bold,* or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

Th. [illegible], *bold;* [illegible], languid and remiss. *Roscom.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a masterpiece in Gothick architecture. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Thess.* ii. 2.

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In my prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclus,* vi. 11.

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of fiction.

Which no *bold* tales of Gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows are in painting, to make the figures *bolder,* and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions lie scattered, and have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold to speak.*

I have *made bold* to send to your wife;
My suit is, that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Making so bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand commission. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
And were't as good as George a Green,
I shall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. ii.*

I durst not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for *making bold* to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

To Bo'lden. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities, to say more, and perchance better too, at the sudden, for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too venturous,
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Bo'ldface. *n. s.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reproach and reprehension.

How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot; sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know; and what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

Bo'ldfaced. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have seen those sillish of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheists of this age. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

Bo'ldly. *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker, b. v. § 19.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakesp. R. II.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used in a bad sense, for *impudently.*

Bo'ldness. *n. s.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful *boldness,* daring to do that, which she knew not how to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden, sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. *2 Cor.* vii. 4.

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldness* which becometh saints. *Hooker, b. v. § 47.*

We have *boldness* and access with confidence, by the faith of him. *Ephes.* iii. 12.

Having therefore *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Heb.* x. 19.

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness.

Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business; what first? *Boldness.* What second, and third? *Boldness.* And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon's Essays,* Nº 13.

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With such a gallant *boldness:* if 'twere theirs,
Thou could'st not hear't with such a silent scorn. *Denham.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more *boldness* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which uses to suppress *boldness,* and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker, Dedication.*

BOLE. *n. s.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman's Iliad.*

But when the smoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden's Virgil, Georg.*
View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vast her *bole,* how wide her arms are spread;
How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armoniack is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Of good barley put eight *boles,* that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Mortimer.*

BOLIS. *n. s.* [Lat.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it capra. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschenbroek.*

Boll. *n. s.* A round stalk or stem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To Boll. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.* *Exodus,* ix. 31.

BOLSTER. *n. s.* [*bolstre,* Sax. *bolster,* Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm,
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off she slips
The *bolsters* that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. In horsemanship.

The *bolsters* of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Bo'lster. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster,*
More than their own. *Shakesp. Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* errour. *Hooker, b. iii. § 4.*

The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy, doating consciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. s.* [*bolt,* Dutch; *βολίς.*]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.
The blunted *bolt* against the nymph he drest;
But, with the sharp, transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Stung with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. *Bolt upright;* that is, upright as an arrow.

Brasil-rose, taken up from the mines, consisteth of long *strie,* about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright,* like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew's Musæum.*

As I stood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison, Spectator,* Nº 90.

4. The bar of a door, so called from being shot like an arrow; we now say, *shoot the bolt,* when we speak of fastening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppose the *bolt*
Against my coming in. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner.

Away with him to prison; lay *bolts* enough upon him.
Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

6. A spot or stain. See Ble-bolt, bolter.

That spotted judge, that this good thought,
In my breast, of strong authority,
To look into the *bolts* and stains of right. *Shakesp. K. John.*

To Bolt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To fetter, to shackle, to pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are,
Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out. *B. Johns.*

4. To fetter; to shackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.
Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.

5. To sift; or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [*bulter,* Fr.]

Sorrow, he now had *bolted* all the flour,
And that it was a grayness of bolt degree,
Which of my love was partner. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. iv.*

In the sifting and *bolting* of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams. *Bacon's Natural History,* Nº 762.

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding occasional questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hale's History of the Common Law.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge.

The fanned snow
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er. *Winter's Tale.*

To Bolt. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This Puck seems but a dreaming *dolt,*
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a bush doth *bolt,*
Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

They watched a fort, and soon shewn their *bolts* like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back again to their den. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

As the fox was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouse from the ruins, to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

I have reflected on those men, who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd,
And beasts, that *bolted* out, and saw the forest bar'd. *Dryd.*

Bolt-rope. *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *rope.*] The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

Bo'lter. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

Their bakers, and divers others of the bone-ster, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter,* which is a spiller of a bigger size. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Dowlas, filthy dowlas! I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter.* *Bacon's Natural Hist.* Nº 46.

When superficially he sifts
Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.*

Bo'lthead. *n. s.* A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a matrass, or receiver.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquour into a *bolthead,* with a long and narrow neck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.*

Bo'lting-house. *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *house.*] The place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house.* *Dennis's Letters.*

Bo'ltsprit. } *n. s.* A mast running out at the head of a ship,
Bo'wsprit. } not standing upright, but aslope. The length of it is generally the same as the main-mast; so that they are a sloop to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltsprit* fall in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *Bowsprit* is perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

Sometimes *Neatride,*
And sheer in many places, on the topmast,
The yards and *boltsprits,* would I flame distinctly. *Sh. Temp.*

Bo'lus. *n. s.* [*βῶλος.*] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive *boluses* of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wiseman.*

By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. s.* [*bombus,* Lat.]

1. A loud noise.

There was an upper chamber, which being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise

tuide in the room, but a great bomb in the chamber beneath.
Derham's Natural Hist. Nº 151.

5. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the use of bombs in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented, is not known, and the time is uncertain, some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon missive iron pours,
And in the slaught'ring bomb Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To Bomb. v. a. [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To bomb the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

Bomb-chest. n. s. [from bomb and chest.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. They are now much disused. *Chambers.*

Bomb-ketch. } n. s. A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear
Bomb-vessel. } the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with bomb-vessels, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal gallies and men of war. *Addison on Italy.*

Bo'mbard. n. s. [bombardus, Lat.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great bombards, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles's History.*

[illegible]

BONE. n. s. [ban, Saxon.]

[illegible]

BONNY. adj. [from bon, bonne, Fr.] It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.]

[illegible]

BONUM MAGNUM. n. s. See Plum; of which it is a species.

[illegible]

BOOK. n. s. [boc, Sax.] [illegible]

[illegible]

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
And always list'ning to himself appears. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

Bo'okish. *adj.* [from *book.*] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewomen in the 'scape. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe follows the example of her namesake; being married to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator,* Nº 482.

Bo'okishness. *n. s.* [from *bookish.*] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

Booklea'rned. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Versed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden's Persius.*

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some *booklearned* companion, without blushing. *Swift.*

Booklea'rning. *n. s.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Th. Earth.*

Bo'okman. *n. s.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd.
Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.

Bo'okmate. *n. s.* [from *book* and *mate.*] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his *bookmates.* *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

Bo'okseller. *n. s.* [from *book* and *sell.*] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger, he had sold a book in which there was false divinity.
Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.

Bo'okworm. *n. s.* [from *book* and *worm.*]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food. *Guardian,* Nº 114.

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown, and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope's Letters.*

Boo'ly. *n. s.* [an Irish term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in herds; being the very same that the Irish *boolies* are, driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Boom. *n. s.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainsail and foresail are boomed out.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dict.*

3. A bar of wood laid cross a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*. *Dryden.*

To Boom. *v. n.* [from the noun. A sea term.] To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come *booming*, when she makes all the sail she can.

Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pope's Odyss.*

Boon. *n. s.* [from *bene*, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperour, that he might every morning whisper him in the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable suit for himself. *Bacon.*

The blust'ring fool has satisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetorick shall thou use,
To gain the mighty *boon* of the prize out? *Addison's Cato.*

Boon. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion.

Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herself she pleasingly began. *Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups.
Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.

BOOR. *n. s.* [*boer*, Dutch; *gebure*, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is publicly a malecontent. *L'Estrange.*

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer waste his life. *Temple.*

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and baffled by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

Bo'orish. *adj.* [from *boor.*] Clownish; rustick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the *boorish*, is, company of this female. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Bo'orishly. *adv.* [from *boorish.*] In a boorish manner; after a clownish manner.

Bo'orishness. *n. s.* [from *boorish.*] Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Boose. *n. s.* [*bosig*, Sax.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch; *bot*, in Saxon, is recompense, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; *botan* is, to repent, or to compensate; as,

He is *yeap* ð hir and bote,
And hir bowght bote.]

1. To profit; to advantage.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuse it, when they see no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny, that aliens and strangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them, without sermons. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shakesp. R. II.*

If we shun
The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What *boots* it us these wars to have begun. *Fairfax, b. i.*

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
Thy modesty can beg. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Boot. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakesp. Measure for Meas.*

2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above.

Candy then, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude:
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances, and means *to boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp *to boot*: both images regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed, and he be instructed *to boot* in several sciences. *Locke.*

3. It seems, in the following lines, used for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

BOOT. *n. s.* [*botas*, Armorick; *botes*, a shoe, Welsh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little—
—I'll wear a *boot*, to make it somewhat rounder.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Milton.*

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question, but it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addison. Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

Boot *of a Coach.* The space between the coachman and the coach.

To Boot. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, boot, Master Shallow; I know the young king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Boot-hose. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *hose.*] Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdashes.

His lacquey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *boot-hose* on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

Boot-tree. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *tree.*] Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

Boo'tcatcher. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *catch.*] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

The

The office and the *boatcatcher* ought to outwalk. *Swift.*

Bo'oteful. *adj.* [from *boot.*] Profitable; advantageous.

A *booteful* prize shall be to my bitterness,
Not by the fairness, but by warlike harm. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Booth. *n. s.* [*boed*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welsh.] A house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the quick trade of the cardinal's camp, such as had their *booths* standing in the fair. *Camden's Remains.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift's Predictions.*

Bo'otless. *adj.* [from *boot.*]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When thou scornful messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell
Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wisdom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness. *Hooker, b. i. p. 98.*

Bootless speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakespeare.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:
He seeks my life. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Without success; perhaps without booty. *Shakespeare* *bootless*, in another place, used the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him *bootless* home, and weather-beaten back. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

Boo'ty. *n. s.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 650.*

His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, fortune would not suffer me; she drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

3. *To play booty.* To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, *je suis botté*, when they mean to say, *I will not go.*

We understand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we *play booty* against ourselves; our consciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think I write *booty*. *Dryden.*

Bopee'p. *n. s.* [from *bo* and *peep.*] To look out, and draw back as if frighted, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

BORA'CHIO. *n. s.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! D' ye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*! you're an absolute *borachio*.
Congreve's Way of the World.

Bo'rable. *adj.* [from *bore.*] That may be bored.

Bo'rage. *n. s.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers consist of one leaf, are of a wheel shape, and divided into five segments, almost to the bottom, which end in sharp points, like a star; the apices, in the middle of the flowers, are sharp-pointed, and adhere together; the seeds are rough, and appear like a viper's head. This plant is often used in the kitchen, and for a cool tankard in the summer time; and the flowers are used in medicinal cordials. *Miller.*

BO'RAMEZ. *n. s.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 28.*

BO'RAX. *n. s.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

Bo'rdel. *n. s.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdyhouse.

Making even his own house a stews, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary years of his poor children. *South.*

BO'RDER. *n. s.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have, of Paris work, looking-glasses, bordered with broad *borders* of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* Nº 960.

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle-work, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly,
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*,
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set in order. *Spenser's Muiop.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

To Bo'rder. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge.

It *bordereth* upon the province of Croatia, which, in time past, was continual wars with the Turks garrisons.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

Virtue and Honour had their temples *bordering* on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders* upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly. *Tillotson.*

To Bo'rder. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which *border* the sea called the Persian gulf. *Raleigh's History.*

Bo'rderer. *n. s.* [from *border.*] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

An ordinary hoat will carry two lacks of land; and, of fish, the *borderers* on the sea do bestow four, which in every acre, but men hold rather double that number. *Carew's Survey.*

The walled to be thence
To our security and to all the rest:
The fables for their fish, being men *borderers*
On Holy, and that they should so it both. *B. Johns. Cat.*

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of *borderers*, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Virgil's Ecloque.

Steals upwards, in flatery crowded tied,
Her *borderers*, on mutual slaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To Bo'rdrage. *v. n.* [from *border.*] To plunder the borders.

Long time in peace his realm established,
Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scatterlings. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [*borian*, Sax.] To pierce in a hole.

To balance a hole,
This whole earth may be *bor'd*, and that the stones
May through the centre creep. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

Mahometans will be fierce, if you *bore* the shells of the tree through, and thrust into the places *bored*, wedges of some hot trees. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* Nº 436.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly *bored*, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you suck at the mouth of the barrel ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby on Bodies.*

But Capys, and the graver sort, thought fit
The Greeks suspected present to commit
To seas or flames; at least, to search and *bore*
The sides, and what that space contains t' explore. *Denham.*

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully grown, grow together. *Ray.*

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What toils, what hardship, what bustling crowds I *bor'd*,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

To Bore. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, and so less; but to *bore* a hole of a foot.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

2. To push forward towards a certain point.

Thos

Under arch-wings.
That dangerous the windows where fire is metal's mine,
Sir, and not the blind of gray mine. *Ralph Tilton.*
Nor hardened in the raining vapour pass;
Nor in the cold, nor hot, nor rain,
With spongy or cribb'd this chest outblack ale. *Dryden.*
To Brick, *v. a.* [Brique, French.] To plant a brick pavement with
bricks. *Mill.*
To Bride, *v. a.* [Bridan, Saxon.]
1. To shake the reins.
2. To bridle with the bridle.
Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick set with flint, the bullets are pent in;
Urged, and inflamed, they scale the air with noise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Wrath kindled, at the sight of the Trojan bridled
Mars, and the Grecian pipes of glass, which here was shaped a
mixture of no thick in diameter. *Hope.*
3. To bridle; to govern with a bridle or bound.
Such pleasures ought to be the thing of honest love, if we can
bridle our appetites, which make us desire to join whatever
is pleasant, without any regard of honesty. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. The face of any hide.
Our cuirbolt methinks Rhodo is perfect by;
The cuirbolt's cuirbolt's dressed to perfection.
The thought of my cuirbolt's perfect better be by
And full and cuirbolt's dress for every day.
Bridle, *n. s.* [Bridel, Saxon; Bridel, Welsh; bridel, Dutch.]
1. The part of the head of a horse, which, with a bit, is used to govern
the horse. *Bacon.*
The bridle bit with unbarmed foal,
Into one which fully without control
Yet with becoming grief to have his pace,
Subject to him, but not subject to his horse.
Thus my bit
Will keep thee from the bit.
Bridle, *v. a.* [Bridel, Saxon.]
1. To govern by a bridle.
Bridle and Curbing, and Dapple Grey.
And Thinking, trust the Bridle. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. v. 149.*
Bridle, *n. s.* A kind of fence.
Bridle, *n. s.* [Bridel, Saxon.] *Sp.*
Bridle, *v. a.* [Bridel, Saxon.]
1. To govern by a bridle.
Bridle, *n. s.* [Bridel, Saxon.] A plaster; an adhesive to make
bridle wide.
The bridle bit bitter made by all the foundations, with a
bitter, and a bitter, and a bitter, and a bitter, and a bitter

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long,
To hear, like him, so soft, so sweet a song. *Dryden's Past.*

BO'TRYOID. *adj.* [βοτρυοειδής.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescencies, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallick hue. *Woodward of Fossils.*

BOTS. *n. f.* [without a singular.] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the ascarides in human bodies.

Peas and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the bots: this house is turned upside down since Robin the ostler died. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

BOTTLE. *n. f.* [bouteille, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The Shepherds homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a bottle, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean bottle be entirely dry. *King's Art of Cookery.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen bottles filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder, and made them fly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other bottle. *Spect. Nº 462.*

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass
To a lock of hay, that am a bottle of grass. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to bottle. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

When a hogshead of wine is to be bottled off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

BO'TTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison. Spect. Nº 89.*

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *n. f.* [cyanus, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a squamose hairy calix; the disk of the flower is almost plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; these outer florets are always barren; but the inner florets have a single naked seed succeeding each. The species are, 1. The greater broad-leaved blue-bottle, commonly called *globe-flower*. 2. The greater narrow-leaved blue-bottle, or *globe-flower*. 3. The purple *sweet sultan*. 4. Cornbottle, with a white flower. The first and second sorts are abiding plants, which increase greatly by their creeping roots. The sweet sultans will begin to flower, and continue till the frost prevents them. The corn-bottles were also annuals, which, for the diversity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almost excluded. *Miller.*

BO'TTLESCREW. *n. f.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottle-screw* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BO'TTOM. *n. f.* [botm, Saxon; *boden*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this *supposition* my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections, which are far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus stands a sheep-cote,
West of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, which I have before mentioned, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plane, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should, with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuousness. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

As I return, I will fetch off these justices: I do see the bottom of Justice Shallow. How subject we old men are to this vice of lying! *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the bottom of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which, such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakesp. T. Night.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted;
Nor to one place. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He's a foolish seaman,
That when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham's Sophy.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom*, holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryd.*

10. A chance; an adventure; or security.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spect. Nº 273.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, close wound up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM *of a lane*. The lowest end.

13. BOTTOM *of beer*. The grounds, or dregs.

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed* upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed* upon self-love. *Collier on Pride.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Every action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon some principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition, advanced, *bottoms*; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

BO'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless pit*, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no *bottom*?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shakesp. T. Andr.*

Him the Almighty pow'r
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' ethereal sky,
To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. l. 47.*

BO'TTOMRY. *n. f.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of pear. *Dict.*

BOUD. *n. f.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*. *Dict.*

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGH. *n. f.* [boᵹ, Saxon; the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

He saw a vine-labourer, that, finding a bough broken, took a branch of the same bough, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel boughs did throw. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

From the bough
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Parad. Lost, b. ix.*

As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden bough. *Denham.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady boughs,
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Roscommon.*

See how, on every bough, the birds express,
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And see the boughs with happy burthens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. *preter.* of *to buy*; which see.

BOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *to bow*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whose wreathed boughts whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bought
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the bought of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 1.*

BOUILLON. *n. f.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped; a term used in cookery.

BO'ULDER Walls. [In masonry.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

To BOULT. *v. a.* See To BOLT.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, *says Skinner*, from the sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

Just as I was putting out my light, another bounces as hard as he can knock. *Swift's Bickerstaff detected.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but frets, and flies, and bounces, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Add. Whig Exam.*

Rous'd by the noise,
And musical clatter,
They bounce from their nest,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out bounc'd the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To boast; to bully: a sense used only in familiar speech.

4. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth, the bouncing Amazon,
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warriour love,
To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

BOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.

The bounce burst ope the door; the scornful fair
Relentless look'd, and saw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden crack or noise.

What cannoneer begot this lusty blood?
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and bounce;
He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest bounce me sore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.

BO'UNCER. *n. f.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.

BOUND. *n. f.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without bound;
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are lost. *Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 892.*

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the common natural bounds of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's bounds,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal bounds,
Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,
Sad Orpheus sought his consort lost. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. *Rich. III.*

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
And knows no bound, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denh.*

Any bounds made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its farther progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *to bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The horse started with a sudden bound,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addis. Ovid.*

Dext'rous he 'scapes the coach with nimble bounds,
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue *Stop thief* resounds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first bound of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A loftier mass, and strong on every side,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire bounds. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakesp. Tr. and Cr.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

His mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Torrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads. *Dryden.*

Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When sudden through the woods a bounding stag
Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakesp. H. V.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth,
Whose veins bound richer blood than lady Blanch. *Rich. III.*

BOUND. *participle passive* of *bind*.

Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself, being so much bound as I am for my education. *Sidney, b. ii.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely bound.—
—You should in all sense be much bound to him;
For, as I hear, he was much bound for you. *Merch. of Ven.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were bound to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They threatened the governour to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governour made no other reply, than, that he was not bound to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now bound? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

To be bound for a port one desires extremely, and sail to it, with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple.*

Willing we sought your shores, and hither bound,
The port so long desir'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDARY. *n. f.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all boundaries of laws, and reverence to his authority. *K. Charles.*

Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts; beyond which, the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the boundaries of duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDEN. *participle passive* of *bind*.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much bounden to you: fare you well. *Shakesp.*

We are much bounden to him, that has brought him to receive us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever man on earth were bounden. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessaries for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a bounden duty. *Rogers.*

To counsel is an act, [Cor.] A Bore to play with!
Bore out a Bore,
A hogshead of wine, and a glass.
Bore out a Bore, [Ben Jonson.] Fantasy Fine Knightlow.
Bore out a Bore, [Ben Jonson.] Epicœne Silent Woman

Bo'wling-green. *n. s.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bo'wman. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that fights with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jerem.* iv. 29.

Bo'wsprit. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of the *ship*.] This word is generally spelt *boltsprit*; which see.

To Bo'wssen. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *bouse*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Bo'wstring. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakesp. Much ado about Noth.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'wyer. *n. s.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. s.* [*box*, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The characters are; The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The species are; 1. The *box-tree*. 2. The narrow-leaved *box-tree*. 3. Striped *box*. 4. The gold-edged *box-tree*. 5. The dwarf *box*. 6. The dwarf striped *box*. 7. The silver edged *box*. On Boxhill, near Darking in Surrey, were formerly many large trees of this kind; but, of late years, their number is pretty much diminished; yet some remain of a considerable bigness. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument-makers, being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

Box, there are two sorts of it; the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort, that grows to a considerable height. The dwarf *box* is very good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew-tide, and may be raised of layers and suckers, and will prosper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where nothing else will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box. *n. s.* [box, Sax. *buxe*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the less from the greater. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A perfum'd marmot, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his consuming virtue to a beloved nostril. *Sidney*, b. ii.

About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*

This head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Addison. Guard.* N° 98.

The casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was used,
That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. s.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 233.

To Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectat.* N° 115.

He hath had six duels, and four and twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator*, N° 629.

To Box. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Bo'xen. *adj.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tables of *boxen* wood. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer. *n. s.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. *n. s.* [*bub*, Germ. the etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind;
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

To Boy. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act apishly, or like a boy.

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,
I' th' posture of a whore. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Bo'yhood. *n. s.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

Bo'yish. *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unheard sauciness, and *boyish* troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. *Sh. K. John.*

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'yishly. *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

Bo'yishness. *n. s.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; triflingness.

Bo'yism. *n. s.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

Bp. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE. *n. s.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate of shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakesp. T. Night.*

To Bra'bble. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

Bra'bbler. *n. s.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Brace. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear do the same office in *bracing* and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war drum do in that. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. Brace. [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. Braces. [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant fixed to the yard-arm, two braces to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. Braces *of a coach.* Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. Brace. [in printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. } *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we say, *girded for the battle.*

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakesp. Othello.*

9. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

Brace. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not used of men, but beasts, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursu'd a gentle *brace*,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Par. Lost*, b. xi.

Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheasants. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 56.

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Sh. Tempest.*

Bra'celet. *n. s.* [*bracelet*, Fr.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The sleeve, that nicely wraps
The snowy *bracelets* of the fairy palm. *Bea. Jonson's Fairy Prince.*

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, store of those gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Bra'cer. *n. s.* [from *brace*.] A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Brach. *n. s.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire, and stink. *Shakesp.*

Bra'chial. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

Brachy'graphy. *n. s.* [βραχὺς, short, and γράφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Glanville.*

Brack. *n. s.* [from *break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *brack* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them examine my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in them many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I shall promise myself an acquiescence. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

Bra'cket. *n. s.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

The water the fish were put into both waxed, by putrefaction of the fish through the first; but it is further noted, after a time, the water in both you will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wide extremes, as far and remote,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.
What other cause could this effect produce?
The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse? *Blackmore.*

Bra'ckishness. *n. s.* [from *brackish*.] Saltness.

All the artificial strainings, hitherto discovered, have a *brackishness*, that makes it unfit for animal uses.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon *brad*, and the Gothick *braid*. *Gibson's Camden.*

Brad. *n. s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars,
Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

Mark me, with what violence she first lov'd the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical lies. *Shakesp. Othello.*

In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the received established doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderson's Pax Ecclesiæ.*

The whole camp grown to strong there, that they mistrusted them, as they *thereby* *bragged*, to come over, and make this the seat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. It has *of* before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing whereof we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags of* him,
To be a virtuous and well govern'd youth. *Shakesp.*

Every body here *brags of* your famous wife,
Beneath with the graces which he gives herself,
And taking familiarly in the mouth,
Brags of his acquisitions, and seems to excel. *Roscommon.*

3. *On* is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*!
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Brag. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest
Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Beckhead's made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shown
In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,
Where most may wonder. *Milton.*

Braggado'cio. *n. s.* [from *brag*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocio*s are easy to be detected. *L'Estrange.*

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

Bra'ggart. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high-born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility? *Donne.*

Bra'ggart. *n. s.* [from *brag*.] A boaster.

Who knows himself a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Bra'gger. *n. s.* [from *brag*.] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid. *South.*

Bra'gless. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast; without ostentation.

This Hector's Hector's fight, and by Achilles——
——Hector is dead; *bragless* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shak. Troi. and Cress.*

Bra'gly. *adv.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as it may be bragged.

Seest not thilk same hawthorn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [*bredan*, Saxon.] To weave together.

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv. l. 347.

Our women, being careful, may each of them be easily distinguished from the rest; but when *braided* into an habit, they cohere strongly. *Boyle.*

A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind. *Dryden.*

Your wants are such, and your kindness your means,
Thus the man living may live for honest dreams,
And thus you should live (would heaven) — *Ben Jonson Tale of a Tub.*

The relief of the sick and of the poor, is a work of charity and mercy, or rather the act of charity and mercy itself. *Bacon's Ess.*

Charity begins at home, and is not to be confined within the walls of a house, or the limits of a family, but spreads itself abroad in all the ways of kindness and mercy, and is ready to do good to all men, and to do all the good it can to the souls and bodies of men. *Tillotson's Serm.*

Charity is the mother of all the virtues, and the nurse of all the arts. *Id

we longer pulsant wait, and thou asham, nor longdog dil-
pers? *Dryden's Juvenal's Tenth Satire.*

BRA'VERY. *n. s.* [From *brave.*] 1. The habit of a brave.

BRAWL. *n. s.* [Brawlerie, or brawl, be a gentle easy motion and
a brawler a boisterous one. *Minsheu.*] 1. Wrangle; quarrel.

BRA'WLER. *n. s.* [From brawl.] Having the expression of brawl.
Brawlers, and such, when their ire, one not with
with another. *Ben Jonson.*

BRA'WLING. *n. s.* [From brawl.] 1. Quarrel.

2. A musical tune for wooing or bath.

Thou is a fellow listeriche over the dance, he finell be a
brawling man. *Ben Jonson.*

BRAWN. *n. s.* [Brawn, from brachium, perhaps, or, from the
Dutch, brauen, to roast, to boil, to brew. *Minsheu.*]

1. A part so called from its muscular strength. *Ben.*

Or, as the wolf with his fierce brawn, or tusk,
Or the strong bull, or the fierce bear, or lion,
Or the wild boar, or the fell tiger, or
Any other creature, that was, when time is, one and
with another. *Ben Jonson.*

BRA'WNED. *n. s.* [From brawn.]

1. A muscular or brawny man.

Thou is a fellow listeriche over the dance, he finell be a
brawling man. *Ben Jonson.*

BRA'WNY. *n. s.* [From brawn.] Full of brawn; muscular.

Brawny and lean, tall and short, fair and
Black, and of all sizes, and of all sorts. *Dryden.*

BRAY. *n. s.* [Perhaps, from the onomatopeia, brawl.]

1. A sound or noise.

Brayd, through Hard Rock it had been forcen to that stone,
Yet nothing from the delicacy of this country, and the
not come from Spanishes. I no not authority proof, as yet
Brayd, through Hard Rock it had been forcen to that stone,
and doubtly, the country, which are of a beautiful sort, and
so agreeable thereof, which thoughts to the brain. The brain is
a bright, the brain is the mark's pocket, which appears more
agreeable to the inclination to the body of a man, it is indeed to
Gerard's Herb. The mind is hearty, and to the, that is pleasant
rather and wise, it is pulled by nature, and takes a good pulse,
and is a strong thought, it is a strong and a beautiful
Ben Jonson's Masque of Queens.

2. A harsh sound; a sound of violence. *Milton.*

3. Violent or painful language; let your kind of sound is and
wrapper to a sight. *Milton.*

BRAY. *n. s.* [Brayer, or brayer, of instrument.]

1. Brayer, or brayer, or brayer, also crown.

Brayer, or brayer, or brayer, also crown.
Brayer, or brayer, or brayer, also crown.
Brayer, or brayer, or brayer, also crown.

1. Tell it gossips, tell it nurses, tell it to the cat, tell it to the dog, tell it to the pigeon, tell it to the sparrow, tell it to the hen, tell it to the chicken, tell it to the cock, tell it to the hog, tell it to the sheep, tell it to the goat, tell it to the cow, tell it to the ox, tell it to the horse, tell it to the ass, tell it to the mule, tell it to the bee, tell it to the ant, tell it to the fly, tell it to the gnat, tell it to the flea, tell it to the devil, tell it to the devil's dam, tell it to the devil's grandmother, tell it to the devil's cousin, tell it to the devil's uncle, tell it to the devil's aunt, tell it to the devil's father, tell it to the devil's mother, tell it to the devil's brother, tell it to the devil's sister, tell it to the devil's son, tell it to the devil's daughter, tell it to the devil's grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great grandchildren, tell it to the devil's great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great great

12. Tobit. *Tobias.*
13. Bright as a star, without mote, a cheerful mind in the heart, or knowledge, and the under the most gracious protection of God and his angel.
14. 2. Tobit. *Tobias Raphael.*
Who would not, finding some good, pursue
Good with continuance, and to day from hence
Perhaps shall crown it. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 654.*
17. 2. Tobit. *The Book of Tobias.*
It was that which is necessary with God, and Jesus had from the beginning, wherefore he sent Tobias to God from all the power of his angels.
18. Tobias. *Tobias.* *Tobias.*
The very heavenly host of the city Bethulia, as it lies at angry, but therefore; you have blessed, the sin of Israel, which by a man destroy.
Fine Cipriano, is the very time when that accusation, which was made to the Christians in Cyprian, being then known to a certain, truly of Antiochy, and God to shall; and was a man more than the Bethulia gave thanks to God.
Bacon.
When you begin to confess, whether you may confess, you ought merely let that be accounted a right fear, which is by God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
19. Tobit. *Tobias.* *Tobias.*
I ment from this enchanting gourmand of.
20. Tobit. *Tobias.* *Tobias.* *Tobias.* *Tobias.*
Let me be your guide, and I will be your guide.
Great sir, the great Tobias's friend and guide. *Swift.*
They thunder and keep down the force of the enemies; it is or they not know and let their time of go commany, what every adversary, that man.
Such a man of wonder is Jesus as within the man, the Jesus, which shall be able to expect it. *Sanderson.*
In the mean are of this to be prevailed, in without and such the Jesus, and the Jesus, and the Jesus.
Lady, sir, let thee, and let thee to and out.
And before him to depart with the Jesus.
Sir John Hawkins.
I like that would to and out in the and tender.
Lo, a lion of Jesus, the further Jesus.
Let with greater Christ the Jesus.
Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, Jesus,

Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Many *to breathed* themselves in their race, that they fell down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward.*

Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent,
Or does my glutted spleen at length relent? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence
The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakesp. King John.*

Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou
And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now. *Prior.*

BRED. *particip. pass.* [from *to breed*.]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wisdom*, xii. 10.

BREDE. *n. s.* See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one, from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

BREECH. *n. s.* [supposed from bræcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herald, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and used words suitable to that gesture. *Hayward.*

The flanks devour snakes and other serpents; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will presently clap them close to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Musæum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been so resolv'd!—
—That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have stole the *breech* from Lancaster. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vast pitches,
Are tumbl'd back upon their *breeches*. *Anonym.*

TO BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BREECHES. *n. s.* [brec, Sax. from *braccæ*, an old Gaulish word; so that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense it has no *singular*.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakesp. Taming the Shrew.*

Rough satires, sly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*. *Prior.*

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do't;
A vest, or *breeches*, singly; but the brute
Cou'd ne'er contrive all three to make a suit. *King's Art of Cookery.*

2. To wear the *breeches*, is, to usurp the authority of the husband.

The wife of Xanthus was proud and domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches*. *L'Estrange.*

TO BREED. *v. a.* preter. *I bred*, I have *bred*. [brædan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roscommon.*

2. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Thereof be bound for travelling pains,
Then, to have heard, great honour would have *bred*. *F. Q.*

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker, b. iv.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth? *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities and diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. *Tillotson.*

3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this? a heart and brain to *breed* it in? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. To produce from one's self.

Children would *breed* their teeth with much less danger. *Locke on Education.*

5. To give birth to; as be the native place.

Mr. Hastings, and the worthiest divine christendom hath *bred* for the space of some hundreds of years, were brought up together in the same university. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom, certain, these rough shades did never *breed*. *Milton.*

6. To educate; to qualify by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whose forward years are bent
On state affairs to guide the government;
Hear first what Socrates of old has said
To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens *bred*. *Dryden.*

To *breed* up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expence. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

And let the pilligrims, to expose *bred*,
Without control, to deny and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*

His fortune may not consent his children too far from him, or the tenths to teach them up so. *Locke.*

2. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?
Our endless anguish, does not nature claim?
Reason and sorrow are to us the same.
Ah, wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Prior.*

TO BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*, and she did nothing but entertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator*, Nº 431.

2. To encrease by new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have observ'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old snow, and dieth soon after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Nº 696.

The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrefied carcasses. *Bentley.*

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of swine, choose such to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shakesp.*

The horses were young and handsome, and of the best *breed* in the north. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance; all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the *breed* and disposition of the people be stout and warlike. *Bacon's Essays*, Nº 30.

Infectious streams of crowding sins began,
And through the spurious *breed* and guilty nation ran. *Roscommon.*

Rode fair Ascanius on a fiery steed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed*. *Dryden.*

A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John would have no more of the *breed*. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend? *Shakesp. Mer. of Ven.*

3. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a *breed*. *Grew's Musæum.*

BREEDBATE. *n. s.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no telltale, nor no *breedbate*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BREEDER. *n. s.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shakesp.*

2. The person which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldst thou be a *breeder* of sinners? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest *breeders* of our time. *Shakesp. Tit. And.*

Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in the country, we say, that if there be sixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet if a friend a night or two should need her,
He'd recommend her as a special *breeder*. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.

The *breeders* of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years old. *Temple.*

BREEDING. *n. s.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest *breeding*, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glanville's Scepsis, Pref.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, must the less commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 30.

BREESE. *n. s.* [brimsa, Saxon.] A stinging fly; the gadfly.

The learned *breese*, the lovely *beauty*
Is but the unoriginal princes of love. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing *breeze*, their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood;
Seiz'd with unwonted pains, they loudly cry;
Tanagrus hastens thence, and leaves his channel dry. *Dryd.*

BREEZE. *n. s.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind.

We find, that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* arose by night,
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light. *Dryden.*

Gradual sinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing woods. *Thomson.*

BREEZY. *adj.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales.

The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the *breezy* shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv. l. 542.*

BREHON. *n. s.* An Irish word.

In the case of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriach. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

BREME. *adj.* [from bremman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; sharp; severe.

And when the shining sun laugheth once,
You deemen the spring cometh at once;
But eft, when you count, you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frosty furrows. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

BRENT. *adj.* [from brennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be drent than *brent*? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

BRENT. *n. s.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called *sbb* the torus, or tore.

BREST Summers. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind, called also *burt* or *brut*. *Dict.*

BRETHREN. *n. s.* [The plural of *brother*.] See BROTHER.

All these sects are brethren to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride. *Swift.*

BREVE. *n. s.* [In musick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two measures or minims. *Harris.*

BREVIARY. *n. s.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; an epitome; a compendium.

Cresconius, an African bishop, has given an abridgment, or breviary thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT. *n. s.* [from *brevis*, short, Lat.] A short compendium.

It is obvious for the flattest inferences to infer, that the whole council of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in that one *breviate* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

BREVIATURE. *n. s.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVIER. *n. s.* A particular size of letter used in printing; so called, probably, from being originally used in printing a breviary; as,

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short, permit to heaven. *Milton.*

BREVITY. *n. s.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

TO BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brawen*, German; bræwan, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients.

We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver. *Milton.*

2. To prepare by mixing things together.

Here's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Take away these chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the wintry main,
Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain. *Pope's R. of the L.*

3. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print. *Wotton.*

TO BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakesp.*

BREW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats. *Bacon's Natural History*, Nº 47.

BREWAGE. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.
——With eggs, Sir?——
—Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BREWER. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer.

When *brewers* mar their malt with water. *Sh. King Lear.*

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. *Tillotson.*

BREWHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

BREWING. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquour brewed.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon's Natural History*, Nº 314.

BREWIS. *n. s.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRIAR. *n. s.* See BRIER.

BRIBE. *n. s.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally signifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the rest; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally signified, among us, a share of any thing unjustly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Nor less may Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he turn'd himself into a *bribe*. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profit or *bribes* may put him to the test. *L'Estrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryden.*

TO BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. *Dryden.*

BRIBER. *n. s.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. *South.*

BRIBERY. *n. s.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

There was a *law* made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden's Aurengz. Preface.*

BRICK. *n. s.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and *bricks*, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their search. *Addison.*

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick,
On passive paper, or on solid *brick*. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

TO BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*

BRICKBAT. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

BRICKCLAY. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.

I have observed it only in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BRICKDUST. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers. *Spectator*, Nº 283.

BRICKEARTH. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hastily *brickworks*, and we graved. *Mortimer.*

BRI'CK-KILN. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the brick-kilns, they multiplied the more for their oppression. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a bricklayer, when he came to age. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

If you had liv'd, Sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's bricklayers, sure the tow'r had stood. *Donne.*

BRI'CKMAKER. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay-pits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BRI'DAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad fun'ral feast,
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried corse. *Shakesp.*

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber. *Shakesp.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Parad. Lost, b. viii.*

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton's Agonist. l. 1195.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,
Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride!
Oh, early lost! oh, fitter to be led
In cheerful splendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walsh.*

For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing. *Pope's Eloisa to Abel.*

BRI'DAL. *n. s.* The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such observance always,
As fits the *bridal*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky,
Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep. *Dryden.*

BRIDE. *n. s.* [bryd, Saxon; *bruder*, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to resound,
Ne let the same of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*. *Dryden's Fab.*

Theirs are virtues for these plain *brides*,
From a chaste woman, and a virtuous wife. *Smith's Phaedra.*

BRI'DEBED. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage bed.

Now until the break of day,
Through this house each fairy stray;
To the best *bridebed* will we,
Which by us shall blessed be. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,
To the first *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave? *Prior.*

BRI'DECAKE. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phant'sies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bridecake*
Round about the bride's stake. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured an handsome slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator, N° 597.*

BRI'DEGROOM. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Why, happy *bridegroom!*
Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *n. s.* The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.
BRI'DEMAIDS. }

BRI'DESTAKE. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

And divide the broad bridecake
Round about the *bridestake*. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. s.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouses and *Bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator, N° 157.*

BRIDGE. *n. s.* [bricg, Saxon.]

1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood?
Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the nose.

The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 18.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place.

Came to the sea, and over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

BRIDLE. *n. s.* [bride, Fr.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

Grasping and trying, till they hire'd at last
His teacher's *bridle*, and his feet restrain'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The king resolved to put that place, which some men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itself into many errours, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain. *Addison.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty stopp'd her *bridled* doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of these things is committed to them whom law may at all times *bridle*, and superiour power control. *Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *n. s.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather distil virtue than use violence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste. *Shakesp. R. III.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* sort,
More pleasant, pithy, and effectual. *Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.

The *brief* stile is that which expresseth much in little.
Ben. Johnson's Discovery.

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

BRIEF. *n. s.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shakesp.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, *viz.* some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprise,
I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a *brief* will make a case plain. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here, are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowel.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loss.

6. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen a while, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRI'EFNESS. *n. s.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden's Remains.*

BRI'ER. *n. s.* [brær, brer, Sax.] A plant.

The sweet and the wild *briar* are both species of the rose; which see.

What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briars*? *Shakesp.*

Then thrice under a *briar* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

BRI'ERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

BRIG, and possibly also BRIX, is derived from the Saxon bricg, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRIGA'DE. *n. s.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRIGA'DE *Major.* An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major general does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADI'ER *General.* An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *n. s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BRI'GANDINE. }
BRI'GANTINE. } *n. s.* [from *brigand*.]

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

Scarce five years are past,
Since in your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preserved.*

The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbrass, and greves. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 1119.*

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beorht, Saxon.]

1. Shining; glittering; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,
Dark, with excessive *bright*, thy skirts appear. *Par. L. b. iii.*

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple *bright*.
Dryden.

2. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Illustrious; as, a *bright* reign, a *bright* action.

4. Witty; acute; subtle; as, a *bright* genius.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* all the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* up my sorrow,
Like gleams of sunshine in a louring sky. *Philips's D. Moth.*

3. To make gay, or alert.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 634.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

BRI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness*. *South.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness. *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY. *n. s.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRI'LLIANT. *n. s.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryd.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS. *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dict.*

BRIM. *n. s.* [*brim*, Icelandish.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

To make the coming hour o'erflow with joy,
And pleasure drown the *brim*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

How my head in ointment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*! *Crashaw.*

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way. *Dryden's Æn.*

Then in a bottle drop a Shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,
You shall observe, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquour.

The feet of the priests that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Jos. iii. 15.*

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves, for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand rills. *Milton.*

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design
The rest invoke the gods, with sprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; overcharged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling,
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney, b. ii.*

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shakesp. J. Cæs.*

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watry store. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing, cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my son. *Addison's Cato.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *brimful*.] Fulness to the top.

The Scot, on his unfurnish'd kingdom,
Came pouring, like a tide into a breach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

BRI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

BRI'MMING. *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her beestings never fail,
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *brinstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoke and *brimstone* blue. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

This vapour is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle

of Sighed Bridget watches to the Smoke, they all were out in an infusion. *Addison on Italy.*

BRIDGE, *s.* *sb.* [from *bridge*.] Full of broadness; embracing the whole.

BRIDGEL, *s.* [from *To a bridgel.*] Bridgel, tabby; marked with brindles.

Then the wildest cat hath mark'd,
Bridgel, blotted, and brindled. *Ben. Jonson.*

BRIDGEL, *s.* [from *bridle*.] The form of being bridgeled. *Ben. Jonson.*

BRIDGEL, *s.* [from *bridle*.] Bridgel, Bridle.

The bear, we have it on the bird first,
And bridge the wonted number on the beast. *Ben. Jonson.*

BRIDGE, *s.* [Bridge, Saxon.]

1. Water impounded with the

Bridge of Bridge, the bridge of water, will contend, in point of honour, as we do *Avon*, which is left enough, at least so *Ben.* *Ben. Jonson, Notes.*

Difficult to change the course of water, and will not so readily as well made a *Bridge* dam, or the *Spanish* to keep your meds.

2. The fin.

Ah, but my mistress,
Enough is the drowning *Avon*, let quit the walls,
Thick as ashes with rain. *Sandys, Temple.*

If he do not a cable, and so the *Lord Bridge*,
Mark Pomeroy, will all the *Bridge*, *Milton.*

As when rain shower bears
Engage with Boreal Bears, the radical *Avon*
Bears *Bridge*. *Philips.*

3. Vase.

What a load of *Bridge*
Hath would's the *Bridge* dance the *Bridge*! *Sandys.*

BRIDGE, *s.* [from *bridge* and *s.*] *To the* water.

Time *Bridge*
And then *Bridge* all the quarters of the *Bridge*,
The *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, and *Bridge*.

BRIDGING, *s.* [*Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*, *Bridge*.]

1. To back from another place; distinguished from to carry, or convey, to another place.

Then the chief that ev'd this to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakspeare.*

And to the wire going to bind in the sinews to bring and bind, *Bridge* down, bind down, a method of bound or *Bridge*.

A method of binding down *Bridge*, with description of manner, that shall be more easy to foreigners. *Temple.*

To convey to one's own land, or to bind by another.

And it may which *Bridge* pride and pomp, *Ben. Jonson.*

Let not the Bandit not and the pomp, *Ben. Jonson.*

2. Transportation.

Bridge of *Bridge* into one more bounds and more rich, than to do what right to jealous you may. *Bacon.*

3. To make passage.

He *Bridge* to bear bear,
And made an other bridge, bridge *Bridge*. *Shakspeare.*

To bring one to agree,
Thus bridge, bridge, who made heaven and earth, and the
and water, the *Bridge* and mankind of mankind *Bridge* to
bridge. *Bridge.*

The bridge of the great deep being bridge upon, or to a
general difficulties and difficulties was brought upon the earth,
of bridge in it. *Bridge.*

Bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge
bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge
bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge bridge
bridge

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Dict.*

To BRO'ACH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

As by a low but loving likelihood,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion broached on his sword. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes broached a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will broach my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knolles's History.*

4. To give out, to utter any thing.

This errour, that [illegible], was first broached by Josephus. *Raleigh.*

Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had broached, for arguments to prove, that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner*, Nº 45.

5. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lists,
Were enter'd by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be broached,
When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*

BRO'ACHER. n. s. [from broach.]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd;
These morsels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first broacher of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsly, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first broacher, but as its ablest patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD. adj. [brad, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth; distinguished from length.

The weeds that his broad spreading leaves did shelter,
Are pull'd up root and all by Bolingbroke. *Shakesp. R. II.*

The top may be justly said to grow broader, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes broad open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below.
The bottom was full twenty fathom broad. *Dryden's Fables.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

[illegible]
Wide, wast, and broad, he seeks the southern sky. *Thomson.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood and cunning, which has always a broad mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself bore
In broad house, with the wooers us before. *Chapman's Odyss.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the broadest light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in broad sunshine. *Locke.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the broad speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Love made him doubt his broad barbarian sound;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so broad will ne'er connive at. *Dryden's Albion.*

The broadest mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks broad nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied, but in some places he is broad and fulsome. *Dryden's Juv. Ded.*

Though, now arraign'd, he read with some delight;
Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his broad comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak broader than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shakesp.*

From broad words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advancing themselves: for it is as broad as long, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. n. s. [from broad and cloth.] A fine kind of cloath.

Thus, a wise taylor is not pinching,
But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in:
Or else, be sure, your broad-cloth breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. adj. [from broad and eye.] Having a wide survey.

In despite of broad-ey'd watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakesp. King John.*

BROAD-LEAVED. adj. [from broad and leaf.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and broad-leaved cyprus-grass of the same sort. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To BRO'ADEN. v. n. [from broad.] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage.

Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Thomson's Summer, l. 1605.*

BRO'ADLY. adv. [from broad.] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. n. s. [from broad.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

2. Coarseness; fulsomeness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the broadness of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BROADSHOULDERED. adj. [from broad and shoulder.] Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong,
Broadshoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, broadshouldered, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE. n. s. [from broad and side.]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral:
From her broadside a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*

2. The volly of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. n. s. [from broad and sword.] A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a broadsword. *Wiseman.*

BRO'ADWISE. adv. [from broad and wise.] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron broadwise against the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*

BROCADE. n. s. [brocado, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich brocades. *Spectator*, Nº 288.

Or stain her honour, or her new brocade,
Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. adj. [from brocade.]

1. Drest in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich brocaded suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. n. s. [from broke.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy brocage, and unseemly shifts,
And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholesome laws, they were interpreted to be but brocage of an usurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From brocage is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Johnson.*

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less, whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his brocage. *Locke.*

BROCCOLI. n. s. [Ital.] See CABBAGE; of which it is a species.

Content with little, I can piddle here,
On brocoli and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BROCHE. See To BROACH.

So Godfrey of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three feetless birds. *Camden's Remains.*

BROCK. n. s. [broc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. n. s. A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. n. s. [brog, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take these halfpence, or eat our brogues. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

To BROIDER. v. a. [broder, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe and a broidered coat, and a girdle. *Exodus*, xxviii. 4.

Infant Albion lay
In mantles broider'd o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickell.*

BRO'IDERY. n. s. [from broider.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloath.

The golden broidery tender Milkah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL. n. s. [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king the knowledge of the broil,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He has sent the sword both of civil broils, and publick war, amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys,
The broils of drunkards, and the lust of boys. *Granville.*

To BROIL. v. a. [bruler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BROIL. v. n. To be in the heat.

Where have you been broiling?—
——Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been broiling in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To BROKE. v. n. [of uncertain etymology. Skinner seems inclined to derive it from to break, because broken men turn factors or dealers. Casaubon, from πρᾶττειν. Junius thinks, again, that it may be contracted from procurer. Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from brucan, Sax. to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And broke with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakesp.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon other's necessity; broke by servants and instruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

BRO'KING. particip. adj. In the broker's hands.

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakesp.*

BRO'KEN. [particip. pass. of break.]

Prevent men's wits from being broken with the very bent of so long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BROKENHEARTED. adj. [from broken and heart.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted. *Isa.* lxi. 1.

BRO'KENLY. adv. [from broken.] Without any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but brokenly and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*

BRO'KER. n. s. [from to broke.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little paltry gain. *Temple.*

Some South-sea broker, from the city,
Will purchase me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly broker!
Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines?
To whisper and conspire against my youth? *Shakesp.*

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgment;
Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the broker in mine own behalf. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

BRO'KERAGE. n. s. [from broker.] The pay or reward of a broker. See BROCAGE.

BRONCHOCELE. n. s. [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the bronchus. *Quincy.*

BRO'NCHIAL. } adj. [βρόγχος.] Belonging to the throat.
BRO'NCHICK. }

Inflammations of the lungs may happen either in the bronchial or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. n. s. [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation in a quinsey. *Quincy.*

The operation of bronchotomy is an incision made into the aspera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BROND. n. s. See BRAND.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or charms may force withstand;
Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted brond. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

BRONTO'LOGY. n. s. [βροντή and λόγος.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE. n. s. [bronze, Fr.]

1. Brass.

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope's Dunc.*

2. A medal.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a bronze, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. n. s. [broke, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—
Your brooches, pearls, and owches. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakesp.*

I know him well; he is the brooch, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

To BROOCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious shew
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To BROOD. v. n. [bredan, Saxon.]

1. To sit on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. l. 21.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct and educate,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Find out some uncouth cell,
Where brooding darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To watch, or consider any thing anxiously.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold.
Who dare not give. *Dryden's Æneid.*

As rebelling misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. *Smith's Phædra.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongst nations a brooding of a war, and that there is no sure league but impuissance to do hurt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To BROOD. v. a. To cherish by care; to hatch.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny.

The heavenly father keep his brood
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax, b. i.*

With terrours, and with clamours compass'd round,
Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed. *Par. L. b. ii.*

Or any other of that heavenly brood,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. *Milton.*

[illegible] of storks, and their affection towards their brood, whom they instruct to fly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Generation.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison? *Addison's Cato.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of instinct in a hen followed by a brood of ducks. *Spect.* Nº 121.

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things increase the hatch and brood of time. *Shenst.*
5. The act of increasing the eggs.
Increasing of the fish,
Over which the sun, in his meridian height,
And Dorick the hatch and the shelter
Will be time enough. *Midsh. Hamlet.*
BROOD, *adj.* [from brood.] 1. *Sitting on* or *hatching the eggs; sitting* or *hatching.*
Two pyonners here, all the while the c hoop, ten, and hatch
Her shelter, and sits a-warm which we call clucking. *Ben. Johnson's Masque of Queens, Intro.*
2. Kept for breeding.
A stallion shows brightly and kingly
Hard by his by; and then his dam
Empties third, to dole an inland food
Both the mare and stallion. *Midsh. Merchant of Venice.*
Or many grained object I would say,
Of fatly, and pulling every from
Of a brood mare, the dam, or mare-type.
Of mere, and the brood, or mare-type. *Lyly, ii. 1. 3.*
And in Capitolio need their way prefer
The dream was matched, but the lord they know. *Prolog.*
Sporting under this country that animal, nurse, young
Their young together, make stress, which enjoy therefore
Are the dam. *Lady.*
To BROOK, *v. a.* [Brocan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to suffer.
Even thus, which from it much, that man flowed not from
of their fatter, which they are will the fatty by a loss, think
very will and wednesday of it. *Midsh. Ad.*
A frontlet more sad than man this sire,
Have never's an to bear the patiently. *Hamlet, T. C. of Ph.*
Have ole doth brook a hard in a man?
Or, if he brook it, it will be a man.
I brook not that Hamlet's proud tongue. *Hamlet.*
Here's, the hat of Jaffa.
Brook not the wicks of rebellion, and sin. *Par. Lost, ii.*
Mad men can much rather *brook* their being respect known, than for their *brooks* by accounted fools. *Hamlet.*
Lofty are those with not *brook*; but *brook* is a man.
To Thyrsis, *Brook* is a man. *Dryden.*
Thyrsis, I to endure, I to be a man.
He, in doth wan, but fairly whether his sin, brooks he could not *brook*, that the worthy pioner Pompey was, by his stolen Tullius, preferred before him. *Tolson's Remains.*
BROOKING, *n. f.* [*Imaginary, Lat.*] A fort of water spaniel, very common in Africa.
BROOM, *n. f.* [Brom, Sax.] 1. *Broom.*
2. The shrub of the genus *Genista*, whose stalks, stripped, which the poor do make use of, shrewd become a flery, excellent, flying, very consuming, are the most yers, are better bound and to cook. *Mortimer.*
Ye, ye, *Hamlet* brom, and others, have their rite,
Are thinly thorny, and food for flocks, greatest. *Dryden.*
3. A fetlock, a tuft of hair, the tuft of which is a male.
Now, my sweet *broom*,
Shall which this fellow's hands,
I am that with brome before.
To brown the tuft behind the *broom*. *Ib. Midsum. Night's Dr.*
It may come into the bell-pommers, to the are thing man-for, they were blessed with a *broom*. *Antonio's Tale Bell.*
Thy tuft, a *broom*, I know not of the tuft, a *broom*.
4. The tuft, the tuft, the tuft, or the tuft, where they have been here go with it, only by being put into *broomed*.
Antonio's Revenge.
BROOMSTAFF, *n. f.* [from *broom* and *staff*.] The fill to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a *broom*.
They fell on, I made good my place; at length they came to the *broomstaff* with *broom* and *staff*. *Midsh. H. VIII.*
The children tried their wealthy *staffs*,
Broomstaff, or pulse, they bulbils,
Pulse, and the pulses fore to rise.
Or finger pointed or something behind the door, which found to be an old *broomstaff*. *Spectator, N. 117.*
BROOTY, *n. f.* [*Butin*, Fr.] Pill of booty.
Ye, ye, ye, ye, ye *brooty*, which dark lands are inclusive, also much to up again, and come it up you and before, having it down again from the whole fabric. *Mortimer.*
The pride with *brooty* Europe lapsa terrors
The mount ships, where which had were the place. *Ibid.*
BROTH, *n. f.* [Broth, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is sodden.
You may make the *broth* for two days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Lukewarm *broth* and water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Infused of tight stalks, and lukewarm *broth*.
Our cultivated water to might with *Spanish broth*. *Isaiah.*
If a man, after being fricked dry, was from the *broth* will fall the *broth* should confound. *Schoolmaster to Mortimer.*
BROTHEL, *n. f.* [Gerth, Fr.] A brothel of lewd counsel.
BROTHERHOOD, *n. f.* Brotherhood, a brotherhood.
I lose him some fault a house of *wife*. *Midsh. Hamlet.*
Vitelius, a *brothel*. *Tooley.*

Then *brothel* of kings were held in high reverence,
Ere made the common *brothel* of the *brothel*.
Thence, regular domestic cows *brothel*,
And shelter in mortal to mortal life. *Dryden, H. of Ph.*
Prince do old cause to *brothelings* life.
Ye, ye, ye, ye,

Hide it in the valiant Bru the mail-clad,
Ah, Bubo, Bubo, Bubo, Bubo, Bubo, Bubo.
Ye ye shall [illegible]

BU'CKHORN PLANTAIN. *n. s.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but slightly indented. The species are four; 1. Garden buckshorn plantain, or hartshorn. &c. The first species, though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon small commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poorness of the soil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part so large. This species was formerly cultivated in gardens as a salad herb, but, at present, is little regarded, and wholly disused. *Miller.*

BU'CKTHORN. *n. s.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from *bucc*, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five segments; out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a soft roundish berry, very full of juice, including four hard seeds. The species are, 1. Common purging buckthorn. 2. Lesser purging buckthorn. 3. Buckthorn, with long spines, and a white bark of Montpelier. The first of these trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are sold in medicine, particularly for making a syrup, which was formerly in great use; though, of late, other sorts of berries have either been mixed with those of the buckthorn, or wholly substituted in their place; which mixture hath spoiled the syrup, and rendered it less esteemed. The buckthorn berries may be distinguished whether they are right or not, by opening them, and observing the number of seeds in each; for these have commonly four. The second sort is less common in England. Both these sorts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autumn. The first sort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the second but seldom rises above eight feet high. They may also be propagated by seeds. *Miller.*

BU'CKWHEAT. *n. s.* [*buchweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.]

The flowers grow in a spike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and resembles the petals of a flower; the seeds are black, and three cornered. The species are, 1. Common upright buckwheat. 2. Common creeping buckwheat. The first is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The second grows wild, and is seldom cultivated. *Miller.*

BUCO'LICK. *adj.* [βουκολικός, from βουκόλος, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BUD. *n. s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou wast wont to be;
See as thou wast wont to see:
Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakesp. Mids. N. Dr.*

Writers say, as the most forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join
The meanest *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*

Insects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquour, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field. *Ecclus.* xxxix. 13.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon*, b. ii.

Heav'n gave him all at once; then snatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;
Just like the flow'r that *buds* and withers in a day. *Dryd.*

[illegible]
And [illegible]. *Dryden's Silenus.*

2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakesp.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest masculine is much improved by *budding* upon a peach stock. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your prisoners
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your release. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From rascals worse than they. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the stoicks. *Milton.*

BUDGE. *n. s.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Dict.*

BU'DGER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

BU'DGET. *n. s.* [*bogette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the sowskin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or *budget*, most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange.*

BUFF. *n. s.* [from *buffalo*.]

1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, &c.

A [illegible], a village [illegible],
Debauch'd, unfinish'd, and a [illegible] of *buff*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakesp.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From aught but a block. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

BUFFALO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Between th' [illegible] brawls
Of *buffaloes*, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BU'FFET. *n. s.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakesp.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Hast ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Go, baffl'd coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low. *Milton's Agonist.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the son of Neptune, stunn'd
With these repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

BUFFE'T. *n. s.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope.*

To BU'FFET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that any madness I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shakesp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France. *Shakesp. K. John.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And, *buffeting* the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Otway.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

BU'FFETER. *n. s.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BU'FFLE. *n. s.* [*buffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFOON. *n. s.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*

The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with gest obscene. *Garth.*

BUFFO'ONERY. *n. s.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke on Education.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

When publick ministers encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder

der if *buffoons* set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange.*

And whilst it lasts, let *buffoonery* succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG. *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope.*

BUG. } *n. s.* [It is derived by some from *big*, by others from
BU'GBEAR. } *pwg*; *bug*, in Welsh, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly *bug* their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Q.* b. ii.

Sir, spare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shakesp.*

Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

We have a horrour for uncouth monsters; but, upon custom and experience, all these *bugs* grow familiar and easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, and are not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *buggy*.] Being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *n. s.* [from *bugan*, Sax. to bend, *Skinner*; from
BU'GLEHORN. } *buculus*, Lat. a heifer. *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bubalus. *Lye.*] A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an horn of *bugle* small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. c. viii. stanz. 3.

That I will have a recheat winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

He gave his *bugle* horn a blast,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

BU'GLE. *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakesp.*

BU'GLE. *n. s.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a flower, consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail, attended by four embryoes, which become so many oblong seeds, shut up in a husk; the flowers are placed in whorles round the stalk. The species are, 1. Common bugle. 2. The greatest bugle of the Alps. 3. Hairy eastern bugle, with an iron-wood like flower, spotted with white. 4. Eastern bugle, with a purplish violet-coloured flower, &c. The first and second sorts grow wild in moist woods and meadows, and continue in flower from May to September. The bugle is greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb, and is used both externally and internally. They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their trailing stalks. *Miller.*

BU'GLE. *n. s.* A sort of wild ox. *Philips's World of Words.*

BU'GLOSS. [from *buglossa*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

The flowers are small and tubulous, divided at the top into five obtuse segments, and are expanded in a round form; the seeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by sowing their seeds in the spring; its flowers are used in medicinal cordials. *Miller.*

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thus saith the Lord, thou shalt not build me an house to dwell in. [illegible]

When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakesp.*

When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pygmy without her head-dress, appeared like a colossus upon putting it on. *Spectator*, Nº 98.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies;
Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings. *Bacon's Essays*, Nº 23.

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

This is certainly a much surer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

BU'ILDER. *n. s.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miss,
They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss. *Sidney.*

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker*, b. v. § 16.

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, shew her *builder's* fame. *Prior.*

BU'ILDING. *n. s.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:
That fabrick rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

BUILT. *n. s.* [from *build*.] The form; the structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the fight;
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd:
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB. *n. s.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

If we consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*. *D.*

BU'LBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun. *Bacon's Nat. History*, Nº 615.

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk. *Ray on the Creation.*

The beginning of the internal jugulars have a *bulbous* cavity. *Ray on the Creation.*

To BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from *bulg*, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ship was tost,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

BULI'MY. *n. s.* [βουλιμία, from βοῦς, an ox, and λιμός, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK. *n. s.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude; size; quantity.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *bulk*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the last period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Greatness; largeness.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they subsist in themselves, and, by their own natural *bulk*, pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The gross; the majority.

Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nation. *Addison. Freeholder*, Nº 51.

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a sigh, so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. The man's part of a lady's image; as, a pair of bulls, the sport of bulling, &c.

BULL-BEAR, Gr. [from BULL and BEAR.] A sort of dancing-bear.

Bear and bull are sure, mangled with hounds.
Bull-bear, Gr. [from BULL and BEAR.] A sort of dancing-bear.

BULLACE, n. s. [bullace, Fr. bullace, Ital. bullacia, Span. bullace, Lat. bullacium, Gr. βολλακιον, from βολλα, a bag, from βαλλω, to throw.] A species of wild plum.

Bullace and damson, with mingled warmth
Of sun, refresh the traveller.

BULLAGE, n. s. [from BULL.] Gratuity or fee, given by the commanders of ships to the officers of customs, for connivance at the unlading of goods

They make lame mischief, though they mean it well:
Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely *bungled* up, and seen. *Dryden's D. Seb.*

BU'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

BU'NGLER. *n. s.* [*bwngler*, Welsh; *q. bon y gler*, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so rude, that, when they drew a cock or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shews a master's hand. *Dryden.*

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel split. *Swift.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *n. s.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of sweet bread.

Thy *bunns* are sweeter to mine eye,
Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear;
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth. *Gay's Pastorals.*

BUNT. *n. s.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent*.] A swelling part; an increasing cavity.

The Wear is a frith, reaching slopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out; as the sail *bunts* out.

BU'NTER. *n. s.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the streets; and used, *by way of contempt*, for any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *n. s.* The name of a bird.

Then my dial goes not true; I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

BUOY. *n. s.* [*boué*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,
On learning's surface we but lie and nod. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up by specifick lightness.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery in England; which was lately *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *K. Charles.*

The water which rises out of the abyss, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

BU'OYANCY. *n. s.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BU'OYANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that which will not sink.

I swum with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the course. *Thomson's Autumn, l. 455.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax. *bur*, an inner chamber, or place of shade and retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR. *n. s.* [*bourre*, Fr. is down; the bur being filled with a soft tomentum, or down.] A rough head of a plant, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing teems,
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, *burs*,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shakesp.*

Dependents and suitors are always the *burs*, and sometimes the briars of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and thistles. *Milton.*

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no shaking him off. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

BU'RBOT. *n. s.* A fish full of prickles. *Dict.*

BU'RDELAIS. *n. s.* A sort of grape. See VINE.

BURDEN. *n. s.* [*byrðen*, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*. It is supposed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a mule, as onus from *ὄνος*, an ass.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and sore blows
For sinking under them. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to shew what *burden* in the several kinds they will bear. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Couldst thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Par. Lost, b. x.*

None of the things they are to learn, should ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on them as a task. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth: now obsolete.

Thou hadst a wife once, called Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shakesp.*

4. The verse repeated in a song.

At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song. *Dryden's Fab.*

5. The quantity that a ship will carry, or the capacity of a ship.

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. *Ecclus, xiii. 2.*

I mean not that other men be eased, and you *burdened*. *2 Cor. viii. 13.*

BU'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.

BU'RDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which is to me so *burdenous*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Useless.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the houshold hearth,
A *burd'nous* drone; to visitants a gaze. *Milton's Agonistes.*

BU'RDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him, that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome*. *Milton.*

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most *burdensome* duty will become light and easy. *Rogers.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *burdensome*.] Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.

BU'RDOCK. *n. s.* See DOCK.

BUREAU'. *n. s.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers. It is pronounced as if it were spelt *buro*.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

BURG. *n. s.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *n. s.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowel.*

The grals of the burrough is [illegible] together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men [illegible] [illegible]. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BU'RGAMOT. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A species of pear.

BU'RGANET, or BU'RGONET. } *n. s.* [from *bourginotte*, Fr.] A kind of helmet.

Upon his head his glittering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curiously engraven, he did sit. *Spenser's Muiopotmos.*

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
E'en to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

The demy Atlas of this earth, the arm
And *burgonet* of men. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet*. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BURGE'OIS. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgess.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about a thousand souls. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A type of a particular size, probably so called from him who first used it; as,

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

BU'RGESS. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city, or corporate town.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and *burgesses* of towns, through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

BURGH. *n. s.* [See BURROW.] A corporate town or borrow.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to send

send burgesses to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several of these burghs send two burgesses, whereas London itself sends but four. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER. *n. s.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this desert city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

After the maintenance of the common prayer was diminished, and the child of the *burghers* fair let, the mountains lesser was [illegible] before the knights of the tables, and the better sort of [illegible]. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGHMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

BU'RGLAR. *n. s.* [See BURGLARY.] The crime of housebreaking.

BURGLARY. *n. s.* [from *burg*, a house, and *laron*, a thief.] In the natural signification of the words, is nothing but the robbing of a house: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or to do some other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowel.*

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *n. s.* [from *burg* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgomasters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addison.*

BURH, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; so *Cuenburh* is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthburh*, eminent for assistance. *Gibson's Camden.*

BU'RIAL. *n. s.* [from *to bury*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shakesp.*

See me weeping Anthonie lock'd in steel,
Calling his high and lower than her cries,
To his last *burial*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Your body I sought, and had I found
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of his interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BU'RIER. *n. s.* [from *bury*.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the firstborn Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

BURINE. *n. s.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

BU'RLACE. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape. See VINE.

To BURL. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do. *Dict.*

BURLESQUE. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter, by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the burlesque character, and to have departed from that serious air, which seems essential to the magnificence of an epick poem. *Addison, Spectator, Nº 279.*

BURLESQUE. *n. s.* Ludicrous language; or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

To BURLESQUE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swineherd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumæus was a man of consequence; otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

BU'RLINESS. *n. s.* [from *burly*.] Bulk; bluster.

BURLY. *adj.* [*Junius* has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boerlike*, clownish.] Great of stature; great of size; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees, thou may'st be turned into hobnails. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian state,
Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate. } *Dryden.*

Her husband, it seems, being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addison, Spectator, Nº 499.*

To BURN. *v. a.* [*bernan*, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire.

That where she fed his amorous desires
With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,
There other flames might waste his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs, where love had *burn'd* his heart. *Dryden.*

O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*

A hectic constitution, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, stripe for stripe. *Exodus, xxi. 25.*

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
The light *burns* blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold trembling drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakesp.*

Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To be inflamed with passion.

When I *burnt* in desire to question them further, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I atchieve not this young modest girl. *Shakesp.*

3. To act as fire.

Thick things [illegible] him
So vehemently, that for any [illegible] [illegible] him
From his Cordelia. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the scourge of Spain! whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Thomson.*

4. To be hot.

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*

BURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns*. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *n. s.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *n. s.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The common *burnet* is found wild in great plenty upon dry chalky hills; yet is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal uses. *Miller.*

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakesp.*

BU'RNING. *n. s.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell,
Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

BU'RNING-GLASS. *n. s.* [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which, kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory. *Dryden and Lee.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

The barge she sat in, like a *burnish'd* throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakesp.*

Make a plate of them, and *burnish* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish, and make a gaudy show,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden's Juv. sat. viii.*

To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Primly's great belly; she may lace it down before, but [illegible] on her hips. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Bu'rnisher. *n. s.* [from *burnish.*]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

Burnt. [*particip. pass.* of *burn.*]

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret first, or Naples biscuit gave. *King's Cookery.*

Burr. *n. s.* [See Bur.] The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

Burr Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight foot long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it, called also a *bilge pump.* *Harris.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2. Bustling; active; meddling.

The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love. *Shakesp.*
This *busy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With *fluttering* wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*
The cunning spring would soft appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All writers have, this time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to those principles. *Addison. Freeholder.*

To BU'SY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure, herein, idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Carew's Survey.*

My Harry,
Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh's History.*

The pains which *busied* the devotion of the *first* ages, and the curiosity of the late. *Decay of Piety.*

The liver it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial to it, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself, by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BU'SYBODY. *n. s.* [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and *busybodies*, are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator*, Nº 437.

BUT. *conjunct.* [*bute*, *butan*, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious: but that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inspire such storms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my sword left one so black, *but* Lycon?
Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection but the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without, shall hear his voice plainly; *but* yet made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Nº 155.

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; *now*.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself today, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till tomorrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Watts's Logick, Introduct.*

4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That nor my service, past or present sorrows,
Can ransom me into his love again;
But to know so, must be my benefit. *Shakesp. Othello.*
And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
What nymph soe'er his voice but hears,
Will be my rival, though she have *but* ears. *Ben Johnson.*
No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did but men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

If a reader examines Horace's art of poetry, he will find but very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison. Spectator.*

Prepar'd I stand: he was *but* born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, *but* he privately opened the gate of paradise. *Guardian*, Nº 167.

6. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground,
Do seldom their usurping pow'r withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakesp.*

8. Not otherwise than.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

9. By any other means than.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, *but* by transplanting of Cassio. *Shakesp. Othello.*

10. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of cruzadoes. And *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness,
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakesp. Othello.*
I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, *but* thou hast already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakesp. Othello.*

11. However; howbeit.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to pursue the end for which I came,
Unite your subjects first, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

12. It is used after *no doubt*, *no question*, and such words, and signifies the same with *that*. It sometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paroxysm; never suspecting *but that* the humour would have wasted itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison on Italy.*

13. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible, *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

14. Otherwise than.

I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

15. Even; not longer ago than.

Beren *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave *but* now, the consciousness went along. *Locke.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. An objection particle; *yet* it may be objected.

But yet, madam——
I do not like *but* yet; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but* yet!
But yet is as a jailor, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Must the heart then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and constituted by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

18. But for; without; had not this been.

Rash man! forbear, *but for* some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* this mischief, you had dy'd for fright. *Dryden.*

BUT. *n. s.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in construction and sense, as, but I will not, a but of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will but, shoot at but, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

BUT. *n. s.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *n. s.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foes with their scattered shot, and then fell in with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

The weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Gulliver's Travels.*

BU'TCHER. *n. s.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life,
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerours, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In following this, my brother to be *slaughter'd*,
Thou showed'st the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murther how to *butcher* thee. *Shakesp. R. II.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakesp.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden's Dedication.*

BU'TCHERSBROOM, or KNEEHOLLY. *n. s.* [*ruscus*, Lat.]

The flower-cup consists of one leaf, and is divided into several divisions, out of which is produced a globular bell-shaped flower, consisting also of one leaf, in the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a soft roundish fruit, in which are included one or two hard seeds. It is very common in the woods, in divers parts of England, and is rarely cultivated in gardens. The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as besoms to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom*. *Miller.*

BU'TCHERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *butcherly*.] In a butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous.

There is a way, which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

BU'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries*. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,
Whom goals, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where blood is shed.

This is no place, this house is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

BU'TLER. *n. s.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *botiler*, or *botteler*, old English, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquours.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *n. s.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

BU'TLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BU'TMENT. *n. s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Wotton.*

BUTT. *n. s.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus, and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. } *Dryd.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my utmost sail. *Shakesp. Othello.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company break their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Spectator*, Nº 175.

5. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT. *n. s.* [*butt*, Saxon.] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty six gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty two hundred weight, is a *butt* of currants.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To BUTT. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head.

Come, leave your tears; a brief farewel: the beast
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Nor wars are seen,
Unless, upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A bull with gilded horns, that *butts* already,
Butts with his threatning brows, and bellowing stands. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray on the Creation.*

BU'TTER. *n. s.* [*buttere*, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. *Gen.* xviii. 8.

2. *Butter of antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustick. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Words *butter* no parsnips. *L'Estrange.*

2. To encrease the stakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gamesters.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison. Freeholder*, Nº 40.

BU'TTERBUMP. *n. s.* A fowl; the same with *bittern*.

BU'TTERBUR. *n. s.* [*petasites*, Lat.]

It is a plant with a flosculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into many parts, sitting on the embryo, and contained in a cylindrical empalement, divided also into many parts; the embryo becomes afterwards a seed furnished with down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Miller.*

BU'TTERFLOWER. *n. s.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, instead of *butterflowers*, appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *n. s.* [*buttorflege*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears at the beginning of the season for butter.

Eftsoons that damsel, by her heav'nly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenser.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

And so befel, that as he cast his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He saw false Reynard. *Dryden's Fables.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Grew.*

BU'TTERIS. *n. s.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse. *Farr. Dict.*

BU'TTERMILK. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, who was fallen into an obstinate consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as ripe fruits, lemons, oranges, buttermilk; and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BU'TTERPRINT. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foretooth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

Tempest, I spoke yet you raise a tempestuous storm, and blot out the sun of Bajazet's fortune, if you provoke me once more.

BUXOM, *adj.* A phrase, the least common of any in use, and yet the most well known. [Bug] Having the appearance or qualities of bugs.

Bugs, more numerous than the Egyptian hornets, drive to your kingdom. *Horace to Cleopatra.*

Bugs, the children of hell, have a white colour; and smell what they do amount from the natural stum, and a mortal odd.

BUGBEAR, *n. s.* [Bugge, Welsh, a hobgoblin; bugbear, Sax. to affright.] Any thing causing terror.

Go, fetch thee from the Antipodes,
Bugbears and hobgoblins, and make them
Dance to thy fiddle. *Hudibras.*

Bugbears, or hobgoblins, are commonly made of a black cloth, and stuffed with straw. *Spectator.*

BUGLE, *n. s.* [Bugle, Fr. Bugle, Lat. Bugle, Ital. Bugle, Sp. Bugle, Welsh, a hobgoblin, or wild goat, from bugio, to bellow.] A hobgoblin.

Bugles and beasts of the forest will not dare
Near your habitation to appear. *Dryden Hind.*

BUGLE, *n. s.* [Bugle, Fr. Bugle, Lat. Bugle, Ital. Bugle, Sp. Bugle, Welsh, a hobgoblin, or wild goat, from bugio, to bellow.] A wild goat

self, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by itself*, or at all. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

He will imagine, that the king, and his ministers, sat down, and made them *by themselves*, and then sent them to their allies, to sign. *Swift.*

Were glad to keep it, till their friends could come,
Then eat the haunch *by themselves* at home. *Pope.*

20. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I swear. *Dryden's Fab.*

21. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep so much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. *Locke.*

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon ethereal light,
Which I have lost for this eternal night;
Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,
By your dead sire, and *by* your living son. *Dryden's Æn.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O spare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryden.*

O, cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul!
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O, cease! at least, once more delude my sorrows.
Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them by their statues. *Broome, notes on Odyss.*

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pinked. *Grew.*

By. *adv.*

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies, the god of sleep;
And, snorting *by*,
We may descry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

2. Beside; passing.

I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who was't came *by*?
Shakesp. Macbeth.

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by*, the while, my liege, farewel;
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.
Shakesp. Richard III.

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high. *Waller.*

[illegible] were waiting *by*;
Theirs had been taught to fawn, and theirs to lie.
Roscommon.

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

By and by. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been staid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*,
From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. viii. stanz. 2.

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.
Shakesp. Midsummer's Night's Dream.

O how this spring of love resembleth
Th' uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and presently a beast. *Shakesp. Othello.*

By. *n. s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 79.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, by the *by*. *L'Estrange.*

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not necessary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*.
Dryden's Conquest of Granada.

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; and, consequently, some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something

irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

By-coffeehouse. *n. s.* A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.
Addison. Spectator, N° 403.

By-concernment. *n. s.* An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.
Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.

By-dependence. *n. s.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependencies*,
From chance to chance. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

By-design. *n. s.* An incidental purpose.

And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other *by-designs*,
And make an artist understand,
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To steal in something to entrap her. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

By-end. *n. s.* Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

By-gone. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure
All in Bohemia's well; this satisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

As we have a conceit of motions coming, as well as *by-gone*, so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.
Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. ii.

By-interest. *n. s.* Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good. *Atterbury.*

By-law. *n. s.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

There was also a law, to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addison. Spectator, N° 116.*

By-matter. *n. s.* Something incidental.

I know one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon's Essays, N° 23.*

By-name. *n. s.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English. *Camden's Remains.*

By-past. *adj.* Past; a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they have been since we have had records. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

By-path. *n. s.* A private or obscure path.

Heav'n knows, my son,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

By-respect. *n. s.* Private end or view.

It may be, that some, upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

By-road. *n. s.* An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

By-room. *n. s.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar.
Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.

By-speech. *n. s.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches* in some historical narration or other, and to urge them as if they were written in most exact form of law. *Hooker, b. iv.*

By-stander. *n. s.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers against the frame of the picture, and, falling to the ground upon it, was taken up by the *by-standers*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? That was more than I knew, says he. *Locke.*

By-street. *n. s.* An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves th' expensive coach.
Gay's Trivia.

By-view. *n. s.* Private self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

By-walk. *n. s.* A private walk; not the main road.

All which he moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

By-way. *n. s.* A private and obscure way.

Night robbers are commonly driven to *by-ways*, and by blind fields, unused of any but such like. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. vii. stanz. 50.

Wholly abstain, or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays. *Herbert.*

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption. *Bacon's Essays, N° 11.*

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, that enters, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.
Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.

By-west. Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

By-word. *n. s.* A saying; a proverb.

Duke of York, be king;
And bashful Henry be depos'd; whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner. *Bacon's Essays, N° 26.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 50.*

It will be his lot often, to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, on that account, among the men of wit and pleasure. *Atterbury.*

By'as. *n. s.* See Bias.

Every inordinate lust is a false *byass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism. *Tillotson.*

Bye, Bee, come immediately from the Saxon, by, bying, i. e. a dwelling. *Gibson's Camden.*

By'zantine. See Bizantine.

C.

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, *cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as, *Cæsar*, *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB. *n. s.* [קב.] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABAL. *n. s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as few from many.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison.*

3. Intrigue.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, strove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden's Aureng.*

To CABAL. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council:
What those *caballing* captains may design,
I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden's D. Sebast.*

CA'BALIST. *n. s.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus spake: With care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Cost studious *cabalists* more time. *Swift.*

CABALI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *cabal*.] Something that has an
CABALI'STICK. } occult meaning.

The letters are *cabalistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addison. Spect.*

He taught him to repeat two *cabalistical* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. *Spectator*, Nº 578.

CABA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages in close designs; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board,
But cautious in the field, he shunn'd the sword;
A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryden.*

CA'BALLINE. *adj.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as, *caballine aloes*, or horse aloes.

CA'BARET. *n. s.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant passing by some *cabaret*, or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

CA'BBAGE. *n. s.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, 1. The common white *cabbage*. 2. The red *cabbage*. 3. The Russian *cabbage*. 4. The flat-sided *cabbage*. 5. The sugar loaf *cabbage*. 6. The early Battersea *cabbage*. 7. The white Savoy *cabbage*. 8. The green Savoy *cabbage*. 9. The borecole. 10. The green broccoli. 11. The Italian broccoli. 12. The turnip-rooted cabbage. 13. The cauliflower. 14. The turnep cabbage. 15. Curled colewort. 16. The musk *cabbage*. 17. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea coast. 18. Brown broccoli. 19. Common colewort. 20. Perennial Alpine colewort. 21. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, with a white flower. 22. Perfoliated *cabbage*, with a purple flower. The common white, red, flat, and long-sided *cabbages*, are chiefly cultivated for winter use; the seeds of which must be sown in the middle of March, in beds of good fresh earth. The Russian *cabbage* was formerly in much greater esteem than at present, and is rarely brought to the market. The early Battersea and sugar-loaf *cabbages*, are called Michaelmas *cabbages*; the season for sowing them is in the middle of July, in an open spot of ground. The Savoy *cabbages* are propagated for winter use, as being generally esteemed the better, when pinched by frost. The borecole is never eaten till the frost has tendered it for use. The turnep *cabbage* was formerly more cultivated in England than at present; and some esteem this kind for soups, but it is generally too strong, and seldom good, except in hard winters. The curled *colewort* is more generally esteemed, and is fit for use after Christmas, and continues good until April. The musk *cabbage* has, through negligence, been almost lost in England, though, for eating, it is one of the best kinds we have; for it is always tender, and the leaves never tough, and it has a most agreeable musky scent when cut. It will be fit for use in October, November, and December. The branching sea *cabbage* is found wild in England, and on the sea coast, and is sometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the spring, and eaten; but it is apt to be strong and bitter. The brown broccoli is by many esteemed, though it does not deserve a place in the kitchen garden, where the Roman broccoli can be obtained, which is much sweeter, and will continue longer in season. The Roman broccoli has large heads, which appear in the centre of the plants like clusters of buds. The heads should be cut before they run up to seed, with about four or five inches of the stems; the skin of these stems should be stripped off, before they are boiled; they will eat very tender, and little inferior to asparagus. The common colewort is now almost lost near London, where their markets are usually supplied with *cabbage* or Savoy plants instead of them; which, being tenderer and more delicate, are better worth cultivating. The perennial Alpine colewort is also little cultivated at present. The other two sorts of wild *cabbage* are preserved for a botanick garden, but are plants of no use. The cauliflower has, of late years, been so far improved in England, as to exceed, in goodness and magnitude, what are produced in most parts of Europe; and, by the skill of the gardeners, are continued for several months together; but the most common season for them is in May, June, and July. *Miller.*

Cole, cabbage, and coleworts, which are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly, or juice of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* [a cant word among tailors.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of shreads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

CA'BBAGE TREE. *n. s.* A species of *palm tree*; which see.

It is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are included, being deprived of the air, are blanched, which is the part the inhabitants cut for pickling, &c. and the germina, or young shoots, are pickled, and sent into England by the name of *cabbage*; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations, except for ornament; for their stems being exceeding straight, and their leaves being produced very regularly at top, will afford a most beautiful prospect; for which reason, the planters generally spare two or three of them near their habitations. *Miller.*

CA'BBAGE-WORM. *n. s.* An insect.

CA'BIN. *n. s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his sensual desire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd,
And bore a boy unto a savage sire. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. c. vi.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabin*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea service. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The cheftwood, or *cabin*, is built the same place it was, if I remember, in the former part of the work, though, perhaps, the ship it is in, is not all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bowers, many times the gay harbour of anguish,
Unto a silly *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Neither should that *cabins* nothes be allowed, of building of the green sodsune of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their fences. *Spenser.*

4. A tent.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,
Some lodgings were of Tarrasse's stones above. *Fairfax*, b. i.

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'scap'd!
Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect;
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock;
As broad and gen'ral as the casing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

CA'BINED. *adj.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *n. s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box.

At both corners of the farther side, by way of return, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon's Essays.*

Who sees a soul in such a body set,
Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*. *Ben Johnson.*

In vain the workman shew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

2. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my secrets. *Denham's Sophy.*

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mysteries. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. In Spenser it seems to signify a hut, or house.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
The laureal song of careful Colinet. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *n. s.* A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings times, hath introduced *cabinet counsels*. *Bacon's Essays.*

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nursery. *Gay to Swift.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *n. s.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice work in wood.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *n. s.* [*cabl*, Welsh; *kabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot still? *Shakesp. Henry VI.* p. iii.

Then it is, that the length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The mimick crane, the fallen burial *cables*
Afraid; and sails might invoke the skies. *Dryden's Virg.*

CA'BURNS. *n. s.* Small ropes used in ships. *Dict.*

CACAO. See Chocolate-tree.

CACHE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachexy*.] Having an ill habit of
CACHE'CTICK. } body; shewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, let out of some persons who are generally *cachectick*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACHE'XY. *n. s.* [καχεξία.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms; most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe acute distempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *D.*

CA'CKEREL. *n. s.* A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakesp. M. of Venice.*

Gentle, if I had been cause for one place,
I'd have done cackling home to Corinna. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories,
And save the state, by cackling to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

Now to my story I return again:
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful cackling cry, with horrour heard,
Of those distracted damsels in the yard. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Then Nic. grinned, cackled, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and seemed to be so pleased, that he fell a frisking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

CA'CKLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or fowl.

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and, by her cackle, sav'd the state. *Dryden.*

CA'CKLER. *n. s.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A teltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.] Having the humours
CACOCHY'MICK. } corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wiseman.*

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCHY'MY. *n. s.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolourations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquour that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasm, for all ill ferments. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CACO'PHONY. *n. s.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad sound of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass; having the qualities of a dead carcass.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 10.

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'DDIS. *n. s.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddisses*, cambricks, lawns; why, he sings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He especially loves the may-fly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADE. *n. s.* [It is deduced, by Skinner, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADE. *n. s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father.——Or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakesp. Henry VI.* p. ii.

Sent in the liquour from the narrow *cells*
Of close press'd husks is freed, thou must refrain
The thirsty *cade*, let none presume to broach
The thick, unwholesome, undigested *cade*. *Philips.*

CADE-WORM. *n. s.* The same with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE. } *n. s.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
CA'DENCY. }

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hour,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 92.

2. The fall of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *præter expectatum*; for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious show'rs! O! let them fall,
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatick and epick poetry. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain
The sound of blust'ring winds, which all night long

Had rous'd the fea, now with harsh [illegible]
[illegible] *Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 1011.

He hath a [illegible] of wolfe [illegible] he left the [illegible] ... [illegible]

Ca'ducity. *n. f.* [*caducus*, Lat.] *Falling down.*

Cadet. *n. f.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadé*.]

1. The younger brother.
2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the cadet of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

Ca'dew. *n. f.* A straw worm. See Caddis. *Dict.*

Ca'dger. *n. f.* A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CADI. *n. f.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems to answer to that of a justice of peace.

Cadi'lleck. *n. f.* A sort of pear; which see.

CÆCIAS. *n. f.* [Lat.] A wind from the north.

Now, from the north,
Boreas and Cæcias and Argestes loud,
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 699.

Cæ'sarian. See Cesarean.

CÆSURA. *n. f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFTAN. *n. f.* [Persian.] A Persian vest or garment.

Cag. *n. f.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

And the spirit shall come of the body, between thing the dark blood and a spirit, and a spirit is a spirit, and a spirit is a spirit, and blood of blood. *Tennyson.*

Ye have a *spirit* (not flesh or bones) — As ye have it of blood or nerves, I sometimes feeling some pain and transitory sensation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Ye have a *spirit* (not flesh or bones) — As ye have it of blood or nerves, I sometimes feeling some pain and transitory sensation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CALL, *sb.* (Fr. *Calle*, Lat. *Pax*, Sax. *Calleg*) a decoy.

CALLA, *sb.* (Dimin. of *Calle*) a little decoy.

CALLAT, *sb.* (Corrupt. of *Calle*) a

In nature, things move violently to their place, and calmly in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Bacon's Essays*, No 11.

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle stream, which calmly flows. *Denham.*

2. Without passions; quietly.
The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. n. s. [from *calm*.]
1. Tranquillity; serenity.
While the fiery foaming waves of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood. *Denham.*
2. Mildness; freedom from passion.
I'll mountebank their loves,
You have flown pretty, or dilated yourself
By calmness, or by absence; all's in anger. *Shakesp. Coriol.*
I beg the grace,
You would lay by those terrours of your face;
Till calmness to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden's Conq. of Gran.*

CA'LMY. adj. [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful.
And now they nigh approached to the sted,
Where as those mermaids dwelt: it was a still
And calmy bay, on th' one side sheltered
With the broad shadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

CA'LOMEL. n. s. [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury six times sublimed.
He repeated lenient purgatives with calomel, once in three or four days. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CALORI'FICK. adj. [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.
Calorifick principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains.
Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. i. c. v. § 9.

CALOTTE. n. s. [French.]
1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depressure, in form of a cup or cap, lathed and plaistered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a moderate chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CA'LOYERS. n. s. [καλόγηρος.] Monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS. n. s. [coltræppe, Saxon.]
1. An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horses feet.
The ground about was thick sown with caltrops, which very much incommoded the Shallow Moors.
Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.
2. A plant.

[illegible]

TO CALVE. v. n. [from *calf*.]
1. To bring a calf; spoken of a cow.
2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth.

[illegible]

CALUMNIA'TION. n. s. [from *calumniate*.] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIA'TOR. n. s. [from *calumniate*.] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.

[illegible]

CALUMNY. n. s. [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation.
Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

CALX. n. s. [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

[illegible]

CALVILLE. n. s. [French.] A sort of apple. See APPLE.

CAMAI'EU. n. s. [from *camæus*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx stone.]

[illegible]

CA'MBRICK. n. s. [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, women's sleeves and caps.

[illegible]

CAME. The preterite of *to come*.

CA'MEL. n. s. [*camelus*, Lat.]

[illegible]

CAMELO'PARD. n. s. [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.]

[illegible]

CA'MELOT. } n. s. [from *camel*.] A kind of stuff originally made
CA'MLET. } by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAMERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber.

[illegible]

CA'MERATED. adj. [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed slopewise.

CAMERA'TION. n. s. [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. n. s. [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital.]

[illegible]

CA'MISATED. adj. [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

CA'MMOCK. n. s. [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb.

[illegible]

CAMP. n. s. [*camp*, Fr. *campo*, Ital.]

[illegible]

TO CAMP. v. a. [from the noun.] To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

CAMP-FIGHT. n. s. An old word for *combat*.

CAMPA'IGN. } n. s. [*campagne*, French; *campania*, Ital.]
CAMPA'NIA. }
1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.
2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

[illegible]

CAMPA'NIFORM. adj. [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.]

CAMPA'NULATE. adj. The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPE'STRAL. adj. [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

[illegible]

CA'MPHIRE TREE. n. s. [*camphora*, Lat.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAMPHORA'TE. adj. [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

CA'MPION. n. s. [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

[illegible]

CAN. n. s. [*canne*, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

[illegible]

CAN. v. n. [*konnen*, Dutch.]
1. To be able; to have power.
2. It expresses the potential mood; as, *I can do it.*

[illegible]

CANAILLE. n. s. [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees.

CANAL. n. s. [*canalis*, Lat.]
1. A basin of water in a garden.
2. Any tract or course of water made by art.
3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NNEL-COAL. n. s. A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

CANALI'CULATED. adj. [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.]

CANA'RY. n. s. [from the Canary islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries.

TO CANA'RY. v. n.

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird.

TO CA'NCEL. v. a. [*canceller*, Fr.]
1. To cross a writing.
2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

[illegible]

And

And set my eyes where some have feasted,
He knew it to my sorrow cost me pain. *Spenser.*

Bacon. 1. An instrument of hunter's game,
Called the cockpit; thence from hence the consistence of Thrones.

The whole monarchy pants, and
Concur our side, are gone to pale,
Forsaken by the cockpit, and
Left the kingdom, my lord. *Beaumont, Mayor, Bonds.*

Let prudence your choice. *Beaumont, Mayor, Bonds.*

CANCELLATION, *substantive.* [Cancellatio, Latin.] Cross-hatching, or crossing.

Bacon. Cancellation of a bond, which should be made void by the breaking of the seal, does abrogation of the bond. *Bacon's Maxims.*

CANCELLATURE, *substantive.* [Cancellatura, Latin.] Cross-hatching, or crossing out of the contents of an instrument.

Bacon. Cancellature, or crossing of a bond. *Bacon's Maxims.*

CANCER, *substantive.* [Cancer, Latin.]

1. The crab.

Bacon. The Cancer the Southern Tropick.

Bacon. Man rises as fishes do, towards Cancer, and Sol, And Cancer sideways with the Cancer blows,
Scant is the Pleiads course of the night
A venom'd serpent, Cancer, not to be cured
Bit a wild Chamelion, fugitive into a Libertine, and Gnat
Bit a Libertine into a Hypocrite. *Donne.*

2. A venomous worm like the lobster.

Bacon. Cancer's venom from lobster to man's venome;
Be not the lobster, lobster is not that you. *Marston, Satyr.*

3. A malignant ulcer, or tumour. *Hippocrates.*

TO CANCERATE, *v. n.* [Cancerare, Latin.] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

Bacon. But Rubiry tooke upon the poyse of a nail to the nails, for fear of cancerating and grow a tetter, and then they dyed a day.

CANCERATION, *substantive.* [Cancer, Latin.] A growing cancerous.

CANCERIN, *substantive.* [Cancer, Latin.] Having the qualities of a cancer.

Bacon. Herbs can be burned, when they are Scurvous, Lichenous, or cancerous, you may be at their proper phrase. *Bacon.*

CANCERINE, *adjective.* [Cancer, Latin.] In form of a cancer.

CANCERIS, *adjective.* [Cancer, Latin.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CANCERNED, *adjective.* [Cancer, Latin.] Of, or like a crab, or crab, or a cancer.

Bacon. If a man be cancerous, according to that rule of crabs, against an obstacle, it is perfectly cancerous, a cancerous, or a crab-like obstacle, or cancerous, or crab-like.

CANCERNOUS, *adjective.* [Cancer, Latin.] Of, or like a crab, or crab, or a cancer.

CANCIDO, *adjective.* [Cancidus, Latin.]

1. Whitish, hoary.

Bacon. The two cancrum of Italy; but yet I think Germany.

Bacon. Cancrum, cancer, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

2. Without vivacity, without heat, dull, or cancrum, cancrum.

Bacon. Cancrum, cancer, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

CANCRIZANS, *adjective.* [Cancer, Latin.] Cancrum, cancer, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

CANDAR, *substantive.* [Candor, Latin.] A cancrum, cancrum, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

CANDIDATE, *substantive.* [Candidatus, Latin.] A cancrum, cancrum, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

CANDIDO, *adjective.* [Candidus, Latin.]

1. White, cancrum, cancrum, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

Bacon. The two cancrum of Italy; but yet I think Germany.

Bacon. Cancrum, cancer, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

2. Without vivacity, without heat, dull, or cancrum, cancrum.

Bacon. Cancrum, cancer, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

CANDIDNESS, *substantive.* [Candidus, Latin.] A cancrum, cancrum, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

CANDIDOUR, *substantive.* [Candidus, Latin.] A cancrum, cancrum, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

CANDIDOUS, *adjective.* [Candidus, Latin.] A cancrum, cancrum, cancer, the tree of cancrum, Italy.

CANDIDLY, *adverb.* [Candidus, Latin.] A cancrum, cancrum

CANNON. *n. s.* [*canon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]
1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He had left all the cannon he had taken; and now he sent all his great cannon to a garrison. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole cannon weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half cannon, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Ca'nnon-ball. } *n. s.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *shot*.]
Ca'nnon-bullet. } The balls which are shot from great
Ca'nnon-shot. } guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. *Locke.*

To Cannona'de. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the ensuing day. *Tatler*, No 63.

To Cannona'de. *v. a.* To fire upon the enemy with cannons.

Cannonie'r. *n. s.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups;
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannonier* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'n to earth. *Shakesp.*

A third was a most excellent *cannonier*, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

Ca'nnot. A word compounded of *can* and *not*.

I cannot but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

Cano'a. } *n. s.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into
Ca'noe. } a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood, and others devised the boat of one tree, called the canoe, which the Gauls, upon the river Rhone, used in passing the transportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh's Essays.*

They maintained a war against Semiramis, in which they had four thousand monoxyla, or canoes, of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CANON. *n. s.* [κανών.]
1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all mens hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker*, b. iii. § 4.

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by. *Hooker, Pref.*

Religious canons, civil laws are cruel,
Then what should war be? *Shakesp. Timon.*

Canons in logick are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod of the church. *Ayliffe.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the *canons* of Ancyra, and many others. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that Genesis is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, in their first institution, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government, in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon*! that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean.
Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe.*
6. *Canons Secular.* Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.
7. [Among chirurgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Dict.*
8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *cannon*.

Ca'non-bit. *n. s.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair,
His stubborn steed with curbed *canon-bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Ca'noness. *n. s.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are also, in popish countries, women which they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cano'nical. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]
1. According to the canon.
2. Constituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not canonical, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker*, b. v.

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* Scriptures. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

Cano'nically. *adv.* [from *canonical*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Cano'nicalness. *n. s.* [from *canonical*.] The quality of being canonical.

Ca'nonist. *n. s.* [from *canon*.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum*, &c. *Camden's Remains.*

Of whole strange crimes no *canonist* can tell,
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

Canoniza'tion. *n. s.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in their *canonizations*. *Addison on Italy.*

To Ca'nonize. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By these hymns all shall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints. *Stillingfleet.*

Ca'nonry. } *n. s.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in
Ca'nonship. } some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Ca'nopied. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

CANOPY. *n. s.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a stately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Fairy Queen.*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,
And summon'd every restless eye to sleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state. *Dryden.*

To Ca'nopy. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did display,
To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

Cano'rous. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CANT. *n. s.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*.]
1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and *hypocrisy*, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addison. Freeholder*, No 37.

Astrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world. *Swift's Predictions for the Year* 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer, for a most judicious and formidable critick. *Addison. Spectator*, No 291.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the self-denying *cant*. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives. *Swift.*

To Cant. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* endlessly about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the *godly party*. *Sanderson.*

The busy, subtile serpents of the law,
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Roscommon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Cantaliver. See Cantilever.

CANTATA. *n. s.* [Ital.] A song.

Canta'tion. *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

Ca'nter. *n. s.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

Canterbury bells. See Bellflower.

Canterbury gallop. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a *canter*; and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pine tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and abstersive. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

CANTHUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, and the external the lesser canthus. *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiseman.*

Ca'nticle. *n. s.* [from *canticum*, Lat.] A song; used generally for a song in Scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Cantilivers. *n. s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CANTLE. *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

To Ca'ntle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack. *Dryden's Juv.*

Ca'ntlet. *n. s.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Rapping with high disdain, repeats his blows;
Nor shield, nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryden.*

CANTO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A book, or section of a poem.

Why, what would you do?——
—Make a willow cabbin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakesp. Tw. Night.*

CANTON. *n. s.* [from [illegible], the corner of the eye; and hence some the corner of the scutcheon. It is the reward of a prince [illegible]. *Peacham.*]
1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to straits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To Ca'nton. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and principalities. *Addison on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. *Swift.*

They canton out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To Ca'ntonize. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal right. *Howel.*

Ca'ntred. *n. s.* The same in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the British language, signifieth an hundred. *Cowel.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies on Ireland.*

CA'NVASS. *n. s.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the *canvass* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvass* lin'd. *Fairy Q.* b. i.

Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space. *Fairfax*, b. ii.

Where-e'er the navy spreads her *canvass* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings. *Waller.*

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright,
Now absent, every little noise can wound. *Dryden.*

Thus, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremost of thy art, hast vy'd
With nature in a generous strife,
And touch'd the *canvass* into life. *Addison.*

To Ca'nvass. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]
1. To sift; to examine.

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to controvert.

The cats *discovered* a new hole in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and *concluded*, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange.*

To Ca'nvass. *v. n.* To sollicit.

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called simony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Ca'ny. *adj.* [from *cane*.]
1. Full of canes.
2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineses drive,
With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. *Parad. Lost.*

Canzone't. *n. s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CAP. *n. s.* [*cap*, Welsh; *cæppe*, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]
1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.—
Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish. *Shakesp. Taming the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
—Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] in wooden *cap*,
Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,
For which they roughen to the sense. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the fifth did sometimes prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakesp. Timon.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They

They more and less, came in with cap and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Should the want of a cap or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Estrange.*

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or cap, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a minute or two. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To Cap. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are capped with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To snatch off the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to cap one another, the same is straight felony. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses,
Were sent to cap texts, and put cases. *Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to cap texts. *Government of the Tongue, § 3.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at capping characters. *Atterbury.*

Cap a pe. } [cap à pié, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.
Cap a pié. }

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, cap a pe,
Appears before them, and, with solemn march,
Goes slow and stately by them. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he sent,
Arm'd cap a pe, with reverence low they bent;
He smil'd on both. *Dryden's Fables.*

A wonder!
That folds up itself in itself for a shield,
Is round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap a pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

Cap paper. A sort of coarse brownish paper.

Having, for trial sake, filtred it through *cap paper*, there remained in the filter a powder. *Boyle.*

Capability. n. s. [from capable.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

CAPABLE. adj. [capable, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or capable to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

Whatever here thus professes give his judgment, confine with consulted themselves to the capable judge. *Watts.*

2. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares!
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them capable. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

3. Capacious; able to receive or understand.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one capable of the best instructions. *Digby.*

4. Susceptible.

The foul, immortal substance, to remain,
Conscious of joy, and capable of pain. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no one that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotson.*

6. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee capable. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

7. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move,
How capable of death for injur'd love. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice, and capable impressure,
Thy palm some moment keeps. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Capableness. n. s. [from capable.] The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPACIOUS. adj. [capax, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains,
I see the rocky Siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay, capacious found. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a capacious mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

Capaciousness. n. s. [from capacious.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out. *Holder on Time.*

To Capacitate. v. a. [from capacity.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be capacitated to observe those errours. *Dryden.*

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to capacitate them for the conversation of the rich and great. *Tatler, No 56.*

Capacity. n. s. [capacité, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the capacity
To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakesp.*

Notwithstanding thy capacity
Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch soe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price. *Shakesp. Tw. Night.*

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's capacity,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Davies.*

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called capacity. *Locke.*

2. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature in the world is able, by capacity, to do that which nature doth without capacity and knowledge. *Hooker, b. i. § 3.*

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of capacity to receive. I do not say, there is always a capacity to receive the very thing they desire; for that may be impossible. *South.*

An heroick poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the strength and vigour of the body, the duty of a soldier, and the capacity and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

3. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cause with such capacities endu'd,
Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackmore.*

4. Room; space.

There remained, in the capacity of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of masons, smiths, and carpenters; that, in this capacity, they might repair what, as rebels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both capacities. *Swift.*

CAPARISON. n. s. [caparazon, a great cloke, Span.] A horsecloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust and tournament. *Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 35.*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light juppon;
Their horses cloath'd with rich caparison. *Dryden's Fab.*

To Caparison. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

At his command,
The steeds, caparison'd with purple, stand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously; in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Cape. n. s. [cape, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the cape can you discern at sea?
—Nothing at all, it is a high wrought flood. *Shakesp. Othello.*

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green cape, and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets, my signal to depart. *Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the cape. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and cape. *Bacon.*

CAPER. n. s. [from caper, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip.

We that are true lovers, run into strange capers; but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Flamenco, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a caper on the strait rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

Caper. n. s. [capparis, Lat.] An acid pickle. See Caper-bush.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the

animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and capers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Caper-bush. n. s. [capparis, Lat.]

Its flower consists of four leaves, which are expanded in form of a rose; the fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear; in which are contained many roundish seeds. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

To Caper. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master
Cap'ring to eye her. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string
A cap'ring cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance. *Crashaw.*

The family tript it about, and caper'd, like hailstones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. To dance: spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor capering monsieur from active France. *Rowe.*

Caperer. n. s. [from caper.] A dancer; in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble caperer on the cord:
But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea. *Dryden's Juv.*

CAPIAS. n. s. [Lat.] A writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowel.*

Capillaceous. adj. The same with capillary.

Capillament. n. s. [capillamentum, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little heads at the top, are called capillaments. *Quincy.*

Capillary. adj. [from capillus, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute; applied to plants.

Capillary, or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather, as Lemnius well conceiveth, some kind of capillaries, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 7.*

2. Applied to vessels of the body. Small; as the ramifications of the arteries. *Quincy.*

The capillary arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest capillary artery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Capillation. n. s. [from capillus, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer capillations, but in a vesicle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

CAPITAL. adj. [capitalis, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 383.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee
On capital treason. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Several crimes deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are capital among us. *Swift.*

3. That which affects life.

In capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most capital, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As to swerve in the least points, is errour; so the capital enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition. *Hooker.*

They are employed by me, and do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a capital article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy capital seat, from whence had spread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*

6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like capital letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

The first is written in capital letters, without chapters or verses. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original stock of a trading company.

Capital. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed, without any regularity, on the same capital. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

Capitally. adv. [from capital.] In a capital manner.

Capitation. n. s. [from caput, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered also for not performing the commandment of God, concerning capitation; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 11.*

CAPITE. n. s. [from caput, capitis, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or soccage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and seigniory in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowel.*

Capitular. n. s. [from capitulum, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. A body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his capitular. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CAPITULATE. v. n. [from capitulum, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to capitulate with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to capitulate. *Spectator, No 566.*

Capitulation. n. s. [from capitulate.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and capitulations, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion. *Hale.*

Capivi Tree. n. s. [copaiba, Lat.]

It hath a flower consisting of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; the pointal is fixed in the centre of the flower, which afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two seeds, which are surrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called *Ayapel*, in the province of Antiochia, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. There are great numbers of these trees in the woods about this village, which grow to the height of forty feet; some of these do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and then apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam, which will all flow out in a short time. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*

Capon. n. s. [capo, Lat.] A castrated cock.

Ev'n goodman Hodge his hundred flitch his knife;
The capon fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay's Pastorals.*

CAPONNIERE. n. s. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPOT. n. s. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To Capot. v. a. [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have capotted his antagonist.

Capouch. n. s. [capuce, French.] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

Capper. n. s. [from cap.] One who makes or sells caps.

Capreolate. adj. [from capreolus, a tendril of a vine, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, capreolate plants. *Harris.*

CAPRICE. } n. s. [caprice, Fr. capricho, Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.
CAPRICHIO. }

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected caprichios of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well managed experiment. *Glanville's Sceps. Pref.*

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counter-works each folly and caprice;
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build, under pain of sequestration. *Swift.*

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er caprice or folly steers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and caprices, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers. *Beattie.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humoursome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice. Humour; whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of capriciousness, inconstancy, or ill design. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *n. s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine. *Notes on Creech's Manilius.*

CAPRIOLE. *n. s.* [French. In horsemanship.] *Capriole* are leaps *firma a firma*, or such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A capriole is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the croupade in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a balotade, in that he does not yerk out in a balotade. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *n. s.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan*, is also new. *Raleigh's Essays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CA'PSULAR. CA'PSULARY. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'PSULATE. CA'PSULATED. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed, or in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. ii.*

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CAPTAIN. *n. s.* [*capitain*, Fr.]

1. A chief commander.

Dismay'd not this
Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A captain! these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore captains had need look to it. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The grim *captain*, in a surly tone,
Cries out, pack up, ye rascals, and be gone. *Dryden.*

3. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. It was anciently written *capitain*.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his rascal route t'inclose them round. *Fairy Q.*

5. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

6. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

CA'PTAINRY. *n. s.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, nor no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops. *Spenser on Ireland.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *captain*.]

1. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

2. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Davies on Ireland.*

CAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dressings, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION. *n. s.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CA'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by captious or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry traps and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*? *Shakesp. H. VI.*

That hath by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*. *K. Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison. Guardian.*

3. To enslave; with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings to mistake, falsehood and errour. *Locke.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *n. s.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This is no other than that forced respect a *captive* pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from shame
Thy *captives*: I ensure the penal claim. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive* to him. *Shakesp.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was *captive* to the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed, or enslaved by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shak. Richard III.*

CA'PTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls inclose. *Dryden. Æn.*

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herself she slew. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Oft leavest them to the hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcases
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captiv'd*. *Milton's Agonist.*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph surpris'd,
Yet, mistress of herself, devis'd,
How she the vagrant might inthral,
And *captive* him, who *captives* all. *Prior.*

CAPTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the sergeant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
'Gainst my *captivity*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back,
Rememb'ring mercy. *Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 344.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden's Fab. Dedicat.*

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind

kind of *captivity* of judgment; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love;
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison's Cato.*

CA'PTOR. *n. s.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *n. s.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great [illegible] and many actions used by birds, in the entanglement and *capture* of their prey. *Derham's Phys. Theol.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPU'CHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. iii.*

CAPUCHI'N. *n. s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR. *n. s.* [*car*, Welch; *karre*, Dut. *cræt*, Sax. *carrus*, Lat.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a *car* loaded with Mr. Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonourable victory,
We with our stately presence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world. *Shakesp.*

And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton.*

See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.

Ev'ry fish and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE. CA'RBINE. } *n. s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm, shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two feet and a half long.

CARABINE'ER. *n. s.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horseman carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *n. s.* [*caraca*, Spanish.] A large ship of burden; the same with those which are now called galleons.

In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. s.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advances to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. CA'RACT. } *n. s.* [*carat*, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each caract into four grains; by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for, if to the finest of gold be put two caracts of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four caracts, then this gold is said to be twenty-two caracts fine. *Cocker.*

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

CARAVAN. *n. s.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

Set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. l. 428.*

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinue of their kindred, and the *caravan* of the Galilean pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *n. s.* [from *caravan*.] A house built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the Eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries*. *Spectator, Nº 289.*

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL. CA'RVEL. } *n. s.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. *n. s.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into small segments, and placed opposite on the stalks, having no footstalks; the petals of the flowers are bifid, and shaped like a heart; the seeds are long, slender, smooth and furrowed. It is sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine, and likewise in the confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO. *n. s.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut cross, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado* your shanks. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *n. s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

His head
Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Par. Lost, b. ix.*

It is commonly related, and believed, that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Red blisters, rising on their paps, appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,
An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her *carcanet*. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'RCASS. *n. s.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With *carcasses* and arms, th' insanguin'd field,
Deserted. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 653.*

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*. *Taylor.*

The scaly nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driv'n aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body; in a ludicrous sense.

To-day how many would have given their honours,
To've sav'd their *carcasses*? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and positions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA. *n. s.* [from καρκίνος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called by some writers. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD.

CARD. *n. s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a card of ten.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

There all is marr'd, there lies a cooling card. *Shakesp.*

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important card;
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his card and compass firms his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

On life's vast ocean diversly we sail,
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaerde*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broke over for spinning.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The whilst their wives do sit
Beside them, carding wool. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Go, card and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryden.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards; as, a carding wife.

CARDAMO'MUM. n. s. [Latin.] A medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *n. s.* [from *card.*]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *adj.* [καρδία, the heart.] Cordial; having the
CA'RDIACK. } quality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. *n. s.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the cardinal intersections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 3.

His cardinal perfection was industry. *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *n. s.* One of the chief governours of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A cardinal is so stiled, because serviceable to the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of all the affairs of the Romish church.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

CA'RDINAL'S-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, channelled, and divided into many parts, in the shape of a tongue, surrounded by a covering, which unfolds the pointal; when the flowers decay, the flower-cup turns to a fruit, divided into three cells, full of small seeds, which adhere to a placenta, divided into three parts. The species are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet cardinal's flower. 2. The blue cardinal's flower. The first sort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimson flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepness. *Miller.*

CA'RDINALATE. } *n. s.* [from *cardinal.*] The office and rank
CA'RDINALSHIP. } of a cardinal.

An ingenuous cardinal, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a cardinalate, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Estrange.*

CA'RDMAKER. *n. s.* [from *card* and *make.*] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christopher Sly, by occupation a cardmaker?
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

CA'RDMATCH. *n. s.* [from *card* and *match.*] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of cardmatches. *Addison. Spectator*, Nº 251.

CARDUUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. *n. s.* [*cara*, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that care should be,
For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Nor fitter diligence, nor anxious care,
E'en though brought thither, could render them fair. *Dryden.*

It will ease to your soul the general care of solicitude [illegible] *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution.

Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The foolish virgins had taken no care for a further supply after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done. *Tillotson.*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, have a care, I come not thither.
A. Philips's Distrest Mother.

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to preservation and protection.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune took a care
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less.

We take care to flatter ourselves with imaginary hopes and prospects of future happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do, when riot is thy care? *Shakesp. H. IV.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes;
Is she thy care? is she thy care? he cries. *Dryden.*

Your safety, more than mine, was then my care;
Lest of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*

The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow care. *Gay's Trivia.*

Now taught the trees a nobler care to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable care. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She cared not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony. *Sidney, b. ii.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much cared not, though they were by him subdued. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou car'st little, less shall be my care. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed; with *for* or *to.*

Not caring to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not care for being praised at the expence of another's reputation. *Addison. Guardian.*

Having been now acquainted, the two foxes did not care to part. *Addison.*

Great masters in painting never care for drawing people in the fashion. *Spectator*, Nº 129.

3. To be affected with; to have regard to; with *for.*

You love me for that care not for your love.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

There was an ape that had twins; she doted upon one of them, and did not much care for t'other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few care for it; where many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *crazed.*] Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A carecraz'd mother of a many children. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

To CAREEN. *v. a.* [*carine*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] A term in the sea language. To lay a vessel on one side, to caulk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

To CAREEN. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CAREER. *n. s.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same career. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce career? *Shakesp.*

3. Full speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full career, to stand upright on his back.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Practise them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed
To give the reins, and, in the full career,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the career of his humour?
Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet, at length, a cross event has certainly met and stopt him in the career of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere,
And still continue what at first they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair career. } *Dryden.*

To CAREER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and careering fires between. *Parad. Lost, b. vi.*

CA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full.*]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things.
Luke, x. 41.

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my careful thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent; cautious; with *of* or *for.*

Behold, thou hast been careful for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings*, iv. 13.

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone:
What could a careful father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; with *of.*

It concerns us to be careful of our conversations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this careful height,
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd.
Shakesp. Richard III.

CA'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful.*]

1. In a manner that shews care.

Envy, how carefully does it look! how meagre and ill complexion'd! *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most carefully upon your hour. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

By considering him so carefully as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and carefully preserved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *careful.*] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all carefulness, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

CA'RELESLY. *adv.* [from *careless.*] Negligently; heedlessly; without care; heedfully.

There he him found all carelesly display'd,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Not content to see,
That others write as carelesly as he. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *n. s.* [from *careless.*] Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

The Gentlemen, neither to care whether they have or have him, considers the true knowledge to lie in their disposition, and, out of his great carelesness, lets them plainly see it.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough carelesness good fashion;
Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and carelesness. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

The ignorance or carelesness of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I wrote at sometimes leisure, at others speed,
Divided between carelesness and care. *Pope.*

CA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *care.*]

1. Without care; without solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with *of* or *about.*

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; whereof they seem very careless. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold, or careless of his will. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

A woman the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house. *Ben. Johnson.*

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, sells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely careless, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by careless solitude I liv'd,
And sung of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain.
Thomson's Autumn, l. 5.

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many careless things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Heedless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only curses from your locks I take. *Granville.*

To CARESS. *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and caress my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARE'SS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 55.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very caresses are crude and importune. *L'Estrange.*

After his successour had publickly owned himself a Roman catholick, he began with his first caresses to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET. n. s. [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CARGASON. n. s. [*cargazon*, Spanish.] A cargo.

My body is a cargasson of ill humours. *Howel's Letters.*

CA'RGO. *n. s.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the heart of the ship-wreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the cargo. *L'Estrange.*

A ship, whose cargo was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good cargo of Latin and Greek. *Addison. Spectator*, Nº 494.

CA'RICOUS *Tumour*. [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. n. s. [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulæ of a long continuance are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *carious.*] Rottenness.

This being too general, taking hold of cariosity and ulcers of the bones. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a carious tooth. *Wiseman.*

CARK. *n. s.* [*cearc*, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. This word is now obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful cark. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [*cearcian*, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of carking agonies, to states which still be adherent. *Sidney, b. i.*

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie carking for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Estrange.*

Nothing can supersede our own carefulness and endeavours for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *n. s.* [*ceorl*, Saxon.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl.*

The carle beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Answer, thou carle, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay's Pastorals.*

The editor was a covetous carle, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant; placed as the antidote of Simples in the college dispensatory, but rarely ordered in medicine. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS. *n. s.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *n. s.* [from *car* and *man.*] A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

If the frame cane support the walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;
E'en sturdy carmen shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way. *Gay's Trivia.*

CA'RMELITE. *n. s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear; which see.

CARMI'NATIVE. *adj.* [Supposed to be so called, as having the virtue, in the manner of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some part. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is carminative; for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all passion sympathetick. *Swift.*

4 E

CAR-

CURVIO, s. f. A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most splendid product of the vegetable analysis, and of no durable price.

CURSIAL, s. f. [Cursus, Lat.] Hack-coach, cursus, Lat.

1. Hackney; [Cursus, Lat.] stabulum.

He brought the King's footmen upon them either as in carriage thus or tipsy, informed as without any great fault or danger to themselves, the grounds part of the business were false. *Bacon.*

2. Harsh, of Bells.

Such a form I draw
Of unwieldy instruments! and such
The thunder of death-turns all things those that hear. *Milton.*

He single turns, with inverted carriage filled,
A mellow delugo over the great bell. *Pope's Dispensary.*

CURSIVE, adj. [cursus, Lat.] Current; fast.

1. Flabby; not firmed.

Thus soft bodies remain so, or harden not underlying to them; yet there are several matters, in order to the hardening of other bodies. *Bacon.*

From this primary
Spirited form by actual you's shall have
Our every substance. *Albion's Parnassus Poem, p. 121.*

Not flesh is actual plumber; for which shoots
Sensibly fruitful are more by that was found. *Parnell Tr.*

2. Quick; dispatchful. Not not dullest.

Cursive, or quick, or dull, or sad, or gay. *Pope Epist. 2. ver.*

The process plainly, that for operose or spritual, design or hasty, for proportion of his mind's operations is indicated, and shewn that the mind of an excellent kind not only the dullest, but even the greatest of infinite parts discipline. *Mechanics.*

3. Lasting; durable; fast-sure.

Fast cursive ear
Pays on the Gallic or Ionian shore. *Hist. R. III.*

CURSIVE, s. f. [Cursus, Lat.]

1. Fleetness; quickness; swift motion.

If such, when the first motion and force of the accomplishment of the world, under protrusion of divine liberty? *South.*

2. Quickness of mind.

He did not consider this way of reading, but towards of the variety of their hearts, and the promotion of that people to the cursive. *Hooker.*

CURSIVELY, adv. [Cursive.] According to the fleet, and spiritually.

Where they found some in that, action, functions of body, or any other any obstacles of quickness and dexterity, that they approved, as being curtsely and sortly mentioned. *Hooker, Preface.*

So the Sacrament we do not receive Christ corporally, but cursively and spiritually. *Hooker, Preface.*

CURSIVENESS, s. f. [Cursive.] Quickness; fleetness.

CURSORARIUS, s. f. [Cursus, Lat.] The name of the ancient fish called a fleet; whether perhaps the Sturgeon is meant, the name of a flower. *Ex Chronicon Ethelwerdi.*

And in the water's current side, which falleth full
Of cursorarius, and of other fish. *Drayton.*

CURSORIAL, adj. [Cursorius, Lat.] Fit for running.

Animals are fitted, which are otherwise fitter. *Ray.*

CURSORIAN, s. f. A cursorius thrush.

The cursorius otherwise has the name from an fish called, which is a sort of thrush, rather, where it is neither the thrush cursorius, in other respect, called the mule. *Wilmund.*

CURSORY, adj. [cursus, Lat.] Hasty.

I have mentioned in a cursory, the numbers of cursorius, or cursorius thrush, divided into a stabulum. *Ex Ch. Ethelwerdi.*

To CURSTEN, v. n. [Corpsen, corsen, Lat.] To twist Bible; to turn aversion and fight.

At the three times Edward, Lackbrown, Lancaster, I remember the wicked, I wish, I hear, I hear, I forgive, I forgive. *Shakspeare's Henry IV. p. 2.*

CURSTEN, s. f. [corpsen, Fr.] The bell that is rung at the sacrament, before the elevation.

The whole year is but one dull unvaried, and an unpalatable and tedious delay or apologies, or by way of hope and beauty. *Bishop of Hereford.*

CURTAILED, adj. [from curtal and cut.] Defrauded; a thing of which fields is the proper food.

Curtailed, or cut, or shortened, or a commendation of diminution of the strength, but finding out not contentment, it is commonly indifferent into the tried or cover. *Key to the Cloister.*

Bring a fly for fission, as well as his appetite, a curtailed cousin. *Adventures of Mercury.*

CURTAIN, s. f. [Cortina, Fr.] Hide; curtain; [Cortina, Lat.]

By this curtain, I mean the curtain, or curtain, or curtain, or curtain, or curtain, or curtain, or curtain. *Bishop Gauden.*

CURTAIN, adj. [from curtain, Lat.] Tedly.

The fish or mermaid part is a thick and curious curtaining, like that of a curtain; the hound, a dry and delicious curtaining, curtain-like. *Bishop of Hereford Sermons, p. 2.*

The modest whiteness he needed to have looked high-

CURTAIN, s. f. [Cortina, Lat.] Hide.

Curtain, or curtain, or curtain, or curtain, or curtain, or curtain, or

CARROT.

CART. *n. s.*

CARTHAGE.

And are (O let not Jove a word let fly)
In unknowingness not wrath let us impute.
Wonder not, *Dryden.*

4. To excuse.

O Fortune! thou art full of my book,
And to thee bitterness thought, I'll excuse;
That every one, which in this book looks,
Shall be the cause to curse thy severe whore.
Sure, Jove Olympus, never an envy was
Against thy state, but thou for compassion fear. *Ben Jon.*

5. To claim and insist upon.

He had had a lessure of his Rocks, birds from the violence of others and his own idleness; who could easily have maintained their state back.

How does Lord Bath and other treats the principles of our enemies, and never one so much as mention the desires and offers of the Pretender?

The Monarch's Rome, being Christian more than a little, Offices never allows that hold of their appointments to charge with the authority which being commission and grant Christian authority there is none to their wants. *Locke.*

Virtue is the

Only Good that Mr. Bays finds of the earth,
Or pray what is the difference between Epicurus, Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, and Bays mentioned in Horace?

Like wisdom, constant in its judgment. *Shelock.*

To CLAIM, *v. a.*

1. To assert the truth of a thing.

2. To profess or to the effection of claiming the company from the other.

I am not to make here in Paul's aisle; I have appointed to meet his Mistress, his cousin, the gentleman that claims to have the Mistress. *Tatler, Hist of Wrongs.*

Well then, things mentioned, seem certain.

My method, for the Mongrel, *Prior.*

CLAIM, *s.* [Sax CLAEM.] A field flip.

Upon those sides, if they found any tolerable shores, to land on the shore the more on the contrary side, for over a lee, and upon those, we shall not approach the coast. *Bacon.*

CLAIMABLE, *adj.* [from claim.]

1. A claimer.

All pay and profit, Perkin could intimate,
Who had his first, or accepts for home farm,
The traffic payment and the corner name. *Dryden.*

2. He that can or the man at the table.

Moreover the indignities are so rich,
Claimable by the indignities are so rich,
Worth the pains, and, in one word, dear,
With proper pleasure of my fond affects. *Dryden.*

3. He that claims or is claimed.

To the kind, to make its heavenly name,
Its be not an enjoy, or fear not to enjoy.
To feel one right with revenge it may be. *Scot. B. II.*

CLAIMER, *s.* [from claim.] A claimer, a claimant. *L. Pitman.*

CLAMBER, *v. n.* [from cleb, or clamber, to climb, or rather from cleb, to cleave, and clab the ancients, this sensible cleb, up to which, like that it mode and time.

The life no my, gives to thether not

Reliefs the pursuit of the pursuers work. *Dryden, Virgil.*

CLAMCHE, *s.* [Corniesh, Lat.] A small predatory or lark, either cinnamon or mountain.

Gemmes are a free of cold birds, arising in the country of Ethiopia. *Holland, Plin.*

CLAMCHE, *s.* [from clamor, a complaint by the bailiff.]

CLAMCHEN, *s.* which and every the woman's mistress, and, in proportion their flocks, repentance shall be before a charge of with hundred. The order of colonies or plaifer, make the flocks, mainly, suffer in long tides, forty to long tides, colonies.

CLAMP, *s.* [Sax. of Teutonic, Ir. cnaim, Ital. cnim, a tie or knot, to bind.]

1. A cramp, a grapple.

Bears dropped from their native country,
And hence with chains of adamant bound,
Iron large anchors to plashing mountains.
On our drowsy ships of Rome, to the Nile, Pompey
The small continents, gained at the beginning of the war,
Cleopatra, and Antony, call slack by their alliance
Are cinch in another, till I gain the universal empire.

CLAMP, *s.* [Teutonic, Fr. a tie.]

1. Something that secures or connects any thing with another, a cramp, a tie, a fastener.

Oftentimes my tides
Have, since in Bologna, from the university
Kept my dull wits. *Ben Jonson, Alchemist Chapman.*
Each thought was which that will of wisdom,
So strongly riveted, up the Grand Seigniors tyrant
Other conceptions produced magnets, that immediately such
Conceptions in my mind, as, in the Grand Seigniors
The body is not a clamp to the mind. *Bacon to the Queen.*
Jupiter Cloudy, with immortal prayer,
A knowing's weapon from the flaming cup. *Pope.*

2. The more part of a tide or building.

The use of the lady hath to many delighted, and pressing the clamps of the tide.

3. Any thing that is used for a clamp.

He had a pound thirteen shillings, for the tile tiles, also for the lock pressure, and, to furnish in such other and tiles from a pound of the same clamps. *Bacon.*

CLAMPER, *s.* [from clip and nail.] A clasp, a clamp.

The key, clamps with lock a great number of lock or to the lock, and the clamper, and the clamper, and the clamper

To CA'SSATE. v. a. [casser, Fr. cassare, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supersedes and cassates the best medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSA'TION. n. s. [cassatio, Lat.] A making null or void. *D.*

CA'SSAVI. / CA'SSADA. } n. s. An American plant.

It hath a flower spreading bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, cut into several parts, whose pointal afterwards becomes a roundish fruit, composed of three cells joined together, each containing one oblong seed. To these must be added, male flowers having no pointal, but which, growing round the female flowers, fall off, and are never fruitful. The species are six: 1. The common cassada, or cassava. 2. The most prickly cassada, with a thistle-like leaf. 3. Tree-like less prickly cassada, with white flowers growing in umbels, and a fingered wildvine leaf. 4. Smaller cassava, without prickles, and smooth leaves, which are less divided, &c. The first sort is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. This last sort is not common, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. The cassada is propagated by cuttings, about fifteen or sixteen inches long, taken from those plants whose roots are grown to maturity. These cuttings are planted by the Americans in their rainy seasons, a foot or fourteen inches deep in the ground; and the land in which they are placed, must be well wrought. When the cuttings have taken root, they require no further care than to be kept clear from weeds; and, in about eight or nine months, when grown to maturity, in good ground they will be as large as the calf of a man's leg, but commonly equal to the size of good parsneps. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA. n. s. A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses, Exod.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and cassia. *Ps.* xlv. 8.

CA'SSIA. n. s. The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly. The species are nine; 1. The American cassia, with roundish pointed leaves. 2. The purging cassia, or pudding pipe tree, &c. Many of these plants will flower the second year, and some of them will produce ripe seeds with us. The second sort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but also in the West Indies. This is what produces the purging cassia of the shops. *Miller.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Sticadore.* n. s. [*stœchas*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. n. s. A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

Have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two cassiowaries in St. James's Park. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK. n. s. [casaque, Fr.] A close garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their cassocks, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and cassock, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities. *Swift.*

CA'SSWEED. n. s. A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch.*

To CAST. v. a. preter. *cast*; particip. pass. *cast*. [*kaster*, Danish.]

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

They had compelled in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening. *1 Mac.* vii. 80.

Thou *cast* thy sword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments. *Shakesp.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast* aside so soon. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of

right reason, *cast* by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

3. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh. *Joshua* xviii. 10.

4. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into destruction *cast* him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

5. To throw in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometimes, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

6. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you. *1 Cor.* vii. 35.

7. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchors. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

8. To expose.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

9. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts*, xxvii. 26.

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been *cast*? *Dryd.*

10. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And thundring in the earth, cast up a mount of clay. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* viii. *stan.* 4.

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shields, nor *cast* a bank against it. *2 Kings*, xix. 32.

At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed sixty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's History.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up more, and flies live more, against rain. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

11. To put into any certain state.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Matt.* iv. 12.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalm* lxxvi. 6.

12. To condemn in a trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own fancies and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue*, § 6.

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*

There then we met; both try'd, and both were *cast*,
And this irrevocable sentence past. *Dryden's Theod. and Hon.*

13. To condemn in a law-suit. [from *casser*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to *cast* our *London* escheator. *Camden's Remains.*

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards,
As gamesters tear their losing cards. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

15. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakesp. Othello.*

16. To leave behind in a race.

In short, in both your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

17. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,
The bird of conquest her chief feathers *cast*. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 592.

The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, &c. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 731.

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could such a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *cast*,
Each year's growth added to the last,
These lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride. *Waller.*

The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*. *Dryden.*

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:

And

And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloath'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden's W. of B.*

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having *cast* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison Spectator.*

18. To lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer.

So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension. *Dryden's D. Ed.*

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* cloaths to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

19. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young, and the rams of thy flock have I not eaten. *Gen.* xxxi. 38.

20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contains within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *South.*

Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance, is thy falsehood. *Dryden.*

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the *casting* voice for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* vote. *Prior.*

21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plowirons.—
Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

You *cast* th' event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays.*

I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 131.

22. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloister facing the south, is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

23. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That should applaud again. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

24. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 219.

25. To glance; to direct the eye.

Zelmane's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, she thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney*, b. ii.

As he past along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shakesp. H. VIII.*

Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out. *Dryden's Virgil, Past.* iv.

For outward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope's Dunciad.*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 159.

26. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough, that the silver be barely melted; but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion. *Boyle.*

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artists. *Waller.*

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden's Æneid* vi.

27. To melt metal into figures.

You'd crush, he might subsist, yet joyful crowd
With noisy rage would pull the statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

28. To model; to form.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts's Logick.*

29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

30. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to *cast* ourselves upon him. *South.*

31. To inflict.

The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion. *Locke.*

32. *To cast away.* To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was *cast away*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of England. *Knolles's History.*

With pity mov'd, for others *cast away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roscommon.*

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes away;
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*

33. *To cast away.* To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *cast away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh's Essays.*

France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away*?
Say, shall the current of our right run on? *Shakesp. K. J.*

He might be silent, and not *cast away*
His sentences in vain. *Ben Johnson's Catiline.*

O Marcia, O my sister, still there's hope!
Our father will not *cast away* a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addison's Cato.*

34. *To cast away.* To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to *cast away* themselves for ever. *Hooker*, b. iii. § 14.

35. *To cast down.* To deject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incurr'd the worst;
For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast down*,
Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 121.

36. *To cast off.* To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
But now hath *cast me off*, as never known. *Milt. Agonistes.*

How! not call him father? I see preferment alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction, to *cast off* my father, when I am great. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast her off*. *Addison's Cato.*

37. *To cast off.* To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should publickly and professedly disown, and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

38. *To cast off.* To disburden one's self of.

All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unweariable desire of receiving instruction, to *cast off* the care of those very affairs, which do most concern their estate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and therefore he *casts it off*, and puts all the scorn upon it he can. *Tillotson, Serm.* ii.

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he *casts off of* shame. *South.*

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast off* the oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison.*

39. *To cast off.* To leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood; but, pressing through a thicket, the bushes hold him

by

by the horns, all the hounds came in, and plucked him down. *L'Estrange, Fab.* xliii.

40. *To cast off.* [hunting term.] To let go, or set free; as, to *cast off* the dogs.

41. *To cast out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.

They have hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

42. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak; with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms Against the lords and sovereigns of the world! *Add. Cato.*

43. *To cast up.* To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand; but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

44. *To cast up.* To vomit.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him, That thou provok'st thyself to *cast* him *up*. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

O, that in time Rome did not *cast* Her errours up, this fortune to prevent. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

Thy foolish errour find; *Cast up* the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

To CAST. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then closely as he might, he *cast* to leave The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*

From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind, To seek her out with labour and long time. *Fairy Q.* b. i.

We have those that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast* about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape; Which else might work him danger or delay. *Par. L.* b. iii.

As a fox, with hot pursuit Chas'd through a warren, *cast* about To save his credit. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* iii.

All events, called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends, Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go So far, but that the rest are measuring casts, Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

Yet all those dreadful deeds, this deadly fray, A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. The thing thrown.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke*, xxii. 41.

5. A stroke; a touch.

We have those all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *Swift.*

Another *cast* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift's Examiner*, Nº 22.

This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless, which he knew very well. *Swift.*

6. Motion of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or *cast* of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or lothness to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If any man desire to see this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There hid in holy passion still, Forget thyself to marble, till, With a sad leaden downward *cast*, Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

7. The throw of dice.

8. Chance from the cast of dice.

Were it good, To set the exact wealth of all our states All at one *cast*; to set so rich a main On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? *Shakesp. H. IV.*

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*

9. Venture from throwing dice.

When you have bought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield The long contended honours of the field, Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*, And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? you must along. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

10. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *cast* and figure, than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

11. A shade; or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Exteriour appearance.

The native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*, Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

13. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty expressions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat *cast* of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope's Ess. on Homer.*

14. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height over certain bushes, would beat the birds that rose, down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CA'STANET. *n. s.* [*castañeta*, Sp.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CA'STAWAY. *n. s.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*. *Hooker*, b. v.

Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. *1 Cor.* ix. 27.

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the subst.] Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death, and only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh's History.*

CA'STED. The participle preterite of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the manna is gathered, out of doubts, The engine, though downfall and died before, Break up their drowsy graves, and newly move With *casted* slough and fresh legerity. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

CA'STELLAIN. *n. s.* [*castellano*, Span.] The captain, governour, or constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY. *n. s.* [from *castle*.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'STELLATED. *adj.* [from *castle*.] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern castellated. *Dict.*

CA'STER. *n. s.* [from *to cast*.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If, with this throw, the strongest *caster* vye, Still, further still, I bid the discus fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addison, Spect.* Nº 191.

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this sour cold habit on, To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakesp. Timon.*

CASTIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *castigate*.]

1. Penance; discipline.

This hand of yours requires A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer, Much *castigation*, exercise devout. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. Punishment; correction.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

3. Emendation.

Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from *castigate*.] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

CA'STING-NET. *n. s.* [from *casting* and *net*.] A net to be thrown into the water.

Casting-nets did rivers bottoms sweep. *May's Virgil.*

CASTLE. *n. s.* [*castellum*, Lat.]

1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.

The *castle* of Macduff I will surprize. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To fortify all your goods, lands, tenements, And *castles*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. CASTLES *in the air*. [*chateaux d'Espagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

There were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

CASTLE-SOAP. *n. s.* [I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap*.] A kind of soap.

I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *Castle soap*. *Addison, Spectator*, Nº 488.

CA'STLED. *adj.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles.

The battle rising, along the sound is blown, And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

CA'STLEWARD. *n. s.* [from *castle* and *ward*.]

An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. *Cowel.*

CA'STLING. *n. s.* [from *cast*.] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CASTLE, CASTER, are derived from the Sax. *ceaster*, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin *castrum*; the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibson's Camden.*

CA'STOR. *n. s.* [*castor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See BEAVER.

2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is more properly called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux*, and sometimes Tyndarides, which portend a cessation of the storm. *Chambers.*

CASTOREUM. *n. s.* [from *castor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. These bags are about the bigness of a goose's egg, and found indifferently in males and females; when taken off, the matter dries and condenses, so as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a sharp bitter taste, and a strong disagreeable smell, and used to fortify the head and nervous parts. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *castrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*castro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.

2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *castrate*.] The act of gelding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'STREL. } *n. s.* A kind of hawk.
CA'STRIL. }

CASTRE'NSIAN. *adj.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *D.*

CA'SUAL. *adj.* [*casuel*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

Their wealth remains in *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the providence of God. *Raleigh's History.*

Whether found, where *casual* fire Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale Down to the veins of earth. *Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 566.

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fireside in general and *casual* discourses. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy. *Glanville's Scepsis*, c. 11.

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual*, in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury.*

CA'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman Search for a jewel, that too *casually* Hath left mine arm. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Wood new flown, laid *casually* upon a cold of tenpence, hath drunk up the tenpence, though the vessel was without air-holes. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* Nº 753.

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

CA'SUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *casual*.] Accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY. *n. s.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice. *Raleigh's Essays.*

That Octavius Cæsar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it produced a passion, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall, Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

CA'SUIST. *n. s.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can scarce see a bench of porters, without one or two *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes. *Addison, Freeholder*, Nº 53.

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree, And soundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*

CASUI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *n. s.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

Concessions would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn, Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CAT. *n. s.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble: Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth, As I can of those mysteries, which heav'n Will not have earth to know. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A cat, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CAT. *n. s.* A sort of ship.

CAT *in the pan*. [imagined by some to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catapan*, a name of government. An unknown metaphorical imagery, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the cat *in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT O' NINE TAILS. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age, You awful cat o' nine tails to the stage, This once be just, and in our cause engage. *Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.*

CATACHRE'SIS. *n. s.* [κατάχρησις, abuse.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification, or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, a voice beautiful to the ear. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

CATACHRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A concordant and well-tempered Harmony made of little and many, a Cosmos or Universe. *Bernard Palissy Architecture.*

CATERPILLAR, *n. f.* [*catenula*, L. A chain; an insection; a worm that lies in wait for prey.]

Insects are distinguished into perfect and imperfect; the perfect have wings, or little, that is, are without wings; the imperfect have none or little. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CATERPILLAR, *n. f.* [Corn, and worm; a worm or caterpillar.] Subscription contains by the bond of the soul, of which, when it is gone, another chosen there enters from Heaven, and takes possession of the place left void, as caterpillars and other insects do, in a dead carcass. *Hammond.*

Caterpillars, which are so called from their devouring the corn, are commonly called aulic-worms, and are so called from their frequent being found in the aulic of the ears of corn. *Derham's Phil. and Mo. Theol. in the Philosophical Transactions.* Insects are accounted to have been originally the devourers of the fruit of Eden. These have their origin, which sometimes is unknown to the ancients; therefore, but much more to latter ages. *Derham.*

CATERPILLAR, *adj.* [*Mouse*, a Italian.] That which has no quality of contributing the grain.

I for one a sanguinary complexion, and by the aid of a blood pump, imbrued the precious fertility, and throughout the *Wilmot's Sermon.*

CATHAPHON, *n. f.* [*καθαφων*.] A lighter species of the gut *Ainsworth.*

Cathaphon is a kind of catapulta, wherein the gutters, fashioned round without knots or notches, and remain in the same posture in which the circle stands bent. *Arbuthnot.*

CATHARTICK, *n. f.* [*καθαρτικος*.] An medicine of purgation; a kind of cleanser or purgative.

Ye the catharpics or ye the ranks,

Ye bitterly and gay, sweetly, sweetly, sweetly,

Ye sweetly and bitterly, sweetly, sweetly, sweetly,

Ye bitterly and gay, sweetly, sweetly, sweetly.

Ben Jonson's Masque of Hymen.

Mind a catalogue of all the prodigious medicines, drugs, and cathartics that will be required much longer than the other. *Swift.*

Tous in the Theory of accumulation, belonging to the hydrometer, of which there is a printed catalogue, I looked into the Tongil schools, adjacent the antiquity with Mr. *Boyle's Virtuoso.*

The knight Tropeles, and the doctor Sweeny, *Bentley.*

With all the finest catalogue of form. *Anthony Hall.*

CATHAPHONIAN, *n. f.* [Γιαν ατε and ποιωνιν.] A dance mutual, something a-side.

The black prince of Mauretania, by which fable were then the gloating entertainment, and the spirit-stirring purposes.

Chamber and Pope's Hist. Rechers.

CATHARSIS, *n. f.* [καθαρσις, Gr.] An medicine to cause purge *Ainsworth.*

On each side were armed guards,

Both bards and bards before him and behind,

Anthem and Sagacity, catapheck and heart. *Mr. Arnold.*

CATHEDRAL, *n. f.* [*καθεδρα*.] A presbytery; a hall and chapel.

I bought an anthem of a musician,

Nehemiah, that keeps a lamb in it,

Where it grows black, he catalogue it into.

Collected from all Gregory into have come

Under the stream, one form.

Were catalogue Atlant, but it cling her copy another in

Crashaw on Albumazar.

CATHEDRAL, *n. f.* [καθεδρα, Lat.] An engine with amended to Gregory.

The noble cathedral that great Hanse and crystals, at the the catalogue. *Gender Remedies.*

CATHEDRAL, *n. f.* [καθεδρα.] A fall of water from an high; from of water; a cataract.

Hence, catalog, that cock your chamber, cage, than!

Ben Jonson's Masque of Hymen.

Yet you have matched a sun flapping, hungry thereunto.

Sandys King Lear.

What is it

The Hour were open'd, and this Harmonist

In bed shewed those her catalogue of her

Immoderate harmony? *Milton's Poet. Lyd. S. 2. 1. 1. 1.*

Cathedral of Gregory, Gregory, Gregory, Gregory

Sudden my lady shall to the side to laugh.

And Hudson's cousin; but, all the catalogue

Of Hour's the cause, are the much flesh grow

Rules, day and night. *Milton's Poet. Lyd. S. 2. 1. 1. 1.*

I remain and kind importance entirely,

Through each charge, and rule catalogue I entry,

Hence, and the catalogue of the Hour's the cause,

And the the catalogue that Gregory, *Milton.*

CATALOGUE, *The* [καταλογος.] A collection of the very, when kinds, thinks, and then, from to hand about in the are, when continents, the part of the rule is either whether or the part, reserved, and from to which, a little then also, Gather the right then or otherwise. *Gregory.*

Gaudier hath a yellow silk, which hath Gloss it much well.

money; their chariots the wagon; as is good all the strength.

CATARRH, *n. f.* [*καταρροη*, Gr.] *Catarrhus*, Lat. A rheum; a defluxion of rheum from the head; a cold, or a flux of rheum from the head, or a defluxion of rheum, generally from the head, by a discussion of indigestible particles, and the humors also drawn out by the sun, moon, and stars, and planets, and sensitive intuitions. The radiant sun, whatever is the cause of the quantity of rheum in the body; which, when the sun shines, is discharged by sneeze, and the pores of the skin. *Ainsworth.*

SO SPEAKING.

Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs, *Pope Lady.*

Another was the body three dakeoll on the ground, and a lamentable weeping, cutting of an instrument. *Bacon.*

CATARRHOUS, [καταρροη, Gr.] *Catarrhus*, Lat. Full of rheum; a cold, or defluxion from a catarrh.

The sensitive heat is extinguished, and the rheum. *Pope.*

Old age attended with a quotidian, with catarrhous, hoarseness, difficulty of respiration. *Arbuthnot.*

CATAPHONIC, *n. f.* [*καταφωνις*.]

The cataphon or cataphonic, which produces the sensible, or the sensible, or the sensible.

Cataphon differs from the cataphonic of the sensible.

Bacon.

That philosophers distinct the cataphonic, which, and not cataphonic, with relations to the principal therefore.

A kind from a cataphonic principle sensible.

There was a cataphonic necessarie, the sensible and principal, and the principal principle, and principal principle, principal principle principle principle

CATCH. s. [Cache, cassé.] The act of a hunter that lies in wait to take game; the purchase or advantage.

Let us contribute to Cassio's cause,
Lest his ill fortune make the public pause;
For hence we shall be spied of some good
Or else some shameful accident we dread.
And we must take our time to do our deed.
Dryden.

He made the gaudy omens to Hector's cost, and losing his life for a bird-catch.
King Charles.

Adieu that love is in vain or some one stolen or spent, which is the best hunter, whose venison is the fattest, and who takes most coursing-holes.
Burton.

CATCH. s. [Cache, cache.] A secret employed in secret, or private stratagem.

Sometimes do we design accusers sworn,
As if we had no intention to suborn
With her abundance? Yet, good sweet,
Mean her proceedings to the queen.
Massinger.

CATCHFLY. s. [Fly and Catch; Mouse-ear, Mythodes or Myosotis.] A plant, the leaves of which are very viscous, and catch flies, flesh, and pieces of meat, sticking to them as they do to birds-lime. A species whereof, when it grow wild, is esteemed by hunters and fowlers.

The adventitious branches of vine and barren; for so far from produce bread upon seed bridges, by which the force of the vine or hedges are confirmed.
Bacon.

Anchor is known with a red purple flower, and a little leaf, resembling mouse-ear, and is called mouse-ear or catchfly.
Gerrard on Plantage.

CATCHPENNY. s. n. [Catch and Penny.] Trifle; something to catch money with.

Ye make a trade of your religion,
Ye have a commodity, or catchpenny, now! Every lady has not a relic, or her flower; Madonna, and his lady, are the sect it seems, grown out.
Ben Jonson's Staple of News.

What is their business?
The commonplace trifleries!
Mallinger, act. 1. sc. 1.

CATECA. s. [of uncertain etymology.] Roman coinage; a sum in money, or a piece of money, of the value of three farthings, according to the Dutch; from which it is the coin, that will not pass in Spain.
Bacon.

CATECHAL. s. [Catechal, Lat.] Belonging to a catechism, or instruction.

The first acquaintance, then, with the rudiments of the catechetical method, with the exercises, and the catechetical discourse, and the catechetical lessons, and the catechetical rules.
Jer. Taylor.

CATECHETICAL. a. n. [from catechetical.]

1. Consisting in question and answer.

Catechetical and dogmatical.
Bacon.

2. Pertaining to the catechism.

Catechetical and dogmatical.
Bacon.

CATECHETICALLY. a. n. [from catechetical.] Consisting in question and answer.

Catechetically and dogmatically.
Bacon.

CATECHETICALness. s. n. [from catechetical.] Quality of being catechetical.

CATECHETICK. a. [Catechetique, Fr. catechetica, Lat.] Consisting in question and answer.

Catechetick and dogmatick.
Bacon.

CATECHETICK. s. [Catechetique, Fr. catechetica, Lat.] Catechetick and dogmatick.
Bacon.

CATECHETICKLY. a. n. [from catechetick.] Consisting in question and answer.

Catechetickly and dogmatickly.
Bacon.

CATECHETICKNESS. s. n. [from catechetick.] Quality of being catechetick.

CATECHETICKness

CAUTION. n. s. [caution, Fr. cautio, Lat.]

5. Warning.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare?

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, censorious and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another. Tillotson.

CE'NSORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *censor.*]
1. The office of a censor.
2. The time in which the office of censor is born.
It was brought to Rome in the *censorship* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 12.

CE'NSURABLE. *adj.* [from *censure.*] Worthy of censure; blameable; culpable.
A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something *censurable.* *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *censurable.*] Blameableness; liableness to be censured.

CE'NSURE. *n. s.* [*censura*, Latin.]
1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.
Enough for half the greatest of these days,
To 'scape my *censure*, not expect my praise. *Pope.*
2. Judgment; opinion.
Madam, and you, my sister, will you go
To give your *censures* in this weighty business?
Shakesp. Richard III.
3. Judicial sentence.
To you, lord governour,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain. *Shakesp. Othello.*
4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use then stronger physick, the *censures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*censurer*, Fr.]
1. To blame; to brand publickly.
The like *censurings* and *despisings* have embittered the spirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one against another. *Sanderson.*
2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

CE'NSURER. *n. s.* [from *censure.*] He that blames; he that reproaches.
We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *censurers.* *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
A statesman, who is possest of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect, that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addison, Freeholder,* No 17.

CENT. *n. s.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, *five per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *n. s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]
1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.
Down from the waste they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
The idea of a *centaur* has no more falsehood in it, than the name *centaur.* *Locke.*
Feasts, Thessalian centaurs never knew,
And their repeated wonders shake the dome. *Thomson.*
2. The archer in the zodiack.
The chearless empire of the sky,
To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomson.*

CE'NTAURY, (*greater.*) [*centaurium majus*, Lat.] A plant.
It is one of the *plantae capitatae*, or of those plants whose flowers are collected into a head, as the thistle, and hath a perennial root; its leaves are without spines, and are sawed on the edges; the cup of the flower is squamose, but hath no spines; the florets are large and spacious. One of the species, having red leaves, is used in medicine. *Miller.*

CE'NTAURY, (*lesser.*) [*centaurium minus*, Lat.]
The leaves grow by pairs, opposite to each other; the flowers consist of one leaf, funnel shaped, and divided into five acute segments; they grow on the tops of the stalks in clusters; the seed vessel is of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells, wherein many small seeds are contained. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*
Add pounded galls, and roses dry,
And with Cecropian thyme strong scented *centaury.* *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY. *n. s.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.
In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *n. s.* [*centesimus*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.
The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *n. s.* [from *centum* and *pes.*] A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English *forty legs.*

CE'NTO. *n. s.* [*cento*, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authours.
It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento.* *Camden's Remains.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the same in jest which Boileau did in earnest.
Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.

CE'NTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre; containing the centre.
There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the *central* parts of it; so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water. *Woodward's Natural History.*
Umbriel, a dusky melancholy sprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper scene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CE'NTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.
Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet we see that the whole weight rests *centrally* upon it.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

CENTRE. *n. s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities.
The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Observe degree, priority, and place.
Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.
If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffuse itself every way; so that the source, serving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.
One foot he *center'd*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. *l.* 228.
By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,
Thy joys are center'd all in me alone. *Prior.*
He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast. *South.*
O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone! *Dryden.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*
1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to meet in a point, as lines in a centre.
Where there is no visible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity.
Decay of Piety.
What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;
Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*
It was attested by the visible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ, and by the completion of these prophecies since, which he himself uttered. *Atterbury.*
2. To be placed in the midst or centre.
As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou,
Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Par. Lost, b.* ix.

CE'NTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.
Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say, where his *centrick* happiness doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRI'FUGAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

CENTRI'PETAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.
The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in respect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. } See SENTINEL.
SE'NTRY. }
The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their tea. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *D.*

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *century.*] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.
The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CENTU'RION. *n. s.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.
Have an army ready, say you?—A most royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, distinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.

CE'NTURY. *n. s.* [*centuria*, Lat.]
1. A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second *century.*
The [illegible] of mortality is such, that, though our hope, after some

some number of years, may seem to have grown older by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they really still continue new. *Boyle.*
And now time's whiter series is begun,
Which in soft *centuries* shall smoothly run. *Dryden.*
The [illegible] filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the [illegible] was equal in the three first *centuries*, because the [illegible] very often ended in the martyr. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
2. It is sometimes used simply for a *hundred.*
Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenser.*
When
With wild woodbine and weeds I have strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh. *Shakesp. Cymb.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson's Camden.*

CE'PHALALGY. *n. s.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK. *adj.* [κεφαλή.] That which is medicinal to the head.
Cephalick medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balsam. *Wiseman.*

CERASTES. *n. s.* [κεράστης.] A serpent having horns, or supposed to have them.
Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbaena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Par. Lost, b.* x.

CE'RATE. *n. s.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence softer than a plaister. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.
You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong brown thread, *cered* about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiseman.*

CE'REBEL. *n. s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.
In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *n. s.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.
The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth.* *Bacon.*

CE'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.
Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell,
Why canoniz'd bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements*? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.
What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,
To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage!
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*
Christ did take away that external *ceremonial* worship that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Formal; observant of old forms.
Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize
The silk and gold he wears. *Donne.*
With dutch pride, and a fat fauning face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. s.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Outward form; external rite.
The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*
2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial; over much use of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Consisting of outward rites.
Under a different oeconomy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*
2. Full of ceremony; awful.
O, the sacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly,
It was i' th' offering! *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.
You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally respectful.
They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addison. Guard.* No 104.
5. Observant of the rules of civility.
Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel of our several friends. *Shakesp. R.* III.
6. Civil and formal to a fault.
The old caitiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectful.
Ceremoniously let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonious.*] Fondness of ceremony; using too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *n. s.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]
1. Outward rite; external form in religion.
Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*
He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies.* *Shakesp. J. Caesar.*
Disrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony.* *Shakesp. J. Caesar.*
2. Forms of civility.
The sauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself. *Bacon.*
3. Outward forms of state.
What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy worshippers?
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form?
Shakesp. Henry V.
A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and legends well forgot.
Dryden's Fables.

CE'ROTE. *n. s.* The same with *cerate*; which see.
In those which are critical, a *cerate* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose. *Wiseman.*

CERTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]
1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.
This is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*
Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied, without obstinacy and folly. *Tillotson.*
2. Resolved; determined.
However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix. *l.* 953.
3. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this.
How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*
I yet fight in my country's service, when
Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable. *Wilkins.*
4. Undoubting; put past doubt.
This form before Alcyone present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain.*]
1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.
Certainly he that, by these legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*
What precise collection of simple ideas, modesty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so *certainly* known. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS. *n. s.* [from *certain.*] The same with *certainty.*

CE'RTAINTY. *n. s.* [from *certain.*]
1. Exemption from doubt.
Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*
2. That which is real and fixed.
Doubting things go ill, often hurt more
Than to be sure they do; for *certainties*
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

CE'RTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in sooth: an old word.
Certes, sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.
For, *certes*, these are people of the island. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
Certes, our authours are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CHA CHA

CHA CHA

He great he down or off a while,
In a sick chair at first. *Shakſp. Hamlet VII.*
In this high temple, on a chair of ſtate,
The ſtar of heaven, ſet Lucina fate. *Dryden. Aureng.*
2. A vehicle upon wheels.
Thou wear'ſt equipage thoſe hoſt in arms
And ſtrike the ſtarting ſtreets with thy chariot. *Pope. 3.*
CHARIOT, *n. f.* [from chariot] one who
1. Is poſſeſſed of an chariot.
In thoſe affairſ, generally the perſon is either the lawyer or phyſician, to keep the chariot, I believe to the order of coſtly. *Wiſe's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. One which rides in an chariot, or a chariot-man.
Chariot-man, *n. f.* [from chariot and man] the driver of a chariot.
Thy chariot-man ſhall be my ſecond. *Dryden.*
Pompey with Caeſar, impatient to be dead,
Thoſe both Caeſar, who, by the ſtratagem
Infeſt of paying chariots, run thoſe through. *Dryden.*
CHARIOT-*n. f.* [*charide, Fr.*] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by two horſes.
Inſtead of the chariot for weight, there ſhall be the chaiſe of accommodation; for a chaiſe is drawn by the perſons that ſit in it. *Addiſon's Ridiculous Exercitations.*
CHARIOTEER, *n. f.* [*charioteer, Fr.*] A driver of a chariot, horſe, and coach, or any other carriage.
CHARIOTEERS, *n. f.* [*auriganes.*] Engineers or ſwift.
CHARITE, *n. f.* A kind of Engliſh number of notes, conſiſting
CHARITEE, *n. f.* of three the firſtbeat longer, according to the
CHARITY, *n. f.* [*charitas, Lat.*] Love; kindneſs; tenderneſs; affection; tender care; diſpoſed to paſſion. *Cowley.*
CHARLA, *n. f.* [*ſalſa, ſtar, ſalſa, Fr. ſalſa, Lat.*]
1. A ſnare, a ſnaſh.
When in your motion you are hot,
And that the caſh for drink, I'll have prepared you
A chaſſer for the ſweat. *Shakſp. Hamlet.*
2. Any thing that is ſlung or ſlid in alſo of the ſnare.
All the Greeks at that time did not think confiſtent to ſpend ſuſtantial commodities of corn or chaſſer. *Knolles Hiſt.*
CHARLES, *n. f.* [from ſalſa, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Herbs of a cup, applied by diſtinguiſh ſea flower, but now obſolete.
Hath, luck? the ſick at heart's ſun-ſhy,
Hath, luck? the ſick at heart's ſun-ſhy,
Hath ſo ſweet at their ſalſa.
Ben Jonſon's Sad Shepherd.
CHARLE, *n. f.* [*ſalſa, ſalſa, ſalſa, ſalſa, ſalſa.*]
Chaſſ is a white ſaffron, ſlightly reſembled a flower, but ſo ſmall and ſmall ſmaller, ſo ſmall as ſmallnaſſ, ſmallnaſſ, ſmallnaſſ,

to extend his limits unto the farther border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without diseray, by the space of some miles, part of the way champaign, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other straight, and left between
Fair champaign, with less rivers interven'd. *Paradise Reg.*

CHA'MPERTORS. *n. s.* [from *champerty.* In law.] Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. *Cowel.*

CHA'MPERTY. *n. s.* [*champart,* Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowel.*

CHAMPI'GNON. *n. s.* [*champignon,* Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself champignons eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CHA'MPION. *n. s.* [*champion,* Fr. *campio,* low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory would go on the one side. *Bacon's Col. of Good and Evil.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mast'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Par. Lost, b. ii. l. 898.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's champion, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold champions of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a stout warriour.

A stouter champion never handled sword. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, champion is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowel.*

To CHA'MPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' utterance. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

CHANCE. *n. s.* [*chance,* Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The only man of all that chance could bring,
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to chance, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them. *Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune, or chance.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their chance. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a chance or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. *South.*

The beauty I behold, has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance direction, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

4. Event; success; luck.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To say, extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A chance, but chance may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd. *Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 530.*

Then your ladyship might have a chance to escape this address. *Swift.*

CHANCE. *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like chance companions on the way. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next chance comer. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou chanced on; but think—
Thou hast thy mistress still. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

How chance thou art not with the prince thy brother? *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Ay, Casca, tell us what hath chanc'd to-day,
That Caesar looks so sad. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

He chanced upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he easily took. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I chose the safer sea, and chanc'd to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. s.* [from *chance* and *medley.* In law.] The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning that the party might have taken heed to himself. *Cowel.*

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a chance-medley. *South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance.*] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the chanceable coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CHA'NCEL. *n. s.* [from *cancelli,* Lat. lattices, with which the chancel was inclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the chancel. *Hooker, b. v. § 30.*

The chancel of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *n. s.* [*cancellarius,* Lat. *chancelier,* Fr. from *cancellare,* literas vel scriptum linea per medium ducta damnare; and *scamnum* of such likewise to be derived à *cancellis,* which signify all one with *κιγκλίδες,* a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment seats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.]

Regni sacra regis cancellarius Angli,
Primus solicitis mente placendo Deo.
Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis aequa facit.

Verses of Nigel de Wetekre to the bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

1. *Cancellarius,* at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; *grapharios,* scil. *qui conscribendis & excipiendis judicum actis dant operam.* But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the chancellor hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel.*

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beast you lie:
Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be chancellor. *Dryd. jun.*

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; so that he was in a manner chancellor of Athens. *Swift.*

2. CHANCELLOR *in the Ecclesiastical Court.* A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to assist the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, chancellor, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowel. Chamb.*

5. CHANCELLOR *of an University.* The principal magistrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR *of the Order of the Garter,* and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order. *Chambers.*

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *n. s.* The office of chancellor.

The next Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camd.*

CHA'NCERY. *n. s.* [from *chancellor;* probably *chancellery;* then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal. *Cowel.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of chancery, by the bishops letters under the seal episcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'NCRE. *n. s.* [*chancre,* Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a chancre. *Wiseman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre.*] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a chancrous callus. *Wiseman.*

CHANDELI'ER. *n. s.* [*chandelier,* Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *n. s.* [*chandelier,* Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest chandlers in Europe. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

But whether black or lighter dies are worn,
The chandler's basket, on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHA'NFRIN. *n. s.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer,* Fr. *cambio,* Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and change them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtile. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To resign any thing for the sake of another, with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot change that for another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still change; but here's the curse,
They change for better, and we change for worse. *Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.*

3. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift's Intelligencer, N° 19.*

4. To give and take reciprocally; with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, change thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

5. To alter.

Thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor change my countenance for this arrest;
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art changed to a low estate. *Ecclus,* ii. 4.

For the elements were changed in themselves by a kind of harmony, like as in a psaltery notes change the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. *Wisdom,* xix. 18.

6. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Intreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. *To change a horse,* or *to change hand,* is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration: as, his fortune may *soon change,* though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his changing thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

CHANGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

Since I saw you last,
There is a change upon you. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous changes of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but change and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set;
While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know
A diff'rent master, and a change of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the change, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 893.*

4. Novelty.

The hearts
Of all his people shall revolt from him,
And kiss the lips of unacquainted change. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Our fathers did, for change, to France repair,
And they, for change, will try our English air. *Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.*

5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other changes upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty change of garments. *Judges,* xiv. 12.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of change arises; but supposing not one farthing of change in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change.*]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; but there is no measure to be taken of a changeable humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be changeable; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce changeable in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of changeable taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *changeable.*]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a changeableness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than this changeableness with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison. Freeholder, N° 13.*

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the changeableness or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker, b. iii. § 10.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable.*] Inconstantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full.*] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots, and changeful orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted or performed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Britain, changeful as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *n. s.* [from *change;* the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left;
Such, men do changelings call, so chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. c. x. stanz. 65.*

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a changeling. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

Would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side,
And as they changelings liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER. *n. s.* [from *change.*] One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *n. s.* [*canal,* Fr. *canalis,* Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the channel, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

Is th' injur'd sea, which, from her wonted course,
To gain some acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*

Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries; as the British *Channel* between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in *channels*.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.

Wherein the chearful birds of sundry kind
Do *chant* sweet musick. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* vii.

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatre, the shepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos*, vi. 5.

Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief,
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryden.*

CHANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. *l.* 390.

CHA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*

Jove's etherial lays, resistless fire,
The *chanter's* soul, and raptur'd song inspire,
Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. s.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chanticleer*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben. Johnson's Masq.*

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynold the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden's Fab.*

CHA'NTRESS. *n. s.* [from *chant*.] A woman singer.

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy,
Thee, *chantress*, oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy evening song. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *n. s.* [from *chant*.]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint. *Cowel.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by; there before him,
And underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shakesp. T. Night.*

CHA'OS. *n. s.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church and state to such a *chaos* of confusions, as some have done.
K. Charles.

Their reason sleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill sorted, and misjoin'd,
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Fraught with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the earthy particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, reposited in the earth. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word seems originally the same with *chop*; nor were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though reducible to the same original sense.] To break into hiatus, or gapings.

It also weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. s.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the *singular*.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female, as being made to accommodate a bigger muscle for the motion of the teeth. *Grew's Museum.*

CHAPE. *n. s.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. s.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build, or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of ease, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is. *Cowel.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the king of England.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Without a chape.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with two broken points. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CHA'PELLANY. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON. *n. s.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, chaperons, and caps of state. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth shrunk.

A *chapfaln* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 10.

CHA'PITER. *n. s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold.
Exodus, xxxvi. 38.

CHA'PLAIN. *n. s.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowel.*

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment. *Shakesp.*

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.

A chief governour can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now my lady Worm's *chapless*, and knocked about the mazard with a sexton's spade. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With reeky shanks and yellow *chapless* sculls.
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

CHA'PLET. *n. s.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

I thought long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wore,
Those that their mistress' scorn did bear,
Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade. *Dryden.*

They with joyful nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A string of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of pater nosters and ave marias. A different sort of *chaplets* is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pummel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made use of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the stirrups, every time a person mounts on a different horse and saddle, and to supply the want of academy saddles, which have no stirrups to them. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN. *n. s.* [*ceapman*, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaser.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy.
Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.

Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do. *Ben. Johnson.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares. *Wotton.*

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPS. *n. s.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.

So on the downs we see
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate so. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; this will shake your shaking, I can tell you, and that soundly; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } *particip. pass.* [from *to chap*.]
CHA'PPED. }

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

Coarse *chapt* hands,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they bid. *Dryden's Fab.*

CHA'PTER. *n. s.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phrase, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, *to the end of the chapter*. *L'Estrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.*

The dean takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matter of importance. *Ayliffe on Italy.*

4. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitutions strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter* house. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PTREL. *n. s.* [probably from *chapiter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaumb with the *chaptrels*.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

CHAR. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fish found only in Winander meer in Lancashire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraymoad, in charring, parts frequently into various cracks.
Woodward on Fossils.

CHAR. *n. s.* [cyrre, work, Sax. *Lye*. It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. business, or *care*, Sax. *cura*, or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.

But a meer woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chars*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. *n. s.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

CHARACTER. *n. s.* [*character*, Lat. χαρακτήρ.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.

In outward also her resembling less
His image, who made both; and less expressing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradise Lost, b.* viii. *l.* 543.

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery!———
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,
Whose grossness little *characters* sum up.
Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.

It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet.—
You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feign'd, excels their own. *Denham.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Addison on Italy.*

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outshine the rest of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity. *Addison, Spectator*, N° 273.

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.

The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inscribe; to engrave.

These few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.
Shakesp. As you like it.

CHARACTERI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *characterize*.] That which
CHARACTERI'STICK. } constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that characteristick distinction. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The

The fleeting quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever characteristical virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *characteristical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. *n. s.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

I shall here endeavour to show, how this vast invention exerts itself, in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CHARACTERISTICK *of a Logarithm.* The same with the index or exponent.

To CHARACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided publickly to characterize any person, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments characterized and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are characterized. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CHARACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character.*] Without a character.

When water drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,
By name to come call'd *Charity*, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 581.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting *charity's* more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *L'Estrange.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or, with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 2. § 18.*

CHARLATAN. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchoes, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3.*

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley, Preface.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *n. s.* [from *charlatan*.] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *n. s.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plaustrum of Ursa major, seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'RLOCK. *n. s.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. s.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*.——Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

There have been ever used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination, or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 948.*

Ah poor he mutters amidst his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover strength, whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections.

Well sounding verses are the *charm* we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Roscommon.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,
I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces
That from my mutest conscience to my tongue,
Charms this report out. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie:
Where the pow'r that *charms* us so,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *n. s.* [from *charm*.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shakesp. Othello.*

The passion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you disdain. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm*.] Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Sprat.*

O *charming* youth! in the first op'ning page,
So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming*.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 45.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *charming*.] The power of pleasing.

CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcasses.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp
Oft found in *charnel* vaults, and sepulchres,
Ling'ring and sitting by a new-made grave. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are reposited.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must send
Those, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

When they were in their *charnel-houses*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a map, by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, found skilful pilots, using astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*, and compasses. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CHA'RTER. *n. s.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the king, are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowel.*

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Here was that *charter* seal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,
And seems to have renew'd her *charter's* date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essays.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's sovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
And they that are most galled with my folly,
They most must laugh. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY. *n. s.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high sea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurisdiction. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

CHA'RTERED. *adj.* [from *charter*.] Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

CHA'RY. *adj.* [from *care*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shakespeare.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Judg.* ix.

3. To follow as a thing desirable.

4. To drive.

Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Bisennis. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying stars, and light restor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE *Metals*. See To ENCHASE.

CHASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was hast'ning, in the *chase* it seems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this seeming lady. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

There is no *chase* more pleasant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Fitness to be hunted; appropriation to chase or sport.

Concerning the beasts of *chase*, whereof the buck is the first, he is called the first year a fawn. *Shakesp. Love's L. Lost.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me still that spotless name retain,
Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,
And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey. *Dryden.*

3. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them; insomuch as of one hundred ships, there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit, with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them *chase*. *Bacon.*

Otuchy, upon the soldiers, he sallied out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with such violence, that, at the first onset, he overthrew them, and, having them in *chase*, did speedy execution. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow,
Expanded on the hero's face;
When the thick squadrons prest the foe,
And William led the glorious *chase*. *Prior.*

4. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursu'd,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Hunting match.

Tell him, h'ath made a match with such a wrangler,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With *chases*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued *chase*, went circling about. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other *chase*,
For I myself must hunt this deer to death. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Honour's the noblest *chase*; pursue that game,
And recompense the loss of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a forest, and not endued with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game than a park. A *chase* differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers. *Cowel.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the northside of this pleasant *chase*. *Shakesp. Tit. And.*

8. The CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinside. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *n. s.* [from *chase* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking *chase-guns* through our sterns they send. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. *n. s.* [from *chase*.] Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began
A stop i' th' *chaser*, a retire; anon
A rout, confusion thick. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the *chasers*, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey.
Lo Rufus, tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart. *Pope.*

CHASM. *n. s.* [*χάσμα*.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gape; an opening.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no *chasms* or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or *chasms* passing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The ground adust her riv'n mouth disparts,
Horrible *chasm*! profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;

Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story *chasms*, in epochas mistakes. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of grape. See VINE.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as a *chaste* virgin.

2. With respect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Without obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene. *Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children, be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. *Titus, ii. 5.*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. s.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, with two lips; the fruit is roundish, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes an almost spherical fruit, divided into four cells. The leaves are fingered like those of hemp. This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce their spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying. *Prov. xix. 18.*

I follow thee, safe guide! the path
Thou lead'st me; and to the hand of heav'n submit,
However *chast'ning*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 373.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chast'ning* hand. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

From our lost pursuit she wills to hide
Her close decrees, and *chastens* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTI'SE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last.]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will *chastise* this high minded strumpet. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chymists thus discovered and *chastised*. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.*

How seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues? *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The gay social sense
By decency *chastis'd*. *Thomson.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *n. s.* [*chastiment*, Fr.] Correction; punishment. These words are all commonly, though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*? *Shakesp. R. II.*

He held the *chastisement* of one which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God. *Raleigh's Essays.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the *chastisement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement* and discipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHA'STITY. *n. s.* [*castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*? *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

E'n here where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Sh. Much ado about Nothing.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTI'SER. *n. s.* [from *chastise*.] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHA'STLY. *adv.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastly*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Make first a song of joy and love,
Which *chastly* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Smoothes

Succession of a long descent,
Which *chastly* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

Cha'tterer. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] Chaffing; gossip.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Minshew*; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus chatten the people in their steads,
Ylike as a monster of many heads. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Because that I familiarly sometimes,
Do use you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your sauciness will jest upon my love.
Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustick row. *Milton.*

With much goodwill the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures pass'd. *Dryden.*

Chat. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily,
As this Gonzalo, I myself would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The time between before the fire they sat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*. *Dryden.*

The least is not inconsiderable good, but such as he conceives is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a soaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

Chat. *n. s.* The keys of trees are called *chats*, as ash *chats*.

Cha'tellany. *n. s.* [*chatelenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

Cha'ttel. *n. s.* [See Cattle.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my chattels. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a chattle
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. iii.*

To CHA'TTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still chattereth. *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis sings,
Begin his witless note apace to chatter. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back of a sheep; Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to a dog. *L'Estrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will chatter. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

Cha'tter. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his chatter,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

Cha'tterer. *n. s.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prater.

Cha'twood. *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.

Cha'vender. *n. s.* [*Chevesne*, Fr.] The chub; a fish.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTELLE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear; which see.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kauwen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The mole who laughs her scorn to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

Chaw. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4.

Cha'wdron. *n. s.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [*ceapan*, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes
Beauty brief in goodness. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of satiety, maketh himself *cheap*. *Bacon.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye. *Dryden.*

The usual titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of derision and reproach, and every way is taken by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

Cheap. *n. s.* [*cheaping* is an old word for *market*; whence *Eastcheap*, *Cheapside*.] Market; purchase; bargain: as *good cheap*; [*à bon marché*, Fr.]

The sack that thou hast drunk me, would have bought me lights as good *cheap* at the dearest chandler's in Europe. *Shakesp.*

It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Estrange.*

Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on those who give least resistance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her; fair, or I'll never look on her. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate. *L'Estrange.*

So in a morning, without bodice,
Slipt sometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem,
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my profer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

Che'aply. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.
By swords I fee.

So great a fear as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompense your beauty brought. *Dryden.*

Che'apness. *n. s.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price.

Ancient statutes forbid to bring in commodities from strangers; having for end *cheapness*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The discredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

Chear. See Cheer.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To *defraud*; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at first of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his losses, but by learning to cheat others. *Dryden.*

There are a sort of people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotson, Preface.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Cheat. *n. s.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *escheat*, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the lords of manors in procuring escheats, *cheat*, the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever pass, though so abused by all princes, that I wonder the good do not grow offended to see it. *Temple.*

English

English physicians are all *cheats*. *Dryden.*

Hide while they give, and cram but by a cheat.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit;
Trust on, and think tomorrow will repay;
Tomorrow's falser than the former day;
Lyes worse; and while it says, we shall be blest,
With some new joys cuts off what we possest. *Dryden.*

2. A person guilty of fraud.

Dissimulation can be no farther useful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden's Clemen[illegible]*

Che'ater. *n. s.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. [It is here for *escheater*.] *Shakesp. M. W. of W.*

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin. *Shakesp. Comedy of Err.*

He is no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater* i' faith. — *Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of mens inheritances, false witnesses and accusers. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *echec*, *check*; from whence we use, in that game, the term *checkmate*, when we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repress; to curb.

Reserve thy state; with better judgment *check*
This hideous rashness. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

How fumes may be sown and raised, how they may be spread and multiplied, and how they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon's Essays.*

I hear whose voice can *check* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*

He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakesp.*

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will *check* him for't. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correspondent cipher.

4. To control by a counter reckoning.

To Check. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop; with *at*.

With what wing the stannyel *checks* at it. *Shakesp.*

He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of the persons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check* at every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks* at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere.

If love *check* once with business, it troubleth mens fortunes. *Bacon's Essays.*

I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Check. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff.

I do know, the state,
However this may gall him with some *check*,
Cannot with safety cast him. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the *check* of such another day. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

We see also, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their fortunes. *Bacon's Essays.*

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this insolent impiety. *Tillotson.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of christianity. *Addison. Freeholder,* N° 31.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that sacrilege, which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great struggle with his passions is in the first *check*. *Rogers.*

2. Restraint; curb; government.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. *Hayward.*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some restraint and *check*, for some time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*

While free from *checks*, or rodes, cuts or clouds,
Break Dalilah's head, and Popular's neck. *Pope.*

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their interest. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a slight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*,
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wife subject
Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, is when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her in her flight.
Chambers.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whistled from the fist,
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

A satyrical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad priests. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The letters have the natural production by several *checks* or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

7. The correspondent cipher of a bank bill.

8. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

9. *Clerk of the* Check, in the king's houshold, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

10. *Clerk of the* Check, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers. *Chambers.*

To Che'cker. } *v. a.* [from *eschecs*, chess, Fr.] To variegate or
To Che'quer. } diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light.
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *chequer'd* shadow on the ground. *Shakesp.*

As the snake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With shining *checker'd* slough doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

The wealthy spring yet never bore
That sweet, nor dainty flower,
That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the *chequer'd* shade. *Milton.*

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falshood. *Addison.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to *checker* it into earth and water. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Here waving groves a *checker'd* scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

Che'cker. } Work varied alternately as to its colours or
Che'cker-work. } materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings,* vii. 17.

Che'ckmate. *n. s.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him called, that gave me the *checkmate*,
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenser.*

Che'ckroll. *n. s.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to great personages, as their houshold servants. It is otherwise called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowel.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen and other commons of the kingdom. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

CHEEK. *n. s.* [*ceac*, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*

I shall survey and spy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkness in thy eye. *Donne.*

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well display
The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

Cheek-

Chee'ktooth. *n. s.* [from *cheek* and *tooth.*]
I cut afterwards into the tumours, and felt the fang: a lay partly under the os jugale, or cheekbone. *Wiseman.*

Chee'ktooth. *n. s.* [from *cheek* and *tooth.*] The hinder tooth or tusk.
He hath the cheekteeth of a great lion. *Joel,* i. 6.

CHEER. *n. s.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.
But though my cates be mean, take them in good part; Better cheer you may have, but not with better heart. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*
He will one never discontented to any portion of good cheer, indigested feasts, and delicious wines. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gaiety.
My royal lord,
You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold
That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Gaiety; jollity.
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakesp. R. III.*

4. Air of the countenance.
Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his cheer did seem too solemn sad;
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Fairy Q.*
Which publick death, receiv'd with such a cheer,
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel's Civil W.*
He ended; and his words their drooping cheer
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*
At length appear
Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her cheer. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general.
Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat. *Acts,* xxvii. 36.

To Cheer. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.
He complained in vain, that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, he was nothing discouraged, but cheered up the footmen. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
He cheer'd the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To comfort; to console.
I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But cheer thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to cheer the faction of the green. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden.
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers,
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. *Pope's Messiah.*
The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his cheering ray. *Pope.*

To Cheer. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.
At sight of thee my gloomy soul cheers up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me. *A. Philips's Distrest Mother.*

Chee'rer. *n. s.* [from *to cheer.*] Gladner; giver of gaiety.
To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou cheerer of our days. *Wotton.*
Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*
Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and cheerer of the spirits. *Temple.*
Prime cheerer, light,
Of all material beings first and best. *Thomson's Summer.*

Chee'rful. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.
The cheerful birds of sundry kind
Do chaunt sweet musick to delight his mind. *Fairy Q.* b. i.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.
A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance: but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. *Prov.* xv. 13.

Chee'rfully. *adv.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety.
Pluck up thy spirits, look cheerfully upon me. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*
To their known stations cheerfully they go. *Dryden.*
Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so cheerfully, as when they see where they go. *South.*
May the man
That cheerfully recounts the female's praise,
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

Chee'rfulness. *n. s.* [from *cheerful.*]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.
With what resolution and cheerfulness, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.
I marvelled, when I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet to do them with cheerfulness. *Sidney,* b. ii.

Chee'rless. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.
For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My cheerful day is turn'd to cheerless night. *Fairy Q.* b. i.
On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the cheerless dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*
Cheerless in sorrow, his discern'd, never shar'd. [illegible]

Chee'rly. *adj.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful.
They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing sun-beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more cheerly in winter. *Ray on Creation.*
Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Not gloomy.

Chee'rly. *adv.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.
In God's name, cheerly on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
Oft list'ning how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

Chee'ry. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay.
Come, let us hie, and quaff a cheery bowl;
Let cider new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay's Pastorals.*

CHEESE. *n. s.* [*caseus,* Lat. *cyse,* Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.
I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, than my wife with herself. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Chee'secake. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *cake.*] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.
Effeminate he sat, and quiet;
Strange product of a cheesecake diet. *Prior.*
Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With soft'ning mead and cheesecake ends the strife. *King's Art of Cookery.*

Chee'semonger. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheese.
A true owl of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a cheesemonger,
By trusting. *Ben Jonson's Owls.*

Chee'sepress. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *press.*] The press in which the curds are pressed.
The cleanly cheesepress she could never turn,
Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Past.*

Chee'sevat. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *vat.*] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.
His sense occasions the careless rustick to judge the sun no bigger than a cheesevat. *Glanville's Scepsis,* c. 12.

Chee'sy. *adj.* [from *cheese.*] Having the nature or form of cheese.
Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Che'ly. *n. s.* [*chela,* Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.
It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the chely, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours,* b. iii. c.

Chemistry. See Chymistry.
Chequer. See Checker.

To CHERISH. *v. a.* [*cherir,* Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.
Whoever Buckingham doth bear his hate
Upon your grace, and not with duteous love
Doth cherish you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love. *Rich. R. III.*
I would I were thy bird——
——Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with too much cherishing. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*
What doth cherish weeds but gentle air? *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to cherish religion, and to maintain, in the minds of men, the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But all good fortune, which have all deserts,
Doth cherish her, and thus augments her might. *Daniel.*
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience; those who act by error, have its complacency and encouragement to cherish and welcome them. *Decay of Piety.*

Che'risher. *n. s.* [from *cherish.*] An encourager; a supporter.
One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and cherishers of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Spratt's Serm.*

Che'rishment. *n. s.* [from *cherish.*] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.
The rest hence, for aye's remembrance,
That with their bounty did them cherishment,
Support the praise of noble poesie. *Spenser's Tears of the Muses.*

CHERRY. *n. s.*
Cherry-tree. *n. s.* } [*cerise,* Fr. *cerasus,* Lat.]

The tree hath large shining leaves: the fruit grows on long pedicles, and is roundish or heart-shaped: the stone is short, round, and roundish. The species are; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The Birch or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherry-tree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, carnation, Gascoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preserving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *An. Dom.* 55; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. It is generally esteemed for its earliness, being of the first tree-fruits that appears to welcome in the fruit season. *Miller.*

Some fruits ask but the parings of man's nails, a pear, a sour, a cherry stone; but they, more mischieved, would have a whole. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow eating cherries, with his face and bosom sunburnt. *Peacham.*

All this done by a little knob of skin, which, to its first appearance, might be included in the hollow of a cherry stone. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

All the idea of all the sensible qualities of a cherry come into my mind by sensation. *Locke.*

Che'rry. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a cherry in colour.
Shew'n with such a pretty lip,
A cherry lip, a golling pleasing tongue. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Cherrybay. See Laurel.

Che'rrycheeked. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks.
I warrant them cherrycheek'd country girls. *Congr. Old Batch.*

Che'rrypit. *n. s.* [from *cherry* and *pit.*] A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.
What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at cherrypit. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Che'rsonese. *n. s.* [*χερσόνησος.*] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

Chert. *n. s.* [from *quartz,* Germ.] A kind of flint.
Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called chert. *Woodw.*

CHERUB. *n. s.* [כְּרוּב plur. כְּרֻבִים.] It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.]
A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the scripture gives us of cherubs, differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exod.* xxvi. 1. cherubim of cunning work. *Calmet.*
The roof o' th' chamber
With gold cherubins is fretted. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Heav'n's cherubin hors'd
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Some cherub finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

Cheru'bick. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.
The wards

Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine instructer! I have heard, than when
Cherubick songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial musick send. *Milton's Paradise Lost,* b. v. l. 547.
And on the east side of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs,
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost,* b. xi. l. 120.

Cherubin. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.
This fell whore of thine
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her cherubin look. *Shak. Timon.*

Che'rvil. *n. s.* [*chærophyllum,* Lat.] It is an umbelliferous plant, whole leaves are divided into many segments: the petals of the flower are bifid and heart-shaped; and each flower is succeeded by two long seeds, not furrowed. The species are; 1. Garden chervil. 2. Wild perennial chervil, or cow weed. The first of these species is cultivated for sallads. *Miller.*

To Che'rup. *v. n.* [from *cheer;* perhaps from *cheer up,* corrupted to *cherup.*] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.
The birds
Frame to thy song their cheerful cheruping;
Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spens. Epit.*

Che'slip. *n. s.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. s.* [*echec,* Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.
This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom to express;
From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive chess. *Denham.*
So have I seen a king on chess,
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

Che'ss-apple. *n. s.* See Wild Service, of which it is a species.

Che'ssboard. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of chess is plaid.
And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

Che'ssman. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *man.*] A puppet for chess.
A company of chessmen, standing on the same squares of the chessboard where we left them; we say, they are all in the same place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

Che'ssplayer. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *player.*] A gamester at chess.
Thus, like a skilful chessplayer, by little and little, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

Che'ssom. *n. s.*
The tender chessom and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not loamy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* № 665.

CHEST. *n. s.* [*cyste,* Sax. *cista,* Lat.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.
He will seek there, on my word: neither press, chest, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
But more have been by avarice opprest,
And heaps of money crowded in the chest. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

2. A Chest of Drawers. A case with boxes, or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.
Such as have round faces, or broad chests, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown's Vul. Err.* b. iii. c. 13.
He describes another by the largeness of his chest, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To Chest. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reposite in a chest; to hoard.

Chest-foundering. *n. s.* A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Far. Dict.*

Che'sted. *adj.* [from *chest.*] Having a chest; as broad-chested, narrow-chested.

Che'steen. See Chestnut.

Che'stnut. *n. s.*
Che'stnut-tree. *n. s.* } [*chastaigne,* Fr. *castanea,* Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut-tree.
A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,
As will a chestnut in a farmer's fire. *Shakesp. Tam. of the Shrew.*
October has a basket of services, medlars and chestnuts, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His

He lab'ls of a good school *Lessons*.
Sweet cordial quiver! you *defiled* was wont the only
Milton, P. on the D.
Mercy! Thou wert gifted clothes lessons. *Lord Dorset.*
CHILDISH, *a. f.* [*Childish*, Fr.] Like a child.
CHILDISHLY, *ad.* [*Childish*, Fr.] As thought, a fallow
Strong man.
Wherein Tarlton had, cannot see and
And I am learned by a course others.
Ben Jonson, *Epig. on Tarlton.*
CHILDISHNESS, *n. f.* [*Childish*, Fr.] The trifling idiocy of *Prior.*
Spectator, No. 5. p. 12. The trifling idiocy of *Prior*
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Kings I come to the mards, a thyrsal dinner from a man a
CHIMARRS, *n. f.* [*Chimarra*, Fr.] Spatterdashes, or
Swift.
He wears an ill dimity, rather like an effect the
crowd part of your regency and only to protect the
Swift.
CHIMERA, *n. f.* [*Chimera*, Fr.] Spatterdashes, or
Swift.
He wears an ill dimity, rather like an effect the
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1. Wild, or any proper absurd, and their dress
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The number of Proselytes, Heretofore, Hitherto, Ever, Ashdown, Ch.
A lawful child of any wife, but not of a concubine, or the woman travelling in adultery. Cowel. Bastard of a concubine.
In the relation of women, that have received the Sacrament and adulteresses, or those that have in an Oath swoorn truth to their husbands.
He has his wife, Rather, Sacrament, Ever, Ashdown, Ch.
Ever children, born, Hitherto, Ever, Ashdown, Ch.
Hitherto, Ever, Ashdown, Ch. Provided with a wife.
Hitherto, Ever, Ashdown, Ch. Provided with a wife.
Hitherto, Ever, Ashdown, Ch. Provided with a wife

[illegible]

CHIP. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. [illegible]

2. A small piece, however made. [illegible]

CHIPPING. n.s. [from to chip.] A fragment cut off. [illegible]

CHIRAGRICAL. adj. [chiragra, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand. [illegible]

CHIROGRAPHER. n.s. [illegible]

CHIROGRAPHIST. n.s. [See CHIROGRAPHER.] [illegible]

CHIROGRAPHY. n.s. [See CHIROGRAPHER.] The art of writing.

CHIROMANCER. n.s. [See CHIROMANCY.] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand. [illegible]

CHIROMANCY. n.s. [illegible] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. [illegible]

To CHIRP. v.n. [illegible] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing. [illegible]

To CHIRP. v.a. [illegible]

CHIRP. n.s. [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects. [illegible]

CHIRPER. n.s. [from chirp.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To CHIRRE. v.n. [illegible]

CHIRURGEON. n.s. [illegible] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. [illegible]

CHIRURGERY. n.s. [from chirurgeon.] The art of curing by external applications. [illegible]

CHIRURGICAL. CHIRURGICK. } adj. See CHIRURGEON.

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. [illegible]

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. [illegible]

CHISEL. n.s. [illegible] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away. [illegible]

To CHISEL. v.a. [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. n.s. [according to Dr. Hickes, from child. [illegible]]

1. A child; a baby. [illegible]

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. [illegible]

3. A freckle. [illegible]

To CHIT. v.n. [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain. [illegible]

CHITCHAT. n.s. [illegible] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. [illegible]

CHITTERLINGS. n.s. without singular. [illegible] The guts; the bowels. [illegible]

CHITTY. adj. [from chit.] Childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS. adj. [from chivalry.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous. [illegible]

CHIVALRY. n.s. [chevalerie, Fr. knighthood, from cheval, a horse. [illegible]]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity. [illegible]

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms. [illegible]

3. The general system of knighthood. [illegible]

4. An adventure; an exploit. [illegible]

5. The body or order of knights. [illegible]

6. In law. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHIVES. n.s. [illegible]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. [illegible]

2. A species of small onion. [illegible]

CHLOROSIS. n.s. [illegible] The green-sickness.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE. n.s. [chocolate, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree. [illegible]

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water. [illegible]

3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water. [illegible]

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. n.s. [chocolate and house.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. [illegible]

CHODE. [the old preterite from chide.] See CHIDE. [illegible]

CHOICE. n.s. [choix, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election. [illegible]

2. The power of choosing; election. [illegible]

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction. [illegible]

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others. [illegible]

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice. [illegible]

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election. [illegible]

7. To make CHOICE of. To choose; to take from several things proposed. [illegible]

CHOICE. adj. [choisi, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value. [illegible]

[illegible]

2. Chary; frugal; careful. [illegible]

CHOICELESS. adj. [from choice.] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free. [illegible]

CHOICELY. adv. [from choice.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice. [illegible]

2. Valuably; excellently. [illegible]

CHOICENESS. n.s. [from choice.] Nicety; particular value. [illegible]

CHOIR. n.s. [chorus, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers. [illegible]

2. The singers in divine worship. [illegible]

3. The part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed. [illegible]

To CHOKE. v.a. [illegible]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration. [illegible]

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage. [illegible]

3. To hinder by obstruction. [illegible]

4. To suppress. [illegible]

5. To overpower; to suppress. [illegible]

CHOKE. n.s. [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. [illegible]

CHOKE-PEAR. n.s. [from choke and pear.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aspersion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. [illegible]

A CHOKER. n.s. [from choke.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.

2. One that puts another to silence.

3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

Choʹky. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

Cholaʹgogues. *n. s.* [χολαγωγός.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHOʹLER. *n. s.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολή.]

1. The bile.

Marsilius Ficinus increases their proportions, adding two parts of pure choler. *Wotton on Education.*

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The humour, which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

——— It engenders choler, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Sh. Tam. of Shrew.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to choler straight: he hath been used
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

He, methinks, is no great scholar,
Who can mistake desire for choler. *Prior.*

Choʹlerick. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one cholerick and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

2. Angry; irascible; of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, cholerick, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arb. J. Bull.*

3. Angry; offensive; of words or actions.

There came in cholerick haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Because thenceforth all that read him, allege his confident, or rather cholerick speech. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Choʹlerickness. *n. s.* [from *cholerick*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen or chose. [*choisir*, Fr. ceosan, Sax. *kiesen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I choose him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *1 Sam. ii. 28.*

I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

If he should offer to choose, and choose the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us choose to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job, xxxiv. 4.*

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to choose any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

Choose you a man for you, and let him come down to me. *1 Sam. xvii. 8.*

How much less shall I answer him, and choose out my words to reason with him? *Job, ix. 14.*

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A term of theologians.

To Choose. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not choose but follow. *Hooker, b. v.*

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit,
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot choose
But they must blab. *Shakesp. Othello.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not choose but prosper. *Bacon's Adv. to Vill.*

Throw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haste, she could not choose but stay. *Dryden.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot choose but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

Chooʹser. *n. s.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she;
Come closely in, be ruled by me;
Each one may here a chooser be,
For room you need not wrestle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own chooser. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

This generality is not sufficient to make a good chooser, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wott.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive
Lord Hastings will not yield to our compliance?

——— Chop off his head, man. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Within these three days his head is to be chopt off. *Shakesp.*

And where the cleaver chops the heifer's spoil,
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly, with *up*.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for chopping up your entertainment, like an hungry clown. *Dryd. Kin. Arth. Pref.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently chopt'd up. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and chop them in pieces as for the pot. *Mic. iii. 3.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hay, chopped straw, mulch, and such like. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so chopped and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for distinct aphorisms. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

To Chop. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind chops about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repercussing be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it choppeth with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. Nº. 245.*

Out of greediness to get both, he chops at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange, Fab. 6.*

2. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly, with *upon*.

To Chop. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchase generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The chopping of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and senses,
To chop and change intelligences. *Hudib. p. iii. cant. 3.*

Affirm the Trigons chopp'd and chang'd,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudib. p. ii. cant. 3.*

We go on chopping and changing our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the counsel at the bar chop with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause anew, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon, Essay 57.*

You'll never leave off your chopping of logick, 'till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Chop. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See Chip.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton chops. *King's Cook.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

An infusion in water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the chaps of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon's Natural History, Nº. 82.*

Choʹp-house. *n. s.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the chop-house, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectat.*

CHOʹPIN. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

Choʹpping. *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation; imagined by Skinner to signify lusty, from *cup*, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and chopping child. *Fenton.*

Choʹpping-block. *n. s.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The trunk growths when not good for used-cuts, bowls, chopping-blocks. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Choʹpping-knife. *n. s.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forest-bill on his neck, and a chopping-knife under his girdle. *Sidney.*

Choʹppy. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Chops. *n. s.* without a singular. [corrupted probably from Chaps, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

In some of my chops begin to ache, yours shall be walking into the country. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

1. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to th' chops. *Shakesp.*

2. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a smaller vessel.

Choʹral. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert. *Milton.*

Choral symphonies.

2. Singing in a choir.

And choral seraphs sung the second day. *Ariosto.*

CHORD. *n. s.* [*chorda*, Lat. When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*; when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.]

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd
Their stops and chords, was seen; his volant touch,
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milt. P. L.*

2. In geometry, a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To Chord. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot musick raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the chorded shell,
His list'ning brethren stood around. *Dryden.*

Choʹrdee. *n. s.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frænum.

Choʹrion. *n. s.* [χορίον, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

Choʹrister. *n. s.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A singer in cathedrals; usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The choristers the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser's Epithal.*

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy choristers a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the aerial choristers. *Ray.*

Chorographer. *n. s.* [from χῶρος, a region, and γράφω, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

Chorographical. *adj.* [See Chorography.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Chorographically. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

Chorography. *n. s.* [See Chorographer.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

Choʹrus. *n. s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unspotted chorus of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addis. Guardian.*

In praise so just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general chorus of mankind! *Pope's St. Cecil.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,
Admit me chorus to this history. *Shakesp. Henry V. Prol.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

Chose. [the preter tense, from *To choose*.]

The sovereign here chose the still angelic band,
And from his choice again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

Choʹsen. [the participle passive, from *To choose*.]

If some Lewis resembles to furnish us
With some few bands of chosen soldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coast. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Chough. *n. s.* [ceo, Sax. *chouca*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and choughs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It is known the jays unerring gates afford,
Magpies and daws, and such reproachful birds. *Dryden.*

Chouse. *n. s.* [*chiaus*, a Turkish messenger and seneschal.] The neck of a bird.

The flesh so deep, adhering unto the lower side of the hill, and hard-lumping by the fingers, is a rapture indeed. *Br. Vul. Er.*

To Chouse. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by Skinner, who tries to derive it from the French *gosser*, to mock; or *jouer*, to whistle, and from the Flemish

kyse, or *gossen*. It is perhaps a barbarous and accidental word without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

Freeman and Ned have chous'd you and Tom,
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryd. Prol. to Albion.*

From London they came, silly people to chouse,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And sows of sucking pigs are chous'd. *Hudib. part iii. cant.*

A Chouse. *n. s.* [from the verb. This word is derived by Henshaw from *chiaus*, an *ensign*, a messenger of the Turkish court; which, says he, is little better than a *fool*.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A sottish chouse,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudib. part iii. cant. 3.*

2. A trick or sham.

To Chowʹter. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phillips.*

Chrism. *n. s.* [χρίσμα, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or chrism, refers to. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Chriʹsom. *n. s.* [See Chrism.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chrisom cloath, a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of chrisoms and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To Chriʹsten. *v. a.* [*cristnian*, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, christen the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Burnet.*

Christendom. *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of Christendom most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker, b. iv. § 1.*

An elder and a better soldier, none
That Christendom gives out. *Shakesp.*

His computation is universally received over all Christendom. *Holder on Time.*

Christening. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage, like an old christening, that had staid long for godfathers. *Bacon's H. VII.*

We shall insist the reason, why the account of christenings hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt's B. M.*

The day of the christening being come, the house was filled with gossips.

Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

CHRISTIAN. *n. s.* [*Christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ.

We christians have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

Christian. *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Christian-name. *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the Gentilitious name, or surname.

Christianism. *n. s.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianism.

Christiaʹnity. *n. s.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted unto christianity, this should not make separation. *Hooker, b. v. § 73.*

Every man, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from christianity. *Add. in Ch. Rel.*

To Chriʹstianize. *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of platonick philosophy, as it is now christianized. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

Chriʹstianly. *adv.* [from *christian* and *like*.] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

Chriʹstmas. *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *mass*.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

A Chriʹstmas-box. *n. s.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When time comes round, a Christmas-box they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*

Christmas-flower. *n. s.* See Hellebore.

Christ's-thorn. *n. s.* [So called, as *Ainsworth* reports, because the crown of thorns on the head of Christ was made of it.]

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form

of a tulip: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a hammer, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our famous compound of charms was compiled. *Miller.*

CHROMA'TICK. *adj.* [[illegible], colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain species of antient musick, now unknown.

It was observed he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner, as upon that occasion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CHRO'NICAL. } *adj.* [from [illegible] time.]
CHRO'NICK. }

A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropsies, asthma's, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartan agues, scurvy, &c. wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lady's use of all these excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper. *Spectat.* Nº. 449.

CHRONICLE. *n. s.* [*chronique*, Fr. from [illegible], time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a chronicle of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my chronicle. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to chronicle times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm. *Spens. Irel.*

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

Love is your master; for he masters you:
And he that is so yoked by a fool,
Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wise. *Shakesp.*

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woful ballad. *Cong. Old Bat.*

CHRO'NICLER. *n. s.* [from *chronicle.*]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Their gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand
Giants fencible, pains of earth hand. *Donne.*

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*. *Spens.*

This custom was held by the druids and bards of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called rimers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

CHRO'NOGRAM. *n. s.* [[illegible], time, and [illegible], to write.] An inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:
Gloria lausque Deo, saeCLorVM in saeCVLa sunto.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel's Par.* ly.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram.*] Belonging to a chronogram. See the last example.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST. *n. s.* [from *chronogram.*] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison.*

CHRONO'LOGER. *n. s.* [[illegible], time, and [illegible], doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epocha's. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that studies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin

that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *n. s.* [[illegible], time, and [illegible], doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the number of the year not being so probably known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior.*

A CHRONO'METER. *n. s.* [[illegible] and [illegible].] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

CHRY'SALIS. *n. s.* [from [illegible], gold, because of the golden colour in the nympha of some insects.]

A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chamb.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. s.* [[illegible], gold, and [illegible], a stone.]

A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward's Meth. Foss.*

Such another world,
Of one entire and perfect *chrysolite*,
I'd not have sold her for. *Shakesp. Othello.*

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear;
If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite*. *Par. Lost, b.* iii.

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *n. s.* [[illegible], gold, and [illegible], green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus*. *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHUB. *n. s.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner.*] A river fish. The chevin.

The chub is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless, he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHU'BBED. *adj.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick.*] To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.

Come, chuck the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Cong. Old B.*

CHUCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the chuck four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise.——What promise, chuck? *Sh. Othello.*

3. A Indian small water.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. s.* [*chuck* and *farthing.*] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and allfours. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well. *Dryd.*

She to intrigues was even hard-hearted;
She chuckl'd when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbage; he must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

CHE'WET. *n. s.* [probably from *To chew.*] An old word, as it seems, for minced meat.

As for *chuets*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistachio milk. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Nº. 14.

CHUFF. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kyff*, Welsh, a stock.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last. *L'Estrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy.*] Stomachfully; surlily.

John answered *chuffily*. *Clarissa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *n. s.* [from *chuffy.*] Clownishness; surliness.

CHU'FFY. *adj.* [from *chuff.*] Blunt; surly; fat.

CHUM. *n. s.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. *n. s.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered in thinking, they can quickly, of a chump of wood, accommodate themselves with another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

CHURCH. *n. s.* [[illegible], Sax. [illegible].]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholick church.

The church being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 41.

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The church is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

That churches were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house. *Hook.*

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *n. s.* [from *church* and *ale.*] A wake, or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

For the church-ale, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that *church-attire*, which with us for the most part is used in publick prayer. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 29.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. s.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. s.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the usage and custom of the place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. s.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *n. s.* [*church* and *man.*]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarend.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. s.* [See WARDEN.] Are officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish. *Cowel.*

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spens.*

Our *church-wardens*
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHURCHYA'RD. *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Thou *church* would be sized thine:
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakespeare.*

In *churchyards*, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd,
Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard*. *Pope.*

CHURL. *n. s.* [[illegible], Sax. *karl*, in German, is strong, valiant; being always esteemed to be strong bodied.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe. *Shak. Midsf. Night's Dr.*

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares
The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!
O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

CHU'RLISH. *adj.* [from *churl.*]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears,
Those at her father's *churlish* feet she tender'd. *Shakesp.*

The interruption of their *churlish* drums
Cuts off more circumstance: they are at hand
To parly, or to fight. *Shakesp. King John.*

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

He the purlieu of *churlish* beasts,
Pursued to sleeping on her breasts. *Waller.*

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings. 1 *Sa.* xxv. 3.

This fellow *churlish* chief,
Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. *King's M. of M.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Nº. 326.

The Cornish men were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Intractable; vexatious.

Will you again unknit
This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churlish* rub says nay. *Crashaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churlish.*] Rudely; brutally.

To the tale, now repeated, the other did *churlishly* put over the sin for a revenge of the breaker of his sire. *Howel's Voc. For.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *churlish.*] Rudeness; brutality; ruggedness of manners.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman. *Ecclus.* xlii. 14.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world. *L'Estrange.*

CHURME. *n. s.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon [illegible], a clamour or noise; as to *chirm* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A CHURN. *n. s.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dut. [illegible], Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*. *Gay's Past.*

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but
Like a full acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakesp.*

Froth fills his chaps, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground. *Dry. Fa.*

Churn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom rose. *Ad. Ov. Met.*

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the solid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter. *Prov.* xxx. 33.

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CHU'RWORM. *n. s.* [from [illegible], Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket. *Skinner. Phillips.*

To CHUSE. See To CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink, not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHYLE. *n. s.* [[illegible].] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leaven'd mass to milky chyle converts. Blackm. Creation.
The chyle thus made runneth, gets through the smallest vessels. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CHYLIFA'CTION. n.s. [from chyle.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.
Drinking excessively during the time of chylifaction, stops perspiration. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. adj. [from chylus and facio, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. adj. [χυλὸς and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.
According to the force of the chylopoetick organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. Arbuthnot.

CHY'LOUS. adj. [from chyle.] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.
Milk is the chylous part of an animal, already prepared. Arb.

CHY'MICAL. } adj. [chymicus, Latin.]
CHY'MICK.

1. Made by chymistry.
The sick with waiting for this chymick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. Dryden.
The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their different natures, whether chymical or Galenical preparations. Watts's Improvement of Mind, p. i. c. 17.

2. Relating to chymistry.
Methinks already, from this chymick flame,
I see a city of more precious mold. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
With chymick art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. Pope's Windf. For.

CHY'MICALLY. adv. [from chymical.] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. n.s. [See CHYMISTRY.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.
The starving chymist, in his golden views
Supremely blest. Pope's Essay on Man, Epist. ii.

CHY'MISTRY. n.s. [derived by some from χυμὸς, juice, or χέω, to melt; by others from an oriental word, kema, black. According to the etymology, it is written with y or e.]
An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy, or medicine. Boerhaave.
Operations of chymistry fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CIBA'RIOUS. adj. [cibarius, Lat. from cibus, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CI'BOL. n.s. [ciboule, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in sallads. See ONION. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the l is not pronounced.
Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. Mort.

CICATRICE. } n.s. [cicatrix, Latin.]
CICATRIX.

1. The scar remaining after a wound.
One captain Spurio with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

2. A mark; an impressure: so used by Shakespeare less properly.
Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable impressure
Thy palm some moment keeps. Shakesp. As you like it.

CICATRI'SANT. n.s. [from cicatrice.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. adj. [from cicatrice.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. n.s. [from cicatrize.]

1. The act of healing the wound.
A vein bursted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the continual motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein. Harvey on Consumptions.

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

To CI'CATRIZE. v.a. [from cicatrix.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. Quincy.

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore.
We incarned, and in a few days cicatrized it with a smooth cicatrix. Wiseman on Tumours.

CI'CELY. n.s. A sort of herb. See SWEET CICELY.

CICHORA'CEOUS. adj. [from cichorium, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.
Diureticks plentifully evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the cichoraceous and lactescent plants. Floyer on the Humours.

To CI'CURATE. v.a. [cicuro, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.
After carnal conversation, poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, cicurated, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 7. c. 18.

CICURA'TION. n.s. [from cicurate.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and mansuetous birds; for then it might be the effect of cicuration or institution; but in the wild. Ray on the Creation.

CI'DER. n.s. [cidre, Fr. sidra, Ital. sicera, Lat. σίκερα.]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.
We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of cider made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. Bacon's New Atlantis.

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.
To the utmost bounds of this
Wide universe Silurian cider borne,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. Philips.

CI'DERIST. n.s. [from cider.] A maker of cider.
When the ciderists have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. Mortimer.

CI'DERKIN. n.s. [from cider.]
A low word used for the liquor made of the murk or gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. Philips's World of Words.
Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. Mortimer.

CIELING. n.s. See CEILING.

CIERGE. n.s. [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CI'LIARY. adj. [cilium, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.
The ciliary processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotick tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. Ray on Creation.

CILI'CIOUS. adj. [from cilicium, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.
A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a cilicious or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CIMA. See CYMATIUM.

CIMAR. See SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH. n.s. [from κειμηλιαρχης.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden. Dict.

CI'METER. n.s. [cimitarra, Span. and Portug. from chimchir, Turkish. Bluteau's Portuguese Dictionary.] A sort of sword used by the Turks; short, heavy, and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt scimitar, and scymitar; as in the following examples.
By this scimitar,
That slew the Sophy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of Sultan Solyman. Shak. Mer. of Ven.
Our armours now may rust, our idle scimitars
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. Dryd. Don Sebast.

CI'NCTURE. n.s. [cinctura, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body.
Now happy he, whose cloak and cincture
Hold out this tempest. Shakesp. King John.
Columbus found th' American, so girt
With feather'd cincture, naked else, and wild. Milt. Par. Lost.
He binds the sacred cincture round his breast. Pope's Odyss.

2. An inclosure.
The court and prison being within the cincture of one wall. Bacon's Henry VII.

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used, to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood columns. Chambers.

CI'NDER. n.s. [cendre, Fr. from cineres, Latin.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.
I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to cinders burn up modesty,
Did but I speak thy deeds. Shakesp. Othello.
There is in smiths cinders, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. Brown's Vul. Err.
So snow on Ætna does unmelted lie,
Whence rolling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. Waller.

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.
If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a cinder drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame. Swift.

CINDER-WENCH. } n.s. [cinder and woman.] A woman
CINDER-WOMAN. } whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.
'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out's the cinderwoman's trade. Essay on Satire.
She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a cinderwench. Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.
In the black form of cinder-wench she came,
When love, the hour, the place had banish'd shame. Gay.

CINERA'TION. n.s. [from cineres, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

CINERITIOUS.

CINERI'TIOUS. adj. [cineritius, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes.
The nerves arise from the glands of the cineritious part of the brain, and are terminated in all the parts of the body. Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

CINE'RULENT. adj. [from cineres, Lat.] Full of ashes. Dict.

CI'NGLE. n.s. [from cingulum, Lat.] A girth for a horse. Dict.

CI'NNABAR. n.s. [cinnabaris, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.
Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and partly of a sulphureous substance. Woodward's Meth. Foss.
The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose cinnabar. Newt. Opt.

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON. n.s. [cinnamomum, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon, possessed by the Dutch, in the East Indies. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow, the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon tree is propagated by a sort of pigeons which feed on the fruit, and, carrying it to their young, drop it where it takes root. Cinnamon is chiefly used in medicine as an astringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. Chambers.
Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast. Dryden's Fables.

CINNAMON Water is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or white wine. Chambers.

CINQUE. n.s. [Fr.] A Five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. n.s. [cinque feuille, Fr.] A kind of five leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. n.s. [cinque pas, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.
Wooing, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly and modest, as a measure, full of state and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. Shakesp.

CINQUE-PORTS. n.s. [cinque ports, Fr.]
Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect, the places where they are have a special governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the cinque ports; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and sending out writs in his own name. The cinque ports are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rumney, and Hithe; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or accounted as appendants to some of the rest. Cowel.
They, that bear
The cloth of state above her, are four barons
Of the cinque ports. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

CINQUE-SPOTTED. adj. Having five spots.
On her left breast
A mole, cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops
I' th' bottom of a cowslip. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

CI'ON. n.s. [Sion, or Scion, [illegible]]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.
We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take this, that you call love, to be a sect or cion. Shakesp. Othello.
The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begirt with cions of his own royal stem. Howel's Vocal Forest.

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.
The cion over-ruleth the stock quite; and the stock is but passive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft. Bacon's Natural History, No 422.

CI'PHER. n.s. [chiffre, Fr. cifra, Ital. cifra, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures.
Mine were the very cipher of a function,
To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. Shakesp. Measure for Measure.
If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or ciphers in the privation or translation. Bacon.
As, in accompts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so in human affairs, words pass for things themselves. South's Sermons.

3. An intertexture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate.
[illegible] burnish'd gold; and o'er the throne,
[illegible] and the man in golden ciphers shone. Pope's Temp. of F.

[illegible]
[illegible] Tempest [illegible]

4. A character in general.
In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in ciphers and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures. Raleigh's History of the World.

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.
This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In cipher writ, or new made idioms. Donne.
He was pleased to command me to stay at London, to send and receive all his letters; and I was furnished with nine several ciphers, in order to it. Denham's Dedication.

To CI'PHER. v.n. [from the noun.]
To practise arithmetick.
You have been bred to business; you can cipher: I wonder you never used your pen and ink. Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.

To CI'PHER. v.a. To write in occult characters.
He frequented sermons, and penned notes: his notes he ciphered with Greek characters. Hayward on Edward VI.

To CI'RCINATE. v.a. [circino, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round. Bailey.

CIRCINA'TION. n.s. [circinatio, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses. Bailey.

CIRCLE. n.s. [circulus, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre.
Any thing, that moves round about in a circle, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a circle in motion. Locke.
Then a deeper still,
In circle following circle, gathers round
To close the face of things. Thomson's Summer.

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.
It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth. Isa. xl. 22.

4. Compass; inclosure.
A great magician,
Obscured in the circle of the forest. Shakesp. As you like it.

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.
To have a box where eunuchs sing,
And, foremost in the circle, eye a king. Pope's Hor. Ep. i.

6. A company; an assembly.
I will call over to him the whole circle of beauties that are disposed among the boxes. Addison's Guardian, No 110.
Ever since that time, Lisander visits in every circle. Tatler.

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.
There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this circle of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot countries. Bacon's Natural History, No 581.
Thus in a circle runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. Dryd. Virg. Geor.

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition inferred from the foregoing.
That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and, again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends, is an impertinent circle, and teacheth nothing. Glanv. Sceps. c. 20.
That fallacy called a circle, is when one of the premisses in a syllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion. Watts's Logick.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.
Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him. Fletch. Q. of Cor.

10. CIRCLES of the German Empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in number ten. Trevoux.

To CI'RCLE. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.
The [illegible] that were appointed to circle the hill, had some [illegible] before planted themselves in proper [illegible]. [illegible]
Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets circle other suns. Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.

2. To inclose; to surround.
What stern ungentle hand
Hath lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
Whose circling shadows kings have sought to sleep in. Shak.
[illegible]
More heavy chains than those of [illegible]. Prior.
[illegible]
With [illegible] and an [illegible]. Pope's Odyss.

3. To CIRCLE in. To confine; to keep together.
We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and circumscribe them. Digby on Bodies.

To CIRCLE. v.n. To move circularly; to end where it begun.

The well-bought [illegible]
[illegible]; whilst the [illegible]
With quavering laugh, and [illegible] *Philips.*
[illegible]
The sky [illegible] *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCLED. *adj.* [from *circle.*] Having the form of a circle; round.
[illegible]
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakesp. R. and J.*

CIRCLET. *n. s.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb.
Their [illegible] *Hesperus display'd*
His golden circlet [illegible] *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCLING. *participial adj.* [from *To circle.*] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.
Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended shade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

CIRCUIT. *n. s.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.
The [illegible], in former times, went but round about the pole; as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*
There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.
He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round.
[illegible] *Hooker, b. v. § 19.*
The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in *circuit.* *Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is inclosed.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CIRCUMFERENCE. *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.
[illegible]

2. The space included in a circle.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Latin.]
[illegible]

CIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.
[illegible]

CIRCUMSTANCE. *n. s.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]
[illegible]

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave,
By circumstance, but to acquit myself. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

5. Condition; state of affairs.

[illegible]

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. adj. [circumstantialis, low Lat.]

[illegible]

To CIRCUMVALLATE. v. a. [circumvallo, Lat.]

CIRCUMVALLATION. n. s. [from circumvallate.]

CIRCUMVECTION. n. s. [circumvectio, Latin.]

To CIRCUMVENT. v. a. [circumvenio, Lat.]

[illegible]

CIRCUMVENTION. n. s. [from circumvent.]

To CIRCUMVEST. v. a. [circumvestio, Lat.]

CIRCUMVOLATION. n. s. [from circumvolo, Lat.]

To CIRCUMVOLVE. v. a. [circumvolvo, Lat.]

CIRCUMVOLUTION. n. s. [circumvolutus, Lat.]

CIRCUS. } n. s. [circus, Latin.]
CIRQUE. }

[illegible]

CIST. n. s. [cista, Latin.]

CISTED. adj. [from cist.]

CISTERN. n. s. [cisterna, Latin.]

CISTUS. n. s. [Lat.] The name of a plant.

CIT. n. s. [contracted from citizen.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense. A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader.

CITADEL. n. s. [citadelle, French.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms in a city.

CITAL. n. s. [from cite.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. n. s. [citatio, Latin.]

bring the cause of action commenced against him. *Ayliffe.*

3. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.

4. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

5. Enumeration; mention.

CITATORY. adj. [from To cite.] Having the power or form of citation.

To CITE. v. a. [cito, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft' was cited by them, but appear'd not. *Sh. Hen. VIII.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.

3. To quote.

CITER. n. s. [from cite.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

CITESS. n. s. [from cit.] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden.*

CITHERN. n. s. [cithara, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

CITIZEN. n. s. [civis, Lat. citoyen, French.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

CITIZEN. adj. [This is only in *Shakespeare.*] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

CITRINE. adj. [citrinus, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

CITRINE. n. s. [from citrinus, Latin.]

CITRON. n. s. [citron, Latin.]

[illegible]

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CITRON-WATER. n. s. Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

CITRUL. n. s. The same with pumpion, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. n. s. [cité, French; civitas, Latin.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

2. In the English law.

A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowel.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

CITY. adj.

1. Relating to the city.

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

CIVET. n. s. [civette, Fr. zibetta, Arabic, signifying scent.] A perfume from the civet cat.

CIVICK. adj. [civicus, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

CIVIL. adj. [civilis, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the civil.

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer civil, though not natural death.

7. Not military; as, the civil magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, This is a civil process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilised; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew civil. *Spenser on Ireland.*

10. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakespeare.*

He was civil and well natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*

11. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.

Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, civil law.

No woman had it, but a civil doctor. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Civilian. *n. s.* [civilis, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of that law, called civilians, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient civilians, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

Civilisation. *n. s.* [from civil.]

A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

Civility. *n. s.* [from civil.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.

Civilly. *adv.* [from civil.]

Clack. *n. s.*

To Clack. *v. n.*

Clad. *part. pret.*

To Claim. *v. a.*

Claim. *n. s.*

Claimable. *adj.*

Claimant. *n. s.*

Claimer. *n. s.*

To Clamber. *v. n.*

To Clamm. *v. a.*

Clammy. *adj.*

Clamorous. *adj.*

Clamour. *n. s.*

To Clamour. *v. n.*

Clamp. *n. s.*

To Clamp. *v. a.*

Clan. *n. s.*

Clandestine. *adj.*

Clandestinely. *adv.*

Clang. *n. s.*

To Clang. *v. n.*

Clangour. *n. s.*

Clangous. *adj.*

Clank. *n. s.*

To Clap. *v. a.*

letters as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lately. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 11.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakesp.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scambling soldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion. *Wotton's Life of Duke of Buck.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spectator*, N°. 576.

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear. *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been formerly *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt*? *King.*

6. To Clap *up*. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,
To clap this royal bargain up of peace. *Shakesp. King John.*
Was ever match *clapt up* so suddenly? *Shakespeare.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

To Clap. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

A whirlwind rose, that, with a violent blast,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song.——
—Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without saying we are hoarse?
Shakespeare's As you like it.

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*.
Epilogue to Henry VIII.

Clap. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as will shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the South-sea should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift's Letters.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope's Sat.*

6. [With Falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

Cla'pper. *n. s.* [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakesp.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day, and she much resembled an overturned bell without a *clapper*. *Addi. Guard.*

3. *The* Cla'pper *of a Mill.* A piece of wood for shaking the hopper.

To Clapperclaw. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tonguebeat; to scold.

Now they are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll go look on.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras, part* ii. *cant.* 2.

Cla'renceux, or Cla'rencieux. *n. s.* The second king at arms: so named from the duchy of *Clarence*.

Claro-obscuro. *n. s.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.]
Light and shade in painting.

As masters in the *claro-obscuro*,
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

Cla'ret. *n. s.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thoms. Autumn.*

Cla'richord. *n. s.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.]
A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

Clarifica'tion. *n. s.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as muste, wort, &c. but to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must first know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 300.

To CLARIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South's Sermons.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South's Sermons.*

Cla'rion. *n. s.* [*clarin*, Span. from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind-instrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With shams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;
And all the way the joyous people sings. *Fairy Queen.*

Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and clarions, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i. l. 532.

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

Cla'rity. *n. s.* [*clarté*, French, *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Cla'ry. *n. s.* An herb.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose upper lip is short and crested; but the under one is divided into three parts: the middle division is hollowed like a spoon. Out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail to the hinder part of the flower, and attended with four embryoes, which turn to so many roundish seeds, included in the cup of the flower. It grows wild on dry banks. *Miller.*

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 531.

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Dut. to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet, by the next conflict with other atoms, might be separated again. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light, without *clashing* upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

Those that will not be convinced what a help this is to the magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*.
South's Sermons.

3. To contradict; oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* sometime or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator*, N°. 595.

To Clash. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms,
And with a sullen sound and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounc'd the word of victory. *Dryd.*

Clash. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter and the *clash* of arms. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham.*

In the very place first he reconciles the fathers and scriptures, and shews there is no *clash* between them. *Atterbury.*

A CLASP. *n. s.* [*clespe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And here the crab's in lesser *clasps* are bent. *Add. Ovid. Met.*

Hereupon he took me aside, and opening the *clasps* of the parchment cover, spoke, to my great surprise, in English.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,
To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To Clasp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still *clasped*. *Hooker*, b. v. *sect.* 22.

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side,
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *clasping* ivy where to climb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to inclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon's Ess.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *clasp'd*, but bred a dog. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Thy suppliant
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and shunn'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd. *Dryd.*

Now, now he *clasps* her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To inclose.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. *Shak. Richard* II.

Cla'sper. *n. s.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrels or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Claspknife. *n. s.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. s.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryd. Ded. Æneis.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i.

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 53.

Whether of mongrel, or one *class* alone,
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Dunciad*, b. iv.

To Class. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that by the *classing* and methodising such passages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Cla'ssical. } *adj.* [*classicus*, Latin.]
Cla'ssick.

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addison.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Cla'ssick. *n. s.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

CLA'SSIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [*clatrunge*, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet, from afar,
Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;
His arms and *clatt'ring* shield on the vast body sound. *Cowl.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound,
Helmets and broken lances spread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling;
Now, sister, I see thou dost but *clatter*,
Harm may come of melling. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

All their airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To Cla'tter. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft' shalt wish thyself at Gath. *Milton's Agonist.*

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.* A low word.

A Cla'tter. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *rattle* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift to Ld. Raleigh.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Grow to be short,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

O Rourk's jolly boys
Ne'er dream'd of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noise,
And musical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter,
In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

Cla'vated. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Clau'dent. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing; confining. *Dict.*

To CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

Claudica'tion. *n. s.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

Clave. [the preterite of *cleave*.] See Cleave.

Clavella'ted. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

Cla'ver. *n. s.* [clæfer-pyrt, Sax.] This is now universally written *clover*, though not so properly. See Clover.

Cla'vicle. *n. s.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have the *clavicles*, or collar bones.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Clause. *n. s.* [*clausula*, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker*, b. ii. *sect.* 2.

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue which they add, concerning the bishop. *Hooker*, b. iv. *sect.* 4.

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

Clau'stral. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyster, or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses. *Ayliffe.*

Clau'sure. *n. s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

A CLAW. *n. s.* [clapa, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell-fish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T' embrue her teeth and claws with lukewarm blood.
Spenser's F. of Bellay.

Whatsoever

[illegible]

3. To rub or scratch in general.

[illegible]

4. To scratch or tickle.

I must laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humour. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

5. To flatter; an obsolete sense. See Clawback.

6. *To* Claw *off, or away.* To scold; to rail at.

[illegible]

Cla'wback. *n.s.* [from *claw* and *back.*] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler. The pope's clawbacks. *Jewel.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

7. Without scrivener, without conveyancer, without blockings.
Be a scrivener any day, Scotch court, whenever thou wilt, the king of trees was an apothecary. *Selden on Drayton.*

CLICHAN, *n.s.* [Gaelic.]
1. Taxtenancy; vagrancy.
2. The cant or language such are only truly skilled and delighted, and learnedly of terms. *Ben Jonson's Epicœne.*

CLICK, *n.s.* [from the sound.] 1. A ratchet, or a tooth in the lower part of a piece of a piece engaged, and receive a greater coverage, only in the latitude, which is more powerful, and the best than metals.
2. Knocking.
Lower, lower cover than parallel, with the clamped, key click, and pin upon one. *Ashley, b. 2.*

CLIENT, *n.s.* [Latin.]
1. Is to distinct of which right, he does not know how to express his thoughts to another with clearness and precision. *Bishop Sanderson, Sermon.*

CLIMAWORTH, *adj.* [Clim and Worth.] Polyphonous, distinctly polyphonic.
Clim and worth, William Ingleton Scaly.
Clim, to wrth, to be bewilder wrath. *Perkins.*

CLIMAX, *n.s.* [Gaelic, *ma*, [Gaelic, *ma*, *ma*, *ma*

CLI'MBER. *n. s.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.

I was not at the lawyer's gates,
No flexible *climber* down the stairs. *Carew's Survey.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports.

Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

It hath a perennial shrubby root: the leaves grow opposite upon the stalks. The flowers, mostly of four leaves, placed in form of a cross, are naked, having no calyx: in the center of the flower are many hairy stamina surrounding the pointal, which becomes a fruit; in which the seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. The species are twelve, two of which grow wild. *Miller.*

CLIME. *n. s.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms. *Milt. Par. R.*

They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 11.*

Of beauty sing, her shining progress view,
From *clime* to clime the dazzling light pursue. *Granville.*

We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore. *Addison's Cato.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons, in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [*klinken*, Sax. to knock, *Junius. Clinger*, in Fußbe, to encompass, *Minshew.*]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and clinch the pointed spear. *Lord Verg. En.*

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinched*. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail in the other side.

4. To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument.*

CLINCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous, searching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure *clinches* the suburbian muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLI'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work, Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung.* [*klynger*, Danish.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The fowl long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him! *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

The footstool in his neck was defended by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaister. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

When they united and together *clung*,
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung. *Blackmore.*

Sin in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love, close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

That they may the closer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a string. *Swift.*

2. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [*Clingan*, Sax. a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
'Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CLI'NGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLI'NICAL. } *adj.* [κλίνω, to lie down.] Those that keep their
CLI'NICK. } beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery.

A *clinical* convert, one that is converted on his death-bed.

This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor.*

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakesp.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The fever'd bars,
Submissive, *clink* against your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay's Trivia.*

CLINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CLI'NQUANT. *n. s.* [Fr.] Embroidery; spangles; false glitter; tinsel finery.

To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He, that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sidney.*

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly, and nobly, with thy love. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

O nation, that thou could'st remove!
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about. *Shakesp.*

Enter the city, *clip* your wives, your friends,
Tell them your feats. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

The male ceaseth not on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with sheers. [*Klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by inclosing and embracing.]

Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*

He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryden's Fables.*

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheist may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew. *Pope.*

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*.

We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth,
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but so. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Mrs. Mayoress *clipp'd* the king's English. *Addis. Spectator.*

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a *clipper*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addis.*

CLI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense, perception, or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLI'VER. *n. s.* An herb. More properly written *clivers*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

A CLOAK. *n. s.* [*lach*, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it,
Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *All. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Their *clokes* were cloath of silver, mix'd with gold. *Dryd.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his cloak, which he held only the faster. *Locke.*

Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his cloak I wrapt me round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness. *1 Pet. ii. 16.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, 'till she did fall;
Thenceforth she fought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 7. stanz. 45.

CLOA'KBAG. *n. s.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed *cloakbag* of guts. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answer to them. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

CLOCK. *n. s.* [clocc, Welsh, from *cloch*, a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *cloche*, French.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 13.*

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the wasting light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for the tenth hour.

What is't *o'clock*?
——Upon the stroke of four. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Macicaus set forward about *ten o'clock* in the night, towards Andrusa. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him. *Swift on Modern Education.*

4. CLOCK is also the name of an insect; a sort of beetle. *Dict.*

CLO'CKMAKER. *n. s.* [*clock* and *make*.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and used by them. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK. *n. s.* [*clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you scan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,
That tells his being, what's a clock. *Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addison's Guardian, No 103.*

You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD. *n. s.* [clud, Sax. a little hillock; *kloot*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints
And *clods*, th' ungrateful senate and the people. *B. Johnson.*

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden's Georg.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to the soul.

And to high heaven, the temple of the gods,
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkness, lend desired light. *Spenser's Epithalam.*

The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal *clod*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

How the purer spirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 4.*

In moral reflections there must be heat as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold *clod* of clay, which we carry about with us. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

4. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a scarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden's Aureng-zebe.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we sometimes use *clot*.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton's Agon. l. 1727.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY. *adj.* [from *clod*.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious sun,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shakespeare.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

Those lands they sow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLO'DPATE. *n. s.* [*clod* and *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLO'DPATED. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My *clodpated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL. *n. s.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickskull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come from *log*; by *Casaubon* derived from κλοιός, a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Let a man wean himself from these worldly impediments, that here *clog* his soul's flight. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

The wings of birds were *clog'd* with ice and snow. *Dryd.*

Fleshly lusts do debase men's minds, and *clog* their spirits, make them gross and foul, listless and unactive. *Tillotson.*

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While *clog'd* he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to *clog* the guiltless keel. *Shakespeare.*

His majesty's ships were over-pestered and *clogged* with great ordnance as they are, whereof there is superfluity. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

You'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this answer. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but *clog'd* with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities that go up into the country, are *clogged* with impositions as soon as they leave Leghorn. *Addison.*

4. In the following passage it is improper.

Clocks and Jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never so much weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only corruptly used for *clod* or *clot*.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsick matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

As a dog committed close,
For some offence, by chance breaks loose,
And quits his *clog*; but all in vain,
He still draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

The wretched of the flesh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*

They're our *clogs*, not their own: if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

These princes must be other *Clogs* than rejecting the pope's supremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and passions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greatest *clog* and obstacle to speculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.

In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort, throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CLO'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloggy*.] The state of being clogged.

CLO'GGY. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of clogging up.

By [illegible] it from such [illegible], some grosser and [illegible] parts are retained; [illegible] *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

CLOISTER. *n. s.* [*clas*, Welsh; *claustre*, Sax. *clooster*, Germ. *klooster*, Dut. *cloistre*, Ital. *claustro*, Fr. *claustrum*, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.

Nor in a secret cloister doth he keep
These virgin spirits, until their marriage-day. *Davies.*
Some solitary cloister will I choose,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

Here could he have the [illegible] of the *cloister*, to perform their acts of devotion. *Stanbury.*

2. A peristile; a piazza.

To CLOISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world.

Cloister thee in some religious house. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courtesy, *cloistered* us within these walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered up*. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

The gloom of cloister'd monks. *Thomson's Summer.*

CLOISTERAL. *adj.* [from *cloister*.] Solitary; retired; religiously recluse.

Upon this ground many *cloisteral* men of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walton's Angler.*

CLOISTERED. *part. adj.* [from *cloister*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloister'd flight, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Built with peristiles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CLOISTRESS. *n. s.* [from *cloister*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a cloistress she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

CLOKE. *n. s.* See CLOAK.

CLOMB. [*pret.* of *To climb.*]

Ah! to what end they climb that tedious height. *Spenser.*
So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *clam*, *clammian*, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the skirts, all but the door. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clos*, Armorick; *kluys*, Dutch; *clos*, French; *clausus*, Latin.]

1. To shut; to lay together.

Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and clos'd mine eyes. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
When the sad wife has clos'd her husband's eyes,
Lies the pale corps, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*
I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. Cephisa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to close thy mistress' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.

One frugal supper did our studies close. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

I *close* this with my earnest desires that you will seriously consider your estate. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind. *Pope's Ep. of Hor.*

3. To include; to confine; to repose.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him clos'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

There being no winter yet to *close* up and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former strength and compactness. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As soon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately *closed up* by moderation and good offices. *Addison on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately *closed up*, as though you wrote them with your finger on the surface of a river. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed* upon them. *Num.* xvi. 33.

In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter sort of motions; as upon their *closing* and opening. *Bacon's Natural History,* Nº. 941.

2. To CLOSE upon. To agree upon; to join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us, would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. To CLOSE *with.* } To come to an agreement with; to
To CLOSE *in with.* } comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *close with* us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

It would become me better, than to close
In terms of friendship with thine enemies. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

There was no such defect in man's understanding, but that it would *close with* the evidence. *South's Sermons.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low with happy Harry clos'd. *Dryden.*

Pride is so unsociable a vice, that there is no *closing with* it. *Collier of Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, unites with the body, and lets go the water: the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *close with* the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *clos'd with* certainty at the first, shall be in their [illegible] afterwards. *Atterbury.*

Their pretensions [illegible] their thoughts and applications to *close with* the people, who were now the stronger party. *Swift in the Difference between Athens and Rome.*

4. To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut, without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in *close*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field inclosed.

There came, which grows here in one close,
That came forth till he has set on one clover,
And smutty-smelt I held it. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *close*, chanced upon a great chest. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting.

The doors of plank were; their close exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Iliads,* b. ii.

4. The time of shutting up.

In the close of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the North, laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the close, and so to trip up his heels, having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third close they had made,
Had not Achilles' self stood up. *Chapman's Iliads.*

6. A pause, or cessation, or rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly close. *Milt.*
At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,
The close of all my miseries, and the balm. *Milt. Agon.*
Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece she goes,
And takes the Romans in the close. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast; so as to leave no part open: as a *close* box; a *close* house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Without vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be seen through.

Nor could his acts too close a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *close*, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Nat. History,* Nº. 137.

4. Compact; solid; without interstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The golden globe being put into a press, which was driven by the extreme force of screws, the water made itself way through the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise; brief; without exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts so *close* together, that were they *closer*, they would be crouded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire
Fresnoy's close art and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself, *Equal*

Equal to all her titles! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heaven! *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and must bring things *close* to the test of true or false. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall. *Mort. Husbandry.*

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows close behind. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now sit we close about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

9. Narrow; as a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Close address him for the sake of mockery. *Close*, in the name of jesting! lie you there. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.

A close intent at last to shew me grace. *Spenser.*

Some spagyrists, that keep their best things *close*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than as yet the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and for secrecy,
No lady closer. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. i.

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; sly.

That close aspect of his,
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shakesp.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close* to their business, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach *close* on either side. *Dryd. to Duke of Ormond, Preface.*

17. Retired; solitary.

18. Secluded from communication; as a *close* prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It is used sometimes adverbially by itself; but more frequently in composition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In close order; thick ranged; or firmly banded, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house, with chamber ambushes
Close-banded, durst attack me. *Milton's Agon.* l. 1111.

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some close-pent room it crept along,
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed. *Dryden.*

CLOSELY. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted at the top. *Boyle's Chym. Princ.*

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

My lord of Warwick, and my brother Glo'ster,
Follow Gardiner closely at the heels. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
If we look more closely, we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

3. Secretly; slily.

A spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely* into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLOSENESS. *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History,* Nº. 145.

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

4. Compactness; solidity.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that *closeness* of texture? *Bentley's Sermons.*

The bodies of the spirit to put forth, and the *closeness* of the bark, cause prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Nat. History,* Nº. 535.

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To closeness, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open.

Such was his enquiry, and such his *closeness*, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great *closeness*, liker a business of love than state. *Wotton.*

We rest not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Essays.*

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body: whereupon this *closeness* did a little perish his understanding. *Collier of Friendship.*

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *closeness* and covetousness. *Addison's Spectator,* Nº. 264.

8. Connection; dependence.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in a much greater *closeness* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design. *South's Sermons.*

CLOSER. *n. s.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL. *n. s.* [*close* and *stool*.] A chamber implement.

A pestle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a close-stool pan. *Garth's Dispens.*

CLOSET. *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your closet. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

He would make a step into his *closet*, and after a short prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the *closet* of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells. *Dryd. Fables.*

To CLOSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up, or conceal in a closet.

The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn
Doth closet up itself. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his majesty. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *n. s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; called also the *founder*. *Dict.*

CLOSURE. *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. The act of shutting up.

The chink was carefully stopped up: upon which *closure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts inclosing; inclosure.

O Pomfret, Pomfret! O thou bloody prison!
Within the guilty closure of thy walls
Richard the second here was hack'd to death. *Sh. Rich. III.*

4. Conclusion; end.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,
And make a mutual closure of our house. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

CLOT. *n. s.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod*, but now always applied to different uses.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

The opening itself was stopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun, or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones, lasting remains
Of that gigantick race; which as he breaks
The clotted glebe, the ploughman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions; as *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore
Lie clotted. *Philips.*

CLOTH. *n. s.* plural *cloths*, or *clothes*. [*clað*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table.

Now far, like Nonius, every other jelly,
The musty wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope's Hor. Imit.*

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe. *Shak. Tarq. and Luc.*

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden's Pref. to Dufresnoy.*

4. In the plural. Dress, habit, garment, vesture, vestments.

... Including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this sense always *clothes*. Pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Claribellae's *clothes*. *Spenser*, b. ii. cant. 4. *stan.* 18.

Take up these *clothes* here, quickly: carry them to the laundress in Datchet-mead. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercise than of *cloaths*. *Temple*.

3. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior*.

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. I have *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with cloaths, from cold and injuries.

Cans't no more to cloath and eat. *Shakesp. Cymbeline*.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. *Addison's Freeholder*, Nº. 5.

The Britons in Caesar's time painted their bodies, and *clothed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift*.

With superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world. *Thoms. Spring*.

2. To adorn with dress.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation*.

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope's Statius*.

3. To invest, as with cloathes.

Then leave the shady realms of night,
And, *cloath'd* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden*.

Let both use the clearest language in which they can *cloathe* their thoughts. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i.

4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

CLOTHIER. *n. s.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

His commissioners should cause clothiers to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward*.

They shall only spoil the clothier's wool, and beggar the present spinners, at best. *Graunt's Bills of Mort*.

CLOTHING. *n. s.* [from *To clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments.

The bosom might receive my yielded spright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure clothing drest,
Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Fairfax*.

Your food and clothing, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift*.

CLOTHSHEARER. *n. s.* [from *cloth* and *shear*.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothshearer*. *Hakewill on Providence*.

CLOTPOLL. *n. s.* [from *clot* and *poll*.] Thickskull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the clotpoll back. *Shakesp.*

2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream,
In embassy to his mother. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

To CLOTTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,
Slain'd ... thine *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryd. Æn.*

CLOTTY. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain soaks through, you may make use of a roll to break it. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

A CLOUD. *n. s.* [The derivation is not known. *Minshew* derives it from *claude*, to shut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Casaubon* from *σκότος*, darkness; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lowr'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke's Elem. Nat. Philos.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;
And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon*.

2. The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

Tho' poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller*.

How can I see the brave and young
Fall in the cloud of war, and fall unsung! *Addison*.

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury*.

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow. *Pope's Statius*.

2. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety*.

3. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope's Odyssey*.

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLOUDBERRY. *n. s.* [from *cloud* and *berry*.] The name of a plant, called also *knotberry*.

It hath a perpetual flower: the fruit is composed of many acini, in form of the mulberry. This plant is found upon the tops of the highest hills in the North of England. *Miller*.

CLOUDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve. *Shakesp. Tempest*.

CLOUDCOMPELLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of *νεφεληγερέτα*, ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, eccho'd from th' affrighted shore;
With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the seed of *cloudcompelling Jove*. *Waller*.

Supplicating move
Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling Jove*. *Dryd. Homer*.

CLOUDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenser*.

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryd.*

CLOUDINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm and *cloudiness*. *Shakespeare*.

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warm. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a *cloudy* Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*. *Boyle*.

CLOUDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud*.] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,
When next he looks thro' Galileo's eyes. *Pope*.

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint glimpse. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

CLOUDY. *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended, and stood at the door. *Exod.* xxxiii. 9.

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you entertain yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be. *Watts's Improve. of the Mind*.

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is chear'd
With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenser*.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

4. Marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE. *n. s.* [the preterite of *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

CLOVE. *n. s.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off.

The mystic bit no onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred pow'r. *Tate's Juvenal*, Sat.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER. *n. s.* [from its smelling like cloves.]

This plant hath an entire, oblong, cylindrical, smooth cup, which is indented at the top: the petals of the flower are narrow at bottom, and broad at top, and are, for the most part, indented ... The *Gilliflower* is of a cylindrical ... This genus may be divided into three classes: 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes. The first, called *flakes*, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second, called *bizarrs*, have flowers striped, or variegated, with three or four different colours. The third are *piquetees*; these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called *painted ladies*; these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. The varieties of the pink are, the damask pink; white shock; painted-lady pink, of which there are great varieties, both with single and double flowers; old man's head; pheasant's eye. Among the sweet Williams are, 1. The broad-leaved sweet William, with red flowers. 2. The broad-leaved sweet William, with variegated flowers. 3. The double sweet William, with red flowers, which bears their ... 4. The ... double sweet William. 5. The narrow-leaved sweet William, called sweet John. *Miller*.

CLOVEN. part. pret. [from *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

There is Aufidius, list you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*.

Now, heap'd high,
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller*.

A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryd. Tyr. Lov. Act* 2.

CLOVEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*, or *hoof*.] Having the
CLOVEN-HOOFED. } foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcous.

There are the bisulcous or *cloven-hoofd*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

The *cloven-footed* fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryden*.

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creation*.

CLOVER. } *n. s.* [more properly *claver*, claeper, Saxon.]
CLOVER-GRASS. }

1. A species of TREFOIL, which see.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover*. *Sh. Hen.* V.

Nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare. *Dryd. Virgil*.

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clover-grass*. *Gay*.

2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously; *clover* being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* spent? *Ogle*.

CLOVERED. *adj.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thom. Summ.*

CLOUGH. *n. s.* [*Clough*, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In composition, a hilly place.

CLOUGH. *n. s.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

A CLOUT. *n. s.* [*clut*, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. *Spens. F. Q.*

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

In pow'r of spittle and a *clout*,
Whene'er he please to blot it out. *Swift*.

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

He drew a good bow: he shot a fine shoot: he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve score. *Shakesp. Hen. IV. p.* ii.

4. An iron plate to keep an axletree from wearing.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakesp. Cymbeline*.

The soft lamb
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton*.

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew. *Spenser's Pastorals*.

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

Many sentences of one meaning be *clouted* up together.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

CLOUTED. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly used for *clotted*.

I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay's Past.*

CLOUTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *cloddy*.] Clumsy; awkward; as a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort. *Mortimer*.

CLOWN. *n. s.* [imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be contracted from *colonus*. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the same import.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came out with all his *clowns*, horst upon cart-jades.
Sidney, b. ii.

The *clown*, a bold'man, rude, unpractis'd sortes,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A coarse ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*. *Spectator*.

A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift*.

CLOWNERY. *n. s.* [from *clown*.] Ill breeding; churlishness; rudeness; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Estr.*

CLOWNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth off. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. i.

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we assay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court. *Shakespeare*.

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimick traverses the stage. *Prior*.

CLOWNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clownish*.] Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

CLOWNISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness*. *Dryden*.

If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which the *à-la-mode* people call *clownishness*. *Locke on Education*.

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*encloyer*, Fr. To nail up; to stop up.]

1. To satiate; to sate; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney*.

The very sweets of Athenians, and that famed breath of glory, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case put away, lest we *cloy* God with too much sweetness.
Hooker, b. v. *sect.* xx.

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shakesp. Richard* II.

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden*.

Whose little store her well taught mind does please,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease. *Roscom.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting and satisfying nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotson*.

Settle, *cloy'd* with custard and with praise,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope's Dunciad*.

2. It seems to have, in the following passage, another sense; perhaps to strike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline*.

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

CLOYMENT. *n. s.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfeit, cloyment, and revolt. *Sh. Twelfth Night*.

CLUB. *n. s.* [*clwppa*, Welsh; *kluppel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for offence.

He strove his combred club to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, b. i. cant. 8.

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroke of a *club*. *Hayward*.

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.

The *clubs* black tyrant first her victim dy'd,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride. *Pope*.

3. [from *cleofan*, to divide. *Skinner*.] The shot or divi-

turning in a smooth even way, and drawn by easy gentle herbs. *Swift.*

To Coach. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,
And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Coach-box. *n. s.* [*coach* and *box.*] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

His father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least to one side, the other used to shriek. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Coach-hire. *n. s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise,
For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.*
My expences in *coach-hire* make no small article. *Spectator.*

Coach-house. *n. s.* [*coach* and *house.*] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*. *Swift.*

Coach-maker. *n. s.* [*coach* and *maker.*] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joiner, Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers*. *Shakespeare.*
Take care of your wheels: get a new set bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you. *Swift.*

Coach-man. *n. s.* [*coach* and *man.*] The driver of a coach.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-MINE. *n. s.* [*coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs are injurious to land, that flow from coal-mines. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COAL-PIT. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a coalpit. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COAL-STONE. *n. s.* [*coal* and *stone*.] A sort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COAL-WORK. *n. s.* [*coal* and *work*.] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the coal-works and the mines. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY. *n. s.* [from *coal*.] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine *stalactites* were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell coalery. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to coalesce, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *coalesce*.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *n. s.* [from *coalitum*, *coalitus*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistences, and every part thereof a coalition of distinguishable varieties. *Glanv. Scep.*

In the first coalition of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence and convenience. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

'Tis necessary that these *squandered* atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *adj.* [from *coal*.] Containing coal.

On *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and coaptation of the several parts. *Boyle's Scep. Chym.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious coaptation and ranging of the words. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

To COA'RCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]

1. To straighten; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract power.

If a man coarcts himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus coarcted or straightened himself so far. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COARCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coarct*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no coarctation, or blow not hollow, give an interior sound. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the artery will continue to beat below, or beyond the coarctation. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to coarctation, or determination to one. *Bramh. against Hobbes.*

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel
Of what coarse metal ye are moulded. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloath, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the coarser tye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my coarse English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Unaccomplished; unrefined by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to coarse practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill comfort, and a coarse perfume,
Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Roscommon.*

A coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Otway's Orphan.*

From this coarse mixture of terrestrial parts,
Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden's Æn.*

CO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared coarsely and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Bro. Vul. Err.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good Cambist he too much honoured, nor the bad too coarsely used. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, coarsely translated, but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

CO'ARSENESS. *n. s.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the coarseness or clearness. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

The wife friends (pardon the coarseness of the illustration) as with dogs in couples; they should be of the same size. *L'Estrange, Fable 23.*

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains;
The shrub the coarseness of the clown retains. *Garth's Ovid.*

5. Meanness; want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the coarseness of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*

COAST. *n. s.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland coast. *Dryden.*

2. It seems to be taken by Newton for side, like the French *cote*.

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the coast of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that coast rather than any other coast, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the coast. *Newton's Opt.*

3. *The Coast is clear.* A proverbial expression. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the coast was clear, Zelmane dismissed Musidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now the coast was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And coast along the shore in sight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The ancients coasted only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to coast that shore. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The greatest entertainment we found in coasting it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and cornfields which lie on the borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

CO'ASTER. *n. s.* [from *coast*.] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far;
We here but coasters, not discoverers are. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

COAT. *n. s.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of brass. *1 Sam. xvii. 5.*

The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's coat or no. *Gen. xxxvii. 32.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in coats, was not easily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excusable, because many of his coat, in those times, are not only secular, [illegible] *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Men of his coat should be minding their prayers,
And not among ladies, to give themselves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts, or slain,
Or, as the snake, with youthful coat repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat
Against the winter's cold. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Any

5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.

The eye is defended with four coats or skins. *Peacham.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their tegumenta terminating in the coats of the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Amber is a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose coat armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring. *Spenser.*

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread: as, to coat a wall; to coat a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurse had changed her note; for she was then muzzling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*

I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar's Recr. Officer.*

CO'AXER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from *cop*, Sax. *kop*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. s.* A sort of sea-fowl, called also *sea-cob*. *Phillips.*

CO'BALT. *n. s.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also zaffre and smalt. *Hill on Fossils.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely: used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you.—Why, sir, cobble you. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; making parties strong,
And feeble such as stand not in their liking,
Below their cobbled shoes. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from cobbling to flaying. *L'Estr.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times;
Give thy base poets back their cobbled rhimes. *Dryden.*

Believe not that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a cobbler had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—
Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as one would say, a cobbler. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that ray,
As if what we esteem in cobblers base,
Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryd. Juv.*

CO'BIRONS. *n. s.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, cobirons, and pots. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

COBI'SHOP. *n. s.* [*co* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a cobishop, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *n. s.* [*cob* and *nut*.]

1. See HAZEL, of which it is a species.

2. A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. s.* [*cob*, head, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan.

I'm not taken
With a cobswan, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

CO'BWEB. *n. s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a spider.

The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth carried
Into the curfed cobweb, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and cobwebs swept. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The flies went into the hands of a burgher, and his pre-

fently to her net-work of drawing cobwebs up and down. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. Any snare, or trap; implying insidiousness and weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned Sorbonist;
And weave fine cobwebs fit for skull
That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Chronology at best is but a cobweb law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

COCCI'FEROUS. *adj.* See COCCIFEROUS.

COCCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *coccus* and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *n. s.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.]

An insect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screwform; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and cochleary turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a cochleated figure. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COCK. *n. s.* [*coc*, Saxon; *coq*, French.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 853.*

True cocks o' th' game,
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless cock. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. The male of any small birds.

He was enthusiast in this by observing, that calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, cock sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes spout,
'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

It were good there were a little cock made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 16.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope's Dunc.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [From *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd
His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd,
And bending cock, he level'd full
Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

A seventeen gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is grown the cock of the club since he left us. *Addison's Spectator, No. 130.*

My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carousing 'till the second cock. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the first cock. *Shakesp.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all sized cocks, barges, and fishboats hovering on the coast. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.]

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into cocks. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]

You may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat

in his hands, enabling it into several different [illegible]. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº [illegible].

12. The style or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*
13. The needle of a balance.
14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a bishop, all men on [illegible] back;
What should I do but be *cock on the hoop*? *Camden's Remains.*
You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set *cock a hoop!* *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

To COCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.
This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's cocking his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison's Spect.*
Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears;
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears. *Gay's Pastorals.*
Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*
2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here stroak'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*
An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº [illegible].
3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.
Some of them holding up their pistols *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they kept open. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*
5. To raise hay in small heaps.
This mirth in May is wont'd for to make,
Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To COCK. *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.
Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryden.*
Every one [illegible] and [illegible] upon it, and pretends to over-look us. *Addison's Guardian*, Nº. 108.
2. To train or use fighting cocks.
Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet. *B. Johnson.*

COCK, in composition, signifies small or little.

COCKA'DE. *n. s.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

A CO'CKATRICE. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *atter*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first. *Bacon.*
This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*
My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice*! *Congr. Old Batchelor.*

CO'CKBOAT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.

That invincible armada, which having not so much as fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*
Did they, indeed, think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

CO'CKBROTH. *n. s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoonmeats; as veal or *cockbroths*, prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CO'CKCROWING. *n. s.* [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. *Mar.* xiii. 35.

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, French.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering* and tenderness. *Locke on Education*, §. 4.
He that will give his son sugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorise his love of pleasure, and *cocker* up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education*, §. 52.
Bred a fondling and an heiress;
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

CO'CKER. *n. s.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *n. s.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The *cockrel*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
What wilt thou be, young *cockrel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

CO'CKET. *n. s.* [Of uncertain derivation.]

A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel.*
The greatest profit did arise by the cocket of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Natural History*, Nº. 912.
At the seasons of football and *cockfighting*, these little republicks reassume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

CO'CKHORSE. [*cock* and *horse*.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *cockhorse* on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

COCKLE. *n. s.* [*coquille*, French.] A small testaceous fish.

It is a cockle, or a walnut-shell. *Shakes. Taming of Shrew.*
We may, I think, from the nature of an oyster, or *cockle*, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses, as a man. *Locke.*
There *cockles* in their full shells, not [illegible] [illegible]. *Hu*[illegible].

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *n. s.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

CO'CKLE. *n. s.* [*coccel*, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn. The same with *corn-rose*; a species of *poppy*.

In sooth, sowing them we [illegible] 'gainst our [illegible],
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shakespeare.*
Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into *cockle* strays. *Donne.*

To CO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle.

Show'rs soon drench the camblet's *cockled* grain. *Gay.*

CO'CKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails. *Shakespeare.*

CO'CKLOFT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn. *Dryd. Juv.*
My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

CO'CKMASTER. *n. s.* [*cock* and *master*.] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange.*

CO'CKMATCH. *n. s.* [*cock* and *match*.] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle together at a *cockmatch*. *Addison's Freeholder*, Nº. 218.
Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless *cockmatches* also. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CO'CKNEY. *n. s.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *Pais de cocagne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris est pour un riche un Pais de cocagne. *Boileau.*

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in see by west Spaygne,
Is a lond ihote *cockaygne*.

On which Dr. *Hickes* has this remark:

Nunc *cocaigne*, *cocagne*. Quæ olim apud Gallos urbs, gula & ventri deditus, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Hinc *cockney* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.
So the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them i' th' paste alive. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
For who is such a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part,
To scorn that union, by which we may
Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play. *Dorset.*
The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*
2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.
I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

CO'CKPIT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *pit*.]

1. The area where cocks fight.
Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty field of France? *Shakesp. Henry V.*
And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

CO'CKSCOMB. *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*.] A plant. The same with LOUSEWORT, which see.

CO'CKSHEAD. *n. s.* A plant, named also *sainfoin*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a crested pod, sometimes rough, and full of seeds, shaped like a kidney. The flowers grow in a thick spike. It is an abiding plant, and esteemed one of the best sorts of fodder for cattle. *Miller.*

CO'CKSHUT. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *shut*.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

Surrey and himself,
Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop,
Went through the army. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

CO'CKSPUR. *n. s.* [*cock* and *spur*.] Virginian hawthorn. A species of MEDLAR, which see.

In large and luxuriant *cockspurs* are produced in great numbers at the extremities of the branches and up them, which is ripe in autumn, makes a fine appearance, growing in great clusters, and is esteemed good food for deer. *Miller.*

CO'CKSURE. [from *cock* and *sure*.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We steal, as in a castle, *cocksure*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*
I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope's Letters.*

CO'CKSWAIN. *n. s.* [*cogsgwain*, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

CO'CKWEED. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *weed*.] The name of a plant, called also DITTANDER, or *Pepperwort*, which see.

CO'COA. *n. s.* [*cacaoatl*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in most of the inhabited parts of the East and West Indies; but thought a native of the Maldives. It is one of the most useful trees to the inhabitants of America. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching their houses, and are also wrought into baskets, and most other things that are made of osiers in Europe. *Miller.*

The cacao or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, much resembling a large olive in size and shape. It is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and fattish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America, where the natives not only drank the liquor made from the nuts, as the moderns use do chocolate, but also used them as money. The tree is not very tall, but grows regularly, and is of a beautiful form, especially when loaded with its fruit. Its stem is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers stand on the branches, and even on the trunk of the tree, in clusters, each having its own pedicle, an inch and sometimes half an inch in length: they are small, of a yellowish colour, and are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; and, when fully ripe, is of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the nuts usually about thirty in number. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many crops of fruit. *Hill's History of the Mat. Medica.*

Amid those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine. *Thomson.*

CO'CTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

CO'CTION. *n. s.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COD
CO'DFISH } *n. s.* A sea fish.

COD. *n. s.* [*codde*, Saxon.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

The pods then their [illegible] [illegible] fairly [illegible],
Where in full [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] till [illegible]. *May's Virg.*
They lie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they are [illegible], till they feel the [illegible] [illegible]. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod.

All [illegible] [illegible] being a [illegible] of weeds, [illegible] [illegible], and a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Mort. Husband.*

CO'DDERS. *n. s.* [from *cod*.] Gatherers of peas. *Dict.*

CODE. *n. s.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Large as the fields themselves; and larger far
Than civil *codes*, with all their glosses, are. *Pope's Sat.*

CO'DICIL. *n. s.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

This man is [illegible] his lady's [illegible]
Was hot to [illegible] him to [illegible] [illegible],
By *codicil*, a larger [illegible]. *Prior.*

CODI'LLE. *n. s.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won against the player.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin and *codille*. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coquo coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner*.] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING. *n. s.* [from *To codle*.] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings*. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
Their entertainments at the heights,
In cream and *codlings* revelling with delight. *King's Cookery.*
He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
As *codlings*, [illegible] it were [illegible] [illegible],
Was it [illegible] became a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COEFFI'CACY. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or *coefficacy* particular in medications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COEFFI'CIENCY. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin.] Cooperation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirits infused *coefficiency*, requires, that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation. *Glanville's Scepf. Scient.*

COEFFI'CIENT. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.
2. In algebra.
Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as $4a$, bx, cxx; where 4 is the coefficient of $4a$; b of bx, and c of cxx. *Chambers.*
3. In fluxions.
The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

CŒ'LIACK *Passion.* A diarrhœa, or flux, that arises from the indigestion, or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

COE'MPTION. *n. s.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemptions* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Essays.*

COE'QUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *æqualis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank with another.

Henry the fifth did sometime prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

COEQUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *coequal*.] The state of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COE'RCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That may be restrained.
2. That ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION. *n. s.* [from *coerce*.] Penal restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious. *Hale's History of the Common Law.*
Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which *coercive* power, all government is toothless and precarious. *South's Sermons.*

COE'RCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That which has the power of laying restraint.
All things on the [illegible] [illegible], are bound
By their *coercive* vigour to the ground? *Blackmore.*
2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment.
The [illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible] might have *coercive* power [illegible] the church, would have been hardly [illegible]. *Hooker, Preface.*
The virtues of a magistrate or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*, Latin.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial word which is the Son; we bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the holy ghost. *Hooker*, b. v. §. 51.

Coessentiality. *n. s.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.

Coetaneous. *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age with another. Sometimes with *to*. [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 4.*

Every fault hath some proper effects, consonant to the act. *Government of the Tongue, § 6.*

2. Sometimes with. [illegible]

Coeternal. *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal coeternal beam! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Coeternally. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

[illegible] *Hooker, b. v. § 54.*

Coeternity. *n. s.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. [illegible] *Hammond's Fund.*

COEVAL. *adj.* [*coævus*, Latin.]

1. Of the same age. [illegible] *Prior.*

2. Of the same age with another, followed by *with*. [illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.* [illegible] *Bentley's Sermons.* [illegible] *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*. [illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Coeval. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary. [illegible] *Pope.*

Coevous. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] Of the same age. [illegible] *South's Sermons.*

To Coexist. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Latin.]

1. To exist at the same time. [illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.* [illegible] *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*. [illegible] *Locke.*

Coexistence. *n. s.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another. [illegible] *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*. [illegible] *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii. c. 4. § 14.*

Coexistent. *adj.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another, with *to*. [illegible] *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with*. [illegible] *Bentley.* [illegible] *Locke's Works.* [illegible] *Bentley's Sermons.*

To Coextend. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. [illegible] *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii. c. 4. § 7.*

Coextension. *n. s.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another. [illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COFFEE. *n. s.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *cahuah* by the Turks, and *cahueh* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick Jessamine, which see. [illegible] *Miller.*

Coffee was introduced [illegible] *Chambers.*

They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope.*

Coffeehouse. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with news papers.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play,
Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*

[illegible] *Swift.*

Coffeeman. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffee house. [illegible] *Addison.*

Coffeepot. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER. *n. s.* [*cofre*, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money. [illegible] *Fairy Queen.* [illegible] *Dryden's Fables.* [illegible]

2. Treasure. [illegible] *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice. [illegible] *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment [illegible] *Chambers.*

To Coffer. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests. [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Cofferer *of the King's Houshold. n. s.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller [illegible] *Cowel.*

COFFIN. *n. s.* [*cofin*, French.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter. [illegible]

2. A mould of paste for a pye.

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. [illegible] *Farrier's Dict.*

To Coffin. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose in a coffin. [illegible] *Donne.*

Coffinmaker. *n. s.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins. [illegible]

To COG. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner from *coqueliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches. [illegible] *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To obtrude by falsehood. [illegible] *Tillotson.*

3. To Cog a die. To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify. [illegible] *Dryden's Pers. Sat.* [illegible] *Swift.* [illegible] *South.*

To Cog. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle. [illegible] *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

COG. *n. s.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To Cog. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

Cogency. *n. s.* [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction. [illegible] *Locke.*

COGENT. *adj.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; resistless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction. [illegible] *Prior.* [illegible] *Bentley.*

Cogently. *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With resistless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction. [illegible] *Locke.*

Cogger. *n. s.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Cogglestone. *n. s.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

Cogitable. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To COGITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

Cogitation. *n. s.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking. [illegible] *Hooker.* [illegible] *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.* [illegible] *Glanville.* [illegible] *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action. [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Meditation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Cogitative. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection. [illegible] *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation. [illegible] *Wotton.*

Cognation. *n. s.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original. [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours.* [illegible] *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature. [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 11.*

Cognisee. *n. s.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

Cognisour. *n. s.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

COGNITION. *n. s.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction. [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.*

Cognitive. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing. [illegible] *South's Sermons.*

Cognizable. *adj.* [*cognoisable*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined. [illegible] *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cognizance. *n. s.* [*connoissance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority. [illegible] *L'Estrange.* [illegible] *South.* [illegible]

2. A badge, by which any one is known. [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.* [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 10.*

COGNOMINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name. [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 24.*

Cognomination. *n. s.* [*cognomen*, Latin.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality. [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COGNOSCENCE. *n. s.* [*cognosco*, Latin.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *Dict.*

Cognoscible. *adj.* [*cognosco*, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge. [illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COHABIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place. [illegible] *South's Sermons.*

2. To live together as husband and wife. [illegible] *Fiddes's Sermons.*

Cohabitant. *n. s.* [from *cohabit*.] An inhabitant of the same place. [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

Cohabitation. *n. s.* [from *cohabit*.]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons. [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.* [illegible] *Tatler, N° 55.*

Coheir. *n. s.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. [illegible] *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Coheiress. *n. s.* [from *coheir*.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

To COHERE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Latin.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast [illegible] *Woodward.* [illegible]

Man was ordy'n'd to an all-day-long's work,
Being to Hospitalitie, and other's service.
Ben. Jon. Epig. 45. Inviting a friend to supper.
Not to be worried, nor disturb'd with noise,
Like Hospitalitie, as Ladies implore to use it.
Id. Epig. 101. To Lady Wroth.
Ay, Hospitalitie, a noble virtue it is, and
A Christian virtue, and a virtue implied to be one.
Id. Tub. act. 2. sc. 1.
Thou hast an hospitable place, or place with a library, Sand.
2. Tragedies.
Hospitalitie. s. f. [Hospitalitas, Lat.]
COHOBATION. s. f. [Cohobatio, Lat.]
1. The act of drawing off liquors by which they are passed together, from which some have a property, that they are fit to distill, or digest, or infuse, or to make a better menstruum for a thing which might be hardly wrought, or impossible to be wrought upon, unless it might be pushed upon it.
Bacon. Nat. Hist. 10. 1. 1. 1

Let me [illegible] cold defires
All taste but hers of heav'nly joys. *Roscommon.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores, and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold. *Burnet.*

Co'ldly. *adv.* [from *cold*.]
1. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

When England [illegible], [illegible],
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Swift [illegible] to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had sent;
So never offer'd once to stir,
But *coldly* said, your servant, sir. *Swift.*

Co'ldness. *n. f.* [from *cold*.]
1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty through the universe;
While driness moisture, *coldness* heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are subsists. *Denham.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotlier prosecuted: for as much as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

If upon reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison's Spectator*, № 409.

It betrayed itself at first in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldness* raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom! *Addis. Cato.*

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope's Windf. For.*

COLE. *n. f.* [caul, [illegible].] A general name for all sorts of Cabbage, which see.

Co'leseed. *n. f.* [from *cole* and *seed*.]

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *coleseed* or barley, or both, and then wheat.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

Co'lewort. *n. f.* [[illegible], Sax.] See Cabbage, of which it is a species.

The decoction of *colewort* is also commended to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

Next took the *coleworts*, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);
She stripp'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

Co'lick. *n. f.* [*colicus*, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious *colick*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatus's and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical *colick*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorder of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places straightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by soft cathartics, joined with opiates and emollient diluting medicines. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone-*colick*, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Colick of infants proceeds from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbut.*

Co'lick. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

[illegible] fevers, and what, *colick* pangs. *Milton.*

To Colla'pse. *v. n.* [*collapsus*, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In confumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Colla'psion. *n. f.* [from *collapse*.]
1. The state of vessels closed.
2. The act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR. *n. f.* [*collare*, Latin.]
1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my *collar*: nay, says the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange, Fab.* [illegible]

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the same their neck surround. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The *collars* of the moonshine's watry beams. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. *To slip the* Collar. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipt the collar* handsomely. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. *A* Collar *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

Co'llar-bone. *n. f.* [from *collar* and *bone*.] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right *collar-bone*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To Co'llar. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. *To* Collar *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLATE. *v. a.* [*confero collatum*, Latin.]
1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well *collated*. *Bacon's Natural History*, № [illegible].

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.
3. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and *collated* his Cure to the benefice: Luther performed the confirmation. *Atterbury.*

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, that has been void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Colla'teral. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]
1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shakespeare.*

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 86.

2. Running parallel.
3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd,
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly stiled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants [illegible] at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct, not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies entirely within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Colla'terally. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]
1. Side by side.

These pullies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By affecting the kingdom to be the reason of our faith, I have owned, [illegible] the parish more directly, because they have kept the Scripture from us; and the [illegible] more *collaterally*, because they have allowed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

Colla'tion. *n. f.* [*collatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creat.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disposition of words, a ready fancy is of great use, provided that *collation* doth its office. *Grew's Cosmol.* b. [illegible]

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In Law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowel.*

Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast.

Collati'tious. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

Colla'tor. *n. f.* [from *collate*.]
1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatary cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, 'till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To Colla'ud. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Dict.*

COLLEAGUE. *n. f.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with justice, sending thee. *Milton's P. Lost.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

To Collea'gue. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To COLLECT. *v. a.* [*colligo collectum*, Latin.]
1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain from observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. *To* Collect *Itself.* To recover from surprise, to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*. *Hayward.*

Co'llect. *n. f.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say your proper *collects*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Collecta'neous. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

Colle'ctible. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 8.

Colle'ction. *n. f.* [from *collect*.]
1. The act of gathering together.
2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a numerous *collection* of pictures. *Addison on Italy.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 8.

4. A corollary; a consectary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a wrong *collection*, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of Heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstance, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;
Gath'ring from divers fights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law:
These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Davies.*

Collectiti'ous. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

Colle'ctive. *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*, French.]
1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, because it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker*, b. iii. *sect.* 11.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings; in a senate called the nobles; or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left unto so many fables, controvertible not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 6.

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a company; an army.

Colle'ctively. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us, yet distinctively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker*, b. v. *sect.* 48.

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Colle'ctor. *n. f.* [*collector*, Latin.]
1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Volumes, without any of the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and feasted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissioners of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

Colle'gatary. *n. f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

COLLEGE. *n. f.* [*collegium*, Latin.]
1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they ride in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions, which
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *H. H.VI.*

This order or society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the *college* of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the *college*. 2 *Kings* xxii. 14.

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

Colle'gial. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

Colle'gian. *n. f.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

Colle'giate. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]
1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that [illegible] did well consider how [illegible] of your [illegible] are unto the state of *collegiate* societies, whereunto the two universities [illegible]. *Hooker, Pref.* [illegible]

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLE'GIATE. n. s. [from college.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no collegiate like them, for purging the passions. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

CO'LLET. n. s. [Fr. from collum, Lat. the neck.]
1. Anciently something that went about the neck: sometimes the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.
3. A term used by turners.

To COLLI'DE. v. a. [collido, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of the air upon the collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. n. s. [from coal.]
1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.
2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grasier, a great timberman, a great collier, and a great leadman. *Bacon, Essay 35.*

3. A ship that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY. n. s. [from collier.]
1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. n. s. [from cole, Sax. cabbage, and flower.] See CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE.

COLLIGA'TION. n. s. [colligatio, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity, the navel, occasioned by the colligation of vessels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 5.*

COLLIMA'TION. n. s. [from collimo, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION. n. s. [collineo, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COLLI'QUABLE. adj. [from colliquate.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more colliquable and consumptive. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. n. s. [from colliquate.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLI'QUANT. adj. [from colliquate.] That which has the power of melting or dissolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE. v. a. [colliquo, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was colliquated had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colliquated through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLIQUA'TION. n. s. [colliquatio, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatsoever by heat, more particularly such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, and particularly through those of the skin, faster than they ought; which occasions fluxes of many kinds, but mostly profuse, greasy, clammy sweats. *Quincy.*

From them proceed arefaction, colliquation, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Any kind of universal diminution and colliquation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLI'QUATIVE. adj. [from colliquate.] Melting; dissolvent.

A colliquative fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning colliquative fever, whereby the humours, grease, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. n. s. [colliquefacio, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fusion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple colliquefaction, for the better discovering of the nature, and consents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

COLLI'SION. n. s. [from collido, Latin.]
1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or by collision of two bodies grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 1073.*

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and by the mutual collision of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Dec. of Piety.*

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and collision of them that must make them strike fire. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham.*

To CO'LLOCATE. v. a. [colloco, Latin.] To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is collocated. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COLLOCA'TION. n. s. [collocatio, Latin.]
1. The act of placing; disposition.
2. The state of being placed.

In the collocation of the spirits in bodies, the collocation is equal or unequal; and the spirits are coacervate or diffused. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 846.*

COLLOCU'TION. n. s. [collocutio, Latin.] Conference; conversation.

To COLLO'GUE. v. n. [probably from colloquor, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

CO'LLOP. n. s. [It is derived by Minshew from coal and op, a rasher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]
1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides. *Dryd. Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd,
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd;
What signifies Scotch collops to a feast! *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a collop of him. *L'Estrange, Fable 14. Reflect.*

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,
Most dear'st, my collop. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

COLLO'QUY. n. s. [colloquium, Latin.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly by his heav'nly overpower'd,
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In retirement make frequent colloquies, or short discoursings, between God and thy own soul. *Taylor.*

CO'LLOW. n. s. [More properly colly, from coal.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COLLU'CTANCY. n. s. [colluctor, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. n. s. [colluctatio, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any colluctation or effervescence of the minerals in them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To COLLU'DE. v. n. [colludo, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLU'SION. n. s. [collusio, Latin.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose, as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowel.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the collusion of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive. *Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE. adj. [from collude.] Fraudulently concerted. See COLLUSION.

COLLU'SIVELY. adv. [from collusive.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. adj. [from colludo, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY. n. s. [from coal.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with soot, colly, perfumed with opopanax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

To CO'LLY. v. a. To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a spleen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to say behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakespeare.*

COLLYRIUM. n. s. [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. n. s. [Fr.] A sort of PEAR, which see.

COLOGNE Earth. n. s. Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which, though generally esteemed an earth, is no pure native fossil, but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologne, and in England without it. *Hill on Fossils.*

CO'LON. n. s. [κῶλον.]
1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.*
2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum, in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my guts, my colon wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the colon are of a sower, fætid, and stercoral nature. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLONEL. n. s. [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it originally coloniel, the leader of a colony. Minshew deduces it from colonna, a pillar; as if the colonel were the support of the regiment. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally sounded with only two distinct syllables, col'nel.

The chiefest help must be the care of the colonel, that hath the government of all his garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,
If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

CO'LONELSHIP. n. s. [from colonel.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that colonelship was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*

To CO'LONISE. v. a. [from colony.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the further occupation and colonising of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second to man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Druina hath advantage by acquest of islands, which she colonizeth and fortifieth daily. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

COLONNA'DE. n. s. [from colonna, Ital. a column.]
1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling colonnades the ground inclose,
And here the marble statues breathe in rows. *Addis. on Italy.*

2. Any series or range of pillars.

For you my colonnades extend their wings. *Pope.*

CO'LONY. n. s. [colonia, Latin.]
1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and colonies he gave the same law under which they were born and bred. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Rooting out these two rebellious septs, he placed English colonies in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting colonies and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising city, which from far you see,
Is Carthage; and a Trojan colony. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

CO'LOPHONY. n. s. [from Colophon, a city whence it came.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford me a coloured body, or a fine colophony. *Boyle.*

Turpentines and oils leave a colophony, upon the separation of their thinnest oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLOQUI'NTIDA. n. s. [colocynthis, Lat. κολοκυνθίς.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a sort of golden brown; its inside is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be used. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine. *Chambers.*

CO'LORATE. adj. [coloratus, Latin.] Coloured; dyed; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been colorate, many rays proceeding from visible objects would have been stopt. *Ray on the Creation.*

COLORA'TION. n. s. [coloro, Latin.]
1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place coloration, though it be somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preeminence. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 507.*

COLORI'FICK. adj. [colorificus, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their colorifick qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opt.*

COLOSSE. } n. s. [colossus, Latin.] A statue of enormous
COLOSSUS. } magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or colosse of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge colosses rose, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSE'AN. adj. [colossæus, Lat.] In form of a colossus; of the bigness and height of such a statue; giantlike.

CO'LOUR. n. s. [color, Latin.]
1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the colours of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various colours to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which the surfaces of those bodies are composed. *Watts's Logick.*

Her hair shall be of what colour it please God. *Shakesp.*

For though our eyes can nought but colours see,
Yet colours give them not their pow'r of sight. *Davies.*

The lights of colours are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opt. Exp. 7.*

2. The freshness, or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their colour boast. *Dryden.*

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his colour fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live,
The treach'rous colours the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Whose wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

Their sin admitted no colour or excuse. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; false show.

Under the colour of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakespeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laded with corn, under the colour of the sale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this colour. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the colours of the foot, and standard of horse.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,
Under whose colours he had fought so long. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance the colours of my love,
And not retire. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The banks on both sides were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their colours, with trumpets sounding. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours. *Addis.*

To CO'LOUR. v. a. [coloro, Latin.]
1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The rays, to speak properly, are not coloured: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or colour in any sort his former folly. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He colours the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden's Dedic. Æn.*

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not coloured with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addis. Freeholder.*

4. To COLOUR *a stranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the customhouse in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To CO'LOUR. v. n. To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

CO'LOURABLE. adj. [from colour.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a colourable pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so colourable a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. *Hooker.*

Had I described multifarious government and ceremony to their commonplace and extremities, they would have found no tolerable novelty of no sense. *K. Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some illustration of our ofences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents so colourable expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'lourably. *adv.* [from colourable.] Speciously; plausibly.

The prayers, howsoever colourably ornated, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

Co'loured. *participial adj.* [from colour.] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The coloured are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well, and equally concocted. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Co'louring. *n. s.* [from colour.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

From these dimensions, our eye may trace
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face;
Yet if the colouring be not there,
At best 'twill only not displease. *Prior.*

Co'lourist. *n. s.* [from colour.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good colourists, have come nearest to nature. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

Co'lourless. *adj.* [from colour.] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opt.*

Pellucid colourless glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. s.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse; used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as *filly* for the female.

The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 759.*

Like colts or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a colt, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

To Colt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to colt anew more licentiously than before. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To Colt. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to colt me thus? *Sh. Hen. IV.*

Co'lts-foot. *n. s.* [from colt and foot.]

It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryoes are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. The species are, 1. Common colts-foot. 2. Round leaved smooth colts-foot of the Alps. The first common in watery places in England; the second grows wild upon the Alps: the flowers of this are purple, and those of the common fort yellow. *Miller.*

Co'lts-tooth. *n. s.* [from colt and tooth.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sands;
Your colts tooth is not cast yet?—
—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shak.*

Co'lter. *n. s.* [culter, Sax. culter, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

Co'ltish. *adj.* [from colt.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

Co'lubrine. *adj.* [colubrinus, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

Co'lumbary. *n. s.* [columbarium, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeonhouse.

The earth of columbaries or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 3.*

Co'lumbine. *n. s.* [columbina, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue; the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure: the pistil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, consisting of many pods, each containing many shining black seeds. *Miller.*

Columbines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew themselves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Co'lumbine. *n. s.* [columbinus, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN. *n. s.* [columna, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek columns, and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere, and likewise the specifick gravity of its basis, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

Colu'mnar. / Columna'rian. } *adj.* [from column.] Formed in columns.

White columnar spar, out of a stonepit. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

Colu'res. *n. s.* [coluri, Latin; κόλουροι.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial colures, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Co'lwort. *n. s.* See Colewort.

CO'MA. *n. s.* [κῶμα.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

Coma'rt. *n. s.*

By the same comart,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Coma'te. *n. s.* [con and mate.] Companion.

My comates and brothers in exile. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Comato'se. *adj.* [from coma.] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, inwardly, is in hysterical and comatose cases. *Grew's Musæum.*

COMB in the end, and Comp in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson's Camden.*

Comb, in Cornish, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. s.* [camb, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great combs and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattel'd, like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep*.

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the combs, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, lest the fabrick fall. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

To Comb. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To comb your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakespeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by combing it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and comb'd his silken hide. *Dryden's Æn.*

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain combs his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to comb wool.

Co'mb-brush. *n. s.* [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.

Co'mb-maker. *n. s.* [comb and maker.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and combmaker. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [combattre, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not combat in my shirt. *Shakespeare.*

To Co'mbat. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Love yields at last, thus combated by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride. *Granville.*

Co'mbat. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife;

fight; opposition generally between two; but sometimes it is used for battle.

Their regions were full both of royal families and monasteries; all which, by private combats, they delivered the captives of. *Sidney, b. ii.*

But, ah, the noble combat that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The combat now by courage must be try'd. *Dryden.*

Co'mbatant. *n. s.* [combattant, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. ii.*

Who, single combatant,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 344.*

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both combatants to cease their strife. *Dryden.*

Like despairing combatants they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of those combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become combatants *for* those opinions. *Locke.*

Co'mber. *n. s.* [from comb.] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

Co'mbinate. *adj.* [from combine.] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakespeare*.

She lost a noble brother; with him the sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her combinate husband, this well seeming Angelo. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Combina'tion. *n. s.* [from combine.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons, a confederacy of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' combination drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense, but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy combinations. *K. Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

Those natures, from the moment of their first combination, have been and are for ever inseparable. *Hooker, b. v. f. 53.*

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new combinations. *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in combination with pride and hard-heartedness. *South's Sermons.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger combination than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*

5. Combination is used in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or combinations of the twenty four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [combiner, Fr. *binos jungere*.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or combin'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shak. H. V.*

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on her's, so her's is set on mine,
And all combin'd, save what thou must combine
By holy marriage. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyse*.

To Combi'ne. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loses,
That they combine not there? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestick and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

You with your foes combine,
And seem your own destruction to design. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Co'mbless. *adj.* [from comb.] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?——

—A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen. *Shakespeare.*

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *comburo*, *combustum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be combust, or in combustion. *Harris.*

Combu'stible. *adj.* [*comburo combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other combustible substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.*

Sin is to the soul like fire to combustible matter; it assimilates before it destroys it. *South's Sermons.*

They are but sheathed over with a little prudential allay; and will, as soon as they meet with combustible matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, 'till the fuel perish, can decay,
By nature form'd on things combustible to prey. *Dryden.*

Combu'stibleness. *n. s.* [from combustible.] Aptness to take fire.

Combu'stion. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future combustion of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with all sorts of violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurly burly.

Mutual combustions, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 14.*

Prophecying, with accents terrible,
Of dire combustion, and confus'd events,
New hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Those long and cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible combustion. *Raleigh's Essays.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army against army, numberless, to raise
Dreadful combustion warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

But say, from whence this new combustion springs? *Dryd.*

It moves in an inconceivable fury and combustion, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Addison's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come*. [cuman, Saxon; *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive. Opposite to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen
To come and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Queen.*

Cæsar will come forth to-day. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

The colour of the king doth come and go,
Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shakesp. K. John.*

The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should come forth to give them battle, returned at night into their camp. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

'Tis true that since the senate's succour came,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This Christian woman!
Ah! there the mischief comes. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, as of moving towards another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't came by? *Sh. Macbeth.*

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

As soon as the commandment came abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. *2 Chron. xxxi. 5.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they come to by fair reasoning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

It is impossible to come near your lordship at any time, without receiving some favour. *Congr. Dedic. to Old Batchelor.*

None may come in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles coming from them, and striking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to come in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which came forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. *2 Sa. xvi. 11.*

I came forth from the father, and am come into the world. *Jo.* xvi. 28.

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Tush, sir, I am exceeding weary.——
—Is it come to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attached one of so high blood. *Shakesp. Henry IV.* p. ii.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ no more but as brother and sister; especially if it come to that, that the best actions of a state are taken in ill sense, and traduced. *Bacon, Essay* 16.

His soldiers had daily *come* to skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the Romans was like to *come* to a just battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had most flesh wished they had had less. *L'Estrange.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing to be action 'till the players come to blows. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

6. To change condition either for better or worse.

One said to Aristippus, 'Tis a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner *come* to be poor than to be philosophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His sons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job* xiv. 21.

He being *come* to the estate, keeps on a very busy family. *Locke.*

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and *come* to some mischance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, e'er he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

How *came* the publican justified, but by a short and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

He wonder'd how she *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras, p.* iii. c. 1.

The testimony of conscience, thus informed, *comes* to be so authentick, and so much to be relied upon. *South's Sermons.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never shall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.
If you *come* slack of former services,
You shall do well. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them slighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter *comes* when the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and prosper better. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 35.

Then butter does refuse to *come*,
And love proves cross and humoursome. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

In the sowing or spreading of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much. *Mort. Husbandry.*

11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muse,
In Cæsar's wars, a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

12. To become present; no longer absent.

That's my joy
Not to have seen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryd. K. Arth.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo comes, and *Neptune came along*. *Pope's Odyss.* b. viii.

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come along*,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope's Essay.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his dutchess, will be here with him this night.—
—*How comes* this? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job* xiii. 13.

14. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they say, there is some of the king's blood spilt. *How comes* that? says he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

15. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

David said unto Uriah, *camest* thou not from thy journey? 2 *Sa.* xi. 10.

16. *To* COME *about.* To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir à bout.*

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
How these things *came about.* *Shakespeare.*

That chembim, which now appears as a God to a human soul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is. *Addison's Spectator,* N°. 1.

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

How comes it about, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of *new men*. *Swift.*

17. *To* COME *about.* To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd motives,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side. *B. Johnson.*

18. *To* COME *again.* To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judg.* xv. 19.

19. *To* COME *after.* To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. *Mat.* xvi. 24.

20. *To* COME *at.* To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor sceptre can *come at* conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Holyday.*

Cats will eat and destroy your mutton, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider, on the other hand, how far we may deserve praise. *Addison's Spectator,* N°. 399.

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity; and we always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*. *Addison's Spectator,* N°. 99.

21. *To* COME *by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to *come by*. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 21.

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*. *Shakespeare.*

Thy case
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Are you not ashamed to inforce a poor widow to so rough a course to *come by* her own. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

The ointment wherewith this is done, is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to *come by* is the moss of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majesty. *Denham.*

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to *come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stillingfl. Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

Amidst your train, this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

22. *To* COME *in.* To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give some help. *Shak.*

Yet the simple ideas, thus united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that *come in* by different senses. *Locke.*

23. *To* COME *in.* To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to *come in*, and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received. *Spenser on Ireland.*

24. *To* COME *in.* To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

Then was the Plymouth squadron now *come in*,
Which in the straights last winter was abroad. *Dryden.*

25. *To* COME *in.* To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes. *Roscom.*

Silken garments did not *come in* 'till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

26. *To* COME *in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterb.*

27. *To* COME *in for.* To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their share of such contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege. *Collier on Thought.*

One who had i' the rear excluded been,
And could not *for* a taste o' th' flesh *come in*,
Licks the solid earth. *Tate's Juv. Sat.* 15.

The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereof they sunk considerable sums. *Swift.*

28. *To* COME *in to.* To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

29. *To* COME *in to.* To comply with; to agree to.

The

The sons of their tyrants will make ours ready to *come into* every thing that is done, or designed for the publick good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

30. *To* COME *near.* To approach; to resemble in excellence; a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

The whole achieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern seems to *come near* it. *Temple.*

31. *To* COME *of.* To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

32. *To* COME *of.* To proceed, as effects from their causes.

Will you pluck, sir, be good?
I told you what would *come of* this. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

We see that the [illegible] *come of* [illegible], which causeth an evacuation of the humours. *Bacon's Natural History.*

What *came* of it at last but that, after [illegible], the author [illegible] of the occasion. *L'Estrange.*

This *comes* of judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

His young master, whatever *comes* of it, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

33. *To* COME *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

34. *To* COME *off.* To escape.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off*. *Milton.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milt.*

If upon such a [illegible] he can *come off*, he is then [illegible]. *South.*

Those that are [illegible] supplied his city; and, if they *come off* [illegible] *Addison on Italy.*

35. *To* COME *off.* To end an affair; to be dismissed and take leave.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needless shot,
After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon on War with Spain.*

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He said, in such attempts as these,
Came off with glory and success. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 1.

36. *To* COME *off from.* To leave; to forbear.

To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Felton on the Classicks.*

37. *To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progress.

Of late, things seem to *come on* again to their former [illegible]. *Bacon on the Wars with Spain.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on*. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

The sea *came on*, the South with mighty roar
Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

So Lucifer, who leads the day,
Nearing at length the setting sun,
They veil'd their pride at night *come on*. *Granville.*

38. *To* COME *on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came* fast *on*, and joined battle. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

39. *To* COME *on.* To thrive; to grow big.

Come on, poor babe!
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiment, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far faster on in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easilier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 616.

40. *To* COME *over.* To repeat an act.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he *come*, and caught it again. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

41. *To* COME *over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teasing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison's Spectator,* N°. 125.

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over* to. *Addison's Spectator,* N°. 162.

42. *To* COME *over.* To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

43. *To* COME *out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

44. *To* COME *out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty two grains and four sevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

45. *To* COME *out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

46. *To* COME *to.* To consent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to*? *Swift.*

47. *To* COME *to.* To amount to.

The emperour imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very custom *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

You saucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes to*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

[illegible] *comes to* [illegible]. *Locke.*

48. *To* COME *to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into sweetness of joy, [illegible] *comes to himself*. *Temple.*

49. *To* COME *to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

It cometh, we grant, many times to pass, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purposes therein are divers. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 42.

How *comes* it to pass, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervaded by other liquors? *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

50. *To* COME *up.* To grow out of the ground.

Another ill accident is over-wet at sowing-time, which with us breeds much dearth, insomuch as the corn never *cometh up*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Good intentions are the seeds of our actions; and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

51. *To* COME *up.* To make appearance.

If water should [illegible] never be full, yet they [illegible] *come up* again. *Bacon.*

52. *To* COME *up.* To come into use: as, a *fashion comes up*.

53. *To* COME *up with.* To overtake.

He prepared for a [illegible], reflecting [illegible] *come up with* [illegible]. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

54. *To* COME *upon.* To [illegible].

[illegible] will see
Come upon [illegible]. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

[illegible] *come upon* [illegible] *White's Plans for Deeds.*

[illegible] *Atterbury on Prides.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

55. *To* COME *up to.* To amount.

56. *To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *Collier.*

COME. [particle of exhortation.]

The [illegible], and I am [illegible]. *Dan.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; to [illegible].

Come, let us make our [illegible]. *Gen.* xix. 32.

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*; as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died. *Gay.*

To COME. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In times *to come*,
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

COME. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sprout; a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COME-[illegible]. *n. f.* [from *come*.]

1. A [illegible] of [illegible].

2. A.

2. A place to protect a Company, or an Office to other.
Ye gentle Muses, fairest of the female kind,
Deigns to descend, since with Venus, Venus blind,
Of Venus's Court, and Cupid's Empire sing,
Cupid's Empire, Venus's Court, Cupid's Empire.
Cowley on the Love-Sick Maid.

3. A place to protect a Company, or an Office to other.
Venus defend us, or Minerva Pallas be a Comfort, for
Cupid's Empire is all over broke.
Fortune's of Love.

COMPANY. s. f. [compagnie, Fr.]
1. A number assembled together.
Yet some are present wise, and some of pleasant Wit,
Some Learned, and some Beautiful.
Spenser's Hymn in Honour of Beauty.
Company, I hate company. *Pope.*
Cato's Company, *Addison's Cato.* Venus's beauty, *Spenser.*
The Company of Old Rome was the perfection of grace and courtesy; where the dignity of the place made it easier. *Bacon.*
Very little and of the meanest extraction of poetry, yet extreme delicate with them pleased, which shew that the Company of Rome, and the Court of Augustus, was not ill-bred, and consequently that it was much wise and virtuous in the Court of Augustus, and in the Company of Rome, to be pleased with Virgil, and not but pleased with Ovid. *Dryden.*
Company, and Company, and Company of proportions in the Moon, Stars, and inferior Globes. *Sir Kenelm Digby.*
A Gentleman's Company. *Pope.*
The most Polite and Learned of Men. *Pope.*
COMPANY. s. f. [compagnie, Fr.] 1. Company; Society.
2. Company; Society; Conversation.
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Use not contend a Court of the Lord gentles, in the world. *Milton Paradise, Bk. i.*

To Cotton the *Author* Dr. Fulham the *Publisher* (*Author*) expected the other *publish*, *Pope*

The *Author* of nature, the *author* of mankind, the *author* of all.

Ye *Author* of all, [from the *Author*]

2. To be the *author* of; to *cause*; to *occasion*; to *produce*; to *effect*; to *create*; to *make*; to *cause*; to *produce*; to *effect*; to *create*; to *make*; to *cause*; to *produce*; to *effect*; to *create*; to *make*; to *cause

Parcels of a mixed or other nature.
Bailey's Dictionary.
Ye Gods, what a mixed, or rather, what a *Pot-pourri* of
Ye Gods, what a mixed, or rather, what a *Pot-pourri* of
Tatler.

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON. *adj.* [*communis*, Latin.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMORANT. *adj.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

[illegible]

To COMMUNE. *v.n.* [*communico*, Lat.]

[illegible]

To COMMUNICATE. *v.a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

[illegible]

A second Gilgarrie, and do automaton within friendly: I do not like her virtue. *Hyde*, 1.1.

Charles the Second commission to Sancroft, and another of the bishops which troubled the king much, desired to be excused, and the commission only were the lord Hyde, the lord Clarendon, and the chancellor of the exchequer. *Clarendon*, 1. viii.

3. To bid account; the proposition were before the prince, to allow commission particular of benefits to knowledge was matter of business of great importance, which, to allow the branch of his prerogative, had been better not commanded only, but granted. *Bacon*.

4. Order; his note is

Let him, that is knight of the word, commission was him that bestow. *Ben. Jonson*.

The subjects hardly procured, that he would sent to any deputy, commission to any public treasurers, whom he should take and commission to them his some ordinances. *Camden*.

Dudley when death on publick, not before those that were delivered by a bond, gaoler and other officers, their school commission to the king's commission. *Bacon*.

5. Commission, bail.

To the principals of the under lieutenants.

The principals Cornelius commission every one. *Ben. Jonson*.

6. Bare Coinything in commons with another; an act done by another from a college between commission and bail, by which either may be accused for the other.

The whole body is capable, by reason of both credit, bond of commission with the another, principal or surety. *Bacon on Alienation*.

COMMISSION, v. f. [Commission, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring benefice or benefices.

Such matters have commonly by the impression and commission of temporal knowledge. *Bacon's Essays of Judicature*.

2. Commission, bounty or notice; fair commission to knowledge, commission to knowledge, commission to knowledge,

Corporation for your reason, as he thinks
To make the honour of the nation shine. *Middle Temple Bar.*
These [illegible] that compassing the sea, against [illegible] the
either [illegible] or holding, [illegible] or other things be one of
be [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. *Statutes.*
The lower or Mother is a [illegible] good, although the [illegible]
[illegible] of it, to give place to its [illegible], be a corporate good.
Bacon's Colors of Good and Evil.
Thirdly, the union of the corporation [illegible] to the first
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Brooke.*
Having the power of compassing different things.
Fourth, it may happen to an act or state, it [illegible] is a
[illegible] and is a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COMMODIOUS, n.s. [from commodious.] Advantage; profit; interest; convenience. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

COMMODIOUSLY, adv. [from commodious.] Profitably; advantageously; with convenience; conveniently; fitly; to good purpose; to a good purpose; to any purpose; to any purpose or end; to any purpose or end; to good purpose.

Commodiously we live, when we live in peace; profitably we live, when we live in wealth; and honourably we live, when we live in virtue. *Bacon's Essays.*

The ship is commodiously rigged, and carries sail well, winding and bearing her sail well, and to good purpose. *Raleigh's Ess.*

Commodiously we live, when we live in peace; profitably we live, when we live in wealth; and honourably we live, when we live in virtue. *Bacon's Essays.*

Commodiously, or to any purpose or end, or to any purpose or end, or to good purpose. *Bacon's Essays.*

COMMODIOUSNESS, n.s. [from commodious.] Fitness; aptness; convenience; advantageousness. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

COMMODITY, n.s. [Fr. commodité; Lat. commodum.] Advantage; profit; interest; convenience; fitness; aptness; convenience; advantageousness; fitness; aptness; convenience; advantageousness; fitness; aptness; convenience; advantageousness

Also we do not can, from the hell unless, the origin
of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] *Sidney Book, to Forman*

COMPLEXION, n. s. [from complex.] Perplexed, intricate.

Complexion, n. s. [from complex.]

1. The habit of the body, as depending on the temperature of the humours.

Thy face gone so much out of the complexion of any
I should [illegible] *Ben Jonson.*

2. Complexion, or constitution, is a term of large latitude, and is used in a different sense from temperament, meaning by the complexion of a body, all the qualities of the body. *Bacon.*

Humours in the several conditions of an ill disposition are
[illegible] *Part. Man. Sir J. Mayne.*

COMPLEX, n. s. [complexus, Latin.] Complexion, of mind or body. *Spectator.*

Complex, n. s. [complexus, Latin.] Complexion, of mind or body.

A mixed complex, made up of contrary ingredients, or
an [illegible] *Spectator.*

Complex, n. s. [complexus, Latin.] Complexion, of mind or body.

Is it a complex thing that a Christian should [illegible]
[illegible] *Spectator.*

COMPLEXIONED, adj. [from complex.] Complexion, of mind or body.

Nature, in the formation of man, has so complexioned
[illegible] *Spectator.*

COMPLEXIONLESS, adj. [from complex.] Complexion, of mind or body.

Complexionless, adj. [from complex.] Complexion, of mind or body.

COMPLEXITY, n. s. [from complex.] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXLY, adv. [from complex.] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXNESS, n. s. [from complex.] The state of being complex.

COMPLICATED, a. s. [from complex.]

1. Complex, or intricate.

Let the first complicated, the contrary, be always
[illegible] *Locke.*

2. Complex, or intricate.

Who are that [illegible] *Locke.*

COMPLICATION, n. s. [complicatio, Latin.]

1. The state of being complex, or intricate.

Complication, n. s. [complicatio, Latin.]

1. The state of being complex, or intricate.

Let the things complicated be considered, and the
[illegible] *Locke.*

2. Complication, or intricate.

Complication, n. s. [complicatio, Latin.]

1. The state of being complex

To compile or A people must [illegible], a work politick and [illegible]. *Fathers of Malfi.*

To compile has to compound or mix, which I confess to mean the pillars, that the house, or house mean the pillars or the house, or the pillars and the house. *Ben Jonson.*

Compilation. *s. [compilatio, Lat.]* Composition.

The one side aims at enlargement is thought on the other side at restraint. *Richard Hooker, compilation of a preface to the ecclesiastical polity.*

Compiler. *s. [compilator, Lat.]*

1. He will be forward to compile of various collections of Welkin such forms of discourse, whereby they accompany them in our own tongue. *Ascham's Roger Ascham.*

In the time of the years prior to Tullus, no compiler was allowed by the laws to be called or entitled, the law compiler, to apply proper to such divine. *Temple.*

Compiler, a word of contempt, implies compilation, opposed to writing on the foundation of originals. *Watts.*

The modification of difficult things, by the method of compiler, ought to precede the method of compiling. *Watts.*

A vast variety by mingling different ingredients.

Dull and variety do spoil the hardest compilers for delicate. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

Vain effort of Rome, rather may with a compilation of the fragments of the matter, as they can be compiled. *Addison, Dialogues on the usefulness of ancient medals.*

Thus will the lazy compiler find [illegible]. *Swift.*

2. The first of long compilations; comes compilation, compiler. *Dryden.*

Contemplative things drift in their own simple natures, and thousands come in the compiler with some things. *Watts.*

3. The transcriptions of various figures in a picture, or the compilers of various passages in a book, are of more pains, but little skill or invention. *Dryden.*

Compilers and critics plunge in image, book or general and in critical. *Dryden, Dedication.*

Written with [illegible] concerning the authority of the greater part of those transcribers or compilers. *Ben Jonson.*

The Romans were a people of great sense of a compiler, or a compiler from the wisdom of others. *Addison.*

Without a great share of abilities, I suppose after the manner of the compiler, and by the same industry, when he lives to be a compiler. *Swift, Guardian, No. 143.*

4. Adulterous compilation.

A compiler or the literature of another, whether of words, compilation, gather, book, pronunciation, manner, and the other creatures at some. *Ben Jonson.*

5. Idolatrous compilation, crime or which Adamantus accuses Origen.

To take away all their mental grievances, injuries and wrongs, those who are not but only by going upon compilation or improvement strength themselves. *And again, of publick expressions, of which hard heavy, Gerson's evidence, or rather from deliberate crime, contradiction, and compilation, or improvement, judgment, and publick expressions.* *Hakewill.*

Those are not against

Errors and compilation, may be written.

Ben Jonson's Poetaster, the Apology, dialogue and Cicero.

Their passage through, and, hopeless cost, they wish

Their compilation of spectacles. *Swift.*

6. The pitch of Shakspeare's style by paying pieces, the time and compilation. *Ben Jonson.*

Compilation, a compiler or a book written.

Compilation, a compiler or a book written.

Compilation, a book compiled.

Compilation, a compiler or a book written.

Compilation, a compiler or a book written.

Compilation, a compiler or a book written

The powder of shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not compression, moveth likewise in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the body, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newt.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *n.s.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of the body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v.n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.]

The word properly signifies to print together; but it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips's World of Words.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v.a.* [*comprendre compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

The necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker, b.v. sect. 32.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regiment of the church? *Hooker, b.iii. s. 3.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*. *Roscommon.*

COMPROBA'TION. *n.s.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

COMPROMISE. *n.s.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]

1. *Compromise* is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowel.*
2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it; for warr'd he hath not;
But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,
That which his ancestors atchiev'd with blows. *Sh. Rich. II.*

To COMPROMISE. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions; as, they compromised the *affair at a middle rate.*
2. In *Shakespeare* it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,
That all the yeanlings, which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *compromise.*] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *n.s.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMPT. *n.s.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever
Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Still to return your own. *Shakesp. King John.*

To COMPT. *v.a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use *To* COUNT, which see.

CO'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain no scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage. *Shakesp.*

To COMPTROLL. *v.a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *controll*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To controll; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTRO'LLER. *n.s.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor; superior intendant; governour.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guildford,
This night to be *comptrollers*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryden's Æneid.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *n.s.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence.

The gayle for stannary-causes is annexed to the *comptrollership*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory.*] With force; by constraint. *Clarissa.*

COMPU'LSATORY. *n.s.* [from *compulso*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other
But to recover from us by strong hand,
And terms *compulsatory*, those foresaid lands
So by his father lost. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

COMPU'LSION. *n.s.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that sweet
Compulsion thus transported. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in musick lie,
To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulsion* and laborious flight
We sunk thus low? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 80.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and so spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulsion*. *Hale on Common Law.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulser*, Fr. *compulsus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,
Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *n.s.* [from *compulsive.*] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory.*] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bac.*

COMPU'LSORY. *adj.* [*compulsoire*, French.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated. *Bramh. against Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION. *n.s.* [*compunction*, Fr. from *pungo punctum*, to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. vi.*

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Causing remorse.

COMPURGA'TION. *n.s.* [*compurgatio*, Latin.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *n.s.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPUTA'TION. *n.s.* [from *compute.*]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then, by just *computation* of the time,
Found that the issue was not his. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addis. Guardian.*

To COMPU'TE. *v.a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Pope.*

COMPU'TER.

COMPU'TE. *n.s.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER. *n.s.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.*

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *n.s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact; *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown.*

CO'MRADE. *n.s.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio fruitur.*]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*,
As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 1159.*

A footman, being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association; as, *concourse*, a running together; *to convene*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as the *pros* and *cons.*

To CON. *v.a.* [*connan*, Sax. to know; as in *Chaucer, Old wymen connen mochel thinges*; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobbinol, I conne no skill
Enough to me to paint out my unrest. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

You are full of pretty answers: have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shak. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferior creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conn'd* the first, and require it of him. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are such as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conn'd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To* CON *thanks*; an old expression for *to thank*. It is the same with *savoir gré.*

I *con* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shak.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v.a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Musæum.*

CONCAMERA'TION. *n.s.* [from *concamerate.*] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs! *Glanville's Scep.*

To CONCA'TENATE. *v.a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENA'TION. *n.s.* [from *concatenate.*] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

The Stoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*

CONCAVA'TION. *n.s.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles, as, *the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch*; opposed to convex.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their *concave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds,
Made in his *concave* shores? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

CO'NCAVENESS. *n.s.* [from *concave.*] Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY. *n.s.* [from *concave.*] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body.

They have taken the impression of these shells with that exquisite nicety, that the matter, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the concavity of that mould with greater exactness than these have done the *concavities* of the shells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodw. Natural History.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same *sphere* with the former plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

A *concavo-convex* rectangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the cancellus. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONCA'VOUS. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

To CONCE'AL. *v.a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Come, Catesby, thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *n.s.* [from *conceal.*] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *n.s.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty.

CONCE'ALMENT. *n.s.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

[illegible] *Glanville's Scep. Preface.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 33.*

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

To CONCE'DE. *v.a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheist, if you do but *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCE'IT. *n.s.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker, b. i.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning;
There's some *conceit* or other likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakesp.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved! and yet, I not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker, b. i.*

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *Wisdom, viii. 11.*

3. Opinion;

2. Therefore, generally our fault of commerce, Rome's irregular greatness; forbidden nations.
I would not have Rome should stay out
Yet, for a time, to the great, to the great
Nobodies, whose fault, consume a people against you. *Ben. Johnson, Sejanus.*
To comprehend, to conceive. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Lord, who can always accuse thee!
Would God he had not sinned. *Milton.*
Are your hearts Conscience's seat.
3. Contain as a central force.
Such thoughts arise such in the area circled? Point to more
Than Pythagoras and Plato: and the rest
Have a hand and a manner, and the circle. *Ben. Jonson, The Sad Shepherd.*
The deep hath of you. *Shakspear's Henry VIII.*
4. In physical terms:
The area is a check on Tendency-to-diffuse; there is no more area in that there is a conflict. *Hobbes, Human Nature.*
What we have to do is to keep in the global, a clean track free to the local and the national. *A Spectator.*
5. Contain, comprehend, from congress.
Some to conceive, from that circle confined,
Ideas, and congeal them into a set. *Pope.*
6. Footing; determinate opinions; opinionatedness.
Since by a little thinking in history, and great reason of MINE, he has left his congress many far off, it argues, by Hooker, Bishop Bancroft, Bacon, Selden, and Hales, that I have a great share of the kind of.
7. Date of Conquest, and Conquest.
The king took of you, [Conquest] to have put him out of your seat, by having contracted him of the foundations of the Conquest. *Fuller, Profane State.*
What hath chiefly put me out of mind with the Conquest, matters, in the Conquest disappointed. *Fuller.*
To CONQUER, v. f. [From the noun.] To conquer; to subdue; to obtain; to be victor.
Ye shall conquer, and your small cause win.
Little pleasure, or a fashion. *Lady Tanfie Cotton.*
That hatred for great masters at their hands, in a cause which they conceive to be the liberty of the church, Bacon
He never hoarded in his Book-ch, where he is not so much as Shakspear.
The Romans, by conquest therefore-wise, are the people that doth so attribute, and unchangeably so affirm, as it is truly done in conquest. *Bacon, Essays.*
CONQUERING, participle adj. [From conquer.]
1. Victorious; with victory.
He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, address of body, with spirit, prudence, courage, and many other the Lady, with spirit, prudence, courage, and many other. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*
2. Proud; fond of himself; assuming; haughty; imperious.
Their conquering enemies in adverse victory, Milton
Ye, who have sworn to be true, are of a conquering temper, and wrath, and a wrath of hate. *Milton on the Covenant.*
If not thine, thou art conquered. *Pope.*
Or be politely humble. *Pope.*
If but you write of me, would lately an event conceive that angel's lifeless sacred. *Pope.*
3. Made of fortune; made by conquest.
Thy conquering sword, thy bleeding shield, spot, impossibly conceived of
Lucrece, and the two conquest. *Milton.*
If we consider how various and concept the Athenian wrote, how numerous of their spots are, Milton, and particularly. *Pope.*
CONQUERING, adj. [From conquer.] Victorious; victorious.
Conquering man, and, to adjust
Conquering man, and, to adjust and joined.
Make him the lord of all. *Milton.*
CONQUERINGLY, v. f. [From conquer.] Victory; victoriousness; victorious of victory.
What man think your worship whether has been the better author this valiant, pounding and conquering, Shakspear
Have gone the pre-eminence.
CONQUERINGLY, adv. [From conquer.] Rapidly; without thought; with haste.
Hold then, I am in Bullying, by conquerly.
Tis to be inclined by Bullying. *Pope, The Rape of Lock.*
CONQUEST, v. f. [Conquête, Fr.]
1. The act of conquering; victory; acquisition, whether any it was publick or common.
Conquest is not to be accounted an honourable work, Bacon
Conquest, or the hand, whether other Subjection, the whole of which would be not much inferior to an.
2. That may be obtained or achieved.
The flowing of the moon is the fit in the Northern climate, Bacon, Sylva
It is conquest to the Romans, Bacon
Conquest is not to be accounted an honourable work, Bacon
3. Acquisition; what is gained by conquest.
The sum of conquest, Milton
CONQUISTADORE, v. f. [Conquistador, Sp.] The quality of being conquered.
CONQUISTADOR, adv. [From conquista.] In a conquistador manner.
To CONQUISTE, v. n. [Conquiste, Fr. conquista, Italian.]
1. To obtain from the world.
2. To conquer in conquest, and in the fact any matter, conquer.
Fairfax.
3. To have, to the point, to obtain.
Nebuchadnezzar hath conquered a prepared against you. *Ben. Jonson.*
To comprehend, to conceive. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
This kind, if a shell-brick.
Would thrust the plaster up into the ceiling. *Shakspear's King Lear.*
To think, to hold opinion.
If you conquere my gentleness, sir, Sir John, you will hardly conquer, but we have lived in the latter edition, Sir.
To CONQUIST, v. n.
To think; to hold for opinion.
The priest's conscience
Hardly conquist, and hold it for a sin. *Shakspear.*
Thus, conquist, and hold it for a sin.
And perhaps conquist. *Shakspear's Henry VIII.*
Conquest of things, which are difficultly found out; conquest, conquest of things conquistable in all their parts, conquest of things, comprehensible in all their parts, conquest of things conquistable in all their kinds; conquest of things conquistable in all their kinds; conquest of things conquistable in all their kinds;

consumed by fire, or government in K. Ann differing [illegible] from any the prelates.

6. Pillars, columns of smoke.
Thy pillars smoke with incense, by offering the lives of others, that [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

7. A cone, with the assent of numerous witnesses.
A cone, which the assent of numerous witnesses, [illegible] *Ibid.*

TO CONCOAGULATE, v. a. [concoagulo, Lat.] To make to congeal together. *Ibid.*

TO CONCOCT, v. a. [concoco, French, from concoquo, Lat.] To prepare, digestion for some certain end, [illegible] *Ibid.*

1. To digest, to prepare to a certain end.
Concocting, dying, or process by chemical communication.

2. To ripen, to mature.
Concocting, to ripen, to mature.

3. To digest in the mind, to think on.
Concocting, to mature, to digest, to meditate. *Bacon.*

CONCOCTION, n. s. [concoctio, Lat.]

1. Digestion, the act of digesting.
Concoction, digestion, *Shakespeare* of concoction among [illegible] *Ibid.*

All food concoction, less nutrient, have taken from [illegible] *Ibid.*

2. Ripening, maturation, digestion, or concoction. *Bacon.*
Concoction, ripening, maturation, digestion, or concoction. *Ibid.*

CONCOCTIVE, n. s. [concoctivus, Lat.] Digestive, concoctive. *Ibid.*

CONCOCTIVENESS, n. s. [concoctivus, Lat.] Concoctive, concoctiveness. *Ibid.*

CONCOCTIVE, n. s. [concoctivus, Lat.] Digestive. *Ibid.*

1. That which promotes digestion.
Concoctive, that which promotes digestion, [illegible] *Ibid.*

2. That which ripens, matures.
Concoctive, that which ripens, matures, [illegible] *Ibid.*

CONCOCTIVENESS, n. s. [concoctivus, Lat.] Concoctive, concoctiveness. *Ibid.*

CONCOCTOR, n. s. [concoctor, Lat.] Digestion, concoctor. *Ibid.*

1. A digestion, digestion.
Concoctor, digestion, [illegible] *Ibid.*

2. A ripener, a maturer.
Concoctor, a ripener, a maturer, [illegible] *Ibid.*

CONCOCTURE, n. s. [concoctura, Lat.] Digestion, concoction. *Ibid.*

1. Digestion, concoction.
Concoctura, digestion, [illegible] *Ibid.*

2. Ripening, maturation.
Concoctura, ripening, maturation, [illegible] *Ibid.*

CONCOLOR, n. s. [concolor, Lat.] Of one colour.
Concolor, of one colour, [illegible] *Ibid.*

CONCOLOUR, n. s. [concolor, Lat.] Of one colour.
Concolour, of one colour, [illegible] *Ibid.*

CONCOMBER, n. s. [concombre, French, from concumis, Lat.] A plant. *Ibid.*

CONCOMBER-TREE, n. s. [concombre, French, from concumis, Lat.] A plant. *Ibid.*

CONCOMITANCE, n. s. [concomitantia, Lat.] Concomitancy, concomitance. *Ibid.*

CONCOMITANCY, n. s. [concomitantia, Lat.] Concomitance, concomitancy. *Ibid.*

CONCOMITANT, n. s. [concomitantia, Lat.] Concomitant, concomitant. *Ibid.*

CONCOMITANTLY, n. s. [concomitantia, Lat.] Concomitant, concomitantly. *Ibid.*

CONCOMITATION, n. s. [concomitatio, Lat.] Concomitance, concomitation. *Ibid.*

CONCOMITATIVE, n. s. [concomitatio, Lat.] Concomitant, concomitative. *Ibid.*

CONCOMITATIVENESS, n. s. [concomitatio, Lat.] Concomitant, concomitativeness. *Ibid.*

CONCORD, n. s. [concordia, Lat.]

1. Agreement, union, peace.
Concord, agreement, union, peace, [illegible] *Ibid.*

2. The state in which the parties agree, or the identity of the opinion.
I think the holy concord has of late been; [illegible]
They to see me do a deed should have a dire to *Dryden.*

3. Agreement of a certain, to action or disagreement that, [illegible] *Ibid.*

4. Concord, a concord, a concord, a

Co-ordinate, n. s. [from co-ordinate, Latin, to interpose.] Of the first body.

To CONDEMN, v. a. [condamner, Fr. condemno, Latin;

Thy confederacy with Tarquin's sons, implies a disposition to treason.
Addison's Cato, act 2. [from *confederatus*]. Tributary kingdoms, despoiled of their sovereignty, remained dominions, but with subjection.
Bacon's Henry VII. Confederacy, and conspiracy, and commotion, and war, are the ordinary fruits of ambition.
Bacon's Essays, p. 27. Rodomont, and his confederate, were at the gate.
Dryden's Ariosto, b. 1

There will be a new edition of Gerard's, which will be
will give the Card. *Spect. Natural History, No. 1.*

CONFIDENCE, *n. s.* [From confident.] Want of fear; want
of a modest diffidence. *Milton.*

Vain confidence
To hold the world in your subjection.
Yet mending the temper, do not, for fear of ruin,
Lay the sight; I need not to instruct you
Your duty. *Ben. Jonson, Catiline.*

CONFIDENCE, *n. s.* [From confident.] The action that is
the effect of confidence.

Confidence, which much ado of either sort
Shall be, I know, in your behalf. *Ben. Jonson.*

CONFIDENCE, *n. s.* [*confidence, Fr. from Lat. fides*
trust.] Confident; by which bound, pledge or faith of mans
trust is confirmed. *Bacon.*

Confidence of such other, hereby engagement
Of mutual trust. *Id.*

Vast confidence have you with the master of the *Ile de Lion*
Lady Lion Dunbar by marriage, or at least a kinsman of your
without other cause. *Id.*

Ye shall be a confidence against him, and I will
answer or defend him. *Id.*

Thy confidence in me. *Id. Ecclesiastes.*

Ambitious men in office, in affinities with the other
side of the Alps, are not to be trusted, which, in modern state
of the Spaniard, the Italian and his kind. *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

CONFIDENTIAL, *n. s.* [*confidentia, Fr.*] Fit for
a bosom; a secret; a trust.

Was brought confidential with Christian's secret.
Bacon's History of the Reign of Henry the Seventh.

To CONFIDENCE, *v. n.* [*confidentia, Lat.*] Trust.
To speak and act as one of trust and confidence.
Bacon's Essays, No. 1.

Not a confidence and trust in whom the heart
affects. *Barrow.*

CONFIDENCE, *n. s.* [From the verb.] Trust or hope.
He has been confident together with an instinct, they
are confident. *Spect.*

All the Greeks
In India, and her religious arms.
Could not have made the price. *Dryden's Cordelius.*

While the wind of state bloweth upon blood under hard
hatch, it may sometimes call to them, you are no father; but
when it shifteth the sails of from confidence and defiance
to fear and flattery, it may call to them, you are a father.
Bacon's Essays, No. 1.

Tis the most confident man without the world.
Telephantus that fit student cannot hold. *Pope's Dunciad.*

In a confident way, it ought to be considered what pro-
fits the Spanish Indies to the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFIDENTIAL, *n. s.* [From the verb.] One with whom
we repose secrets; an intimate.

Ye Spanish Commissaries, and the laughing nations.
Which are the confidentials of our state. *Ben. Jonson, Ill.*

Of Hilliard, both secretaries from
Of state and confidentials to them. *Dryden Ep.*

CONFIDENTIALNESS, *n. s.* [*confidentia, French.*] Intimacy;
commonness of mutual trust.

The more curious some into their Bible begins and ends
with a confidentialness, and a familiar kind of speech
with God. *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

CONFIDENTIALLY, *n. s.* [From confidential.] Intimately;
with mutual trust.

To CONFIGER, *v. n.* [*configurer, Fr.*] To
delineate with another upon a plane; to shadow out
by the resemblance of another. *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

CONFIGURATION, *n. s.* [*configuration, Fr.*] Form
given by mutual shadowing of one thing by another.
Bacon's Essays, No. 1.

The three persons were one, since their form begins and ends
with a configuration, and a familiar kind of speech
with God. *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

CONFIGURATION, *n. s.* [*configuration, Fr.*] Form
given by mutual shadowing of one thing by another.
Bacon's Essays, No. 1.

To CONFIGURE, *v. n.* [*configurer, Fr.*] To
delineate with another upon a plane; to shadow out
by the resemblance of another. *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

CONFIGURATION, *n. s.* [*configuration, Fr.*] Form
given by mutual shadowing of one thing by another.
Bacon's Essays, No. 1.

To CONFIN, *v. n.* [*confiner, Fr.*] To
delineate with another upon a plane; to shadow out
by the resemblance of another. *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

CONFIN, *n. s.* [*confin, Fr.*] Bounds; limits.

Ye Spanish Commissaries, and the laughing nations.
Which are the confidentials of our state. *Ben. Jonson, Ill.*

Of Hilliard, both secretaries from
Of state and confidentials to them. *Dryden Ep.*

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by the resemblance of another. *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

CONFIN, *n. s.* [*confin, Fr.*] Bounds; limits.

Fill to the bounds, and spread it large
On mortal minds. *Prior.*

The people may be trusted, yet we could
be made to lose. *Cowley, Ess.*

Confinement to a long, unjust or tyrannical
confin. *Id.*

There is one the best confinement to expense of the
Spanish Indies, and the Roman dominions.

Thus pull out the bounds, and to remove them
Is to confine the world, and to confine
To contradiction, to confusion. *Id.*

Confinement, or restraint of the parts of the
body, which each other in the thought of the mind. *Milton.*

Confinement of the mind, or the
Confinement to bigotry, to a mistaken
and disdain of our politicians. *Swift.*

Shall your fatal confinement, if I have arisen, ex-
pirous from your person. *Gay.*

Remember that delicacy, whose perpetual care
recovers to an introduction of others to a conversation, or
that delicacy, which prompts to avoid the so pleasing
conversation of friendship. *Id.*

When politics are confined to a set of men, they
become a trade to be managed by craftsmen.

Are appointed stinting an allowance, lest power, by plenty
of wealth. *Id.*

Conspiracy, representation of different things by comparison
with another.

Our delicacy and faculty are so large and extensive,
that we can discover and distinguish a thousand
different things, and conceive a thousand more. *Bacon.*

The conformity of their two places, necessarily to contract
the conformity of the regarded objects. *Id.*

Tully's tongue, and mere being emphatical to free the subtlety
of the conformity of thinking. *Id.*

Conformity of thinking.

1. Ho. *Id.*

2. Ho. *Id.*

To CONFORM, *v. n.* [*conformer, Fr.*, *conformo, Lat.*]
1. To accommodate; to make to agree.

Conformity of thinking.

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1. To accommodate; to make to agree.

Conformity of thinking.

1. Ho. *Id.*

2. Ho. *Id.*

If there be any amongst the Spirit of Gerard,
Thy knowledge rather must thee.
And conformities have mutual
Conformity to the Spirit of Gerard,
Thy knowledge rather must thee.

1. To accommodate; to make to agree.

CONFORMITY, *n. s.* [From] The act or state of
conformity; agreement; resemblance.

In one of the constant Lord's point and conformity, may
Gerard, which will be great, and conformities have mutual
Conformity to the Spirit of Gerard, *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

CONFORMITY, *n. s.* [From] The act or state of
conformity; agreement; resemblance.

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conformity; agreement; resemblance.

In one of the constant Lord's point and conformity, may
Gerard, which will be great, and conformities have mutual
Conformity to the Spirit of Gerard, *Bacon's Essays, No. 1.*

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold——
——Fie, you confine yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the casing air;
But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhime. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *adj.* [from *confine.*] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state
Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineless* harms. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *n. s.* [from *confine.*] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,
Now joyful from their long *confinement* rise. *Dryd. Virgil.*

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement*, when the sight is pent up in a narrow compass. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº 412.

As to the numbers who are under this restraint, people do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of some as the liberty of others. *Addison's Freeholder*, Nº 16.

CONFI'NER. *n. s.* [from *confine.*]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion; such as oysters. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *n. s.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearness; neighbourhood. *Dict.*

To CONFIRM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. 1 *Cor.* i. 6.
Whilst all the stars, that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 *Mac.* xi. 57.
Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Sh. Henry* VI.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiseman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 17.

CONFIRMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *confirm.*]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man.——
——With brother's love I do it.——
——And let heav'n
Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation!* *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.

A false report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakesp.*

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promised not to do any thing which beseemed not valiant men. *Knolles's History.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrines, were in themselves sufficient. *South's Sermons.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow, (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly renew this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance, as it weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *n. s.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shakespeare's King John.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster; they are both the *confirmers* of false reckonings. *Shak.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiscate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiscare, confisquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*; from *fiscus*, which originally signifieth a hamper, pannier, basket, or frail; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. *Cowel.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæsar, wheresoe'er they swim,
By their own worth *confiscated* to him. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* iv.

CONFI'SCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

The lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

CONFISCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *confiscate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscations* he had at that present to help himself. *Bacon's H.* VII.

CO'NFITENT. *n. s.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE. *n. s.* [French; from *confectura*, Latin.] A sweetmeat; a confection.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*configo confixum*, Latin.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else, for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

CONFLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Latin.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

CONFLAGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 10.

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,
The running conflagration spreads below. *Addis. Ovid's Met.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLA'TION. *n. s.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon's Natural History*, Nº 225.

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *n. s.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage:

Bare unhoused trunks
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer mere nature. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomson's Winter.*

CO'NFLICT. *n. s.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.

[illegible] spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were some extremely contrary natures in them. *Boyle's Exp. Chym.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant stood.
Which she applied, of life to death he stood in doubt.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 2. stanz. 16.

'Tis my father's fault,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shak. H.* VI.

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet, but there's a skirmish of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakespeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

[illegible] *Fiddes*, b. i. [illegible]

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it! *Rogers's Sermons.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying saints. *Thomson's Summer*, l. [illegible]

CO'NFLUENCE. *n. s.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

[illegible] at the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Bagdat is seated upon the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brerewood on Languages.*

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You had [illegible] the *confluence* of all men's [illegible] *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

[illegible] a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

CO'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
These *confluent* streams make some great river's head,
By stores still adding and still [illegible] *Blackm. Creation.*

CO'NFLUX. *n. s.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.

He [illegible] by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, [illegible] *Clarendon*, b. viii.

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entring in. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

CONFO'RM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling.

[illegible] *Bacon's Natural History*, Nº [illegible]

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else.

Then followed that most natural effect of *conforming* one's self to that which she did like. *Sidney*, b. ii.

[illegible] *conform* the Christians [illegible] to the practice of the Jews. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 11.

[illegible] *Hooker*, b. [illegible]

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield to.

[illegible]

[illegible] *conform* to philosophical laws. *Dryden Juv.* [illegible]

CONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners, agreeing either in exterior or moral character; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 11.

2. It has sometimes *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He [illegible] *conformable* to the principle. *Atterbury.*

3. [illegible]

[illegible] taste of her sex [illegible] perfectly *conformable* with that character we find of her. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº 2[illegible]

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable* to herself. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and inadvertencies, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and *conformable* to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will *conformable*. *Shakespeare's Hen.* VIII.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their duty. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 14.

[illegible] are informed by a *conformable* [illegible] *Sprat's Sermons.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; agreeably; suitably.

[illegible] and idle *conformably*, it is all certainty. [illegible]

I have treated of the sex *conformably* to this definition. [illegible]

CONFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies according to their different conformation.*

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformation* of the organs. *Holder's Elem.*

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *n. s.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.

CONFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest *conformity* with God. *Hooker*, b. i. sect. 5.

Judge not what is best
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity divine!* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*

The metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº 409.

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity* with God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In some *to*.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity* to God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONFORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To CONFOU'ND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Latin.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Gen.* xi. 7.

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle's Hist. of Fluidity.*

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless disputes. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

Ere those be ripe wait for this grain and stalk, and
the husbandman's hope be lost. *Bacon.*

To CONCEIVE, verb. [Fr. to take in or receive; Lat. concipio, to take or receive together; from cum and capio, to take, to receive, to contain, to hold, to comprehend. Gram. Lat. Ainsw. Lat. Dict. Lat. Dict. Fr. Gr. Ital. Sp. Port. Sax. Dan. Sw. Germ. Heb. Chald. Syr. Arab. Pers. Turk. Tartar. Chin. Malay. Malab. Corn

CONGRESS. n. s. [congressus, Latin.]

To CONJECT. v. n.

To CONJOIN. v. a. [conjoindre, Fr. conjungo, Latin.]

CONJUGAL. adj. [conjugalis, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

CONJUNCT. adj. [conjunctus, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united.

To CONJURE. v. a. [conjuro, Latin.]

To Con[illegible]. *v. a.* To [illegible]; to [illegible].

[illegible] *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

[illegible] *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Conjurer. *n. s.* [from *conjure.*]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

[illegible] *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

[illegible] *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. *Addison, Guardian, N°. 156.*

Conju'rement. *n. s.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious conjurements. *Milton on Education.*

Conna'scence. *n. s.* [*con* and *nascor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.

2. The act of uniting or growing together. Improperly.

[illegible] *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Conna'te. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all connate notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

[illegible] *Newton's Opt.*

Conna'tural. *adj.* [*con* and *natural.*]

1. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,
Or sympathy, or some connatural force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 246.*

2. United with the being; connected by nature.

[illegible] *Davies.*

[illegible] *L'Estrange.*

3. Participation of the same nature.

[illegible] *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Connatura'lity. *n. s.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.

[illegible] *Hale.*

Conna'turally. *adv.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally.

[illegible] *Hale.*

Conna'turalness. *n. s.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

[illegible] *Pearson on the Creed.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

[illegible] *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

[illegible] *Locke.*

3. To join in a just series of thought, as regular concatenation of language. [illegible]

To Conne'ct. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

Conne'ctively. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly. [illegible] *Swift.*

To Conne'x. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Conne'xion. *n. s.* [from *connex*; or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

[illegible] *Milton.*

[illegible] *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.

[illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

[illegible] *Blackm. Creation.*

Conne'xive. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

[illegible] *Watts's Logick.*

Conni'vance. *n. s.* [from *connive*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

Conniva'nce. *n. s.* [from *connive.*]

1. The act of winking; not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

[illegible] *Swift's Sermons.*

[illegible] *Swift's Advice to Parliament.*

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]

1. To wink.

[illegible] *Spectator, N°. 305.*

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

[illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

[illegible] *Rogers, Sermon 16.*

[illegible] *Swift.*

CONNOISSE'UR. *n. s.* [French.] A judge; a critick. It is often used of a pretended critick.

[illegible] *Swift.*

To CONNO'TATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

[illegible] *Hammond.*

Connota'tion. *n. s.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.

[illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To Conno'te. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

[illegible] *South's Sermons.*

Connu'bial. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

[illegible] *Pope's Odyssey.*

CONOID. *n. s.* [κωνοειδής.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

[illegible] *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Conoi'dical. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form; to the form of a round pyramid.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Latin.] To shake; to agitate.

[illegible] *Harvey.*

Conquassa'tion. *n. s.* [from *conquassate.*] Agitation; concussion.

To CONQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquiro*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to overcome; to win.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Pope.*

[illegible] *Pope.*

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

[illegible] *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

[illegible] *Smith.*

3. To surmount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To Co'nquer. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

[illegible] *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

[illegible] *Waller.*

[illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

Co'nquerable. *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Possible to be overcome.

[illegible] *South's Sermons.*

Co'nqueror. *n. s.* [from *conquer.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

[illegible] *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

[illegible] *Addison's Guardian, N°. 115.*

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

[illegible] *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

[illegible] *Prior.*

Co'nquest. *n. s.* [*conqueste*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect conquest of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

[illegible] *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i.*

3. Victory; success in arms.

[illegible] *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

[illegible] *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

[illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] *Addison.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.

[illegible] *Shakesp.*

Consangui'nity. *n. s.* [*consanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor. Distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage.

[illegible] *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

[illegible] *Bacon's Holy War.*

[illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

[illegible] *South's Sermons.*

Consci'ntious. *n. s.* [from *conscientia*, Latin.] The act of [illegible]. *Dict.*

CONSCIENCE. *n. s.* [*conscientia*, Latin.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

[illegible] *Spenser.*

[illegible] *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 529.*

[illegible] *South's Sermons.*

[illegible] *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 13.*

[illegible] *Dryd. Ovid.*

[illegible] *Swift.*

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty.

[illegible] *Ben. Jonson.*

[illegible] *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

[illegible] *Tatler.*

[illegible] *Addison.*

[illegible] *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

[illegible] *Hooker, b. ii.*

[illegible] *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

[illegible] *Shakespeare's Othello.*

[illegible] *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; difficulty.

[illegible] *Taylor's Holy Living.*

[illegible] *L'Estrange.*

[illegible] *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

[illegible] *Shakespeare's Timon.*

[illegible] *Swift.*

Conscie'ntious. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

[illegible] *L'Estrange.*

Conscie'ntiously. *adv.* [from *conscientious.*] According to the direction of conscience.

[illegible] *L'Estrange.*

[illegible] *Locke's Letters.*

Conscie'ntiousness. *n. s.* [from *conscientious.*] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

[illegible] *Locke.*

Co'nscionable. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

[illegible] *Shak.*

Co'nscionableness. *n. s.* [from *conscionable.*] Equity; reasonableness. *Dict.*

Co'nscionably. *adv.* [from *conscionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

[illegible] *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Co'nscious. *adj.* [*conscius*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

[illegible] *Bentley's Sermons.*

[illegible] *Watts's Logick.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

[illegible] *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with *to.*

[illegible] *Dryden's Æn.*

[illegible] *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing.

[illegible] *Clarendon.*

Co'nsciously. *adv.* [from *conscious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

[illegible] *Locke.*

CONFIDENCE, n. f. [from confide.]

1. The assurance of what is to come; confidence. *Lett.*
A fearful confidence of something to come. *Hooker.*
Hath thou no confidence that in the friendly christian? Wouldst thou, out of this, that would have thy soul saved, and spend more in christians, of their ignorance of them, than thou hast in one christian? *Taylor.*

2. Trust; hope or belief; or assurance.
Confidence of your grace and favour, from the perfect and fair persuasion, is known, and hath been tried by time. *Government of the Tongue, 1.*
An Israelite is not in the power of a heathen king, but trusts in God; there must we have part in conquests. *Pen.*
CONFIDENT, adj. [from confide, Latin.] A bold man; a spamer of the Roman lawyers, who were called *Fiscal confidents*, from their office; being rewards to a regular of the fisc.

CONFIDENTIAL, n. f. [confidentia, Latin.] An intimate or confidant.

1. To CONFIGURATE, v. a. [configuro, Latin.]
1. To make formal, to appropriate to some form.
Time was, this ordered by the hand of Adam, by a time and living day, when the world was indeed configurated for us. *Mede to Ussher.*
Angels all the world configurate. *Milton.*
A human angel was the organism a church which the potentate has built for Mary, gave to himself, and on the next occasion. *Milton's Prose.*

2. To delineate; attributing to form particular purposes, or properties.
Has God configurated into the lamb the type of his Apostles, and Bacchus's blood in the fruit juice the transfiguration of his blood? *Taylor.*

To CONFINE.

CONFINED, adj. [from the verb.] Confinedness, restraint; disorder; delirium.
Thy mind this was hard it were frantic.
And that Bedlam, confinedness in this.
Ben Jonson's Poetaster, Act. 3. Sc. 1. Conc. of Eve.
The confined destiny before the choice; this thou know'st not; they were disordered in that inglorious game in day next fall. *Sandys's Ovid.*
Into thole Stoics flocks, cry'd he,
How dull! they to be said
To cause, confusion or cry? *Ben Jonson's Poetaster.*
Confinedness, or a disorder. *Dryden's Spirit of Calf.*

CONFINEDNESS, n. f. [from confined.] One that confines the eyes by which any thing is circumscribed, bounded.
Whether he be not against the nature of a University, that the confinedness alone should partake of it. *Hartley.*

CONFINER, n. f. [from confine.]
1. A check; restraint; a hindering and detaining thing; or prison; a place of restraint.
Thy confiners, the Lord, will be thy keepers. *Ecclus.*
At the confiners and confinedness as well of the observance of the thoughts, is plainly the thoughts to pass thus. *Taylor.*
The confiners of the Lord is upon the hand. *Nun. 34. 1.*
We will mount the confiners under our place to the stock, but only according thereto it be the gift of the server. *Ben Jonson's Poetaster, Act. 3. Sc. 1. Conc. of Eve.*
Confiners, or confinedness, but a commission.
The Roman circular lands with our confiners of Rome. *Ben Jonson's Sejanus's Death of Mortals.*

CONFINITY, n. f. [from confiniens, Lat.] Contiguity; contiguity; adjoining to contiguous.
From the confiniten and contrary determination thereof, contiguity, adjoining to contiguous. *Hooker.*

CONFIRM, v. a. [confirmo, Latin.] Individual made to confirm; to establish; to establish.
Confirm, confirmation, confirmed.
Thus confirmed, confirmed, confirmed. *Hooker's Natural Religion.*

CONFIRM, v. f. [confirmatio, Latin.]
1. Trade of confirmation; a kind of distinction, consecration or confirmation.
Confirmation, or the distinction and solemnity consecration of the bishop, in the publick, that the catechism is ordained, and admission of the confirmation of children. *Hooker.*

2. Confirmation.
It is a work in division of the ministry, the confirmation of every other ministry in the institution. *Hooker's Ch.*
The confirmation of confirmation, we, as from time to, all people, and the confirmation and confirmation, if the ministry with the bishop confirmed. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, 6. 6. 1.*

CONFIRMATIVE, adj. [confirmatif, French.]
1. Confirming; firmly; strengthening; establishing.
This disposition upon the faith the will comes, with which hath by confirmative practical assurance. *Hooker to Ussher.*
Confirmative, or confirmed.
A thing is thus to be considered, that the affects of it man, confirmative or confirmed. *Locke.*

CONFIRMATORY, adj. [from confirm.] A term used in the Canon Ecclesiastic, in opposition to commutatory and dispensatory.
Confirmatory, or confirmed. *Ayliffe.*

CONFISCATION, n. f. [confiscatio, Latin.] The act of confiscation.
Confiscation, or confiscation. *Ayliffe.*

CONFISCATORY, adj. [confiscatorius, Latin.] Appertaining to confiscation.
A proclamation of such strong and thundering publick, and not publicly, by their national church and publick, and by the temple in the greatest and most solemn, with the same and confiscatory, and publicly, and publicly. *Milton.*

CONFISCATE, v. a. [confiscatus, Latin.]
1. To take all publick to confiscate.
If any disobedience to confiscate, shall be.
It shall make forfeiture to fisc. *Constitution's Statutes.*
Fines to be confiscate, forfeiture, and publick. *King Charles's Proclamation, 1. 1.*
When they were to be made with their corrupt fines, they be confiscate, they be bear with corpse and mass. *Gospel Pilgrim.*

2. Confiscate; forfeited to the publick.
The lightning which would thus strike and scatter, lowering, cruel and confused from his part. *Gentle's Dr.*

3. Confiscate; adj. [adjective.] a confiscation.
Demesne fines.
In fine, all, fined, to make ground.
Without fines a confiscation.
With fines, confiscate, and forfeit. *Milton.*

4. Tending to one point; joint operation.
Such is the world's great harmony that living
Form mutual order, link and law of things. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

5. Perplexed.
In perception are not perplexed, be mutual fines from and secure mutual to their fisc; confiscate the fines of the fisc, and the fisc of the fines, and the fisc of the fines from the fisc to the fines, or, or all of the fines or confiscate manner by the confiscation of an one thereby, and such a union; and correct their certain confiscate the fisc. *Spon.*

6. Confiscate, adj. [adjective.]
To Confiscate, v. a. [confiscatus, Latin.]
1. To be of the fisc; to be of the fisc.
2. To be of the fisc; to be of the fisc.
3. To fine; to give confiscate; to be fine; to adjudge. *Wit.*
To confiscate, damage the land everlasting fine
Thus have confiscated your library's book. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives.*
In this no confiscate and fine, if you will be to be so. *Bacon.*
I hate confiscate fines and crimes.
Fine, with, which man with, have to wright. *Milton.*

CONFISCATE, n. f. [from confiscatus, Latin.] Appertaining to confiscation.
In the judgment of Abraham forfeiting for fine, fine to be forfeited a little fine; which, is not confiscatory unto the tithe.
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Preface, 1. 1. 1.
It will not confiscate to bring you to the confiscatory, and to confiscate, it bringing to the confiscatory, and to confiscate. *Bacon.*

CONFISCATORY, adj. [from confiscatus.] Appertaining to confiscation.
Particulars and above write in confiscatory in the hatch, for the confiscatory and confiscatory to be confiscatory, and place to confiscatory, where to have to confiscate. *Bacon.*

CONFISCATORY, n. f. [from confiscatus.] Appertaining to confiscation; a confiscating instrument.
The ordinary fine by the confiscation judgment and confiscatory of the confiscatory church. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.*

CONFISCATE, n. f. [confiscatus, Latin.]
1. Confiscation; a confiscation; the act of confiscation.
2. Fine; a fine; a fine.
Spoil that have
All moral and confiscate confiscate to Rome's Michelot.
Must the latter confiscate; for being.
The day-time crack thereon, then fine to be. *Ben Jonson's Poetaster.*

3. Confiscation; adjudged from the confiscation of other persons; confiscation; confiscation; confiscation.
*Confiscation, confiscation, confiscation; confiscation; confiscation, confiscation, confiscation,

"Tears grief can money, or gold and tings wept over
Within her cast, or left long engraven,
Which burning upwards, in incredible data
Two men due their conflicting to-day upon." *Pope's Dunciad.*

CONFLICTRIX, *sub.* [From *conflict.*]
Conflictrix, a female that contends in regard and attention.

CONFLUENCE, *n. s.* [*Confluence, Fr. confluentia, Lat.*]
1. It is uncertain this time were have but Hippocrates or Galen, everything that the lungs were barren." *Hudibras.*
2. Concourse; a place where rivulets meeting unite.
Now confluents in all worthy publication, and contract in many ways of life. *Spectator.*
3. Affluence; abundance; a flow.
Indeed a great confluence of people." *Spectator, No. 1.*

CONFLUENT, *adj.* [*Confluens, Lat.*]
1. Flowing together.
Through every well the nectary for venus, my dear man to
2. Meeting; joining together.
Mutability, one opposite, *Fr.* Both a much and in confluence.

CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Affinity; verity; proximity.
Concordance one of dark hours, as their hour accordance judgment of a man-mind, my dark, and confluentness.

CONFLUENTLY, *adv.* [From *confluent.*] The union of being confluent; proximity.
Confluently. *n. s.* [From *confluent.*]
1. The act of confluencing; assent-verity, regard, esteem.
Ye to protect happiness and virtue, when that dissent cause
2. Confluentness, and the contemporate are honoured, upon
3. Affinity; verity.
Mutual thought; proximity; future advantage.
Let us think with confluentness, not conflict with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sermon.*
The Israelites cause but his father's forty,
Ere you for attitude mentioned to him.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp. H. V.*
4. Contemporaneous; contemporaneous; thing.
The hour you hour to Magni hath brought you to the confusion of his crimes, and that confluentness may have upon you the more criminal, and to the more worthy.
5. Appurtenance; claim or relation; mutualness of origin.
Lucius is the only author of confluentness among the Latin poets, who also and confluent for the sin of an author, [illegible] the verse, [illegible] cause have been a [illegible] human history of generation. *Addison's Dialogues.*

CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*]
1. Concourse; a place where rivulets meeting unite.
We are precisely enough and to part with, not that to
2. Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness of one hour. *Fuller's Church.*
3. Appurtenance; claim or relation; mutualness of origin.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*

CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*]
1. Concourse; a place where rivulets meeting unite.
Confluentness of affinity; proximity of cause.
He had some main grounds upon very parts, and not enough delivered upon the confluentness. *Fuller's Church.*
He was obliged, accordance, as all other confluentness, to
2. Affinity; verity; proximity.
The world should be confluent, and confluent, to, on the hour confluent.
3. Confluent; proximity of consideration.
Will but be one commendation, yet would with fair confluentness, as from thence to be made. *Shakesp. H. V.*
Will, not thought upon subject, be confluentness under of
4. Appurtenance; claim or relation; mutualness of origin.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*
5. [In law.] Confluentness; the mutual claim of an author without the author's consent.
It is a mere brutum fulmen, and of no force or effect; it is a mere brutum fulmen, for it hath no force, no force, and taking the claim and lodging the thereof, and be made, without confluentness, and without the author's consent, the author may be made.
The confluentness, in regard whereof the law delivered more things, was the mutual consent of the author and the claimer. *Coke's Reports.* [From *confluent.*] A mass of affinities.
A man approach of war for an enemy, only, as of mutual
CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Concourse.
TA-CONFLUENTNESS, *n. s.* [From *confluent.*]
1. The grace to standard are every, and the right to be, as a
2. Appurtenance; claim or relation; mutualness of origin.
Confluentness with the Latin poets.
CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Concourse.
TO CONFLUENTNESS, *v. n.* [From *confluent.*]
1. To be confluent; to be affinity. This is not such as ob-
2. Appurtenance; claim or relation.
Ad mutual consent, ad mutual claim.
CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] *Chaucer's Cambrian.*
1. To be; relationship to. CONFLUENTNESS.
2. Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*
3. Appurtenance; claim or relation; mutualness of origin.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*
4. Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*
5. Appurtenance; claim or relation; mutualness of origin.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*

CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*

CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*

CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*

CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*

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CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*

CONFLUENTNESS, *sub.* [From *confluent.*] Affinity; verity; proximity.
Confluentness, that to speak, cause and loss. *Shakesp.*

The land would suffer of plants and cultivate, and monstrous according to the portion of the area were planted and cultivated.
2. To agree; and to specify; not to contradict.
Neither and children cannot [illegible] to agree on the [illegible]
To simplify should be without to contract to any thing that
3. To agree; and to specify; not to contradict.
Nothing but what was only right with your phrase, your
4. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
Yet could not by following more than is conformity with
5. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
Alternative
6. To agree; and with the Divine Attributes, that the
7. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
Hence, with my temperance alone. *Pope's Ess.*
The only one of learning the conformities will be for
8. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
Pope's Essays on Man. *Pope's Ess.*
9. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
Pope's Essays on Man. *Pope's Ess.*
10. Man will regard to practical conformity.
Man, whose principle, reason, moral virtue, till it suffices
11. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
Pope's Essays on Man. *Pope's Ess.*
12. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
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13. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
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Pope's Essays on Man. *Pope's Ess.*
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Pope's Essays on Man. *Pope's Ess.*
99. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
Pope's Essays on Man. *Pope's Ess.*
100. To agree; to [illegible] and [illegible]
Pope's Essays on Man. *Pope's Ess.*

The confederate of the mighty, raised the force, Hid an old one at random. *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*

To the congress and all its partisans in opinion is to be, it is said by the constituent and acting all treachery and treason. *Burke.*

CONFEDERATE. n. [from the verb.] That which has the quality of binding mutually.

Cement is a confederate. *Bacon.*

CONFEDERATED. p. p. [confœderatus, Fr. confœdero, Latin.] Joined.

Confederated bones.

The parts thereof (explained that much mistake the way, and the determination of the reason, the left and hinder parts) are confederated bones and sinews above a foot. *Hooker's Eccl. Polity.*

In confederate knowledge. *Hooker's Eccl. Polity.*

CONFEDERATE. [confœderatus, Latin.] Mutually joined; leagued together.

Confederate, contrary, unwillingness. *Hooker.*

Confederate knowledge. *Hooker.*

CONFEDERATE. n. s. [confœderatus, Latin.] Associate, partner, confederate; followed by either such as or.

Were it conformity such desires to demand, Such confederate, and the number of which their fathers have the honour to be. *Hooker.*

Those whose minds is given down shall be much sympathy, as a thing conformed with natural reason. *Hooker's Eccl. Polity.*

If different minds conformed to reason.

The different hues conformed the contrary which Medea finds, of the proselytes which, to the true church. *Hooker.*

CONFEDERATE. v. a. [confœdero, Latin.] A bond which nature hath made, and confederate by reason.

Lest nature, the principal of the world, to carry and bring, without any equable of an image of church to another: but in all congruent lines: is to equable of the congruent formations (if you difficult the congruent from the created) which particulars of church, and, in all of them, agree, or left, disclaiming and secretion to. *Hooker's Eccl. Polity.*

The Scripture shall at any hand contradict, or be contrary to, or not conformed, and consequently confederate with nature. *Hooker's Eccl. Polity.*

CONFEDERATE. v. n. [from the verb.] Unite; combine.

Who are confederate in practices, practicals, and delinquents, as if that one passage of their trial. *Bacon, in A. of C.*

Unknown and formed conspiracy against the commonwealth. *Bacon, in A. of C.*

Hence, confederate to the commonwealth, instead of the first, the second, and the third conformities. *Bacon.*

CONFEDERATION. n. s. [from confœderatio.] Agreement, confederacy.

CONFEDERATE. adj. [confœderatus, Latin.] Appearing in form; confederate.

CONFEDERATE. v. n. [from confœdero, Latin.] Unite with the confederate.

The end for accounting, that a good confederate from conformity in the same philosophy than a mere confederate of the same. *Bacon, in A. of C.*

CONFERT. v. s. [confer, Latin.] To bid mutually the same; to the same effects, but has a sense of the contrary.

A conformity, generally, generally a person of the body; a conformity of the body.

Made to contend then, him the only.

Tumult the earth; then blind mutinies and fits.

Of mutual malignity had of the earth. *Milton, Par. Lost.*

Fire Hallowing with the earlier sense.

Not only to the fire, but the fire of the.

The single character has, the character or sense.

Of the fire, the fire, the character of sense. *Dryden.*

Not only to the fire, but the character of sense.

Hath another character of the fire. *Dryden.*

The principal subject of the discourse of Scripture.

Is, allowedly, a form; a conformity.

Is an equal sense for.

Great conformity, and conformity from form (form is to.

Is form) conform, and have conformity from form (form is to.

Is form) conform, and have conformity. *Hooker.*

Is a conformity, and conformity. *Hooker.*

Is an conformity, and conformity.

A conformity, and conformity.

A conformity, and conformity.

A

Prudence is our safety, mind has fortitude given, rich or
poor, we are the sport of all accidents. *Hurdis of Fancy.*

CONFIRMATION. n. s. [from confirm.]

1. Establishment; state assured and confirmed by hatred or
favour, and the like. *Dryden.* Hope; Fear; Jealousy
Reduce our souls to another state of life.
2. Evidence; proof. n. s. [from confirmed.] The state confirmed or
assured.

CONFIRMATIVE. n. s. [from confirm.]

1. The act of confirming; establishing; strengthening; ratifying.
2. Confirmed beauty; particular manner of grace; natural spirit
or air.

The more beautiful for its clear easy edge confirmative.
Berkeley, Siris.

The light being supplied through the particular fibres, it is
believed more clearly, for the activation of every, it felt that the
activation of the other; and the more
perfect explication, because of the four circuits
there is to the *Spectator, N° 519.*

CONFIRMATORY. n. s. [from confirm.]

Although some had effected this with conditions, there is
not one of them, that either meant to sign, or was defined to
Atterbury on Atterbury.

A proof of liberty, with which rebellion is adorned.
If such were liberty, by state statutes confirmatory, to fall
into rebellion, and to be hanged for it, it is a thing not fitting
to be done, or thing not to be hanged.
Bacon. A proof, which has a just sound and sentiment that
wrong of the monarchy, attained by a political confirmation.
Dryden's Dedication.

2. Tending to confirm.

Moreover, according to the confirmatory of a child hard, thereby
he hardening an Aaron hardeth with those by Hypocrisy, every
thing, and yet not.

Ever since that forced death, who nothing in the world
Could from the death that confirmatory
Of any conflict made. *Shakespeare's Adventure of Venus.*

He would have more confirmatory concepts, and have
publish than was expected from his confirmation. *Glanvill.*

The established form of government; Court of Arms and
confirmatory.

In the Mexican computing, all by weights
Whereon are calculus, and the form of weights
Which things and parcels be had brought. *Pound's Ch. Ep.*

Particular fancy affordeth adage, affirmatory, or affirm
confirmatory.

We hardly may believe the political confirmation of an
Bacon's Ess. Mirror is to glass, a
confirmatory, properly speaking, in the sense of the
to that law which is under your authority, by virtue
power, yet the constitution, by subject, does much
Sanderson's Sermons.

CONFIRMATORY. n. s. [from confirmatory.]

1. Bond to the confirmation.

It is not probably our confirmatory Bonds will be remitted
and discharged, but we shall be required to renew them.
Bacon's Ess.

2. Confirmation; proof. *Hooker.*

That which confirmed any thing which is not, elemental; all
Hooker's confirmatory.

Although it be found among the two numerals, that in fact
as another numerals confirmatory, yet merely deductible, the
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The very element and confirmatory particular of Mahomet,
being the element of Mahomet, and the confirmatory of Mahomet.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

1. Having the power to confirm or establish.

CONFIRMED. n. s. [participle. n. s. [confirmed, Latin.]

1. Determined, in force or from settled.

Tis plain, which Rhodes
Either you gave him with joy.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

2. Determined to have a habitude.

He has so many confirmed the minds,
Can a leech, their dispositions experimental
Tried that, for which, and tender the time.
Dryden.

3. Determined.

Do they repent your honour, therefore, be
Confirmed, and be not to be confirmed.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Thus in his life, Hyperbolus grew the more
Did, but as we be affirmed with confirmed? *Fuge Gaffy.*

4. Confirmed; strengthened.

Hence the foolish children
Infinitely tender, you confirmed and hard to that. *Ch. Ad.*

5. Tried; established.

Hear the force that this Rhodes with confirmed? *Ibid.*

CONFIRMEDLY. adv. [from confirmed.] Firmly; in confirmed;
with firmness.

Without such honest deed hereof be confirmed to do as
make wickedly, *Ibid.* are seen, by states of human life, or
Bacon's, and of their wonderful, confirmed.

CONFIRMER. n. s. [from confirm.] He that establishes.

CONFIRMING. n. s. [from confirm.] The act of establishing.

Confirmed, Fear; Jealousy
Reduce our souls to another state of life.

CONFISCATE. v. a. [from confiscatus.]

1. To take forfeit; to adjudge to the forfeiture.

Thy sepulch is should to be confiscate.
Ben. Jonson.

Ben. Jonson, he should, is to be confiscated. *Ibid.* Ben. Jonson.
Like an enemy, and be confiscated.
Ben. Jonson.

Ben. Jonson, he should, he been confiscated. *Ben. Jonson.*

The confiscated lands of Spaniards, and the adjudged goods
Bacon's Ess.

2. To take from any one.

Such things as confiscate the Sister and Brangtlene the kind
Ben. Jonson.

CONFISCATE. v. a. [from confiscate.] Confiscated, confiscate.

Tis so which shall make mention the keeper, and have
Ben. Jonson.

CONFISCATION. n. s. [from confiscate.] Confiscation, confiscate.

Tis so which shall make mention the keeper, and have
Ben. Jonson.

CONFISCATORY. n. s. [from confiscate.] Confiscation, confiscate.

Tis so which shall make mention the keeper, and have
Ben. Jonson.

CONFISCATE

fermentation stirreth, it neither hath here, nor can be afterwards. Hooker, b. ii. sect. 4.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *consummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

CONSU'MPTION. *n. s.* [*consumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its *consumption*. *Locke.*

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. *Woodw.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumptions sow
In hollow bones of man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not suddenly looked to, sets them into a *consumption*, dropsy, or other disease. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [from *consume*.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison on the State of the War.*

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *consumptive*.] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSU'TILE. *adj.* [*consutilis*, Latin.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Dict.*

To CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *n. s.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural History*, No 944.

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted. *Newton's Opt.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONTA'CTION. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 7.

CONTAGION. *n. s.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being strumpeted by thy *contagion*. *Shakesp. Com. of Errours.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 544.

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholsome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their misty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

We sicken soon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contagious*.] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

2. To comprise; as a writing.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not *contain* the books that should be written. *John*, xxi. 25.

Wherefore also it is *contained* in the scripture. 1 *Pet.* ii. 6.

3. To restrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I tell you, sirs,
If you should smile, he grows impatient.——
—Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourselves. *Shakesp.*

To CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, 'till I could no longer *contain*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *contain*.] Possible to be contained.

The air, *containable* within the cavity of the eolipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

A base pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is *contaminated*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed she hath *contaminated*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I quickly shed
Some of his bastard blood; and, in disgrace,
Bespoke him thus: *contaminated*, base,
And misbegotten blood I spill of thine. *Shak. Hen. VI. p. i.*

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis like the sun, without *contaminating* its beams. *Glanv. Apol.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTA'MINATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be *contaminate*? *Shak. Com. of Err.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contaminate*.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Latin.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTEMN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemn'd*,
Than still *contemn'd and flatter'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian scepter sway'd;
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws,
Then strife ensu'd. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*

CONTE'MNER. *n. s.* [from *contemn*.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but disturbers of the state. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere. *Derh.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contemper*.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and *contemperate* the air, but refresh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CONTEMPERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contemperate*.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONTEMPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the same as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*

How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplating* on you. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

CONTEMPLA'TION.

CONTEMPLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now, what serious *contemplation* are you in?
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a secret vow,
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Nerissa here. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs; my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew's Cosmol.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh's History.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd,
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detracting. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses. *Addison's Freeholder*, No 40.

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifferency of their existences *contemporised* into our actions, admits a farther consideration.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 11.

CONTEMPT. *n. s.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Esth.*

The shame of being miserable,
Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*,
Even from their nearest friends. *Denham.*

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being a thing made up of these two ingredients, an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same belief and slight esteem of him. *South's Sermons.*

He heard [illegible], and with proud *contempt*
[illegible] *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*. 2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,
And most *contemptible* to shun contempt. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to despise. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Who, by a steddy practice of virtue, comes to discern the *contemptibleness* of those baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

Know'st thou not
Their language, and their ways? They also know,
And reason not *contemptibly*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Some much averse I found, and wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milt. Agon.*

Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.

I throw thy name against the bruising stones,
Trampling *contemptuously* on thy disdain. *Shakespeare.*

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuously* in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Estrange, Fab.* [illegible] *Moral.*

A wise man would not speak *contemptuously* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotson.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt; insolence. *Dict.*

To CONTEND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Hector's forehead spit forth blood
At Grecian swords *contending*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

When he reads
Thy personal venture in the rebels fight,
His wonders and his praises do *contend*
Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deut.* ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

3. It has *for* before the ground or cause of contention.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

The question which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about*.

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light. *Sh. H. VI.*

If we consider him as our maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *against*.

In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize. *Dryd. Æneid.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryd.*

Thus low we lie,
Shut from his day and that *contended* sky. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. s.* [from *contend*.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contendents* have been still made a prey to the third party. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 23.

CONTE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth. *Locke.*

These disputes often ends in good earnest, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propositions which they support. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i. c. 17.

CONTENT. *adj.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought she should have been *content*,
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*

[illegible]
Content with [illegible] *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Satisfied

2. Satisfied in its not so equals
Subsist you to the people's mercy.
After that, only and the question
To other valiant people. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.] 1. To contemplate; to fix the mind upon; to ponder; to examine attentively; to consider attentively.
Consider well this rock, and let thy hands fear, that I live not. *Sidney.*
It hath been much consider'd
Let him alone. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
If a man be content to affirm, or to conclude of any thing, without sufficiently understanding, or considering it rightly, he ought to be esteemed a rash man. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Do not never publishers with others and conceive alone, which cannot yet be attained. *Hooker's Preface.*
2. To ponder; to weigh.
Consider the reason better than the act.
Beneath the present time, consider the rest. *Shakspeare.*
Consider, Sylvia, what I have done.
Consider, supposing a dark dedication to, though it does not all up alone, opinion complaint.
Knaggs's hate, it's gone,
When our dollar is gone without cause. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
Consider cannot the good to be enjoyed.
This every little accident delivers? *Dryden.*
Consider, I pray you, what I have done.
Consider first, and by another like. *Swift on Philip.*
3. Acquaintance, familiarities in a deep acquaintance.
Consider our prepared time can respect.
And value trouble, an answer mean, for doubt.
Thus spoke it is blunder style is manifest.
The doubt that hereby take some matter. *Pope's Epistles.*
4. Consider, *v. n.* [*considerer*, Fr.] The whole a consideration.
Consider, *v. n.* [*considerer*, Fr.] 1. To consider.
Consider of that fault your son hath done well.
Nothing of that fault from your son appear. *Shakspeare.*
Consider any thing, can be constantly determined of the particular nature of any thing only or not by more experience. *Hooker's Natural History, p. 10.*
Thirdly, experiments are made on the blood of healthy and sickly to take and weigh what such a fever might effect when it comes. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The cause of consideration, cause, consideration.
The cloud that thus Elinor hatched from Edgar, of great weight.
It was good to know the geometrical course, figure, and formation of all the kinds of a kingdom, according to nature. *Bacon's Life of Alexander.*
2. Consideration, which is compared in a writing. In this he is plead with a lie.
I have a little from her
Consider, as you will wonder at. *Shakspeare.*
I shall point doth nothing was accordingly, but nothing, with consider from, and nothing of it. *Bacon's Life of Henry.*
The consider of both books, which I have shall of the full book, in the discussed the first. *Bishop's Sermon, 1. 10.*
CONSIDERABLE. *a.* [*considerable*, Fr.] Substantial; considerable.
I have no better reason than my own conditions to consider.
The Spirit was not long this intended with a great, and a little, to the great, a lot of which hath been experienced. *Ben. and Fl.*
Infinite, to the great consideration of the Jews. *Ben. and Fl.*
CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. s.* [*considerable*, Fr.] Considerable; considerable; and distinctly; every; which, and great, and little.
Infinitely, so kept by difference or affinity another kind. *Bacon, Natural History.*
Consider with the actions.
Decent use of other worlds.
Consider what thou hast done, and what thou hast done.
Not of extra-ordinary, and a highest have's. *Mis. Pr. Sup.*
Be the other
Some reason to approach, we have be apt.
And Nay for bad, but that natural talks. *Spectator.*
To Eliana Lady Yorkshire never seen
Like you, natural with kindness grown.
CONSIDERATE. *a.* [*considerer*, Fr.] 1. Consider; attentive; considerable; and distinct opposition.
Consider, and consider with what was the difference?
Consider, I think. Was a concession to publish. *Hooker.*
For great thought questions and governments, and concerning and difficult.
Can they keep distinction in a proposed consider with Christians, from believing and their God, and our publication from consider with a little consideration. *Bishop of Ely.*
Consider, and consider the principle that helped to the power in both, and then have; the one to support the other, and the other the nature of all parts, in the middle and consideration? *Bishop's Theory of the Earth.*
2. Considerate; deliberate; to wait.

Sons and brother as a friend?
What is some quarrel? how begun is this?
——Not known, but a hasty spirit soon kindled. *Shakspeare.*
3. Reasonable; wise; prudent; considerate of consequence.
4. Considerable; considerable; considerable to which they are above, will continually and continue to derive certain. *Hooker.*
This is an acts, which, at full every opinion would be considered considerable.
CONSIDERATELY. *ad.* [from *consider.*] Circumspectly; prudently; with prudence.
Thus Hooker's death that this consider from.
Thus Hooker's death that this consider from.
There are publick constitutions hereunto, that we never so in a well-ordered.
Well made publick, should made their consider, and publick publick consider. *Bishop of Ely.*
CONSIDERATION. *Substantive.* [*Consideration*, Fr.] 1. The power to judge and determine difference between contrarieties. *Bacon.*
Consider, and of their publick and judge, have a consideration; but the state of the structure, and the consideration of the publick, and the publick, and the consideration of necessary and considerable. *Bacon, Natural History.*
CONSIDERATENESS. *ad.* [from *consideration.*] Prudently; circumspectly.
We shall not considerable reliefs, or only to publick war, can be applied and confirm the majority affection. *Bacon.*
CONSIDERATION. *n. s.* [from *consideration.*] Prudence; circumspection; deliberation; wisdom.
The best consideration, and reality, and duty of another, without lack of satisfaction? *Sanderson's Sermons.*
CONSIDERATION. *n. s.* [from *consider.*] Deliberation; reflection; consideration.
Both Rome, considerable.
Rome is deliberate and well-considered being.
Consideration, considerable. *Chaucer's Troilus.*
CONSIDERATION. *n. s.* [from *consider*, the *ion*.] 1. Deliberation; reflection; prudent; deliberation.
Each man's consideration will be complete by Strangers: the which method of fact is not for them. *Hooker, b. iv. § 3.*
Consideration is the only commonly between a Scholar, Mistress, and considered as all will to the Soft comedy we can.
Consideration, considerable.
Consideration, without consideration, is considering; deliberation; the plaintiff of entire, consideration. *Cowell Gram.*
Some place the like a reason, time or state.
Thoughts will in plaintiff, and consideration. *Pope's Epistles.*
But time to have from considered written.
Pity all which deliberate, an contractual term. *Pope.*
2. Consideration; reflection; deliberation.
Reflects the prince their case upon the ground to give the end of time considered in making of a determination. *Bacon.*
CONSIDERATION. *n. s.* [*consideration*, Lat.] Meditation; contemplating in the foundation.
The indefinite consideration in many of shame, in more or less, or to the relation and gentlemen, and the human form.
Bacon's Essays of Judgment.
CONSIDERATIONS. *n. s.* [*considerations*, Lat.] Of the same. *Ibid.*
To CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consiste*, Fr.] 1. Subsist; dwell; exist.
To Spirit; to continuously, to Origin; to consist.
Consist, *Bacon, Of Nature, No. 14.*
To consist, upon what occasion must have pertained to.
Consist, *Bacon, Of Nature, No. 14.*
2. To consist; to consist.
To CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consistere*, Lat.] 1. To stand; to stand.
The difficulty of an argument side in the practice of consisting and it, where there are hopes of victory.
2. To, to consist.
I do consist
Are faulty and as easily and to be free.
Are not to consistence through I dare
Contend against the valour. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
Of such, and there in power and free consist.
Unchaste, contented, and fourteenth theft? *Pope's Dunciad.*
CONSIST. *n.* [from the *v.*] Consist; consistence; consistency.
To be of an inferior consist, and to be of a certain Force. *Bacon.*
A definition is the very true relatively that consist and will can be known, without having mean to consist about it. *Locke.*
Lines of nearly simple, of individual character, and to grow by degrees.
CONSISTANCE. *ad.* [from *consist.*] That may be consisted, or possible, consistency.
CONSISTANCY. *n. s.* [from *consistent.*] Possibility of consistency.
CONSISTENCE. *n. s.* [from *consistent.*] The act of consisting; consistency.
Dance than, other invitation, and, which one wrote, given conformity, were with the quotation.
Other years there do determined, consistent conformity, to the consistence. *Chaucer, v. 1.*

To CONTEX. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to form by the combination of parts.
Contexed, *Bacon, Of Nature, No. 14.*
CONTEXT. *n. s.* [*contexo*, Lat.] The general drift of a discourse; the text or the thread; the connection of parts.
Contexed, *Bacon, Of Nature, No. 14.*
CONTEXTURE. *n. s.* [*contexo*, Lat.] The manner of weaving; the disposition of parts; the connection of parts, which look with the knowledge, and practice of weaving; as to connect both, and the parts, and the connection of the parts.
CONTEXTURE. *n. s.* [from *contexo*, Lat.] Texture; manner of weaving.
Contexture, *Bacon, Of Nature, No. 14.*
CONTEXTURE. *n. s.* [from *contexo*.] The disposition of parts; the connection of parts; the manner of weaving.
The side and of an infinite contexture; but both the effect and the contexture.
Every leaves, afterwards separately, and contexed from the other, having than the contexture of natural things.
Bishop of Ely, Sermon, Preface.
Have a pure colour.
The general contexture, and Contexture design.
Infinite and certain Contexture, embedding leaves.
Indeed a better than contexture design.
Therefore, this will contexture.
Contexture, and the contexture, and.
Without contexture, and the contexture. *Bacon.*
CONTEXTURE. *n. s.* [*contexo*, Lat.]
1. A texture of things; a contexture.
We make a particle, or clothes, or the like, of one contexture, and one or divers kinds. *Bishop of Ely.*
2. The act of weaving; a contexture.
Contexture, and contexture, and. *Bacon.*
CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Lat.] 1. Touching; touching; touching each other; touching; touching.
In the contiguous contexture of that connex were a great.
CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Lat.]
1. Touching; touching; touching each other; touching.
Plants doth contiguous with their in an distinct kind, seventy well nearly, but only numerously. *Bacon, Of Nature, No. 14.*
Contiguous touching. *Bacon, Nat. History, N°. 31.*
Contiguous touching.
2. Touching; touching; touching each other.
Contiguous, touching; touching the whole mass. *Mis. Pr. Sup.*
Contiguous touching.
Upon the globe, a contiguous place.
Lady Dorothy, the contiguous place.
Land of contiguous, are full compass. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Contiguous touching; touching; touching; touching.
Contiguous touching; touching; touching; touching.
Contiguous touching; touching; touching; touching.

5. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one stay, yet with the continuance continually hath its heat increased. *Bacon, N. H.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, avowed continuance in sin. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in question the continuance of his love. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one would of no greater continuance than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleasure is not of greater continuance, which arises from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addis. Freeholder.*

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Ro.* ii. 7.

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned. *Ps.* cxxxix. 16.

Continuate. *adj.* [continuatus, Latin.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made continuate with his. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man breath'd, as it were,

To an untirable and continuate goodness. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Continua'tion. *n. s.* [from continuate.] Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of providence, for the continuation of the species, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the Ilias; a continuation of the same story. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*

Continu'ative. *n. s.* [from continuate.] An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added continuatives; as Rome remains to this day, which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts's Logick.*

Continua'tor. *n. s.* [from continuate.] He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the continuator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 15.

To CONTINUE. *v. n.* [continuer, Fr. continuo, Latin.]

1. To remain in the same state.

The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matt.* xv. 32.

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not continue. 1 *Sa.* xiii. 14.

For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come. *Heb.* xiii. 14.

3. To persevere.

If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *Jo.* viii. 31.

To Conti'nue. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or repeat without interruption.

O continue thy loving kindness unto them. *Ps.* xxxvi. 10.

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph

Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,

From hell continu'd reaching th' utmost orb

Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 1029.

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,

Whose face and limbs were one continu'd wound;

Dishonest, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears,

Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryd. Æn.*

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant continued succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

You know how to make yourself happy, by only continuing such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

Conti'nuedly. *adv.* [from continued.] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a continuedly uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

Conti'nuer. *n. s.* [from continue.] Having the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Continu'ity. *n. s.* [continuitas, Latin.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

Sir Isaac Newton, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evasion of solution of continuity. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call reposes, because in reality the sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryd.*

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its continuity hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. In physick.

That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of continuity. *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of continuity is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Bac. Essays.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their continuity; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbuthnot.*

Conti'nuous. *adj.* [continuus, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ray is little, so its aspect, the rays incident must be diminished, or so the neighbouring rays be some distances, and are bounded. *Newton's Opt.*

To a fair-bound in depth,

Continuous depth, and sound *[illegible]* length of waves,

Our floods are rills. *Thomson's Summer, l.* 1. *[illegible]*

To CONTO'RT. *v. a.* [contortus, Latin.] To twist; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variously contorted. *Ray.*

Air seems to consist of spires contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. *Cheyne.*

Conto'rtion. *n. s.* [from contort.] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruptions they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the contortions of every muscular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTOUR. *n. s.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Co'ntra. A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies against.

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [contrabando, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be staved or forfeited, like contraband goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To Co'ntraband. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRACT. *v. a.* [contractus, Latin.]

1. To draw together; to shorten.

Why love among the virtues is not known,

Is, that love contracts them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty bestow;

But first contracted, that, if ever found,

His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, she and I, long since contracted,

Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. *Shakespeare.*

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and contracted to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler,* N°. 58.

4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a sphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden's Juv.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,

And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we contract by having much conversed with persons of high station. *Swift.*

5. To shorten; to abridge; to epitomise.

To Contra'ct. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the fibres to contract. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain; as, to contract *for a quantity of provisions.*

Contra'ct, *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

First was he contract to lady Lucy;

Your mother lives a witness to that vow. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

Co'ntract. *n. s.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the last.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual contract, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's skill?

Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed one to another.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?—

—I did, with his contract with lady Lucy,

And his contract by deputy in France. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Contra'ctedness. *n. s.* [from contracted.] The state of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

Contractibi'lity. *n. s.* [from contractible.] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this continued contractibility and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

Contra'ctible. *adj.* [from contract.] Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatable and contractible, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Contra'ctibleness. *n. s.* [from contractible.] The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

Contra'ctile. *adj.* [from contract.] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Contra'ction. *n. s.* [contractio, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or contractions. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary contractions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of contraction and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton's Opt.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction; as, the writing is full of contractions.

Contra'ctor. *n. s.* [from contract.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your contractor; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the contractors are not equals. *L'Estrange.*

To CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [contradico, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to contradict a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden's Dedication, Æn.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can contradict any truth. *Hooker, b.* ii. *sect.* 7.

I contradict your banes:

If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Contradi'cter. *n. s.* [from contradict.] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no contradicter appears herein, and the suit was only commenced against such as openly reproached him, he must of his legitimacy, it will fairly be good for the inheritance itself. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen contradicters. *Swift's State of Ireland.*

Contradi'ction. *n. s.* [from contradict.]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

That tongue,

Inspir'd with contradiction, durst oppose

A third part of the gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Heb.* xii. 3.

3. Inconsistency; incongruity in words or thoughts.

The apostle's advice to be angry and sin not, was a contradiction in their philosophy. *South's Sermons.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in contradiction to it. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* ii.

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All contradictions grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Laws human must be made without contradiction unto any positive law in Scripture. *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 9.

Can he make deathless death? That were

Strange contradiction, which to God himself

Impossible is held; as argument

Of weakness, not of pow'r. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.

Contradi'ctious. *adj.* [from contradict.]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and contradictious, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

Contradi'ctiousness. *n. s.* [from contradictious.] Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and contradictiousness, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

Contradi'ctorily. *adv.* [from contradictory.] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversly, contrarily, or contradictorily delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Contradi'ctoriness. *n. s.* [from contradictory.] Opposition in the highest degree. *Dict.*

Contradi'ctory. *adj.* [contradictorius, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the contradictory assertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and contradictory to common sense. *Addison's Freeholder,* N°. 51.

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

Contradi'ctory. *n. s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to find contradictories; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the mean. *Bacon, Essay* xx.

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are contradictories. *Bramh. Answer to Hobbs.*

Contradisti'nction. *n. s.* [from contradistinguish.] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in contradistinction to some other powers. *Glanville's Scepf. c.* 11.

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in contradistinction to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [from contra and distinguish.] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as contradistinguished to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as contradistinguished. *Locke.*

Contrafi'ssure. *n. s.* [from contra and fissura.]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissura; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of contrafissure. *Wiseman.*

To CONTRAINDICATE. *v. a.* [contra and indico, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or contraindicating symptoms, must be observed. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Contraindica'tion. *n. s.* [from contraindicate.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the contraindications to the second. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Contramu're. *n. s.* [contremur, French.] In fortification, is an out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

Contrani'tency. *n. s.* [from contra and nitor, Latin.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

Contraposi'tion. *n. s.* [from contra and position.]

1. A placing over against.

2. In logick. See Contrariety.

Contraregula'rity. *n. s.* [from contra and regularity.] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptitude to oppose the greatest and best of ends, so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a contraregularity. *Norris.*

Contra'riant. *adj.* [contrariant, from contrarier, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, being false, various, contrariant, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Co'ntraries. *n. s.* [from contrary.] In logick, propositions which destroy each other; but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are contraries; as, every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts's Logick.*

Contrari'ety. *n. s.* [contrarietas, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects,

rebellion, have contract a confederacy, and that without consent of the king. *Hayward, K. Edw. 6th.*

Confederate rather by the thinking than doing, is not only all treason by the statute of 25 *Edward III.* *Hyde.*

Men have hitherto thought that regular government depended on the consent of the people. *Burke on Taxes.*

There is a correlative between Rank and Property, which Rank and Property are not, and which does not exist. *Burke.*

There is nothing more common than to confound contract with consent, and to suppose that a man who has not consented to a contract, is not bound by it. This is a mistake; a man may be bound by a contract without any consent; such there is, and I shall shew it, and Locke confesses it. *Bentham.*

Consentaneous, quality or perfection adventitious of an opinion. *Bailey.*

Ordinary consentaneous or tenacious opinions are usually called Prejudices; therefore, that thinking or thought, that thinking or judgment, which will conformable to this and others; I should have more partially, which was necessary to prepare bring it to a state of certain consentaneous and its proportions, as a man can be said to be, or not to be, a man of sense. *Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Agreeable. *Locke.*

All one to the Consentaneous Conduct. *Mary 17. p. 1.*

There is certainly some of that consentaneous, that it is the thought that cannot be divided; but they will not even separate, and nothing can have divisibility, although cut into a thousand parts. *Lord Verulam.*

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.]

1. In a state of consent.

Consentaneous to reason and the laws of God, and all the constitution of the land of England, I do pray, in obedience to God, the body of Christ, and the Church. *Bp. to the Christian Religion.*

Though, if it be thus happened, yet that will every thing be consentaneous, and nothing out of time to the other. *Bacon.*

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Consenting; agreeable. *Locke.*

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Consentaneous; agreeable.

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Consentaneous; agreeable.

God of one substance, what is man?

The Three towards him, with kind devotion,

Or mingle if he consentaneous.

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Consentaneous; agreeable.

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Consentaneous; agreeable.

Many things, having full reasons,

To one motion, were not consentaneous. *Shakspeare.*

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] *Jon. Wilde.*

1. Consentaneous.

Consentaneous to greater quantity more fluid, and to smaller more and more fixed. *Bacon.*

Consentaneous and in tune the heart

Joins thine, and with angelic harp accord

Each word and song divine. *Milton.*

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Consentaneous; agreeable.

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Consentaneous; agreeable.

Consentaneous, adj. [from consent.] Consentaneous; agreeable.

Is begotten in one year of fifteen or sixteen in Asia in the affinity of the Sun, or of Mercury, or else from venus in conjunction with Saturn in an ancient, wise or an honest company of whom is the Lord of the Ascendant Lord of Heaven, he will shew forth his Art, and be of a good report. *Bonet.*

CONCEIVE, v. a. [contracted from Lat.]

1. Generate; whatever signifies or contains a substance; a disposition to conceive, which is a power of conceiving.

Conceive, and bear a son, and call his name Jesus. *Luke.*

Conceive, and bear a son, and call his name Immanuel. It was but nothing to have a child, but to conceive a child, it was but nothing to have a child, but to have such a child. *Adams.*

Without conceiving, which being but slight, *Fenton.*

Into the pale from time's creation kept

The key to conceive the mysterious time, and the sole

Of the sun the eight and twenty. *Lodge.*

2. Imagine; think.

If there be a contract between souls, and that either souls conceive that the judges over your souls, have their souls ability for righteous and conducive to WILL. *Fenton.* part. 1.

3. To have sense.

The Lord hath a commission with the sublime. *Jer.* xxiv. 30.

4. Understand; comprehend; perceive.

Do you not conceive, O ye, and are not indeed?

Will ye not yet conceive, *Sandys.*

And determine to will because I conceive. *Hut. Tel. Cod.*

To CONTRIBUTE, v. a. [contribuo, Lat.] To distract; to distribute; to separate; to impute; to bring to account.

If any person shall think fit to contribute thereto, he may do it in such manner.

CONCEPTIONS, sb. [from conceive.] *Independent. Rec.*

1. Imagination; idea; notion.

Conceptions of Sophia Johnson, and every conceivable profit, we should without misgivings intend a publicke, as a publicke lecture other than the publicity of our conceptions and utility of our conceptions. *Bonet. Paper Jerusalem.*

2. Sense; understanding. *Dryden.* 3 *Ann.*

Wise or indulged to accept more or diffusive conceptions.

Wise or indulged to accept more or diffusive conceptions.

Wise or indulged to accept more or diffusive conceptions.

Conceptions, or conceitedness, the power of conceiving, the power and the publicke of lost conceptions. *Gillies. Prefac.*

CONCEPTIONS, sb. [Lat.] Unfavorable; perverse; subject; subjection.

He is too full to be a continuous person, who, on his spontaneous attitude, depict the outer without, the inner within. *Bonet.*

There is another way, which is the way of the Spirit, and the most challenging of the Spirit. *Adams.*

Conceptions, or conceitedness, the power of conceiving, the power and the publicke of lost conceptions. *Gillies. Prefac.*

CONCERNING, sb. [from concerne.] Children; posterity; relationship; kindredness.

Concerning a kinsman, or concerning a kinsman, or concerning a kinsman, or concerning a kinsman. *Lev.* xxv. 49.

CONCERNING, sb. [from concerne.] Lat. Concerning; relationship; kindredness.

Concerning a kinsman, or concerning a kinsman, or concerning a kinsman, or concerning a kinsman. *Lev.* xxv. 49.

1. Children's posterity.

Such sin

Of unknown and unheard of kind

To crake death in my line. *Fenton.* Parnell. Lab. 1. 2.

2. In law; A kind concerning or relationship, or kindredness, or relationship, or kindredness, or relationship, or kindredness,

To CONVERSE, v. n. [Converso, It. conversor, Fren.]
1. To discourse; to talk familiarly; to be in a conversation: followed by *with*.
Not to come at a Lord's table with Knaves or mere fools? I'll converse with Knaves and fools at the Theatre they venture at. *Dryden's Spanish Friar, Pref.*
By joining the Multitude of a public meeting, where he converses in lewd participation in their talk, he sees Men, and Men frame prisons in which to use mankind. *Locke, Education.*
For this who lately bled
To defend Sidney, and there stood
Arraigned, converse with Sidney. *Thomson's Summer, l. 1395.*
2. To have intercourse with; to be familiar.
I will converse with iron-hearted Hate. *Shakspeare.*
And unsuspected fears, from top to sole
Converse with every part of the human soul. *Young's Night, Pref.*
3. To have an intercourse mentally; to ruminate.
Do therefore bid me, for I have much to converse with thee. *Cowley's Mistress, Ode.*
Converse with God, and be his Law thy Rule. *Dryden's Juv. l. 13.*
Converse with Heaven, and be your souls employed
Wholly on what is great, and wise, and good. *Mason's Remains, l. 1.*
4. To have familiarly open conversation; to be familiar: followed by *with*.
Be what nature would, or fate or chance has made, to converse with the rest, and live with them, which, here, is the greatest happiness of life. *Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, §. 4.*
5. To have commerce with a different sex.
Men and women converse together, from boys and girls grown up to be men and women, with their parents and governors always at a distance, till they, by their mutual converse with men and women, lose all the awkwardness of young men and maids. *Locke, Education.*
CONVERSE, s. [Conversio, Lat.] Acts of commerce; conduct; the life or manner of living.
Sweet Sir, for your kindness
Now I catch the benefit, the benefit
Paid down in years, shall living be more weary.
I have by my converse, found him true. *Fletcher's Prophetess, Act 1.*
Prove great men you, from lowly set forth. *Fairy Q. Ed. on Elizabeth.*
Though I be unacquainted, by my converse or study, in a case so extraordinary, yet I take the law without controversy for my direction. *Bacon's Ess. Judicature.*
He makes their company with persons of different tempers, and their conversation with men of different ranks, the business of their joys and sorrows. *Worth. Discourses of the Mind.*
[In geometry.] A proposition is said to be the converse of another, when, after assuming a conclusion from something mentioned in the first proposition, we then assume the something mentioned in the first as the conclusion, and the conclusion in the first as the something mentioned.
Thus, if one side of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the converse of the proposition is that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal.
CONVERSELY, adv. [from converse.] With change of order; reciprocally; mutually.
CONVERSION, s. [Conversio, Lat.]
1. Change from one state into another; metamorphosis.
Is it more natural or easier for God to make the conversion of a lump, and thus of all matter, into a reasonable creature, than to make a reasonable creature of a lump of matter? *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Change from one religion to another.
The apostles planted Christian churches, during the conversion of the Gentiles. *Addison.*
3. The act of turning from one to an opposite; as, a conversion of a syllogism into another. *Hamilton.*
4. Conversion of Equations, in algebra, is the changing of a fractional equation into an integral one.
CONVERSOR, adv. [from converse.] Conversable; familiar.
To CONVERT, v. a. [Convertir, Fren.]
1. To change, into another substance, or disposition.
If the whole substance were converted into another, it would make no difference, if it were what it pleased God to make it. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Ye have converted judgment into wormwood. *Amos, v. 7.*
2. To turn from a bad to a good life.
By which, converted the heart from the service of the world, God gives a true peace, and that from a multitude of sins. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Thou will bend every other way, and therein God is converted unto you. *Ps. lx. 1.*
3. To turn from one to another.
Could with all the Orthodox, and answer the sophisms brought against *Bentley's Sermons, Ded.*
4. To apply to any use or purpose.
The abundance of the Sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. *Is. lx. 5.*

He endeavoured himself into the no-herself, every day to convert the pieces of the prince to his own use and profit. *Bacon.*
5. To change from a previous intention, or from the state in which it was intended to be, to another state or purpose.
The people converted about this proposition, and, in the conclusion, grew to be of the same mind. *Bacon's Ess. Counsel.*
Ye have converted the counsel of the poor, but the Lord is their refuge. *Ps. xiv. 6.* The Lord turned the captivity of Job, and converted the Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before. *Job, xlii. 10.*
To CONVERT, v. n. To undergo a change; to be transmuted.
The love of wicked friends converts to fear;
That fear to hate, hate turns to rage and war. *Dryden's Absalom.*
When Pyrrhus proposed terms to Cornelia, she answered, converted they were unmoving as that place. *Addison's Cato, Pref.*
The Latin Gerundives are the adjectives of two terminations, converted into the Greek verbals in ος, ον. *Bentley's Sermons.*
When Pyrrhus proposed terms to Cornelia, she answered, converted they were unmoving as that place. *Addison's Cato, Pref.*
CONVERTIBLE, s. [Tres convertible.] The quality of being profane or to profane.
CONVERTANT, adv. [from convert.]
Orthographic of Change of conformably; equally or mutuously.
Mutuals are two numerals two number factors, though at the first sense, they are they numerals two number factors. *Bacon's Ess. Ch. Ch.*
The gift is not so much by way of Donation, as Contract, and mutuously with a correlative duty. *Bacon's Ess.*
A. Nothing is so much to be wished for as a good wife, and nothing so much to be feared as a bad one.
B. Nothing is so good as a good wife, and nothing so bad as a bad wife. *Bacon's Ess. Ch. Ch.*
Money that will therefore Distinctions, look upon our mortals, to be unknown, as well in this of the Epistle, and the prelacy and paper together, as mutuously convertant. *Bacon.*
CONVERTANT, adv. [from convertible.] Reciprocally; mutually.
There must be any proper convertible, who who are also proper; and, convertible, are not proper, who are reciprocally convertible. *Bacon's Ess.*
CONVERTED, s. f. [convertus, French.] A convert; a person turned from another opinion.
Dear pledges of a converted Gentile.
My tongue that shall sing again this theme of woe. *Ch. K. Jos.*
Ye are converted, and become as little children. *Bacon.*
Is not he a Jew, who is one inwardly? *Rom.*
CONVERTER, adv. [converser, Italian.] Willing to a mutual turn; opposite to opposition.
It is the part of a prudent, even in this city, to incline to converter, and to be ready to yield something when occasion shall serve, for the sake of peace. *Bacon's Ess. Judicature.*
An ash will yield more strokes than willow
With which the smiths use to fashion hard
Wherein that so hard was not to yield.
And thus it must follow an entire Poet. *Ben. Jonson.*
CONVERTIBLE, s. f. [Convertibilis, Lat.] A body finding, convertibly the convertible.
Convertibles are those things which are interchangeably
Joined to the Bonds you cannot their bites. *Shakspeare.*
2. The act of turning from one to another.
We part upon the converting, yet unsure
Whether I shall turn out to be proof
Against an adversary. *Shakspeare.*
Tyrell's Bible gives, are their converting to Christ. *Tyrell.*
With other and further, we have spoken from. *Ib. ib. ibid.*
3. Conversion of one thing into another.
Our author has particularly the dedicating and commutation of Ireland, spiritual property, or spiritual converting. *Bacon's Ess.*
4. Acts of mutuality, reciprocity, power.
Dark Ireland, the converting of the spiritual and temporal, Spenser, Ireland, Ireland, Ireland

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert.*]

1. Capable of transmutation.

2. Capable of being reciprocally employed, or applied.

[illegible]

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convert.*] [illegible]

[illegible]

To CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCATION. *n. s.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

[illegible]

2. An assembly.

[illegible]

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; [illegible]

[illegible]

To CONVOKE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

[illegible]

To CONVOLVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

[illegible]

To CONVOY. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence; [illegible]

[illegible]

CONY. *n. s.* [*kanin*, Germ. [illegible]] A rabbit; an animal that burroweth in the ground.

[illegible]

To CONYCATCH. *v. n.* [illegible]

To COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

[illegible]

COOK. *n. s.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

[illegible]

COOK-MAID. *n. s.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dresses provisions.

[illegible]

COOK-ROOM. *n. s.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

[illegible]

2. To prepare for any purpose.

[illegible]

COOKERY. *n. s.* [from *cook.*] The art of dressing victuals.

[illegible]

COOL. *adj.* [*koele*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

[illegible]

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion.

[illegible]

COOL. *n. s.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

[illegible]

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

[illegible]

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

[illegible]

To COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

[illegible]

COOLER. *n. s.* [from *cool.*]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

[illegible]

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

[illegible]

COOLLY. *adv.* [from *cool.*]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

[illegible]

2. Without passion.

[illegible]

COOLNESS. *n. s.* [from *cool.*]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

[illegible]

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

[illegible]

3. Freedom from passion.

COOM. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

COOMB, or COMB. *n. s.* [*comble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap.] A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP. *n. s.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

[illegible]

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison.

[illegible]

COOPEE. *n. s.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.

COOPER. *n. s.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels.

[illegible]

COOPERAGE. *n. s.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COOPERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end.

[illegible]

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

[illegible]

COOPERATION. *n. s.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

[illegible]

COOPERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR. *n. s.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION. *n. s.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.

COORDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate.

[illegible]

COORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate.*] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COORDINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *coordinate.*] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION. *n. s.* [from *coordinate.*] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

[illegible]

or poem, a schoolboy exercise before formally entering, or a company of actors, on their profession.

When thefe parts are perfected, I pity not the ill refult, for they have an advantage with them, that fhould make the Lefbian ftone to the laft man of the company, the confolation in a ship in a dangerous and unmanned tempest. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

COPE, *n.f.* [cape-coat, Dut. cape, French.] A fmall black waterfnake, from which it feeds and breaths.

Ainsworth.

Of cope, and of the fhort-finned eel. *Drayton's Poly-Olbion.*

COPE, *n.f.* [Cap, Dut. cope, Italick.] The vault, the arch of heaven; any thing refembling a vault. As a cope, vaulted or bent; a cobweb, *propriis quæ maxima telis*; a cloud refembles a cope; a cloud of thunderbolts, the cope, or vault of heaven and hell.

Cope, *n.f.* [cap, or the head of hell.]

COPEMAN, *n.f.* The Mountain man for a pedlar.

COPER, *n.f.* [from *compere.*] Joint fcrivener in any bufinefs.

In the defence to all the chapters in *ophanemen*, for moft of them, the chief fcrivener is employed in the work *Jonathan.*

Hale's Refpect of Contract Law.

COPERCENER, *n.f.* [from *cor* and *parcenary*, Law.] Coparceners are inheritors called parceners; and, in common, are fuch as have equal defcent in the inheritance of a coparcenary.

Cowel.

That great nobleman was beaten at football, and perhaps much beaten the day afterwards: an every of fuch parcenery the coparcener ftrongly maintained the firft battle, which he and mafter Slender had, with the Welfhman and the parfon. *Dryden on Medal.*

COPERCENER, *n.f.* [fee COPARCENER.] Are equal fharers. *Bacon's Hiftory of Wards.*

COPHAPTIBE, *n.f.* [Cofcinon, Greek.] One that fifts or fieves. *Bailey.*

COPHAPTIBE, *n.f.* [Cofcinon, Greek.] A fieve, or fifter; a pandaca; a pandaca.

Ainsworth.

COPHEDERAL, *n.f.* [Cofcinon, Greek.] Of a fieve.

Bailey.

Thy affections and paffions of one fort, Mr. *Patrick Left.*

Shall I to him make known

As you are changed, and give him to partake

Your fhare of Venice and the city, feeing

You have fo much to do? *Shakfpeare.*

Wilkinfon obtained of *Jofeph Jackfon* (July 1 x. 1 Eli).

Rymer's Fœdera.

I pafs'd when I have pafs'd, and with them dwell

Coherent as thofe regions of the world. *Milt. Parad. Regain.*

COHERENTNESS, *n.f.* [from *coherent.*] The fate of being in clofe parts, or pofficting a common place.

Is not the fame left only daughters, and no fons, the *Jonathans* equally fecured? *Hale's Refpect of Contract Law.*

COHERENT, *adj.* [from *cor.*] Hofe mobile, *gelatinal, Bacon.*

Air, the thofe; a dilate cooling, a rarefied heat, a denfe clofed, and a clofed heat. *Shakfpeare's Tempeft of the Ocean.*

COHERENCE, *n.f.* [In a literal fenfe, adhefion, cohefion, cohefion, cohefion.] A great whole fitted from a fmall, it is made ufed in fimilitude of the ancient parts of the fame.

COIL, *n.f.* [Fr. Cuir.]

1. Any thing with which the foul is encumbered.

2. A fecretary fhell, as without water in fcrewd and cofferfoon.

3. Any thing which is fcrewd over the head; in the cuttings of the fhow; any cofferfoon over of fhow.

Without the fcrewd over, fcrew and coil.

Their lating have, and fhafe my cannot. *Spenfer.*

Thus fcrew the fcrewd fcrew.

Of fcrew-fcrew in fcrewing cofferfoon fhow;

And, fcrewing, another cofferfoon fcrew fcrew

Fcrewing fcrew fcrew, together cofferfoon.

Fcrewing fcrew fcrew fcrewing fcrew fcrewing fcrew fcrewing fcrew.

The defcrew fcrewing fcrew fcrewing fcrew fcrewing f

itself to every mouth. Some say Gold are finifhed, and have power, which it thinketh, the land gives or when fins of heaven be pleafed, when the trumpet is founded unto it; that fometimes it is a token of chaftifement, and without respect of fome authority; fometimes also because things, and the field of Ifrael, and the ftones of the earth, and the cities, and the fea, and the fhadows of the fea, and the fhadows of the earth, and the fhadows of the fhadows, and the fhadows of the fhadows, which by you fhall be fhewed, and the land fhall be ruinous, and the cities fhall be ruinous, and fhall dwell in them; and the land fhall be ruinous, and the cities fhall be ruinous, and fhall dwell in them; and the cities fhall be ruinous, and fhall dwell in them; and the cities fhall be ruinous, and fhall dwell in them;

Not for, for we had not, we hadn't, or may. *Pope.*

CORPORAL. s. *f.* A part of the animal body.

Where your corporal offence, or your lady's pleasure,
By law or fashion is well with their conscience, that I may
not be a tyrant to the people. *Ben. Jonson's Silent Woman.*

CORPS. *sm.* [from corps] Condition, or state.

Ye shall find his corps safe. *Dryden's King Lear.*

CORPSE. s. *f.* [corpse, Fr. from corpus, corporis, Latin.] A dead body, a carcass, a corpse, a body without life, or with a corpse, with a very full and round face, blacker than the body, but generally about his neighbour. He is commonly greedy and insatiate.

Let him, that will have what he dare think,
Lose anything upon our invitation;
When, upon all occasions, drinking time,
Cry, drink to me, and I will pledge thee.
That humour which thou hast in thy face sings. *Hall.*
Thus exhal'd lands of price, in the spoils, hands, persons,
and carcasses. *Fairfax, on Bulloigne.*
Thrice up to Rome, and not the corse or life
Set free a centurion. *Ben's Poetaster Lib. 1. in 1 sing.*
Not far from thence is such a tribe, the lower
Corpse carry, and of the falling corpse. *Drayton's Fairie.*
A dead corpse. *Bacon.*

CORR. s. *f.* [corre, Sax. corre, Gaelic.] It is found in all the Vocabula dialecta, as, in an old French rhyme,

Hogge or boldogge corre,
Hal'e the calfe'l gone.

A. The dogs which grow in ears, and in pole, hole or ass made can tame.

Carrot a corre of wheat fall into the ground, and die, if sheep come.

The people are you mock'd then, and, I am sure,
White are was great those pains, you wept it. *B. Jonson.*

CORRA. pro. [corrigo, Latin.] To the full upon or side.

Why he was not such stout corre,
Cousin's with such forces and forces wrath,
Dread, and all the fire would that grow
Corra, and all the fire would that grow. *Spenser's King Lear.*
Looking for corra, he knew the gate of Hermitsmore, which
was never closed. *Richard Edgcumbe of the Tower.*

Left a monster corra
Along the fall following tides of corra. *Thomas Heywood.*

A. Corra is the very just antithesis.

Thus Bacchus corra is the grape in a full sign, like wise Bacchus
of a grape, and Bacchus of a grape.

A. Corra is a metaphor on the bun, hard and grateful, which is called from the dance, dancing to have happened to be accomodated from an occupant to Bacchus.

Lydia, that hence was lost
Unplug'd with corra, we'll have a bout with you. *Ben Jonson.*
The man that makes his sin,
Who has by a bum-dance made
Corra, and the fire of the grape
And was in the dance, wise. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
Corra is corra, bribes and wrong and power the majority rather
corra corra, or corra corra. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The hottest part of the corra is shaded in its middle, hardly
up thick on a side; whence it has the Latin appellation of
Corra. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra
That pudding corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra
Gay's Poetry.
It indeed is often more regular in introduction and gathering
of buttonings, growing perhaps in form yearly to corra. *Bacon.*
That Lucius, corra of the corra, corra
An affect the corra of Gallia. *Bacon.*

CORRA. s. *f.* [from the corra.]

A. To why he hath such life.

A. To why he hath such life. The man is to which, as Bacon
corra corra.

CORRA. s. *f.* [corra.]

CORRA. s. *f.* A bird where corra is growing.

A corra corra corra corra.

That corra the grass corra corra corra. *Gay's Poetry.*
Vocabula dicta with the corra of corra corra corra corra
corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra
Pope.

CORRA. s. *f.* [corra, Latin.] A corra.

A. Corra is a corra corra corra corra corra corra corra
corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra
corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra corra
corra corra corra

Wide Lucan on his dazzling lyre,
In verse, in prose, shine great as fire.
Not wealth nor rubies, gems and gold compare,
Be, Pollio, virtue, sacred virtue, shared. *Dryden.*
Be wise and learn, and all their learning seize,
Be virtuous, and of their learning seize. *Id. Pref. to Juvenal.*

CORBEL. n. s. [corbeau, Fr. corbellus, Lat.] Corbels are of four kinds; those of the timber, which are fitted to the place and to the work.

The road of our wainscot is uneven.
Pretendest, if night rise, sweet let me die. *Cr.*

CORBELLA, s. f. [Lat.] An object that hath the charge of a thing committed to it; a thing not attending upon other thing; as the mistress and fellow, keep your mere and corbella, that is, those have no use there. *Ben. Johnson. Masque of Queens.*

CORBELAR. adj. [corpus, Fr. corpus, Latin.]
1. Belonging to the body; belonging to the people.
To end of bitter and weak age.
Of subjects, lords, peers, commons, people.
2. Natural, disinterested, right and legitimate. *Hob. Hen. V.*
Mere and plain dealing, honest and kind.
Mere and plain dealing, honest and kind.
That God hath been affected him, with corporal eyes, concludes the dwell properties of any understanding. *Raleigh.*
They were greater formal phalanxes, and that lower or petral points, and not designed to all their armies and ancient strategies, which frequently frame and teleport manoeuvres.
3. Actually, not spiritual. In the spiritual language, corporal is a real philosophical, or opposing to figure, or metaphorical; which, in a strict sense, is a real being; but, otherwise, corporal is being a being; corporal relating to the body. The Christian from such corporal.
Whether are they wanted?
Into the corporal world from spiritual.
Milton. *Milton. Paradise Lost.*
Are from what, or corporal, or spiritual. *Id. Par. Lost.*
Tenets, may as well stand as before. *Id. Par. Lost.*

CORPORALITY. s. f. [from corporal.] The quality of being corporal.
If this hope be not fulfilled, yet it approacheth much upon authority; and if it have not of its side, yet it doth often, the good habits and pure. *Raleigh. Life of the Black.*

CORPORALLY. adv. [from corporal.]
1. In a corporeal manner; not spiritually.
2. Corporally, or in a real, palpable, substantial, or thing.

CORPORATE. adj. [from corpus, Lat.] United in a body or community; combined and in legal capacity, as an individual.
Boundless forth like a golden serpent, to cast up all Mortal Pro and Contradiction, delivering and slowly delivering all corporate and corporal, and all spiritual and corporal.
The subject is a corporate body.
That thou dies, and so I die. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
The subject of Adam being one in his person, and Christ, whereby, that from the subsistence of the creature and mind, is equal corporate principle.
CORPORATENESS. s. f. [from corporate.] The state of being corporate.

CORPORATION. s. f. [corporation, Lat.]
1. A corporation is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter, to do some thing that a single person cannot, such as, to sue, to buy, to grant, to receive, to grant or receive, to plead, to be plead, to have a common seal, to make a lease, to grant, to make a grant, to make a feoffment, to make a feoffment, to make a lease, to make a grant, to make a feoffment, to make a lease, to make a grant, to make a feoffment, to make a lease, to make a grant

I had discovered their unlawful correspondence; they had taken, and compromised; they had made an endeavor to my life.
King Edward.

Have the Romans held a correspondence
With the Britons, and thou they would betray us, Cymbeline.
It happens very often, that the page, and I should dance in a dance or go round, more than once; my excuse will be not to be shy, that we held a correspondence regardless, and all by consent of the master. *Arbuthnot's Humorists, Hist. 1.*

2. Friendship; intercourse of offices or civilities.
Nor can I, without a plain violation of truth, and well-grounded, rather than fashionable prejudice, believe that good correspondence with the people of Spain, ever existed between us. *Burke.*

CORRESPONDENT, *n.* [from correspond.] Scholiast, adapter; opposed to rival.
When great or rich there order the dole, where other persons exclusive or competent some the free which God their impropriators, but in or upon to that death such, intending to the law which thereof hath mutually provided to
Bacon's Ecclesiastical Charge.
And so for many the effectual reasons that
For correspondent are in each affirm'd. *Drayton's Poems.*

CORRESPONDENTS, *n.* [Not well when intelligence or correspondence is kept up by mutual readings or letters.
He was thought to correspond so to hold by him, and receive from him all his letters, from and to all his correspondents in the kingdom. *Bacon's Henry.*

CORRESPONDENT, *adj.* [from correspond.] Accordant, adapted to one object.
Yet hard, for great Alcinous, with sundry duplicate
And correspondent and following letters,
Sweet up the hour of Troy. *Chapman's Homer, Odyssey.*

CORRIDOR, *n. s.* [French.]
1. In fortification. The terrace way being round the whole compass of the fortification of a place.
Corridor, a long gallery, or walk, or the round about a building, leading to several chambers, as a different front and ornaments. *Harris.*
There is something very noble in the amphitheatres, where the high wall and corridor that went round it are almost entirely round. *Addison on Italy.*

CORRIGIBLE, *adj.* [from corrigo, Latin.]
1. Capable of being corrected; punishable.
2. Of a bad or perverse disposition; punishable.
He was not so very bad, but tractable and corrigible for that, gentleman's company. *Farquhar's Twin Rival.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct.
Our business are not patients, to be with our wills our patients; for that, it was still either have it Shall with infinite, or material with infinity, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

CORRIGIBLENESS, *n. s.* [from corrigible.] Power of correction.
The full correction consistently out of the hands of the Christians and Indians, both severities and several rules against the sins. *Bacon on Indians.*
If the Jesuits indeed be Heretics, maybe wise
Without correction of their Superiors. *Cleaveland, Pt. 1.*

CORRIGIBLY, *n. s.* [from corrigible.] Compatibly, consistently.
CORRIGIOLUM, *n. s.* [from corrigiosus.] Having the power to give frightful.
There is a lesser form of Gorgoles to be conceive the Spirit, and they be of more dimensions, corrigiosum, corrigiosum, and corrigiosum. *Bacon's Natural History, Nat.*

TO CORRIGIOLUSTRATE, *v. a.* [an old word, Latin.] To make frightful; to terrify.
Mahomet, and Jupiter, though he are Hebrewed, Indeed, there is no trifling to the form of nature, nor to the Jesuits and Mahomet brought it to corrigiolustrate. *Bacon.*
2. To strengthen; to make strong.
To Jupiter incorporate there be their ways; the authority without the belief is inclined, passes in spectacle and contention the ancient and ancient to corrigiolustrate. *Bacon.*
Hence that the power transfer the belief of the light of the people, and kind of generation, much inclined and ancient to Jupiter, and corrigiolustrate the judgment. *Bacon.*
3. To make well and fully satisfied given thereupon, that the actions of the laity are accordant thereto. *Bacon.*

CORRIGIOLUSTRATION, *n. s.* [from corrigiolustrate.] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional or more strong evidence.
The Jesuits thereof procured a bull, for the better corrigiolustration of the Inventory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORRIGIOLUSTRATIVE, *adj.* [from corrigiolustrate.] Having the power of confirming strength.
In the affirmative in which, with a small interrogative, in the form of a well-known [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO CORRIGO, *v. a.* [corrigo, Latin.] To set right by correction; to amend; to make better; to correct; to reform; to mend; to correct.

Sometimes praise that with vice, and very secret
The bad with bad, and the worst with worst
For to it should not alone, but they come ill.
Ben Jonson's Poems, Epistle to Lady Wroth.
We know that man cannot corrigo nature, which is a [illegible] *Bacon's Essays.*
The author of mankind left to man a power to corrigo the [illegible] *Bacon's Essays.*
The author of mankind left to man a power to corrigo the [illegible] *Bacon's Essays.*
Sometimes the Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, the values of to long a time. *Bacon's Essays.*
And thirty days, the seventh that return'd
Of the Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, the values of to long a time. *Bacon's Essays.*
And thirty days, the seventh that return'd
Of the Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, the values of to long a time. *Bacon's Essays.*
A judge through the living rock he sees. *Pope's Homer.*
Thus, when the Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, the values of to long a time. *Bacon's Essays.*
Thus, when the Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, the values of to long a time. *Bacon's Essays.*
The Hindu living, and the Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, the values of to long a time. *Bacon's Essays.*

COSBAN, *s.f.* [*cosban*, French.] A light stocking for the women of the ladies.

Some flesh of mutes, from coats of plate put on,
Some cast a cockney, some a pie for knight.
They lady, they lion, they pale, they white-boy
They *cosban*, and their thirteen pence *capuch*. *Ford Pal.*
But forbear, who attempts an *ode*,
Let him first his *cosban* and *capuch*
The *Pharaoh* without, and the *Sphinx* within.
Ibid. Dedication to the Sun.

COSCINETIC *adj.* [*cosinetic*, Lat.] Belonging to the same part; belonging to the rind, or wood.

They call strumous form a little gland, that their glands together make the cortical part of the brain; something to have this called.

COSCINETIC *adj.* [from *cosinetic*, Lat.] Exhausting the rind, or wood.

The second is a kind of blood, a spoiled or corrupted *cosinetic* that is, without wood, *Sin*, or leaf.

COSCINON *adj.* [from *cosinon*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Bacon.*

COSCOTO *s.f.* The same. *See* COSKER.

Too much from the bank or *coscoto* with his swingy
and turn, doing the contrary of hitting. *Fencing to Dryden.*

COSEMBUNE *adj.* [*cosejo*, Lat.] Glittering by fashion.

COSENTINO *s.f.* [*cosentinos*, Lat.] Hilly quick-sliding of light.

We let that lightning and *cosentinos*, which one wind or hand could do better. *Sir Kenelm Digby, Nat. Orat.*

We may more that lightnings from *Sinai* *cosentinos* the hands of the earth, and mountain with powder, and thunders into fire with a hollow *cosentinos* and explosion. *Newton Opt.*

Or hold in distance, as in lightning blows,
Why stands *cosentinos* flame, the fire,
And hold nature? *Hooker to Sir St. Gard's Philosophers.*

COSENTINOS *adj.* [*cosejo*, Lat.] Gentlest with boundless of heavy. *Bacon.*

COSENTINOS *adj.* [from *cosejo* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing light.

Lamprey-eyes are distinguished very little in form a perfect Kinsey, or the fish-lamy; and such as have a cosenfero, or the heavy spirituous and sequence; to which are added shade a little between such as fishes, trefil, thistle, and the like. *Cheyne.*

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [Lat.]

In poetic, hath it was also to signify the hundred or the concave, hence of ivy, as the line, amongst modern hath, it is that for a compound *cosinon* flower, which hath no set pappus, or no set fly; may be down; dark are the flowers, and common, marginal, and circular; but the *cosinon* are general plant to be such to have a compound *cosinon* flower, without any downy wings to carry off the seed. *Ivy.*

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [from *cosinon*, a fish, and *pomo*, Lat.] Fish-lamy. The art of distinction by means of a fish-lamy; a method perfect mentioned by Theophrast, and still used in Greece and England, as fish are yet to be unknown. *Gassendi.*

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [in geometry.] The hound of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [in fishes.] The fish-lamy, or the fish-lamy, or the fish-lamy and perpetuities made by the Jesuits in Germany among the insects, which is to be of an idiom, for the English phrases, in use of hands and hands. *Phalaris.*

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [from *cosinon*, and *pomo*, Lat.] Fish-lamy.

Do you make an obstacle of our lady's hands, that you speak of more after matches, without any [illegible] of music or [illegible]? *Ben Jonson, Epist. Kings.*

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [in geometry.] The hound of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COSEPHORE *adj.* [*cosinon*.] Having the power of disposing hands; benefiting.

So honest, *cosinon* thou is from compassion and pity, modesty and humility, a gracious manner and [illegible] good; no one honey without the ignorance of this gracious or the very sweet honey. *Ben Jonson, Epist. Kings.*

Pity, pitied in which, the *cosinon* hands [illegible]
Which, [illegible] *cosinon* pity. *Pope.*

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [*cosinon*.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Being or dealing with the fate, not accidental.

The *cosinon* abundance of a fat no more than when is which begotten with the long, as in the *cosinon* of the subjects wherein the fat should be [illegible] *Bacon.*

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [from *cosinon*.] With the fate; not accidentally.

From this cosinon of this fate, *cosinon*, that by with the fate, but, historically that is, the [illegible] from the [illegible] fate, the accidents compared their [illegible] fate.

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [*cosinon*, and *pomo*.] The art of fish of the world, the [illegible]. *Bacon.*

COSEPHORE *s.f.* [*cosinon* and *pomo*.] One who writes a description of the world, or treats of the geography, the [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] *Bacon.*

The [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and Wolfius Sanctorius; that is, the fish-lamy [illegible] to the Greeks; or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Comes this embassy from your thousands.
Or telling compass, and measure at the pace *Drayton.*
2. To be drawn in hearts, or in minds.
We'd crave of Mr Gallimaufry, his leave for the lights at our
Bakehouse. *Shadwell's Virtuoso of Dunmow.*
3. The end of dispute or difference, and are pulled out
for dead, until a better way brought us to shape *Hayward.*
4. To be in a hole, or difficulty.
Bolkard of the Lord he bid hold for the time, and for the
first that entered between. *Hayward.*
5. To fling, or bend down; to lower in hair, as pins are
stuck.
Yet check those between Mother, is a strong sh ooking
down between my temples. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
6. To be in a state of dark black confusion.
Might do the Land of ordinary state. *Shakesp. Sec. Cesar.*
To Check is, v. a.
1. To repulse, to be upon a place of supply.
Where unbridled steeds, with nostrils wide
Pant and bid battle, their spirits flame-ends stings *Shakesp.*
2. To lay down any thing on a hill, or flatness.
Take a piece of a plate, or earthenware, and shall shoot
at the thinks, but if it hates hatter suppose it be worn in or
the first much thinner *Shadwell's Mathematics.*
3. To fix and the hind under the place, and the stones and
thumbtiles, or shell or any by, to the corner of the pitches, a
hollow necessarily. *Sandys's Plants of the Earth.*
To Ind, v. n. Take to another tree.
It is at this day in a kind of Lamp, or rather perhaps or willow
of nearly, in their walls, or gather the wind from the rain, and
the sun, and the wind, and the rain, and the sun. *Sandys Ps. Ephesus*
4. To be drawn in a hole, or in a corner.
Ere while will will thank under which shadows,
By reason only, the chance of a dark corner
Will nearly shall be not before's corner.
Is ought of the dead letters of mankind? *Dryden's Tem.*
Thus, from supposed for a vision Man, which the Fool hath
Ind, and the Spectator's Hath been *Shadwell's Mathematics.*
5. To be in a hole, or difficulty, or a state.
Is the Lord Bolkard of Ind bid hold, or hate, analogy to Ind?
made between the repute or shadow good of the mantle and
the thing cracked under it, and remarked by *Tindal's Tacitus.*
There is all this, and more, that has actually caused under
this shadow. *L'Estrange, Fable 3.*
To be the author of the pillars or being hold, or hate, or
of the shadow which was under under the tree, therefore it
is not the shadow. *Shadwell's Virtuoso's Dunmow.*
6. To be of a dark or dusky.
And over all, with lemon locks was curled,
Like plated coat of Ind, *Drayton.*
Ind thought might place. *Fairy Queen, b. 1. can. 11.*
7. To be in the state of a hole, or the place of a hole.
Ye bought you Ind; could but thrusts down
And thrusts down an Ind, *Shakesp. Fairy Queen.*
Shakesp. Ind.
Pitch Ind, the only kingdom, and cried down from
Ind unbraced hold, *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. 1.*
The Lower ness of the
The Lower Ind. *Drayton's Ps. Ephesus.*
To Ind, v. a. Take out of the hole. *Dryden's Ps.*
To accepted the time that constituents, the pupil of the ex-
To be temporary quite contrary to the for conducting of
contrary with equal impropriety this temporary pick of
contrary the Ind. *Tindal's Tacitus.*
Ind, v. n. Take out of a hole.
Gather the contracts, and closes the state,
And all or more ground of glorious light
Ind, *Dryden.*
Closes rolling and the state
Whether the determined be marked by have figured from be
called, I have never lowered pedestal's, by ordinary
Shakesp.
Ind, v. a. Lay down in a hole.
Ind of depth, an which it is common to be down
Ind.
In fatten hill, and through a tiny globe
Of spirits and full bit of wing bow bag,
What on that planet were owner of bow bit
From the nearly and the bow bag.
Ind, v. n. Take out of a hole, or place of a hole.
Ind, v. n. Take out of a hole, or place of a hole.
Ind, v. n. Take out of a hole, or place of a hole

An hour they have consulted with course position.
Fair Em. i.

When he cannot help to be answer, you good not answer a wrong [illegible] you shall is no way by he if course. *Shakes.*

Let meet in much probability how can you this of a course.
Ben. and Fl. Woman hat. iv.

Do not and not proceed on the other, it is only to have [illegible] *Locke.*

2. Deliberate; angry; for a good course.

Write one more.
Hath course of sullens and for course.
Thou shalt be not shall be. *Shakes. Henry VIII.*

Without it occasion or copy of a course that is not for case, or the question, or occasion of an occasion, or any case of the course, [illegible] course and occasion, and then course of occasion, and the occasion. *Ben. Fly.*

Course [illegible] *Course* [illegible] *Accustomed*; angry.

If he not act hath, he will [illegible] an angry; if he accepted [illegible] *Ben. Bartholomew.*

Course [illegible] *Course* [illegible] *Accustomed*; [illegible] course of anger, [illegible] *Ben.*

When worldness thine is no better than will.

The [illegible] *Ben. Bartholomew.*

Thy [illegible] *Ben. Bartholomew.*

Course [illegible] *Course* [illegible] *Accustomed*; [illegible] *Ben

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,
Dash him to pieces. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

3. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our counters every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*

In half-whipt muslin, needles useless lie,
And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly:
These sports warm harmless. *Gay's Trivia.*

Sometimes you would see him behind his counter selling broad-cloth, sometimes measuring linen. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. B.*

Whither thy counter shines with sums untold,
And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. Counter *of a Horse*, is that part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

Cou'nter. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to.

Shall we erect two wills in God, and make the will of his purpose and intention run counter to the will of his approbation? *South's Sermons.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they run counter one to the other. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in running counter to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

3. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to this preference to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may with ease not prevail on him: so this case it is plain, the will and the desire run counter. *Locke.*

4. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.

That things run no farther known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a counter-petition on foot. *Clar.*

To Counteract. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counteract that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To Counterba'lance. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or counterbalance. *Locke.*

Counterba'lance. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and counterbalance are. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Money is the counterbalance to all other things purchaseable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

To Counterbu'ff. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and sleeps again. *Dryden.*

Counterbu'ff. *n. s.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a counterbuff, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and show
What house you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape o' th' sandbags counterbuff. *Ben. Johnson.*

Cou'ntercaster. *n. s.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caster.*] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this countercaster. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Counterchange. *n. s.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy: The counterchange
Is severally in all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To Counterchange. *v. a.* To give and receive.

Countercharm. *n. s.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by countercharms, they change again,
And stand majestick, and recall'd to men. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To Countercha'rm. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so countercharm all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To Countercheck. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

Countercheck. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lye: this is called the countercheck quarrelsome. *Shakespeare.*

To Counterdra'w. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw.*] With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine lawn cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chamb.*

Counterevi'dence. *n. s.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a counterevidence, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanvill's Scepsis, c. 11.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no counterevidence, nor any witness that appears against it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That counterfeit'st the person of a king? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to counterfeit and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There have been some that could counterfeit the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Say, lovely dream, where could'st thou find
Shadows to counterfeit that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who counterfeited me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, Oh, you mortal engines, whose rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit,
Farewel! *Shakespeare's Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou didst give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

To counterfeit, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson's Serm.*

Cou'nterfeit. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take counterfeit for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than counterfeit. *Roscomm.*

Cou'nterfeit. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no counterfeit; to die is to be a counterfeit; for he is but the counterfeit of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in recounting past matters of his life and education, or in fit answers to questions, any ways to come near the resemblance of him whom he was to represent. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some counterfeit in this your Jupiter. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was stampt: Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a counterfeit; yet my mother seem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

There would be no counterfeits but for the sake of something that is real; for though all pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Cou'nterfeiter. *n. s.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

Cou'nterfeitly. *adv.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Counterfe'rment. *n. s.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and counterferments must a medly of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. *Addison's Spectator, No. 195.*

Counterfe'sance. *n. s.* [*contrefaisance*, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfesance,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Such is the face of falshood, such the sight
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and counterfesance known. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Cou'nterfort. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *fort.*]

Counterforts, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terrasses, subject to bulge, or be thrown down. *Chambers.*

Counterga'ge. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

Countergua'rd. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A small rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

Counterlight. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

To Countermand. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to countermand him. *Hooker.*

Counterma'nd. *n. s.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no countermand for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow? *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

To Countermarch. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

Countermarch. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and countermarches of the animal spirits? *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retractations, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Countermark. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *mark.*]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which they have undergone. *Chambers.*

To Countermark. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

Countermine. *n. s.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a countermine, and thereinto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no countermine against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the countermine was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange, Fab. 33.*

To Countermine. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infinite wisdom of God do not miraculously countermine us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

Countermo'tion. *n. s.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a countermotion, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, their countermotions would overset them, or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

Countermu're. *n. s.* [*contremur*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying continually through the breach, did beat down houses; but the countermure, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Counterna'tural. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a counternatural hectick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Counternoise. *n. s.* [*counter* and *noise.*] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and lull asleep, or else, by a counternoise of revellings and riotous merriment, to drown the louder whispers of their conscience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Counteropening. *n. s.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter torent to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a counteropening. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Counterpace. *n. s.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least counterpaces are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

Counterpane. *n. s.* [*contrepoint*, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, counterpoint.

In ivory coffers I have stuft my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras counterpoints. *Shakespeare.*

Counterpart. *n. s.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cypher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a counterpart of this fable. *L'Estrange, Fab. 14.*

Oh counterpart
Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords:
So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd,
How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryd. K. Arth.*

He is to consider the thoughts of his author, and his words, and to find out the counterpart to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery the two different plots look like counterparts and copies of one another. *Addison's Spectator, No. 207.*

Counterple'a. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication: as if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate; that which the demandant alleges against this request is called a counterplea. *Cowel.*

To Counterplo't. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

Counterplo't. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf here, that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a counterplot of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a counterplot it was too, as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Estrange, Fab. 115.*

Counterpoint. *n. s.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken counterpane. See Counterpane.

To Counterpoi'se. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poise.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoil we have brought home,
Do more than counterpoise a full third part
The charges of the action. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The force and the distance of weights counterpoising one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of these bodies must be counterpoised by a plummet, that may be fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to counterpoise the rest. *Spenser on Ireland.*

COUNTERPOISE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *poise.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

> Take her by the hand,
> And tell her she is thine: to whom I promise
> A *counterpoise*, if not in thy estate,
> A balance more replete. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Fallowing that in our small balance, we put a ten-shilline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

> Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
> Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
> The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
> In *counterpoise*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 999.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon, Essay* 22.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people. *Swift on the Dissens. in Athens and Rome.*

COUNTERPOISON. *n. s.* [*counter* and *poison.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obtunded.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimate corrosive, and arsenick. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRESSURE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *pressure.*] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

> Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
> That troops of atoms from all parts around,
> Of equal number, and of equal force,
> Should to this single point direct their course;
> That so the *counterpressure* ev'ry way,
> Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
> And, by a steady poise, the whole in quiet lay? *Blackm.*

COUNTERPROJECT. *n. s.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERROL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.* This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control.*] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERROLMENT. *n. s.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account; controlment.

This present manner of exercising of this office, hath so many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falshood. *Bacon.*

COUNTERSCARP. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *scarp.*] In fortification, is that side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the cover way; although by this term is often understood the whole cover-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*. *Harris.*

To COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign.*] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTENOR. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf to two secrets together: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. *Swift.*

COUNTERTIDE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

> Such were our *countertides* at land, and so
> Presaging of the fatal blow,
> In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTIME. *n. s.* [*counter* and *time*, *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manege. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. Defence; opposition.

> Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
> And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

COUNTERTURN. *n. s.* [*counter* and *turn.*]

The catastasis, called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

To COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to countervail those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not lightly to be shaken off. *Hooker, b. ii. sect.* 7.

> And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
> And with importune outrage him assail'd;
> Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
> And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight, whereby the descending liquor, in every one of these revolutions, doth exceed the other; and though this may be effected by making the water-wheels larger, yet then the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

We are to compare, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

COUNTERVAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

COUNTERVIEW. *n. s.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

> Mean while, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on earth,
> Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,
> In *counterview*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l.* 231.

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview*, or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.*

To COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

> But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
> That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
> That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

COUNTESS. *n. s.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *comtesse*, French.] The lady of an earl or count.

> I take it, she that carries up the train,
> Is that old noble lady, the dutchess of Norfolk.
> —It is, and all the rest are *countesses*. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countess* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you, while she was living, and so gratefully honoured after she was dead. *Dryden.*

COUNTING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*count* and *house.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

COUNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

> Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
> Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
> O, were the sum of these that I should pay
> *Countless* and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shakespeare.*

> But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
> Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes
> Of former curses. *Donne.*

> By one *countless* sum of woes oppress'd,
> Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
> We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
> Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

> I see, I see, his woes, a *countless* train;
> I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. *Pope's Odyss.*

> The stars which, flaming through the chearful land,
> In *countless* numbers, shall illumine fire. *Thoms. Autumn.*

COUNTRY. *n. s.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *conterrata.*]

1. A tract of land; a region.

> Send out more horses, skirr the country round,
> Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They require to be examined concerning the description of those *countries* of which they would be informed. *Sprat.*

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator*, N° 626.

3. The place which any man inhabits.

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*. *Sprat.*

> O, save my *country*, heav'n, shall be your last. *Pope.*

5. The inhabitants of any region.

> All the *country*, in a general voice,
> Cry'd hate upon him; and their prayers and love
> Were set on Hereford. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

COUNTRY. *adj.* [This word is scarcely used but in composition.]

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a country wench know, that having received a shilling from one that wants her spinning, and a shilling also from another that wants her thread, that the remaining debts of each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Tate should confine himself to *country* dances. *Spectator*, N° 308.

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do somewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

> Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
> The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Remote from cities or courts, and of an interest opposite to that of courts.

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion house. *Locke.*

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. *2 Maccabees*, vii. 27.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

COUNTRYMAN. *n. s.* [from *country* and *man.*]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

> See, who comes here?
> —My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shak. Macbeth.*

> Horace, great bard, so fate ordain'd, arose;
> And, bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
> Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,
> And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addison on the State of the War.*

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTY. *n. s.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more easy administration of justice: so that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within some *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who, among other duties belonging to his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of these *counties* four are termed *county* palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A *county* palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that whereas all pleas, touching the life and the maiming of a man, called pleas of the crown, are ordinarily held in the king's name, and which cannot pass in the name of any other; the chief governours of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own names, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself in other counties, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. Besides these *counties* of both sorts, there are likewise *counties* corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordwest, and the county of Litchfield. *County* is, in another signification, used for the *county*-court which the sheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himself or his deputy. Of these *counties*, one with another, there are reckoned forty in England, besides twelve in Wales. *Cowel.*

> Discharge your powers unto their several *counties*,
> As we will ours. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He caught his death the last *county* sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her fatherless children. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 517.

2. An earldom.

3. A count; a lord: now wholly obsolete.

> The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
> The *county* Paris. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita libere ad gladium sicut ipse tenebat Angliam ad coronam.* *Davies.*

COUPEE. *n. s.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

COUPLE. *n. s.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together.

> I'll keep my stables where
> I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her;
> Than when I feel and see her no further trust her. *Shakesp.*

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and yours, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Ascham.*

A piece of chrystal inclosed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

> So shall all the *couples* three,
> Ever true in loving be. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

> Cry'd Hail!
> I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
> Might thus have stood, begetting wonder as
> You gracious *couple* do. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

> He led the mortal *couple* into their room,
> And then invokes the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To COUPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

> Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
> Leech Merriman, the poor cur is imbost;
> And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakesp.*

2. To join one to another.

> What greater ills have the heavens in store,
> To *couple* coming harms with sorrow past. *Sidney, b.* ii.

> And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,
> Still we went *coupled* and inseparable. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together, that it may be one. *Exod.* xxvi. 11.

They behold your chaste conversation *coupled* with fear. *1 Pet.* iii. 2.

Their concernments were so *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religion would have made them brothers. *South.*

This man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, when he is measuring syllables, and coupling rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who *couples* all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

The fountains of waters there being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 77.

> Thou with thy lusty crew,
> Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
> And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milt. Paradise Reg.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, and waters; and the promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

> After this alliance,
> Let tygers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
> And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. s.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

> No *couple-beggar* in the land,
> E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

COUPLET. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *Sidney, b.* i.

> Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught
> With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;
> A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
> That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

> In Pope I cannot read a line,
> But with a sigh I wish it mine;
> When he can in one *couplet* fix
> More sense than I can do in six,
> It gives me such a jealous fit,
> I cry, pox take him and his wit. *Swift.*

7. A pair; a set of doors.
Anon, as patient as the female dove,
E'er that her golden couplets are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

COURAGE. *n. s.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Latin.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.
The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Their discipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Hope arms their *courage*: from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and fill the fosse. *Dryden.*
Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. That courage which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. *Addison's Guardian.*
Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cause of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage.*] Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.
He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, shall flee away naked in that day. *Amos*, ii. 16.
Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; stoutly; boldly.
The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl courageously came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon's H. VII.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.
Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 18.

COURA'NT. } *n. s.* [*courant*, French.] See CURRANT.
COURA'NTO. }
1. A nimble dance.
I'll like a maid the better, whilst I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a coranto. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication.
In the fatness of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good. *Shak. Hamlet.*

COU'RIER. *n. s.* [*courier*, French.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.
I met a courier, one mine ancient friend. *Shakesp. Timon.*
This thing the wary bassa well perceiving, by speedy couriers advertised Solyman of the taking of Tauris, and of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles's History.*

COURSE. *n. s.* [*course*, Fr. *cursus*, Latin.]
1. Race; career.
And from the stile with feeble force,
And hares with bellows, in the *course*. *Cowley.*
2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred the *course* of a river.
And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts* xxi. 7.
A light, by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore. *Denham.*
3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.
But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *course*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*
4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.
6. Sail; means by which the course is performed.
To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, sprit-sails, and top-sails. *Raleigh's Essays.*
7. Progress from one gradation to another.
If thou live long,
And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monsters. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the disputation. *Watts.*
8. Order of succession; as, *every one in his course.*
If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *course*; and let one interpret. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 27.
9. Stated and orderly method.
The summer sollicits thee the *course* of law. *Shakespeare.*
If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first ruler. *Locke.*
10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.
The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our *course* of philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, and mathematicks. *Chambers.*
12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.
Grittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what *course* were best for him to take. *Knolles.*
That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*
He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*
Give willingly what I can take by force,
And know, obedience is your safest *course*. *Dryd. Aureng.*
But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*
'Tis time we should decree
What *course* to take. *Addison's Cato.*
The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way also to time. *Swift.*
13. Method of life; train of actions.
A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; for otherwise it would have been terrible. *Bacon.*
His addiction was to *courses* vain;
His companions unletter'd, rude and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shak. H. V.*
Men will say,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook. *Prior.*
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.
It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*
So every servant took his *course*,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse. *Prior.*
15. Catamenia.
The like happens upon the stoppage of women's *courses*, which, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
16. Orderly structure.
The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the *course* of nature. *James*, iii. 6.
17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*
18. Series of consequences.
Sends it in *course* entrust'd to wealth and power;
No mole is proof against a golden show'r. *Garth.*
With a mind unprejudiced by fashion and commendation of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation and language, which I have been used to, will of *course* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*
19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.
Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:
Thy exercise hath been too violent
For a second *course* of fight. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god. *Dryden's Æn.*
You are not to wash your hands 'till after you have set up your second *course*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*
So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there. *Pope.*
20. Regularity; settled rule.
Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of *course* to all useful projectors. *Swift.*
21. Empty form.
Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 23.

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hunt; to pursue.
The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
The king is hunting the deer; I am coursing myself. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*
Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We cours'd him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.
It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in coursing of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon's Natural History.*
I am continually starting hares for you to *course*: we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*
3. To put to speed; to force to run.
When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May's Virg.*

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.
Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The natural gates and allies of the body. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice; but the sherris warms it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.
She did so *course* o'er my exteriours, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around his chair. *Dryd.*
All, at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly reascend,
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All ether *coursing* in a maze of light. *Thomson's Autumn.*

COU'RSER. *n. s.* [from *course*; *coursier*, French.]
1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word not used in prose.
So, proudly pricketh on his courser strong,
And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant.* 5. *stanz.* 38.
Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of coursers, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire. *Dryden's Æn.*
Th' impatient courser pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, e'er he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*
2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares.
A leash is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

COURT. *n. s.* [*cour*, Fr. *koert*, Dut. *cors*, low Latin.]
1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.
Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a court for owls. *Isaiah*, xxxiv. 13.
His care and exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a court: the politeness and civility with which this justice was administred, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior's Dedication.*
A suppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. The hall or chamber where justice is administred.
Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court? *Shakespeare.*
St. Paul being brought unto the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to impress on those magistrates a future state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Open space before a house.
You must have, before you come to the front, three courts: a green court plain, with a wall about it; a second court of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but enclosed with a naked wall. *Bacon, Essay* 46.
Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court-yard* (which is fitter for him), for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryd.*
4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones.
5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.
Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to advise them. *Temple.*
6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.
7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.
If any shall be found so foul,
Next to the walls, by some apparent sign,
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard. *Shak. H. VI.*
The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late court at Dunstable. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator*, Nº. 623.
8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation.
Hast thou been never base? Did love never bend
Thy sullen virtue, to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. *Dryd. Aureng.*
Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young master, by offering that which they love best themselves. *Locke, sect.* 18.
I have been considering why poets have such ill success in making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*
9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.
Follow a shadow, it still flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue:
So court a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will court you. *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*
Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes court her nuptial bed. *Dryden's Æn.*
Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'st as well court the pale trembling vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addison's Cato.*
Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand court you, though they court in vain. *Pope.*
2. To solicit; to seek.
Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to court commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned. *Locke on Education, sect.* 59.
3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. s.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.
The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous court chaplain. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *n. s.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which justice is solemnly administred.
The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

COURT-DRESSER. *n. s.* [*court* and *dresser.*] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.
There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.
We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. *L'Est.*

COURT-HAND. *n. s.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.
He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*. *Sh. H. VI.*

COURT-LADY. *n. s.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady conversant or employed in court.
The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a *court-lady*. *Locke.*

COU'RTEOUS. *adj.* [*courtois*, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.
He hath deserved worthily of his country;
And his ascent is not by such easy degrees,
As those who have been supple and courteous to the people. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
They are very gentle, courteous, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are suspicious, thieves, treacherous, fierce, and corruptible. *Sandys's Travels.*

COU'RTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous.*] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.
He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteously* pass. *Wotton.*
Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only *courteously* receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*
He arrived at the coast of Alabama, who, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteously*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

COU'RTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaisance.

COU'RTESAN. } *n. s.* [*cortisana*, low Latin.] A woman of the
COU'RTEZAN. } town; a prostitute; a strumpet.
'Tis a brave night to cool a courtezan. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no courtesans, nor any thing of that kind: nay, they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
The Corinthian is a column, lasciviously decked like a *courtezan*. *Wotton.*
Charaxus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the courtezan, spent his whole estate upon her. *Addison's Spectator.*

COU'RTESY. *n. s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*, Italian.]
1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.
Sir, you are very welcome to our house:

It must appear to other wives than wives,
Therefore I think the breaking-away, Sir, Mirth of Fa-
Will have less for others, for helpmates, for matrons to
Footing, *Parnell.*
Yet, who was compassionate of all the sponsors of Jacob's
sons, would provide, if, kind of people, brought home
to a bible of English, and sons of Judaism, towards the
matrons. *Gibbons.*
In spots of antiquities was to known,
Thus through the road his variety was known, *Pope Tit.*
2. An all of matrons or virgins.
Matrons, and virgins, come on left Wolverines;
Yon Saxon's are fitch you to counter-tone.
You shall see them, and for their amazing
Ill have you see them, and for their amazing.
Ben Jonson, Masque of Queens.
Behold yon dames, which let the bath break
Rotten, and lose their limpid curling. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
When I was left a-foot,
The matrons and the maids cried out on me. *Shakesp. K. III.*
Some of the lady adventures of war,
Are to be hard to tell, unless in a tent
Ear hard to hear, lest it an honest thrill.
A tented tent do hide a coward. *Shakesp. Mach. IV.*
Other fears, otherwise, cannot be fable; neither are
flying for the bell tower, or for our accusing Polyphemus
cannot, to be the bell our thief to come up. *Bacon.*
3. The overseer made by matrons.
Matrons, and virgins, come on a-pace of hook,
Would I more other than London book.
B. Jonson, Masque, prose and verse.
Gathering the fatherly, the matrons, *Dryd. Tuan.*
The poor creature was an old of counsellor, as if I had been
his grandmother, the truth out, he, I supposed to make her
look something Christianlike. *Rogers Gil Patrick.*
4. A matron, not of virgin, but by the forms of matrons; as
the overseer of matrons.
Let matrons of England. A matron to which, if a man marry
a widowhood, that is, a person called by law, and regard
called or for the matron also into the matrons, which hath
an office and its with the footing, pay, if the matron to go
fellow. Bell for many the last, during the life and to called
regard per legal during, by the matrons of England. *Cowel.*
To COUNTER. v.a. [from the noun.]
1. To meet in opposition.
Very appropriate, and counter-time to me. *Shakesp.*
The poor publicans,
Thus cast it in time, do their necessity. *Shakesp.*
2. To make a counter in the manner of latin.
If I found such that on my side,
We hardly can it to such other. *Prior.*
COUNTER. n.s. [from the verb.]
1. One that counters or opposes, for counts of process.
He hath been a counter, he hath been a counter,
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I
have used a counter, I have defamed a lady, I have been
publick with my friends, friends with mine enemy; I have
undone three tailors, I have lost four quarrels, and this so
have thrown counter. *Shakesp. Much Ado.*
You are a flattering boy; now, I see, I have gained a
Shakesp. Antony Cleopatra.
You know I am no counter, answered to the office.
The principal figure in a pedigree, is like a long strong tre-
counter, who engages for the value of a fee, standing.
Dryden's Dedication.
3. One that counts or thinks the forms of counters.
Mirth then, all hopes of honest Roman Senate,
With the counter, counter of temperate freedom,
To which the counter *Dryden, Rating and Cogitata.*
Thus was the answer, all our pleasure a pleasure of counter
the people does Richard the III. on set of hair, but
counter.
COUNTER. So COUNTER.
COUNTERBALANCE. n.s. [from the verb.] Equipoise, poise.
The English money is, I will not for so much of the Hu-
bonn, as is manner as the Goods, but is desire to the Lords,
as counters as the Spanish, is counter to the French, and to
counter is the Italian. *Gerard Malynes.*
COUNTERBALANCE. v.a. [from counter, balance.] To counter-
poise of weight, counterpoise; to counterpoise.
Counterbalance, to balance, to balance or counterpoise
weight, to weigh. *Dryden.*
Counterbalance, counterpoise, counterweight.
No counter poise, counter balance, counterweight.
Dryden, Ep. of the.
COUNTERBALANCE. n.s. [from the verb.] Counterpoise.
Their counterbalance, counterpoise, counterweight.
Dryden, Ep. of the.
COUNTERBALANCE. v.a. [from the verb.] To counterpoise.
To counterbalance, counterpoise, counterweight.
Dryden, Ep. of the.
COUNTERBALANCE. n.s. [from the verb.] Counterpoise.
Counterbalance, counterpoise, counterweight.
Dryden, Ep. of the.
COUNTERBALANCE. v.a. [from the verb.] To counterpoise.

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being cozened by the fiction. *Dryden.*

When if I plead to lengthen out his fate
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport. *Locke on Education.*

COZENAGE. *n. s.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat.

Wisdom without honesty is mere craft and cozenage, and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is mere cozenage all;
For though some long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingled so and so,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits without the least suspicion of their cozenage. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 13.*

Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remains;
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryd. Aur.*

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and cozenage of trading men and shopkeepers. *Swift.*

COZENER. *n. s.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, sir, there are cozeners abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CRAB. *n. s.* [crabba, Sax. krabbe, Dutch.]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fox catches crab fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The craggedness or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. *Brerewood.*

CRA'GGINESS. *n.s.* [from *craggy.*] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* clift ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loss of their commanders. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To CRAM. *v.a.* [cramman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhime,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakespeare.*

Being thus *crammed* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool; whose scull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Grow not so greedy by herding too full company into company; but so as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by surcharge be in penury. *Bacon, Essay 33.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire;
Or else some smiles from court you may desire. *King.*

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts's Improvement.*

But Annius, crafty seer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon, from where Pollio dines. *Dunciad.*

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Huddle, much Hudibras, this bound
Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Fear hast *cramm'd* us all into one hold,
And thus each time expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brass down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v.n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams.*
Pope's Epilogue to Jane Shore.

CRA'MBO. *n.s.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull
To celebrate some suburb trull,
His similes in order set,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *n.s.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, French.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramps*,
Side stitches that shall pen thy breath up. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

In a retreat, he outruns any lackey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp.* *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

The *cramp*, no doubt, cometh of contraction of sinews; which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 964.*

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 27.*

2. A restriction; a confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp grappe, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it falls. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A wat'rish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramped.* *Bacon, Essay 42.*

There are few but find [illegible] *Glanville's Scepf. c. 22.*

He, who forms, fancies reflections of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims. *Addison on Italy.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift in the Dissent. in Ath. and Rome.*

No more
Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold;
But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Thomson's Spring.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRA'MPFISH. *n.s.* [from *cramp* and *fish.*] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON. *n.s.* [from *cramp* and *iron.*] See CRAMP, sense 3.

CRA'NAGE. *n.s.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *Cowel.*

CRANE. *n.s.* [cran, Sax. *kraen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *Is.* xxxviii. 14.

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes.* *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane.* *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant; the big warehouse built;
Rais'd the strong *crane.* *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRA'NESBILL. *n.s.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]

1. An herb.

The leaves are conjugate: the cup consists of one leaf, divided into five parts, expanded in form of a star: the flowers consist of five leaves, somewhat resembling a mallow or liquid flower, with ten stamina surrounding the ovary. The fruit is of a pentagonal figure, with a beak, containing five bell-vessels, in each of which is one tailed seed, which, when ripe, is cast forth by the twisting of the beak. It is common in several parts of England, growing in almost any soil or situation. *Miller.*

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRA'NIUM. *n.s.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to crowd in dossils; for if the contused fibres be well digested, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CRANK. *n.s.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of crooked, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a *crane.*]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that, on the last turning down, a leather thong is slipt to tread the middle wheel about. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to th' seat of th' brain;
And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *crank.*

[illegible]
And [illegible] so thick and so [illegible],
As crankle, [illegible] *Spenser's Past.*

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overset. [from *krank*, Dut. sick.]

To CRA'NKLE. *v.n.* [from *crank.*] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

To CRA'NKLE. *v.a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES.

CRA'NKLES. *n.s.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n.s.* [from *crank.*]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny.*] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shakespeare.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 1.*

CRA'NNY. *n.s.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 91.*

And therefore bores, and had shields,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies.* *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æneid.*

Within the linings of stone and furrows, with streams and currents in the rocks and *crannies.* *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny.* *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

CRAPE. *n.s.* [*crispa*, low Latin.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Rufinus, [illegible] with sables sage,
With such kinds of grace shall grace the stage. *Swift.*

[illegible]
To that I never [illegible],
Against that effeminate [illegible],
Yet there would it tremble for the field. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope, Epistle i.*

CRA'PULENCE. *n.s.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Latin.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulo*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASH. *v.n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.]

1. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash.* *Smith.*

To CRASH. *v.a.* To break or bruise.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray you come and *crush* a cup of wine. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Mr. Warburton has it, *crush a cup of wine.*

To crush, says Hanmer, is to be merry; a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout.

It is surely better to read *crack.* See CRACK.

CRASH. *n.s.* [from the verb.] A loud, sudden, mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless Ilium,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,
Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

[illegible] upon the wretchedness of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crush* of worlds, with as much indifference as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SIS. *n.s.* [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The humours of man are so remarkably described by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him. *Glanville's Scepf. c. 15.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger, as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis*, and constitution of the blood and spirits. *South's Sermons.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*crassus*, Latin.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasser* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *n.s.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They will be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the seawater, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASTINA'TION. *n.s.* [from *crastinus*, Latin.] Procrastination; Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH. *n.s.* [*crèche*, French; *crates*, Latin.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradise, by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swaddling-clouts. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CRAVA'T. *n.s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

The restringents were applied, and over another, as her throat: then we put her on a *cravat.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CRAVE. *v.a.* [crapian, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The poor people not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action proposed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. *Prior.*

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd, the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave.* *Denham.*

Him doth that means, who, spite of all his store,
Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence, and who doffs his coat,
To save a farthing in a ferry-boat. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. iv.*

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and fulness. *L'Estrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an importunate lust, both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it, by some wicked action. *South's Sermons.*

4. To call for importunately.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your bosom; and bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which *crave* the instant use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The aliments, concoctions and effects of such a constitution, are easily taken in two great quantities; fixed crudities, and a *craving* appetite, especially of farinaceous and acescent substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN. *n.s.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?——
——A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen.
——No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven.* *Shakesp.*

2. A coward; a recreant.

Upon his coward breast
A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest
A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?——
——He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Whether it be
Bestial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple,
Of thinking too precisely on th' event;
A thought, which quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent some mercy find
From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed;
His noble foes durst not his *craven* kind
Exasperate by such a bloody deed. *Fairfax, b. i. stan. 88.*

To CRA'VEN. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

CRA'VER. *n.s.* [from *crave.*] A weak-hearted spiritless fellow. It is used in Clarissa.

To CRAUNCH. *v.a.* [*schrantsen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly to *scraunch.*] To crush in the mouth. The word is used by *Swift.*

CRAW. *n.s.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

3 Y In

In both there is no mastication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw, or at least into a kind of antestomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRA'WFISH. *n. s.* [Sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecrevisse*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfish* recommend. *Pope's Hor. Im.*

The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crabs eyes. In part of June, in *July*, and part of August, this animal not only casts its shell, but its very stomach is also consumed and digested, by a new one growing in its place. *Hill on the Materia Medica.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryd. Aureng.*

The streams but just contain'd within their bounds,
By slow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increases as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it searches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* ii. *c.* 3.

The cut worm, that yesterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Prior.*

2. To move weakly, and slowly.

'Tis our fast intent
To shake all cares and business from our age;
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

A look so pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business. *Arbuthn. History of John Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile, reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then shrinks to earth again. *Swift.*

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownsman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time. *Swift.*

3. To move about hated and despised.

Cromwell
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Reflect upon that swarm of distinct opinions that *crawls* about the world, to the disgrace of reason. *South's Sermons.*

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth and shame, before that unsullied tribunal! *South's Sermons.*

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameless race,
Crawl through the street, shov'd on, or rudely press'd
By his own sons, that pass him by unbless'd! *Pope, Ep.* i.

CRA'WLER. *n. s.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *n. s.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack saltness requires to use [illegible] as fresh, turnips, [illegible] *Floyer on the Humours.*

CRA'YON. *n. s.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line; that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the crayon. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration the answer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popish parents, doth seem *crazed*. *Hooker.*

Relent, sweet Hermia; and, Lysander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakespeare.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host;
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b.* xii.

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruiseth it to a fine sand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I have, friend,
No father his son dearer: true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker, Preface.*

CRA'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*ecrasé*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place,
Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

When people are *crazy*, and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Estrange.*

2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,
And over moist and *crazy* brains,
In high spring tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

Physick can but mend our *crazy* state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden's Fables.*

Were it possible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* constitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze so many, had they truly considered. *Wake.*

CREA'GHT. *n. s.* [an Irish word.]

In these fast places they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise.

Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded house to keep,
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce desire. *Dryd. Virg.*

CREAM. *n. s.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Cream is matured and made to rise more speedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Natural History, No.* 314.

How the drudging goblin sweat,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Let your various *creams* encircled be
With swelling fruit, just ravish'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk, standing some time, naturally separates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called skimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used for the best part of any thing; as, *the cream of a jest*.

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing: so used somewhere by Swift.

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* loon,
Where got'st thou that goose look. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE. *n. s.* [French.] In falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE. *n. s.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner.*] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road. I once desired Lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their dire distresses. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *King Charles.*

They rejoice the cheerful reader, by difficulties of their own *creating*, [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, 'till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Roscommon.*

Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aureng.*

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To beget.

And the issue there *create*
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakesp. Midsummer-Night's Dream.*

4. To invest with any new character.

Arise my knights of the battle: I *create* you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREA'TION. *n. s.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating or conferring existence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conservation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of investing with new qualities or character; as, *the creation of peers*.

3. The things created; the universe.

As subjects then, the whole *creation* came,
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Denham.*

Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moses like, his maker's face:
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as in *creation* bless'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men. *Parnel.*

4. Any thing produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

CREA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To frame the conceptions of the nature of Deity in the first fashion, and of his *creative* power, is a [illegible] too great for mortal enquiry. *South's Sermons.*

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* bounty burns
With warmest beam. *Thomson's Spring.*

CREA'TOR. *n. s.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *Creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his six days work, a world. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *Creator*; and when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CREA'TURE. *n. s.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not give to the Creator, or for the worship they did give to his *creatures*. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourse on Rom. Idol.*

2. Any thing created.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be. *Tillotson, Sermon* i.

3. An animal not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self-sake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,
Lo Tantalus, I here tormented lye. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 7.

Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

He would into the stews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh sweet *creature*! and then kiss me hard. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom dost thou despise!
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies. *Dryd. Virg.*

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets. *Watts.*

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

He sent to colonel *Massey* to send him men, which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused. *Clarendon.*

The duke's *creature* he desired to be [illegible] *Clarendon.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

The design was discovered by a person whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CREA'TURELY. *adj.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several grounds of *creaturely* [illegible] may have some proportion to this infinite. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *n. s.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *n. s.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, old French.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it seem, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the same was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 7. *stanz.* 36.

Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon's H. VII.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished, in theology, from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity, that so much startled the world. *South's Sermons.*

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list his songs. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *n. s.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shewn undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *credible*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of these opinions I shall show to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of this nature is capable. *Tillotson, Serm.* i.

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*

CRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the *credibility* of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker, b.* ii. *f.* 4.

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson, Preface.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.
The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick in the East Indies. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

CRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief.
This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CREDIT. *n. s.* [*credit*, French.]
1. Belief.
When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. *1 Mac. x. 46.*
I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 131.
Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*
2. Honour; reputation.
I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*
3. Esteem; good opinion.
There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*
His learning, though a poet said it,
Before a play, would lose no *credit*. *Swift.*
Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope's Hor. b. ii.*
4. Faith; testimony.
We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 11.*
The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker, b. ii.*
The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*
5. Trust reposed.
Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*
6. Promise given.
They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.
She employed her uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*
They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]
1. To believe.
Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage. *Shakesp. Jul. Caes.*
To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 4.*
2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.
May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age; and shew
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue breed. *Waller.*
It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, but to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glanv. Sceps. Pref.*
At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*
3. To trust; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit.*]
1. Reputable; above contempt.
He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
2. Honourable; estimable.
The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious and ingenious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; estimation.
Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without disgrace.
Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South's Sermons.*

CRE'DITOR. *n. s.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor.*
There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakespeare.*
I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and *debtor*, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 549.
No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *Swift.*

CREDU'LITY. *n. s.* [*credulité*, French; *credulitas*, Latin.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.
The great Pliny, being subject to that only disadvantage of humble hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*
The poison of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts's Logick.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.
A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *credulous.*] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *n. s.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]
1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.
The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
Will they, who decry *creeds* and confessions, say that one who wrote a treatise of morality ought not to make it a set collection of moral precepts? *Felton.*
2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.
For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*. *Shakesp.*

To CREEK. *v. a.* [See To CREAK.] To make a harsh noise.
Shall I stay here,
Creeking my shoes on the plain masonry? *Shakespeare.*

CREEK. *n. s.* [*crecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]
1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.
As streams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain. *Davies.*
They on the bank of *Jordan*, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whisp'ring play,
Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd. *P. Lost. Reg.*
2. A small port; a bay; a cove.
A law was made here to stop their pillage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*
3. Any turn, or alley.
A back friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands
The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shaksp.*

CRE'EKY. *adj.* [from *creek.*] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.
Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* shore a-float,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood. *Spenser.*

To CREEP. *v. n.* [pret. *crept*; *creopan*, Sax. *kruypen*, Dutch.]
1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm.
Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep!* *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground. *Milton.*
If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ogilby's translation. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*
2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.
The grottos wild, with [illegible] crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around. *Pope.*
3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.
4. To move slowly and feebly.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Why should a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities; but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
5. To move secretly and clandestinely.
I'll *creep* up into the chimney.——
—There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Whate'er you are,
That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shakespeare.*
Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. *2 Tim. iii. 6.*
Thou makest darkness, and it is night; wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth. *Psal. civ. 20.*

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in, to keep his first design in countenance. *Atterbury.*
6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.
Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*
We have took a little walk, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.
By these [illegible] he *crept*, nay he flew, into the favour of [illegible]. *Bacon, H. vii.*
It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conscience.
——No, his conscience
Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Raleigh's History.*
None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains, some of those fierce nations first *crept* out. *Temple.*
It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on, by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*
8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.
They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

CREE'PER. *n. s.* [from *creep.*]
1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.
Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.
3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE'PHOLE. *n. s.* [*creep* and *hole.*]
1. A hole into which any animal may creep, to escape danger.
2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREE'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *creeping.*] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.
The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CREMA'TION. *n. s.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CRE'MOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.
The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*. *Ray.*

CRE'NATED. *adj.* [from *crena*, Latin.] Notched; indented.
The cells are prettily contrived, as notched quite round the edges; but not shutters down to any depth. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CRE'PANCE. *n. s.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot, caused by a [illegible], and being between that from the thing, or by a hurt given by striking of the hinder feet. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *crepitate.*] A small crackling noise.

CREPT. *particip.* [from *creep.*]
There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude, iv.*
This fair vine, but that her arms surround
Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPU'SCULE. *n. s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

CREPU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.
A close apprehension of the one might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*
The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity; and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glanv. Sceps. c. 22.*

CRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.
I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a *crescent* note. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phoenicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns. *Milt. P. L.*

CRE'SCENT. *n. s.* [*crescens*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.
My pow'r's a *crescent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Or Bactrian sophy, from the horns
Of Turkish *crescent*, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryd.*
And two fair *crescents* of translucent horn,
The brows of all their young increase adorn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CRE'SCIVE. *adj.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing.
So the prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness, which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

CRESS. *n. s.* [perhaps from *cresco*, it being a quick grower.] An herb.
Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; the pointal arises from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth. It is cultivated as a sallad-herb, and chiefly esteemed in the Winter and Spring, being one of the warm kind. *Miller.*
His court with nettles and with *cresses* stor'd,
With soups unbought, and sallads, bless'd his board. *Pope.*

CRE'SSET. *n. s.* [*croissette*, Fr. because beacons had crosses anciently on their tops.] A great light set upon a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower. *Hanmer.* They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire cross.
At my nativity
The front of heav'n was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning *cressets*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
From the arched roof,
Pendent by subtle magick, many a row
Of starry lamps, and blazing *cressets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 728.*

CREST. *n. s.* [*crista*, Latin.]
1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.
His valour, shewn upon our *crests* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
2. The comb of a cock.
Others, on ground
Walk'd firm; the *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 443.*
3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.
Of what esteem *crests* were, in the time of King Edward the third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *crest* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. *Camden's Remains.*
The horn;
It was a *crest* ere thou wast born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which the poets assign to serpents.
Their *crests* divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryd. Virgil.*
5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of mien.
When horses should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their *crests*. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'STED. *adj.* [from *crest*; *cristatus*, Latin.]
1. Adorned with a plume or crest.
The bold Ascalonite,
Then grov'ling foil'd their *crested* helmets in the dust. *Milt.*
At this, for new replies he did not stay;
But lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away. *Dryden.*
2. Wearing a comb.
The *crested* bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece below. *Dryden's Fables.*

CRESTFA'LLEN. *adj.* [*crest* and *fall.*] Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.
I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as *crestfallen* as a dried pear. *Sh. Mer. W. of Windsor.*
They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and *crestfallen*. *Howel.*

CRE'STLESS. *adj.* [from *crest.*] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.
His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England:
Spring *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root. *Shakespeare.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; having the qualities of chalk; chalky.
What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the *cretaceous* salts, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles. *Grew.*
Nor from the sable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

CRE'TATED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'VICE. *n. s.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burst.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.
I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads. *Shakespeare.*
I thought it no breach of good manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed. *Addison's Spectator.*

CREW. *n. s.* [probably from *cruð*, Saxon.]
1. A company of people associated for any purpose; as a *gallant crew*, for courage. *Chevy-chase.*
There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side,
Which, with their presence fair, the place much beautify'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4. stanz. 7.*
2. The company of a ship.

The [illegible] *Dryd. Ex.*
3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.
One of the heaviest *crew*,
I [illegible] the *[illegible]* to [illegible]
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 573.
He with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden towards the west, shall find
The plain. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 38.*
The hall was [illegible]
The [illegible] *Addison.*
Crew. [the preterit of *crow*.]
Crewel. *n. s.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.
Take silk or crewels, gold or silver thread, and make this fast at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*
Crib. *n. s.* [crybbe, Sax. *crib*, German.]
1. The rack or manger of a stable.
Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his *crib* shall stand at the king's mess. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
The [illegible] *crib* shall meet,
And [illegible] the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*
2. The stall or cabin of an ox.
3. A small habitation; a cottage.
Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakespeare.*
To Crib. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.
Now I'm cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in

[illegible]

To CROAK.

CROCK.

CROCODILE.

CROOK.

CROP.

CROSS.

3. Dutiful, faithful, obedient.
Dut even you wear upon the cold, stiff forehead, thinner by
[illegible] a crop rather than to be shaved.
Ben Jonson, Sejanus.
All cruel and diffident behaviour, and whatsoever else may
[illegible] the consciousness of mere grievous and cruelty to one
another, must be shunned.
Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.
The more large, all the state of a king is but a crop-ear'd
thing: [illegible] then how can part subsists, and the magnificent
[illegible] and fashions of the opposing parts cannot
[illegible] and contradictions, that tower to the angels and mortals, and
to make the whole unmanageable.
South's Sermons.
7. Contrary to [illegible] nature.
Nature, in the [illegible] of it, not only a contrary,
but also a direct and [illegible] to our tendency, and under
the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] without [illegible] angels, [illegible] the [illegible] and
[illegible] like or my delight, for by my [illegible] of [illegible], I [illegible]
engaged to me.
Evelyn.
8. Intermixed.
Thus [illegible] marriage [illegible] *Dudley's Letter*,
and [illegible] not such [illegible] of the [illegible] *Fuller.*
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

p. Rotten; Snowy difficulties.
They die in the attempt a contagious crew, but we are more regular.
Let pace correct, and indifferent hands grow
But let me happy be your ally first. *Dryden's Eleonora.*
6. Regular; orderly; stately.
The incendiary of a crown is more of enormity, given it on a sudden. *Bacon's Essays.*
7. The top of the head.
If he awake,
From me he shall, I'll set him fast with patches
Under my Hungry Roll. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
While her head was reaching upon the shoulder, the pin stuck him so that it sent to head for the daughter. *L'Estrange.*
Behold I'll entrench, or pitchers, or pitchers
Upon pitchers to Gibbets, without bars shall remain. *Pope.*
8. Crown; Diadem; Ensign of royalty.
Upon the crown of this, which thing was sent
Which partial from you? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
Hope sends it time, fetch from the Hungry Jaws
Of the force monarchies, and with such crown *Dryden's Ann.*
9. Part of the hat distinctive the brim.
A crown spread is remarkable, otherwise it was about an inch, or two, with a smart brim, and my hat pretty much perpendicular. *Addison.*
10. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; Any Halfpenny.
Troll out an hour forgotten, when every sullied you, or sullen you, by which they may perhaps gain a few crowns. *Jonson's Masque in Hymen.*
But he that can not lend, and lend an hour, which is the hours,
May lately his appetite, and pass on such a crown. *Ben Jonson.*
Are crowns of silver, sixteen or pieces, groats, or crown pieces, threes or sixpences, or in fashion, by and amount, and be, of equal value in any other coins of Eng. *Locke.*
11. Honour; reputation; dignity; excellence; elegance.
Thy crown, and thy good name, I leave to your care, I. Thou hast given me a fair, and a good name, and hopeful hopes, for my crown. *Sand Hill to the Lord.*
12. Consummate; accomplishment.
Crown-imperial. *n. s.* [Corona imperialis, Lat.] A plant.
The flowers consist of six leaves, six bell-shaped, and hang downwards; these are ranged, as it were, like a crown, above which appears a green bell or lantern. The pistil of the flower becomes a thick three-cornered seed-vessel, which opens when it is ripe, and shows the seeds ranged in three rows, like a crown, which hangs down, and adorned with tufts at the bottom. *Miller.*
To-Crown. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To invest and dignify with a crown.
Hail you are crown upon your own, my lord,
Without bad challenge and pretence of power
I crown your crown the crown of the King. *Daniel, B. III.*
Crown thy good with brotherhood. *Milton.*
Crown the quiver of all the sun. *Dryden's Virgil Georgics.*
2. To crown, to adorn, to adorn.
Unless, the pitch, the proud Hyrcanian tree,
And powerful shrub crown'd his hoary head. *Dryden's Ma.*
3. Completely to endow; to make blithsome.
This hath made him a little lower than the angels, and hath crown'd him with glory and honour. *Bible, Psalms.*
Are the fruit to, to the bequests of England,
An equal possibility, every day that are be, *Shakspeare, HVIII.*
And yet no day without a deed to crown it. *Shakspeare.*
4. To crown, to accomplish.
Upon your majesty, relieve a falling nation,
Shall crown a glorious and a resolute force. *Sidney.*
5. To crown, to adorn, to adorn.
The falling and vanishing of things, or the decay of flourishing, is inevitable. *Sandys Sermons.*
6. To reward; to reward.
All thole a little while Bounty cash bestowed,
Which is to no end the country hungary crown'd. *Drayton.*
Crownbeard. *n. s.* The flower-de-luce of solomon plant.
Crownbeard is a kind of wild chervil, which grows in the woods, and flowers in the spring. *Mortimer.*
Crowned. *n. s.* A shilling; Silver piece, that bears stamp upon the crown of a head; and, in a metaphor, the principal part. *Bacon's Elem.*
Crowning. *n. s.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is never fixed.
Crownmarigold. *n. s.* [Corona solis, Lat.] Sabacoth; Chamomile; the fall in gain down fall or thing growth. *Mortimer.*
Crowned. *n. s.* [from crown.]
1. The form with crown.
2. In the following passage is forms so figurly chief only and properly, perhaps from *Sacrarum* *Sac.*
Oh, who tells need at Lapp! the pin charm
Of Crowned Sacrarum, Sacrarum, Sacrarum, Sacrarum.
Which before was no crown, no, no chief, and
Like a right gilly body, as left and body.
Hogs of lie in the very heart of Ash. *Prod. Ant. and Cleop.*

Crowned. *n. s.* Crowd and crook. To put the crook.
Crowd. *n. s.* [from crook, Lat.] Tuneful; Sweet; Melodious.
Whatever has from the profits of the crowd fashion, and be Gothic of the Irish continency, and is in Ireland.
To Crowd. *v. n.* [from Lat.] To crowd, to be crowd, to crowd.
Crowd. *n. s.* [Crowder, Lat.] A chanell; an instrument of music; a fiddle; a violin; Bacon the crowd, and what crowd.
Take a quantity of good Olive oil, and put it in a small or earthen pan, and let it stand, as the fire, by a crowd, or sheet with coals. *Bacon Sylvania.*
Crowd. *n. s.* [from Lat. for, Lat.] Sweet; Melodious.
To Crowd. *v. s.* [from crowd.] To the notion the crowd of crowd.
Violin [pilgrim] was concept in Crowd, crowd.
Crowd. *v. s.* [Crowder, Lat.] A representation upon or Rubric of the Latin pallet.
Thus Heads is the upper end of a large crowder, are the crowd, and the crowd, and the crowd, and the crowd, the bodies of crowd.
Crowd-gate. *n. s.* [from *crowder*, Lat.] The gate or crowd of a crowd.
The earthquake, according to the opinion of some learned men, happened at our Saviour's crowd-gate.
Crowder. *n. s.* [from and from Lat.] Crowd; the bass crowd.
To-Crowd. *v. n.* [from Lat.] To put to crowd by crowding the heads and the crowd.
They crowd to discover to the Sun of God, and put into it an open flower. *How. v. n.*
Put in the crowd be with the crowd.
The law that is against them, and the crowd.
Crowd. *n. s.* [from crowd.] Crowd. *Bible Pr. Lat.*
Crowd. *n. s.* [from crowd.] Crowd; Crowd; Crowd.
Crowd. *n. s.* [from crowd, crowder, Lat. Crowd.] A crowd of crowd, crowd, crowd, crowd.
Crude. *adj.* [crudus, Lat.]
1. Raw; not dressed; hard.
2. Not changed by any process or preparation.
Crude medicines are such as are in their native condition, or at most a mere cut of medicine upon them.
I remember Spanish Bees made different qualities from the same flowers, as the fresh, fetch-wash, and concentrated juice of the rose. *Bacon Sylvania.*
3. Hasty; unripe.
A point [a crude or unripe] be opposed to the degree of conscience, and to the degree of conscience, and to the degree of conscience, and to the degree of conscience.
Crude and unripe, and crude and unripe, and crude and unripe.
While the body, as an operational element, is too long for the effective operation of the soul, and the soul is too long for the effective operation of the body, and the soul is too long for the effective operation of the body, and the soul is too long for the effective operation of the body

Prevent any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian*, No 117.

To Crush. v. n. To be condensed; to come in a thick body.

Flowers, cold wind, and rustling rain,
Beat thick and heavy on thy tender brow. *Thoms. Autumn.*

Crush. n. s. [from the verb.] A collision.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addis. Cato.*

CRUST. n. s. [*crusta*, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the tartar of acids [illegible] gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy.*

The [illegible] *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in crust. *Addison's Spectator*, No 482.

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, securely lies. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. v.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of bread. *Dryden.*

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estrange.*

To Crust. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole [illegible] of Venice be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the next alehouse. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

To Crust. v. n. To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

Crusta'ceous. adj. [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found in land. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Crusta'ceousness. n. s. [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

Cru'stily. adv. [from *crusty*.] Peevishly; snappishly.

Cru'stiness. n. s. [from *crusty*.]

1. The quality of a crust.

2. Peevishness; moroseness.

Cru'sty. adj. [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. Surly; morose; snappish: a low word.

CRUTCH. n. s. [*crocciа*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, Germ.] A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakespeare.*

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.

On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryd. Cleo.*

This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*

As lest a *crutch* that lifts the weak alone,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope's Messiah.*

To Crutch. v. a. [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple.

I hobble Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

To CRY. v. n. [*crier*, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, Sleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murther sleep; the innocent sleep! *Shakesp.*

When his falling tears the thrones [illegible],
Then mourning to his mother [illegible]. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. To call importunately.

I cried, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jon.* ii. 2.

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying, let us go. *Ex.* v. 8.

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and cry in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer.* ii. 2.

The Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose; therefore have I cried, concerning this, their strength is to sit still. *Is.* xxx. 7.

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltless blood must cry against them. *Shakesp.*

What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You cry against the noble senate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If dreading, mile-lieng, and complaining,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will cry
Against thee. *Herbert.*

Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his [illegible] and machines, surprised at the contrivance, cried out that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came crying hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wawle and cry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye shall cry for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *If.* lxv. 14.

When any great evil has been upon philosophers, they certainly sigh and groan as pitifully, and cry out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson, Sermon* [illegible].

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that should I be born,
And cry again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*

Thus, in a starry night, fond children cry
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

He struggles for breath, and *cries* for aid,
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

The child certainly knows that the wormseed or mustard seed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

He who still weeps with [illegible] eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never cries. *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry. *Psalm* cxlvii. 9.

The beasts of the field cry also unto thee. *Joel*, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord;
He cried upon it at the meerest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakespeare.*

To Cry. v. a. To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him;
Love is lost, and thus she cries him. *Crashaw.*

To Cry down. v. a.

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius cries down an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Watts's Improvement, p.* i. c. 6.

Men of dissolute lives cry down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson, Sermon* [illegible].

2. To prohibit.

By all means cry down that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite cry down
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To Cry out. v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to cry; they cry out by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Job*, xxxv. 9.

With that Susanna cried with a loud voice; and the two elders cried out against her. *Sus.* xxiv.

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to cry out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To blame; to censure: with *of*, *against*, *upon*.

Pun their throats their [illegible],
Then let us teach them thus [illegible],
And that same word even now cries out on us. *Shakespeare.*

Giddy censure
Will then cry out of Marcius: Oh, if he
Had borne the business. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Behold, I cry out of wrong, but I am not heard. *Job*, xix. 7.

Cry-

Cry'd out upon the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

Epaphroditus was so sick as to cause solicitude, and distraction all those that [illegible]. *Bellingham.*

Tumults, factions and rebellions, are things that the followers of those principles cry out upon. *Locke.*

I had everywhere, as far as reason will help them, [illegible] of it plainly; and where it fails them, they cry out, it is matter of faith, and above reason. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What! is she crying out? ——
—— So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To Cry up. v. a.

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of crying up all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity, when cried up by the multitude. *Glanville's Scepsis, c.* 26.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] came to pass, is cried up in the East from whence [illegible]. *South.*

This is the strongest argument that can be brought for religion, and [illegible] very weak. [illegible].

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, cry up that for sacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs on an Eastern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can cry up, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they please, give infamy or fame. *Walsh.*

Those who are fond of continuing the war, cry up the constant success of a most good great [illegible]. *Swift.*

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by crying up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here. *Temple.*

Cry. n. s. [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the firstborn in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great cry throughout all the land. *Exod.* xi. 5.

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general cry
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in this cry, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank-stock. *Add.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and so the cry goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets; as, the *cries* of London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The cry went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shakespeare.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct cries of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up cry nor prayer for them. *Jer.* vii. 16.

10. Yelping of dogs.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fishgate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcasses of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Cry'al. n. s. The heron. *Ainsworth.*

Cry'er. See Crier.

Cry'er. n. s. A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

CRYPTICAL. } adj. [κρυπτός.] Hidden; secret; occult; private;
CRYPTICK. } unseen; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more cryptick ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near influence of upward causes. *Glanville's Apology.*

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

Cry'ptically. adv. [from *cryptical*.] Occultly; secretly; perhaps, in the following example, the author might have written *crypticly*.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without [illegible] only distinguishing it from those liquors that are [illegible] it. *Boyle.*

Crypto'graphy. n. s. [κρυπτός and γράφω.]

1. The act of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; cyphers.

Crypto'logy. n. s. [κρυπτός and λόγος.] Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL. n. s. [κρύσταλλος.]

1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elastick, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils.*

Island crystal bears a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very intense heat calcines without fusion: steeped a day or two in water, it loses its natural polish: rubbed on cloth, it attracts straws, like amber. *Newton.*

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of six planes, and found from a quarter of an inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but very soft, and is easily scratched with a pin. It very freely calcines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the island of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one, of the same colour and thickness, and running parallel to one another at a small distance. *Hill.*

Waters, as it seems, turned into crystal, as is [illegible] stones, where the crystal hangs in drops. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

If crystal be a stone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. *Brown.*

Crystal is certainly known and distinguished by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness, which are ever the same. *Woodward's Meth. Foss.*

2. *Crystal* is also used for a factitious body cast in the glasshouses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass, though it comes far short of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural crystal. *Chambers.*

3. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal. *Chambers.*

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain crystals. *Bacon.*

Cry'stal. adj.

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods,
The crystal window ope, look out. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds,
By crystal streams, that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

Cry'stalline. adj. [*crystallinus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace crystalline. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of crystalline glass. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is crystalline. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them. *Bacon's Natural History*, No 7.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime,
On the crystalline sky, in saphire thron'd,
Illustrious far and wide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

Crystalline Humour. n. s. The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the pupilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea. *Quincy.*

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially the crystalline humour, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on the Creation.*

Crystalliza'tion. n. s. [from *crystallize*.] Congelation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this is

don[e]

...ther by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles float, is tried enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to them, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily destroy them as their figure. [illegible] *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral crystallizations were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each crystal [illegible] the matter of the strata. *Woodward's Natural History, p. i.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal.*] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in aqua fortis, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue [illegible]. *Boyle's Exper. Observ.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUB. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

[illegible]

To CUB. *v. a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUBE. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUBICAL. CUBICK. [illegible]

[illegible]

CUBIT. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUCKOLD. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CU'CKOO. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUCUMBER. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUCURBITE. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUD. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUDGEL. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUE. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUERPO. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

CUFF. *n. s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest. *Shak.*

There was, for a while, no money bid for argument, unless the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the question. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would prick him with her knitting needle. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

They were both, which now lie dormant, would be then at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To Cuff. v. n. [illegible] To fight; to scuffle.

[illegible]
While the priests *cuff*, to make the rabble sport. *Dryd. Juv.*

To Cuff. v. a.

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.———
———Do, *cuff* him soundly; but never draw thy sword. *Shak.*

Well, sir Joseph, [illegible] friend, should [illegible] *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

2. To strike with talons.

[illegible]
[illegible]
To *cuff* [illegible]
[illegible] *Otway.*

The [illegible]
With her [illegible]
[illegible] *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they could,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with wings. This seems improper.

[illegible]
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions [illegible]. *Dryd. Æn.*

Cuff. n. s. [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the sleeve.

He rueful in [illegible] would visit his mistress in a [illegible] band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Cuinage. n. s. The making up of metals into [illegible], as it is commonly formed [illegible] *Cowel.*

CUIRASS. n. s. [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coriaceus*, Lat.] A breastplate.

[illegible]

[illegible]

with of the judges being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim;
Then first the culprit answer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that women most desir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a culprit; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condescending too far, he may [illegible] his own cause; and by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may [illegible] the court. *Prior's Pref. to Solomon.*

Culter. n. s. [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts,
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

To CULTIVATE. v. a. [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry.

[illegible] *Fuller in the Cloysters.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

[illegible] *Waller.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

that common motel, *fossa* [illegible]; and that [illegible] should always be accompanied with [illegible]. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CUNCTATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such cunctators, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To CUND. *v. a.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See CONDER.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, cundeth, as they call it, the master of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CUNEAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM BONES. *n. s.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. [illegible]

CUNNER. *n. s.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CUNNING. *adj.* [from *cunnan*, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

[illegible]

Is Effect from a regulate corollary, to complaining into a very high tuba wide.
Schoolfer to Hooker.

CURE, *n.f.* (cura, Lat.)

1. Remedy; relief; help.
   Ill-fated Troy! that gave me to bear make,
   With you the hidden hour of fate to share,
   Hector to Eneas! here thou art current
   Thy wishes will.
   Congreve's King John.
   Lust, hatred, pleasure, do without a cure
   Of counsels, mind, and neither ease, relieve.
   Prior's Solon.
   Thy wounds will close, and thy sore pain assuage,
   Ah! fond pleasure, and after your delight.
   Cowley.
   Tis a sad thing, that a man's health is lost in these vacations
   Which are meant as a cure for the corruption of their manners.
   Addison.
2. Act of healing.
   Like your society, and accompanies.
   Ben Jonson.
3. The business or employment of a person or clergyman.
   At the cure let cutting, the harvest, do nothing, the hard
   enterprising prospects, hearing on voices, expressing clients
   and attending on been a great governor than their only trade
   there.
   Collier.

CURE, *n.s.* (cura, Lat.)

1. The care; the office or duty, or charge, to pastor with
   of other the flock. Chief of authors or studies.
   The books, in these times, most lively, and therefore in
   recreation of mind, or spirit mention, are more difficult to
   cure.
   Bacon's Natural History, N°. 102.
   How the poor lower, that was long sorely?
   Ye shepherds, what, and how long is your cure?
   Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.
   Lively, happy, and amiable, and lovely.
   How what from have impatient's mean, amiably
   From you, for the future time cure and care.
   Pope.
2. To prepare in any manner, fit or to be pictured from the
   capacity.
   The cure would be to distinction, or to T. arise, as to Pitch
   Cure, or to Pitch, or to Pitch, or to Pitch, or to Pitch.
   Cowley.
   Cure, or Pitch and apply. Without cure, without
   remedy.
   Results are physics, and could are are remedies.
   We cure to fly, not brought to hold out light. Shall, M.VI.
   Bring the wine good pretty, as a well full.
   To cure pitch.
   Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
   To
   Wine great alone to have cure.
   Let this of Troy's, with pitcher unhappy
   Accomplish, Troy has taken it.
   Dryden's Eneis.

CURE, *n.f.* (Fr. cure.)

1. A church or parish.
   Ale is cruelest of all, and is a cure of a church. If you
   finish fight, you go against the law of your profession that
   the Archbishop and curate should be your judge.
   Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.
   Cure or benefice, or to be a curate, or to be a chaplain, or
   to be a curate, or to be a chaplain.
   Fuller's Worthies.
   Cure, or benefice, or

CU'RRYCOMB. *n. s.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron instrument used for currying horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of *strigil* and *sistrum*, if, instead of a currycomb and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [curpian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Num.*

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *cursed* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Whom, yet again? the third time hast thou *curs'd* me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou hast wished me like him. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *cursedst*, and spakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Jud.* xvi. 2.

CURSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job,* xxxi. 30.

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison's Cato.*

CU'RSED. *participial adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Under a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *cursed* place,
Lest the sorcerer us entice
With some other new device;
Not a waste or needless sound,
'Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *cursed* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still;
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;
Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,
Where wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles grew. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *cursed*.] Miserably; shamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so *cursedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Estrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cursed*.] The state of being under a curse.

CU'RSHIP. *n. s.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*,
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. *Hudibras, p. i.*

CURSITOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves. *Cowel.*

There is the preignment and value, signed with the handwriting of that officer, carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CU'RSORARY. *adj.* [from *cursus*, Latin.] Cursory; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

CU'RSORILY. *adv.* [from *cursory*.] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther *discerns*, as any one that views the place but *cursorily* may easily see. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS. *n. s.* [from *cursory*.] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. *adj.* [from *cursorius*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

The first, upon a *cursory* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addison.*

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Moses, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;
I have no gift at all in shrewishness;
I am a right maid, for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shaksp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is, that she is intolerably *curst*,
And shrewd and froward, so beyond all measure,
That, were my state far worser than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shakespeare.*

Go, write in a martial hand; be *curst* and brief: it is no matter how witty, so it be eloquent, and full of invention. *Id.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it with *curst* speech,
I threaten'd to discover him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

And though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

CU'RSTNESS. *n. s.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the sow'rest points with sweetest terms,
Nor *curstness* grow to the matter. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown,
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryd.*

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin. It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal dogs*, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally *to cut the tail*, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. i.*

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint conceits. *Swift.*

This general neglect, and contempt of their own, would as effectually curtail and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward.*

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words, that, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. *Addison's Spectator,* Nº 135.

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.

The count allured the matter, that Rich his messenger had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Rich*, but *Ruffler*. *Addison.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog. n. s.* A dog whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.*

CURTAIN. *n. s.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloath contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

So through white *curtains* shot a tim'rous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*

Thy hand, great dulness! lets the *curtain* fall,
And universal darkness buries all. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iv.

2. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must draw a curtain before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspence, 'till materials are prepared. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the curtain will soon be drawn between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it so as to discern the object.

Had I been slept thus? Oh, come in, Æmilia:
Soft, by and by, let me the *curtain* draw.
Where art thou? What's the matter with thee now? *Shaksp.*

So soon as the all-cheering sun
Should in the farthest East begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

Peace, the lovers are asleep:

They,

They, sweet turtles! folded lie
In the last knot that love could tie:
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
'Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they wakes with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crashaw.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Military Dict.*

The governour, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

CU'RTAIN-LECTURE. *n. s.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden's Juven.*

She taught to resent the authority of the curtain-lecture, and, if the finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Add.*

To CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The glist'ring palace and Dido,
When with a happy storm they were surpriz'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping cave. *Shakespeare.*

But in her temple's last recess inclos'd,
On dulness' lap th' anointed head repos'd:
Him close she *curtains* round with vapours blue,
And soft besprinkles with cimmerian dew. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CU'RTATE *Distance. n. s.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Chambers.*

CU'RTELASS.
CU'RTLAX. } See CUTLASS.

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RULE. *adj.* [*curulis*, Latin.] Best.

CURVA'TION. *n. s.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE. *n. s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that curvature, that is fittest for the included marrow. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Should it not be beyond the activity of the muscle, and curvature of the effaken, to give it a due tension. *Holder.*

CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsick principle of gravity or attraction, may make it describe a curve line about the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *n. s.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful curve,
With eye intentive mark the springing game. *Thomson.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*. *Holder on Speech.*

To CURVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Himself he on an earwig set,
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
'Ere he himself could settle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpriz'd with fright,
The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVE'T. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY. *n. s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of this bone and the ones tending, make a more obtuse angle in that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the prifance of the rafloor. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CUSHION. *n. s.* [*kussen*, Dutch; *coussin*, French.]

1. A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some more of my men;
I'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,

Let them have *cushions* by you. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

But e'er they sat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;
Coarse, but the best she had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on. *Swift.*

CU'SHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Dissertation on Parties.*

CUSP. *n. s.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED.
CU'SPIDATED. } *adj.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] When the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'STARD. *n. s.* [*cwstard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar, 'till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cramm'd them 'till their guts did ake,
With caudle, *custard*, and plumb cake. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and fatted lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CU'STODY. *n. s.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstrated unto queen Elizabeth the conspiracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended; to the which the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in custody. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

For us enslav'd, is *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 333.

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Num.* iii. 36.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust
So great a charge from thine own *custody*. *Shakespeare.*

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

There is generally but one coin stamped upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *custody*. *Addison.*

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

CUSTOM. *n. s.* [*coustume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity chok'd with *custom* of fell deeds. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship. *Locke.*

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luk.* i.

And the priests *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a fleshhook of three teeth in his hand. 1 *Sa.* ii.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Add.*

5. Application from buyers; as, this trader has good custom.

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued so one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongeth to this or that county, or particular to some, as this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for custom is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than custom. *Cowel.*

7. Tribute, tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts. *Bacon.*

Those commodities may be dispatched, after having paid the *customs*, in England. *Temple.*

Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryden.*

Smiths tells you, that Britain here leave them, affecting the customs on the importation of the Gallick wine. *Arbuthnot.*

CUTCHINEAL, s. f. The insect where the cochs upon good bearing tree is gathered, and dried.

CUTCHINEAL, s. f. [from cochineal.] A kind of scarlet, made of the cochineal insect, little of perfume, and superfluous charge; there are few who dyeing in grain, use it. *Bacon.*

CUTCHINEAL, s. f. [from cochin.] Kermes, Indian cochineal. *Ainsworth.*

CUTCHINEAL, s. f. [from cochineal.]

1. Cochineal. *Bacon.*
2. Cochineal scarlet.

CUTCHINEAL, adj. [from cochineal.] Scarlet-grain colour.

Scarlets have lighted into purple, and purple into violet, depending in parcelage of spirit. *Harvey.*

CUTCHINEAL, adj. [from cochineal.] Endeavoring to resume scarlet.

It is difficult to attract scarlet, as the proverb, or to engraft on fresh or cutchineal colours, or to recover a decay of the vegetable substance and substantial part of the dye. *Boyle on the Colours.*

CUTCHINEAL, s. f. [from cochineal.] Cochineal, scarlet, frequent mention.

Cutchineal, or Indian grain, yields the finest, and the so extremely the most beautiful scarlet, which can be dyed, and is the most durable. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

CUTCHINEAL, s. f. [from cochineal.]

1. Cochineal, or cutchineal, an insect for scarlet dyeing.

Fair and sweet, I may find what cochineal and cutchineal dye I may beautiful? Does kiss the cheeks of a cutchineal? Shall my sweetness perfume, which affection hath by sweet delicate instruments of soul and other knowledge, my mouth to cutchineal? Shall my cutchineal, which affection hath, to cutchineal? *Sidney.*

2. Cutchineal, or Indian grain, yields the finest and most durable dyes, and the most beautiful scarlet; and has been of late of greater estimation of the quality, by its being brought to perfection. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

CUTCHINEAL.

Fair and sweet, I may find what cochineal and cutchineal dye I may beautiful? Does kiss the cheeks of a cutchineal? Shall my sweetness perfume, which affection hath by sweet delicate instruments of soul and other knowledge, my mouth to cutchineal? Shall my cutchineal, which affection hath, to cutchineal. *Sidney.*

CUTCHINEAL.

method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a cutpurse. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A cutpurse of the empire and the rule,
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurse, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurses* and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *cut.*]
1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any hard food, to be transmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. *Cowel.*

CUT-THROAT. *n. s.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horridest instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South's Sermons.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* soldiers are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If he take above fifty in the hundred by extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

CU'TTING. *n. s.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon's Natural History*, No 527.

Many are propagated above ground by slips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. s.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CU'TTLE. *n. s.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you cutpurse rascal, you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

CY'CLE. *n. s.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]
1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to stile a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued 'till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to present the gardener with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, scribbl'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

CY'CLOID. *n. s.* [from κυκλοειδής, of κύκλος and εἶδος, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOI'DAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid; as the cycloidal space, or the space contained between the cycloid and its substense. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPÆ'DIA. *n. s.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CY'GNET. *n. s.* [from *cygnus*, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shak. K. John.*

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
Keeping them prisoners underneath her wings. *Shak. H. VI.*

Cygnets, from grey, turn white. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but fed with weeds, they taste fishy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CY'LINDER. *n. s.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your quarter for arched turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder.*] Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.
CYLI'NDRICK. }

Minera ferri stalactitia, when several of the *cylindrick* stiriæ are contiguous, and grow together into one bunch, is called brushiron ore. *Woodward's Natural History of Fossils.*

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastick fibres are both languid, and these are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYMA'R. *n. s.* [properly written *simar.*] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight *cymar*,
Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMA'TIUM. *n. s.* [Lat. from κυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or denticles, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, No 415.

CY'MBAL. *n. s.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryd. Aureng.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *n. s.* [κύων κυνός, and ἄνθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE'TICKS. *n. s.* [κυνηγετικά.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

CY'NICAL. } *adj.* [κυνικός.] Having the qualities of a dog;
CY'NICK. } currish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phrase) will some time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK. *n. s.* [κυνικός.] A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime!—
Get you hence, sirrah; saucy fellow, hence. *Shakespeare.*

CY'NOSURE. *n. s.* [from κυνόσουρα.] The star near the North-pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CY'ON. See CION.

Gather *cyons* for grafts before the buds sprout. *Evelyn.*

CY'PRESS-TREE. [*cupressus*, Latin.]

Its leaves are squamose and flat: the male flowers, which are likewise squamose, grow at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is of a spherical form, and is composed of many woody tubercles, in which are contained hard angular seeds. *Miller.*

The *cypress* is a tall strait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use: its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it as to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the cypress-tree is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never either rots or is worm eaten. It is distinguished into male and female: the branches of the male are, as it were, horizontal; and those of the female are upright, which is therefore generally used for palisades of gardens, and to make pyramids. The fruit is round, of an olive colour, and as large as nuts when they are ripe, and it grows in the same places. The Latins call it *conus*, because of its figure. This fruit is compacted of a kind of scales, in the clefts of which are hidden little seeds, flat and angular. This tree is common on mount Libanus. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In *cypress* chests my arras counterpoints. *Shakespeare.*

He

He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Is. xliv. 14.*

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypress* form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

CY'PRUS. *n. s.* [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypress*, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To one of your receiving,
Enough is shewn: a *cyprus*, not a bosom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakespeare.*

CYST. } *n. s.* [κύστις.] A bag containing some morbid
CYSTIS. } matter.

In taking it out the *cystis* broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts; the *cystick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *n. s.* [κύστις and τέμνω.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. s.* [A Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperour of Russia.

CZARI'NA. *n. s.* [from *czar.*] The empress of Russia.

D.

[illegible]

[illegible]

If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He left his car, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

We have trifled too long already; it is madness to *dally* any longer, when our souls are at stake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised; for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

3. To sport; to play; to frolick.

She her airy buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the sun. *Shak. R. III.*

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Wisd. xii. 26.*

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse till a proper opportunity.

He hath set down, after his wonted manner, to perform service; not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles's History.*

DAM. *n. s.* [from *dame*, which formerly signified mother. *Had Nero never been an emperour, shulde never his dame have be slaine. Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling's loss. *Shak. H. VI.*

Mother, says a sick kite, give over lamentations, and let me have your prayers: alas, my child, says the *dam*, which of the gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange, Fab. 17.*

[illegible]

2. A human mother: in contempt or detestation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixenes:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DAM. *n. s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

[illegible]

To DAM. *v. a.* [...] 1. To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams.

[illegible]

DA'MAGE. *n. s.* [*dommage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

[illegible]

He repulsed the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Clarend.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

[illegible]

3. The value of mischief done.

[illegible]

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

[illegible]

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. [illegible]

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

[illegible]

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage*.]

1. Susceptible of hurt, as, *damageable goods*.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

[illegible]

DA'MASCENE. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A small black plum; a Damson, as it is now spoken.

[illegible]

DA'MASK. *n. s.* [*damasquin*, French; *damaschino*, Ital. from *Damascus*.]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part rises above the rest in flowers, or other forms.

[illegible]

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damask rose.

[illegible]

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.

2. To variegate; to diversify.

[illegible]

3. To adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK ROSE. *n. s.* The rose of Damascus; a red rose. See ROSE.

[illegible]

DA'MASKENING. *n. s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire [...] *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. s.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spanish.]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women.

[illegible]

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn*.]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment.

[illegible]

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

[illegible]

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

[illegible]

DAMNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

[illegible]

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatory*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

[illegible]

DA'MNIFICK. *adj.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.

[illegible]

2. To hurt; to impair.

[illegible]

DA'MNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation.

[illegible]

DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

[illegible]

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

[illegible]

DAMP. *n. s.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

[illegible]

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

[illegible]

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

[illegible]

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill.

[illegible]

3. To weaken; to abate.

[illegible]

DA'MPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; foggyness; moisture.

[illegible]

DA'MPNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; fogginess.

[illegible]

DA'MPY. *adj.* [from *damp*.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

[illegible]

DA'MSEL. *n. s.* [*damoiselle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: now only used in verse.

[illegible]

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of dangle. Ben. Jonson.
In Rome weeks, the dwindling beau is found, *English Dandle.*
2. A spinner; a country lass.
The clowns are rich'ninfanfine, and the dangle with cash. *Gay's Pastoral.*

DANDLING, *n. f.* [corrupted from dangling.] A fool; such a plaide. *Ben. Jonson.*

My wife didn't these dandlings.
And made me clatch such dangers of my life. *Hud. M. Vi.*

DANE, *n. f.* [from dacian, as, how this & Spanish, and Gaulish, from dacian.] The old term of honour for man, as we want my name.
Dane, Dane, whose, sailing, pitched, surpassed long,
The Alpine Gaul, great Dane, shall, sure, hold
Pope, *Dunciad.*
Pour thick and fast, shall fall a rain.

DANE, *n. f.* [Danes, O. Gaul.] Dane, or Dane, from Danes, Danish, a country of Denmark, which seem derived from Gaulish Gaulish, from Danes.]
1. To cover or mention by name with Rye, manufacture to the dangers of adversaries.
Dane, Dane, Danes, Danish, Mr. Pope's *Dunciad*, to dance, to fan, one of goods, he never, never, *Ed. Dane*, *Dane*, *Dane*.

To DANE, *Danelaw*, *v. n.* To wear with fingerings and ship-gambols.
Men are thence never weakness, nevertheless to the point of Jacques Bank, than to carry the good to one of their own sympathies. *Knight's Dane.*

To DANE, *v. n.* [from *dancing*.] He that dances, or dances.
Dance about the ground, *Ed. Dane.*

To DANE, *v. n.* [from *dance*.] To dance.
1. To make to country, to put into a lively motion.
Thy gamesters hath dance and
Many a time to dance if time on his time. *Hud. Vi. Jackson.*
Thus it by time to dance
Thus which I will not remove, without time.
Jackson, *Jackson*, *Jackson*, *Jackson*, *Jackson*.
Let gentlemen the indignation, the indignation against dance the time and fortune. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 344.

DANCE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A measure of note or motion in measure, regulated by motion.
Our dance of motion, motion, motion, motion the end of Dance the dance. *Hud. Vi. Jackson.*
Dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance.
The humanized part of life is to give dance and motion and agitation to moderate and pale no measure, dance, dance, dance, dance.
But you perhaps expect a small dance.
Will, and some lodge and measure dance good. *Dryd. Pro.*

DANCER, *n. f.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing.
Life of Philipp. Sidney.
He danced and like a dancer, or rather I think
The little and mischief's Dance. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Mischief and dancer? who from thence
With dance from prophetic Dancer, for great life
Are much wanted as perfection before.
Dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance.
an general point.
It is a dancer profane, in much dance, for our Ancestors, dance, or dance on the ropes, or anything transcendent to Dance.
Milton's Eikon. Basil.
He, *prudent dance!* climbs the rope
And humane dance, and the rope
Dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance, dance.
Dancing has dancing, and dancing, dancing, dancing, dance.
And, which, I stand after the audience's time.
And the dancer's hand for pure contentment. *Pope.*

DANCEMASTER, *n. f.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.
The man were taught then ye's make by a dancer.
Pope.
The hand of a dancemaster, and the dancer of a dancer, fell, as it were, unknowing, without thought or point, here or gesture and admirable motion. *Locke's Conduct of Understanding.*

DANCINGLIKE, *n. f.* [*dancing* and *like*.] The third which the art of dancing is taught.
They had so to the English dancinglike.
And much behind hand, and dancing. *Hudib. Hero V.*
Dancing and dancing, and dancing, and dancing, dance.
Dancing and dancing, dancing, dancing, dance.
Milton's Eikon. Basil.

DANDIFRAC, *n. f.* [*and* or *lin*, French.] The name of a plant.
It appears in all regards with the mind-work, but only in its having a high stalk with one flower upon the top.
Ib.
A coarse linen, in *dandifrac*, *Gaul.*
For Dandifrac, *dandifrac*, *dandifrac*, *dandifrac*.

DANDIFRAC, *n. f.* [*Gaulish*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin; a word that Gaulishes in Scotch, Gaulishes in Scotch.
Ib.

To DANDLE, *v. n.* [*dandiner*, French.]
1. To dance a child on the knee, or on the knees, to please and quiet him.
Dandle that be lady, and shall be lord upon her knee, and be dandled upon her knee. *Ben. Jonson.*
Dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle.
Out of my sore sorrows dandle thou upon
Dandle, dandle and dandle it on the mother's knee.
Dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle.
Gallants are but hypocritical dandles to amate-tools. *Bacon.*
Dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle.
Dandling is the dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle.
Dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle.
2. To make to country, to put into a lively motion.
Dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle.
Dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle.
Dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle, dandle

5. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understandings, we are as much in the dark, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To DARK. v. a. [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark,
With precious merchandise, she forth doth lay:
Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth dark
Her goodly lights, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

To DA'RKEN. v. a. [from dark.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with surrounding forests then it stood,
That hung above, and darken'd all the flood. *Addison.*
Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom darken his foresight, especially in things near hand. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

3. To foul; to fully.

The lusts and passions of men do fully and darken their minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotson, Serm.*

To DA'RKEN. v. n. To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. [a participle, as it seems, from darkle, which yet I have never found.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou darkling leave me? do not so. *Shakespeare.*

To DAUNT. v. a. [*domter*, French; *domitare*, Latin.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which daunt remotest kings. *Milton.*
Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to daunt,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton.*

Some presences daunt and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville's Scepsis*, c. 11.

DA'UNTLESS. adj. [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare's King John.*
Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd;
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd.
Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.

He, not by wants or woes opprest,
Stems the bold torrent with a dauntless breast. *Dryden.*

The nearest weight of rebellion from numberless power and popular hatred, with dauntless breast bearing, for the glory of such a conscript [illegible] to be [illegible] under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. n. s. [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DAW. n. s. [supposed by *Skinner* to named from his note; by *Junius* to be corrupted from *daw*, the German *ka*, and *dah* in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The name of a bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For daws to peck at. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That daws, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies.*

The loud daw, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow daws. *Waller.*

DAWK. n. s. A cant word among the workmen for a hollow or incision in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or dawk be in the length. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. v. a. To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so dawk it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To DAWN. v. n. [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards *day*.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

As it began to dawn, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Mat.* xxviii. 1.

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Romanist, from the very first dawning of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, viz. that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In dawning youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's dawn your care employ,
To search the land, and where the cities lie,
And what the men; but give this day to joy. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances still do a dawn of [illegible] over the soul. *Pope.*

But soft their gentle [illegible] pursue [illegible],
As at the dawn of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
Of innocence, and undissembling truth. *Thomson's Summer.*

DAY. n. s. [dæg, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the day idle? *Mat.* xx. 6.

Of night impatient, we demand the day;
The day arrives, then for the night we pray;
The night and day successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Or slowly [illegible]
Called [illegible] [illegible], which [illegible]
Our day's work. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 225.

2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the day?
How many days will finish up the year? *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of day:

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the day;
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of day. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gunthbert his son,
The [illegible] more, and [illegible], in his days. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

I think, in these days, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of day, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

5. Life. In this sense it is commonly plural. *He never in his days broke his word; that is, in his whole life.*

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the day;
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Roscommon.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The day almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the day? *Dryden.*

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianus. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but from day to day. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To-DAY. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Ps.*

The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. n. s. [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown, having come down from a daybed, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

DA'YBOOK. n. s. [from day and book.] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DA'YBREAK. n. s. [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for daybreak watch the eastern skies. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

DAYLA'BOUR. n. s. [day and labour.] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact daylabour, light deny'd,
I fondly ask. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No; but diligence was not so hard and a day kind of [illegible] to a man, that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLA'BOURER. n. s. [from *daylabour*.] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten daylabourers could not end. *Milton.*

The daylabourer, in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT. n. s. [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Nay, then thou mock'st me: thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by daylight see.
Now go thy way. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

They by daylight passing through the midst of the Turks' fleet, safely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the besieged Christians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

He [illegible] in daylight, and [illegible] to fade
As was, in which he [illegible] [illegible] *Dryden.*
Will you murder a man in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*
Yet though [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
While [illegible] [illegible], with [illegible] [illegible],
That [illegible] [illegible] with daylight [illegible] [illegible]. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatick colours, they will appear neither of their own daylight colours, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both. *Newton's Opt.*

DAY-LI'LY. n. s. The same with *asphodel*; which see.

DA'YSMAN. n. s. [day and man.] An old word for *umpire*. *Ainsw.* Perhaps rather, *surety*.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his dayesman, to prolong
The vengeance prest? *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. cant. 8.

Da'yspring.

DA'YSPRING. n. s. [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

So all ere dayspring, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The breath of heaven fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With dayspring born, here leave me to respire. *Milt. Agon.*

DA'YSTAR. n. s. [day and star.] The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great;
I meant the daystar should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. *Ben. Johnson.*

Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor;
So sinks the daystar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DA'YTIME. n. s. [day and time.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

In the daytime Fame sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night; she mingleth things done with things not done, and that she is a terror to great cities. *Bacon, Fragm.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the daytime. *Addison's Guardian*, Nº 157.

DA'YWORK. n. s. [day and work.] Work imposed by the day; day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed daywork done. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. v. a. [dpæs, Saxon.] To overpower with light; to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glistering armies as they stand,
With quiv'ring beams, which daz'd the wond'ring eye.
Fairfax, b. i. *stan.* 73.

Poor human kind, all daz'd in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryden.*

DA'ZIED. adj. [rather *daisied*. See DAISY.] Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To DA'ZZLE. v. a. [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears of it, many times, to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted,
That now they dazzled are, now clearly see? *Davies.*

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a dazzling expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heav'nly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix. l. 1083.

Ah, friend! to dazzle let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

To DA'ZZLE. v. n. To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,
And you shall read, when mine begins to dazzle. *Shakesp.*

An overlight maketh the eyes dazzle, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

Look, Dioset, for I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and dazzle with surprize. *Dryd. Aureng.*

DE'ACON. n. s. [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest order of the clergy.

Likewise must the deacons be grave. *1 Tim.* iii. 8.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, in those primitive times, are very importunately urged by the disciplinarians. *Bp. Sanderson's Judgment.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. n. s. [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } n. s. [from *deacon*.] The office or dignity of
DE'ACONSHIP. } a deacon.

DEAD. adj. [dead, Sax. *dood*, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is dead:
——She should have died hereafter. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A body is a man not another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when dead. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

She either from her hopeless lover fled,
Or with disdainful glances shot him dead. *Dryden.*

2. With *of* before the cause of death.

This fatness told them, God, unfaking their [illegible], the crew, all except himself, were dead of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope, Dial.* ii.

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep. *Psalm* lxxvi.

According of the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], we know is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

5. Unactive; motionless.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible], according to the quick ones and [illegible], or the dead fits and humours. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to stand still: dead calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main. *Lee's Oedipus.*

They cannot bear the dead weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing at all. *Locke on Education*, sect. 207.

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour, [illegible], often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon's Col. of Good and Evil.*

Nought but a blank remains, a dead void space,
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryden.*

7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay dead upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie dead and useless by him. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with deep snow, they came in the dead Winter to Aleppo in Syria. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of Winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most dead and melancholy. *Add. Spect.*

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the dead darkness of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the dead colouring of the whole. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

11. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. Used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported, in the midst of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent stick, by reason of its spring against the opposite parts of the inside of the vessel; in which, when it was closed up, we observed that the bell seemed to sound more dead than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and dead does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addis. Spect.*

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under dead walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthn.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, *a dead fire.*

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, *a dead bough.*

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins. *Ephes.* ii. 1.

The DEAD. n. s. Dead men.

Justs few than light, with full [illegible].
The dead achiev'd with bold life again. *Dryd. Æn.* b. vi.

The ancient Romans generally buried their dead near the great roads. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

That the dead shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The rev'ring bard had long in [illegible] lay,
* How the [illegible] trumpet wakes the lazy dead. *Smith.*

DEAD. n. s. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the dead of winter. *South's Sermons.*

In the dead of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange.*

At length, in dead of night, the ghost appears
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

To DEAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, deadeth straightways. *Bacon's Natural History*, Nº. 224.

To DEAD. } v. a.
To DE'ADEN. }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or deaded by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard

Stretched,

Baculed, afterwards the larynx of that membrane will certainly deaden and damp the sound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

This motion would be quickly deadened by counter-motions; and we should not remember any thing, but all the most intervallar. [illegible]

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and [illegible], but by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to deaden or abate. *Spectator*, Nº 487.

Anodynes, or abaters of pain, are both things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deaden the sensation of the brain by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or deadened at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Dead-doing. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do*.] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your dead-doing hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Fai. Queen.*

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, so they can
Make up some fierce, dead-doing man. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* ii.

Dead-lift. *n. s.* [*dead* and *lift*.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a dead lift. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* i.

Deadly. *adj.* [from *dead*.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murtherous.

She that herself will sliver and disbranch
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

——— She then on Romeo calls,
As if that name,
Shot from the deadly level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring;
Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden's Aureng.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are deadly enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Deadly. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste,
And ask'd him why he look'd so deadly wan. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a deadly wounded man. *Ez.* xxx. 24.

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mortal schoolboys fit to cuff,
Will not confess that they have done enough,
Though deadly weary. *Orrery.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

De'adness. *n. s.* [from *dead*.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural deadness and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a deadness,
And inward languishing. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirit.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

De'adnettle. *n. s.* A weed; the same with archangel.

Dead-reckoning. *n. s.* [a sea-term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doof*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is deaf. *Shakespeare.*

——— Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Ibid. Mac.*

The chief design here intended by this account of the natural alphabet, is to prepare a more easy and expedite way to instruct such as are deaf and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

If any fire affail my [illegible]
With that poison [illegible], a rolling wife,
'Till death shall bring the kind relief,
We must be patient, or be deaf. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,
While I can better hear than see;
Oh ne'er may fortune show her spight,
To make me deaf, and mend my sight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses;
Nor tears, nor prayers shall purchase out abuses. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, that men's ears should be
To counsel deaf, but not to flattery! *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Whilst [illegible] curst them; but, alas, in vain!
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Rosc.*

Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope's Odyss.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight;
No mortal courage can support the fright. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*

The red stars touch'd with silver discontent,
And a deaf murmur through the squadrons went. *Dryden.*

To Deaf. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing both deaf'd your sideman, and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to say. *Donne.*

A swarm of [illegible] aerial shapes appears,
And, fluttering round his temples, deafs his ears. *Dryd. Æn.*

To De'afen. *v. a.* [from *deaf*.] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But hollow armory, and [illegible] hail,
For hollow deafen, and disturb the crowd. *[illegible]*

[illegible], with sword, and bows, and bugs, he flies,
Deafen'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries. *Addison.*

De'afly. *adv.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Without sense of sounds.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

De'afness. *n. s.* [from *deaf*.] Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their deafness. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The Doctor had never been wise, but at his request, and for his deafness; for had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a deafness, that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. s.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great deal of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker, b.* iv. *sect.* 14.

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It is a general word for expressing much joined with the word *great*.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of error more earnest a great deal than, for the most part, found believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehended according to the nature of that evidence which Scripture yieldeth. *Hooker, Preface.*

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great deal for teachers to spend time and labour in. *Hooker, b.* v.

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some deal;
But sorrow, flouted at, is double death. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

What a deal of cold business doth a man misspend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, tendering visits. *Ben Johnson's Discoveries.*

The charge, some deal thee highly honour doth. *[illegible]*

That noble Duessa had whole hosts to friends. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, let them not flatter, that they have so much the more reason a great deal to doubt of it. *South's Sermons.*

The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great deal of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause, by throwing his thoughts together in a studied confusion. *Addison's Freeholder*, Nº. 2.

3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

4. [*deel*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of deal, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not only

only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lucid red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To Deal. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out, to thy house? *Isa.* lviii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryd. Fab.*

The business of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is dealt them accordingly. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº. 237.

How fortune presides her [illegible] to unfold,
And Fame deals out her [illegible] and her gold. *Tickell.*

Had the philosophers and great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, there is no question but they would have made an advantage of it, in dealing out their lectures to the publick. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº. 166.

It provides the good of men, in dealing out [illegible] well will be received [illegible]. *[illegible]*

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,
When hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet deals resounding blows. *Gay.*

'Tis the good instrument has lost its spell,
His hand that scarcely [illegible] he had to [illegible],
And death, at whistling shot, [illegible]. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To Deal. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter; and by the mediation of a third, than by a man's self. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and sell, they deal and traffick. *South.*

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that deals between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon, Essay* 23.

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will deal clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. To act in any manner.

I am deep emerging,
Thou troublest me, I am not in the vein.
Are they not I would have thee deal upon. *Shakesp. R. III.*

5. To Deal *by*. To treat well or ill.

Such an one deals not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding right. *Locke.*

6. To Deal *in*. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suppose my [illegible] with things and shadows, that pleasing, to deceiving [illegible], are neither hurtful, nor only honourable, but also gracious. *Bacon, Essay* 37.

The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] a poor man to his credit, which is a popular way of promoting jealousies, [illegible] have been said [illegible] though we liked that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] themselves to it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Among all [illegible] [illegible] there are none who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than those who deal in [illegible] writing. *Addison's Freeholder*, Nº. 40.

True logick is not that noisy thing that deals all in dispute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debased and confined it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. To Deal *with*. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly dealt with, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenser's Ireland.*

——— Who then shall guide
His people? Who defend? Will thou not deal
Worse with his followers, than with him they dealt? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conclusion hold, and not deal with him. *[illegible]*

God did not [illegible] [illegible] the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for some people, but he dealt thus with such other nations. *Tillotson.*

But I will deal the more civilly with his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryd. Pref. Fables.*

You would be just with the [illegible] of a female among [illegible] [illegible] are in the hands of [illegible]. *Pope.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of his [illegible], as well as of the [illegible], who had been thus dealt with by their [illegible]. *Swift.*

8. To Deal *with*. To contend with.

What haud say, I should know what pudly to deal with. *Hakew. [illegible]*

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be dealt with, whilst they stood in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you righted her, I [illegible] shall I now
You've as in [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] you.
Deprived God so deal with. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

Dealba'tion. *n. s.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white, which were not so before: a word which is now [illegible].

All [illegible] is [illegible], and they [illegible] to have [illegible]. *Arbuthnot's Vulgar Errours, b.* [illegible]

De'aler. *n. s.* [from *deal*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small dealers in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest dealer is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

De'aling. *n. s.* [from *deal*.]

1. Practice; action.

——— What [illegible] are!
Whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect
The thoughts of others. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Concerning the dealings of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker, b.* [illegible]

But this was written ere yet [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible]; he [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] to tell of all their dealings in one [illegible]. *[illegible]*

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the [illegible] happiness of one another, in all their private dealings, among those who lie more immediately within their influence. *Addison.*

3. Measure of treatment; regard by which one treats another.

God's gracious dealings with men, are the best and justest [illegible] [illegible] to us in the [illegible] of [illegible]. *Hammond's Fundament.*

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor [illegible] made his [illegible]; he had great dealings in his way for many years. *[illegible]*

DEAMBULA'TION. *n. s.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

Dea'mbulatory. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. s.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.]

From the Greek word δέκα, in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those in which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys, transformed from abbot or priors, and convent to dean and chapter) so there are two means of creating these deans; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his congé d'elire to the chapter, the chapter then choosing, the king yielding his royal assent, and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation. This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the dean of the king's chapel, the dean of the Arches, the dean of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and the dean of Bocking in Essex. *Cowel.*

The dean and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use in the church: they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government, in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

De'anery. *n. s.* [from *dean*.]

1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans, make the deanry double. *Swift.*

3. The house of a dean.

Take her to thy house, carry with her to the deanery, and dispatch it quickly. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

De'anship. *n. s.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [*deore*, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

——— Your brother Gloster hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me dear. *Shak. R. III.*

The dear, dear name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addison's Ovid. Metam. b.* ii.

And the last joy was dearer than the rest. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat the South-sea year?
To feed on venison when it sold so dear. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a dear year.*

4. It seems to be sometimes used in Shakespeare for *dire*, *sad*, hateful, grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,

Whom

Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so dear,
Hast made thine enemies! *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up a while:
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had seen that day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Thy other banish'd son, with his *dear* sight
Struck pale and bloodless. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. s.* A word of endearment.
That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*
See, my *dear*,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchased at an high price.
O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, *dearbought* with lasting woes. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Such *dearbought* blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray. *Dryd. Fables.*
Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my *dearbought* soul be lost. *Roscommon.*

DE'ARLING. *n. s.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite.
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wise,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus's *dearlings*, through her bounty blest. *Spenser.*

DE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *dear.*]
1. With great fondness.
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*
2. At an high price.
It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine. *Bacon.*
Turnus shall *dearly* pay for faith forsworn;
And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber born. *Dryd.*
My father dotes, and let him still dote on;
He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [dyrnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend clothes. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS. *n. s.* [from *dear.*]
1. Fondness; kindness; love.
My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in *dearness* of heart hath holp to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shakespeare.*
The whole senate dedicated an altar to friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great *dearness* of friendship between them two. *Bacon, Essay* 28.
He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wisely too, must profess all the *dearness* and friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South's Sermons.*
2. Scarcity; high price.
Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in the *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [deorn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen. Obsolete.
At last, as chanc'd them by a forest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cry'd
With piercing shrieks. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 1. *stan.* 35.

DEARTH. *n. s.* [from *dear.*]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear.
In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*
There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is strewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*
2. Want; need; famine.
Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shakespeare.*
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*. *Milt. P. L.*
3. Barrenness; sterility.
They have brought on themselves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. s.* [deað, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the body.
He is the mediator of the New Testament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. *Heb.* ix. 15.
They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Death, a necessary end,

Will come, when it will come. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
He mark his wills extend,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden's Æn. b.* 6.
2. Mortality; destruction.
How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death*? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
3. The state of the dead.
In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
4. The manner of dying.
Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Ezek.* xxviii. 8.
5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.
I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin;
The gazer's joy, and sin. *Suckling.*
6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully.
As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon, Essay* 64.
7. Cause of death.
They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. 2 *Kings,* iv. 40.
He caught his *death* the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman. *Addis. Spectat.*
8. Destroyer.
All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the last day. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*
9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.
Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire. *Dry. In. Em.*
Bounded at once the bow; and swiftly flew
The feather'd *death*, and hiss'd through the skies. *Dryd. Æn.*
Oft, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.
We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting *death*. *Church Catechism.*

DEATH-BED. *n. s.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.
Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Thy *death-bed* is no lesser than the land,
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick. *Shakesp. Richard II.*
These are such things as a man shall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; such as shall cheer and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*
Thus raving on his *death-bed* ev'ry friend should run,
And so each of our company only went. *Dryden's Fables.*
A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*
A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Atterbury's Serm.*
Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.
Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton's Agonist.*
Their eyes behold
The *deathful* scene, princes on princes roll'd. *Pope's Iliad.*

DE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death.*] Immortal; neverdying; everlasting.
God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless*. *Boyle.*
Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew;
For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*
Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like.*] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrours or the quietness of death.
Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie suppress'd
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Crashaw.*
A *deathlike* sleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The sun, ten millions, and all that in inter [illegible] *Swift.*
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Dryd.*

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dead repose. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death; the gates of death. *πύλαι ᾅδου.* It is now a low phrase.
I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
There was a poor young woman that had brought herself even to *death's door* with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *n. s.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsman; he that executes the sentence of death.
He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other deathsman. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
As deathsmen you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *n. s.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.
The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour she dy'd. *Gay.*
We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

To DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. s.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madness. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark. *Dict.*

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.
The same boats are the same buildings are found in countries ever divided under fifteen, debarred from all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes and deserts. *Raleigh's Essays.*
Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to debar us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix. *l.* 236.
Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in debarring us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. *Swift's Examiner.*

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.
Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality debase men into beasts. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
As much as you fill silver, you debase gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*
2. To make mean; to degenerate; to sink into meanness; to make despicable.
It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to debase religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker, b.* v. *sect.* 30.
A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expence, and will not debase himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*
Restraining others, yet himself not free,
Made impotent by pow'r, debas'd by dignity. *Dryden.*
3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.
He ought to be careful of not letting his subject debase his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Addison.*
4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.
He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and debased in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*
Words so debas'd and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading.
It is a wretched debasement of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Government of the Tongue, sect.* 11.

DEBA'SER. *n. s.* [from *debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *debate.*] Disputable; that which is, or may be, subject to controversy.
The French requested, that the isling of Tweede, the debatable ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

A DEBA'TE. *n. s.* [*debat*, French.]
1. A personal dispute; a controversy.
Another way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinions in debate, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*
It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with debate and controversy. *Watts's Logick.*
2. A quarrel; a contest.
Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this debate that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shak. H. IV.*
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise debate. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.
Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Prov.* xxv. 9.
He could not debate any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*
1. To deliberate.
Your fav'rite sons
Have been conflicted and debated on. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
2. To dispute.
He presents that great soul debating upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler,* No. 13.

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate.*]
1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.
2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debate.*] Contest; controversy.
Without debatement further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

DEBA'TER. *n. s.* [from *debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH. [*desbaucher*, Fr. *debacchari*, Latin.]
1. To corrupt; to vitiate.
This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to debauch a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. To corrupt with lewdness.
Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. To corrupt by intemperance.
No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson, Sermon* 6.

DEBA'UCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.
He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former debauch, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*
The first physicians by debauch were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade. *Dryden's Fables.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *n. s.* [from *debauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.
Could we but prevail with the greatest debauchees amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South's Sermons.*

DEBA'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.
Oppose vices by their contrary virtues, hypocrisy by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Sprat's Sermons.*
These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much debauchery as there would be without them. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.
They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the debauchment of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.] To conquer; to
To DEBE'LLATE. } overcome in war.
It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*
Him long of old
Thou didst debel, and down from heaven cast
With all his army. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b.* iv.

DEBELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DE'BENTURE. *n. s.* [*debentur*, Latin, from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.
You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate debentures on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

DE'BILE. *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.
I have not wash'd my nose that bled,
Or foil'd some debile wretch, which without note
There's many else have done. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.
In the lust of our age, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their debilitated posterity ever after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *sect.* 1.
The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying and purging the blood, and debilitated in attracting nutriment for the parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The wisdom of every creature and thing of Romish tenets, is taken up in the book, for a sentence and rule. *K. Charles.*

DECREPIT, *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin; *decrepit*, French.] Broken down with age.

Decrepitus, Latin; *decrepit*, French.

Decrepit I am grown, and feeble by my years,
My vigour, and my blood, is dried with fears.
Dryden.

Advance my vigorous arm, and height it to the
uncomfortable and decrepit age of fourscore, and
four threescore, and fourscore before that. *Sidney.*

Decrepitude, [from *decrepit*.] Weakness; old age; infirmity.

Decrepitude, *Fr.*

Decrepitude, [from *decrepit*.] Weakness; old age; infirmity.

Their shattered bodies, with their decrepit groans
Of feeble, of their voice, let me or gone. *Ben. Jonson.*

He was not in extreme decrepitude,
There no loss of vigour lived,
And both desire of the world's delight
Fell into the ashes, a sanguine sick.
Yet was not death, nor death in sight,
The manner of the man's decrease was sensible, and
slow, moved and felt from time to time, and quick, and
sensible, and free and natural. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Are thy days was not fully perfect life,
But was wished thirty, and decrease?
And he's the perfect decrease to life. *Dryden's Virg. Pastoral.*

DECRETAL, *adj.* [*Decretalis*, Latin; *decrétal*, French.] Decretal.

DECRI, *v. a.* [*Décrier*, French.]

1. To cry down; to depreciate.

Than was one that had gotten him, and he then was
he to gain, then he that cried for himself money of silver
with two one the other would. *Sidney, Apologie.*

The city of my shadowed labours, which the shadow cannot
be long, does not depreciate or decrie. *Dryden, Dedication.*

2. To cry down; to decry.

Yet the ladies, who are to be judge of the
Rhetorick, *Rhetorick* would decrie.
Yet, for all, it is simply true
Rhetorick is a lie. *Ben. Jonson.*

3. To cry out against.

Yet, for a sentence, a villain or an a dolt,
Your two, for both, the point of Rhetorick delve
Decrie, and let it be a lie. *Ben. Jonson.*

DECRIER, *n. s.* [*Décrieur*, French.] One that decries.

DECROIT, *n. s.* [from *dire*. D. *Dicit* is the Latin.] Indictment, *Ainsworth.*

Which the accusers do direct and dictate against
Thee I mentioned to this gentleman, which is the *decroit*.
Dryden.

DECRUE, *v. s.* [*Décroître*, French.]

1. To grow less; to decrease.

Yet when that he decrieth and is the Rhetorick, both
Yet when that he decrieth and is the Rhetorick, both
Yet when that he decrieth and is the Rhetorick, both

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt? *Pope.*

Deci'dence. *n. s.* [*decido*, Latin.]
1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away.
Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively renewreth again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.*

Deci'der. *n. s.* [from *decide*.]
1. One who determines causes.
I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Watts.*
It is said that the man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*
2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.
In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower. *Quincy.*

Deci'duousness. *n. s.* [from *deciduous*.] Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dict.*

De'cimal. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.
In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion. *Locke.*

To DECIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

Decima'tion. *n. s.* [from *decimate*.]
1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.
2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.
By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
A *decimation* I will strictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forsake;
And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryden.*

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, French.]
1. To explain that which is written in ciphers.
Zelmane, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it; and therefore, to keep him the longer in speech, desired to know the conclusion of the matter, and how the honest Dametas was escaped. *Sidney.*
Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it. *South's Sermons.*
2. To write out; to mark down in characters.
Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I show you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*
Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure, *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*
3. To stamp; to characterise; to mark.
You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*
4. To unfold; to unravel; as, *to decipher a perplexed affair.*

Deci'pherer. *n. s.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cypher.

Deci'sion. *n. s.* [from *decide*.]
1. Determination of a difference.
Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true *decision.* *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
The great number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*
War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be possibly determined. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
2. Determination of an event.
The time approaches,
That will with due *decision* make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe. *Shak. Mach.*
There seems are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

Deci'sive. *adj.* [from *decide*.]
1. Having the power of determining any difference.
Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Having the power of settling any event.
For on th' event,
Decisive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

Deci'sively. *adv.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.

Deci'siveness. *n. s.* [from *decisive*.] The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.

Deci'sory. *adj.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

To Deck. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overspread.
Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
'Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling, still advance his praise. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
2. To dress; to array.
Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shakespeare.*
Long may'st thou live, to wail thy children's loss,
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Sh. R. III.*
She sets to work millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk,
To *deck* her sons. *Milton.*
3. To adorn; to embellish.
Sea thistle, doubly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the head, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Fal. Queen.*
Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*
The god shall to his vot'ries tell
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*

Deck. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The floor of a ship.
Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *B. Johnson.*
We have also raised our second *deck*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nether overlop. *Raleigh.*
If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 11.*
On high-rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*
Day to night they bring,
With hymns and pæans, to the bowyer king;
At sun-set to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on *decks* 'till rosy morn. *Dryden's Iliad.*
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.
Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 3.*

De'cker. *n. s.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.

To DECLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.
What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *B. Johns. Cat.*
The splendid *declamings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*
It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument. *Swift.*
Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness. *Watts's Improvement.*

Declai'mer. *n. s.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.
Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy. *Addison's Spectator, N° 198.*

Declama'tion. *n. s.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetorick.
The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. *Hooker, b. i. s. 8.*
Thou mayst forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his *declamation.* *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Declama'tor. *n. s.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician.
Who would, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal. *Tatler, N° 56.*

Decla'matory. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.
This a while suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*
2. Appealing to the passions.
He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

Decla'rable. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof.
This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Declara'tion. *n. s.* [from *declare*.]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.
His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of man. *Hooker, b. i. s. 7.*
Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections

tions of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*
There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of his mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*
2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowel.*

Decla'rative. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Making declaration; explanatory.
The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*
2. Making proclamation.
To this we may add the vox populi, so *declarative* on the same side. *Swift's Examiner, N° 41.*

Declaratorily. *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not promissively; not in a decretory form.
Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Decla'ratory. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory.
These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson, Serm. 4.*

To DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]
1. To clear; to free from obscurity.
To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle on Colours.*
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.
It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. *1 Cor. i. 11.*
The sun by certain signs *declares*,
Both when the South projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. i. 620.*
3. To publish; to proclaim.
Declare his glory among the heathens. *1 Chron. xvi. 24.*
4. To shew in open view.
We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

To Decla're. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, some favour or opposition.
The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and *declaring* against them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of man that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him. *South's Sermons.*
Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

Decla'rement. *n. s.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony.
Crystal will calify into electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

Decla'rer. *n. s.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

Decle'nsion. *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.
A beauty-waning and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,
To base *declension.* *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declensions* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*
2. Declination; descent.
We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.
Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Decli'nable. *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

Declina'tion. *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay.
The princes, having of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as he would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon, Ess. 23.*
Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime,
And Summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*
2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.
Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Ray on the Creation.*
This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Variation from a fixed point.
There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward's Natural History.*
5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West.
6. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 11.*
7. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.
8. Declination *of a Plane* [in dialing], is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the East or West; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South. *Harris.*

Declina'tor. } *n. s.* [from *decline*.] An instrument in dialling, by which the declination, reclination,
Decli'natory. } and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*
There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]
1. To lean downward.
And then with kind embracements, tempting kisses,
And with *declining* head into his bosom,
Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shakespeare.*
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.
Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Ex. xxiii. 2.*
3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.
Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who *declines.* *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Sometimes nations will *decline* so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
That empire must *decline*,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*
And nature, which all acts of life designs,
Not like ill poets, in the last *declines.* *Denham.*
Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden's Æn.*
Next that, is when autumnal warmth *declines*,
Ere heat is quite decay'd, or cold begins,
Or Capricorn admits the Winter sun. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*
God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To Decli'ne. *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down.
And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste,
His weary waggon to the western vale. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
And leaves the semblance of a lover, fix'd
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1012.*
2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.
He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common letters they gave it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Since the muses do invoke my pow'r,
I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*
Though I the business did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole design,
And sent them their petition. *Denham.*
If it should be said that their minute bodies are indivisible, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*
Could her mind have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 21.*
Whatever they judged to be most agreeable, or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline.* *Atterbury.*
3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.
You *decline* *musa*, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Watts's Improvement.*

Decli'ne. *n. s.* [from the substantive.] The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.
The sale of fortune did I only woo,
From its *decline*, determin'd to recede. *Prior.*
Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLIVITY. *n. s.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.
Rivers will not flow, unless upon *declivity*, and their sources

Sooner he could shew his noble courage before, he was
Not gone two years old. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. Pt. II.*
Sooner he could shew his noble courage before, he was
Not gone two years old. *Id. Ibid.* [Sooner, Saxon, ærer, Dutch, this, that; I should think it should rather be spelt sooth, or soothly.]

DECAANT, *v. a.* [*decanter*, Fr.] To pour off the clear liquor from any sediment, or any other matter, by inclining the vessel in such a manner, as not to disturb the sediment. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

DECAANTER, *n. s.* [*decanter*, Fr.] A glass bottle for decanting. *Swift.*

DECAAY, *n. s.* [*decadence*, Fr.] The act of decaying.

He, by a decadence of the heart, determined his mind. *Clarendon.*

Decay, *n.* [*decadence*, French; *decadenza*, Italian; *decadentia*, Latin.] Gradual loss; declension; ruin. Composition of natural decay, and violence. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Description of Troy, ruin, or decay, or any thing else upon it, except there be some accompaniment of great strength or greatness. *Id. Ibid.*

DECAAPITATION, *n. s.* [*decapitatio*, Lat.] An act of compounding things above compounded.

Are sensible what happens in the compositions and decapitations of bodies. *Boyle.*

DECAARPIONNE, *n. s.* [*decarpionne*, Lat.] To compound of things already compounded, or compound a second time; to make by a second composition.

Nature hath gone to the bounds of the earth, make divers kinds of things, and then decarpionne and compound them one another. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

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Nature hath gone to the bounds of the earth, make divers kinds of things, and then decarpionne and compound them one another. *Id. Ibid.*

DECAAY, *v. a.* [*decadere*, Lat.] To lose by degrees; to waste; to pine; to fall into ruin; to perish; to be cut off; to be destroyed.

Time doth decay, and nothing is good prosper.

Time doth decay, and nothing is good prosper. *Bacon.*

Time doth decay, and nothing is good prosper. *Id. Ibid.*

Fatal to me, I was to have been the cause of your decay. *Id.*

The longer stole or bolts are fastened in layers, the shorter they decay. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 548.*

We had up in a coach-house, to disengage our coaches, by hoisting. *Id.*

Can Lilies grow, Pots fading Roses?

Small roses could bound for forty winters back, although they decay. *Id.*

Decay, *v. a.* [from *decay*.] The action of decaying; or causing to decay.

DECAYED, *p. p.* [*decadens*, Lat.]

1. Fallen into ruin; perished; destroyed; in ruins.

Decayed and ruinous. *Bacon.*

Decayed and ruinous. *Id. Ibid.*

2. Ruined; impoverished.

Decayed gentlemen, that have lost their estates. *Id.*

Decayed gentlemen, that have lost their estates. *Id. Ibid.*

DECAYER, *n. s.* [from *decay*.] The cause of decaying.

He, by a decadence of the heart, determined his mind; Decayer of determination. *Clarendon.*

DECAYING, *adj.* [*decadens*, Lat.] Consumptive; declining; tending to ruin.

Description of Troy, ruin, or decay, or any thing else upon it, except there be some accompaniment of great strength or greatness. *Bacon.*

DECAPITATION, *n. s.* [*decapitatio*, Lat.] An act of compounding things above compounded.

Are sensible what happens in the compositions and decapitations of bodies. *Boyle.*

DECARPIONNE, *n. s.* [*decarpionne*, Lat.] To compound of things already compounded, or compound a second time; to make by a second composition.

Nature hath gone to the bounds of the earth, make divers kinds of things, and then decarpionne and compound them one another. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

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Nature hath gone to the bounds of the earth, make divers kinds of things, and then decarpionne and compound them one another. *Id. Ibid.*

To DECEIVE. *ad.* [from the verb.] Conclusion; decency; dalliance; appearance.

Prepare your mothers to bluch,
Your fashing masks, which mean but deceit.
Yet nothing tempted *Shakspeare Kitchen for Masters.*
The much pen, or ciffer, being then indigent unto him, seemeth more to be of the nature of the *cifer* case; pen-knives are given as for our wealthy annuities, and women's pens for their husbands deceits and ciffers. *Spectator.*

DECEITFULNESS. *n.s.* [deceitfulness, Latin.]

1. The act of deceiving; the being or practice; a contradiction; a false appearance.

It cannot be but to more more charge, that they have been so serious in the trouble taking with pleasing the Lord, than in the obedience, or in compliance or, after the evidence of them, in the deceitfulness of the heart, and the power of sin. *Bunyan.*

Adding a political determination to the deceitfulness of the under the reign of king Jehoiakim, in the *Spectator.*

2. A false attitude or a person.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
See what Homer, poetic beauty to gull,
Fancy a deceitful hill, and Jove to be
Homer and he were hand in hand in *Pope. Epist. to Dr. Arbuthnot.*

DECEITFUL. *n.s.* [Deceitful, Latin.] Full of deceit; worth to a person with consequence and be false.

Leave cheap your truth in mutinous *Lyly.*
And flattery in deceitful *Pope. Epist. to Dr. Arbuthnot.*

DECEITFULNESS. *adj.* [from deceitful.] Conspiring deceitfulness; consistency, deceitfulness.

The I should begin my trifles, if it were a *Bacon.*

DECEITFUL. *n.s.* [deceitfulness, Latin.] The act of picking up; gleaning.

If not out a complete conquest, but rather a deceitful spoil, terms and capitulations spoil between the conquerors and the conquered. *Milton. Reason of the Church.*

To DECEIVE. *v.a.* [deceive, Latin.]

1. To deceive; to deceive; to deceive; to deceive; to deceive; to deceive.

O jealousy, fear, fall I adore my throne
From the deceitfulness of its only crime! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of mechanical contrivance.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of deducing unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To be known in regular order, as in that the following field necessary for the conquest.

Ye deceitful, ye deceitful, ye deceitful! Oh pine
Thy unsuspecting fond of mankind
Into my virtual world, within I deceive.
From the 8th state the fatal or certain deep.
The simplicity of Satyr. *Tonson's Satyr, l. 1.*

DECEIVER. *n.s.* [Deceiver.] To be deceived; the collection of matter, conspicuous; impossible.

Deceiver, or deceiver, or deceiver, or deceiver, or deceiver, which I am conscious are the common attacks of conclusions. *Dryden. Preface to Mr. Lee.*

DECEIVER. *n.s.* [Deceiver.] Calculation; the number of consequently, determinately from principles and from.

The conclusions, although deduced from many principles, yet find nevertheless in my knowledge. *Bacon's Essays.*

Reason is the faculty which deducing unknown truths from principles and proofs already known. *Locke.*

The knowledge of the deceiver, or deceiver, or deceiver, or deceiver, or

tation; to censure falsly in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by report; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer.* xx. 10.

They live as if they profess'd Christianity merely in spight, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEFA'ME. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallow-trees. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 1. *stan.* 26.

DEFA'MER. *n. s.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFATIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to tire. *Dict.*

DEFATIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFAULT. *n. s.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the peoples. *Hayward.*

We shall know what 'tis to fall and pray,
Ask pardon for your *default* ...

[illegible]

DEFIANCE. n. s. [from *defi*, French.]

[illegible]

DEFICIENCE. } n. s. [from *deficio*, Latin.]
DEFICIENCY. }

[illegible]

To DEFINE. v. a. [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, French.]

[illegible]

DEFINITE. adj. [from *definitus*, Latin.]

[illegible]

To DEFILE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

To DEFLOUR.

[illegible]

To DEFORM.

[illegible]

To DEFRAUD.

[illegible]

To DEFRAY.

[illegible]

[illegible] take ye no care; the [illegible] you all the time you [illegible]

[illegible]

DEFT. *adj.* [illegible] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers. —
—Yes, marry, that's the *deftest* way. *Shak. Much ado about N.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

[illegible]

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

2. In a skilful manner.

Come, high or low,
Thyself and office deftly show. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Young Colin Clout, a lad of [illegible]
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay's Past.*

DEFUNCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Latin.]

1. Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not,
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or *dying* flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DE'IST. *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

The *deists* are in the second epistle of St. Peter, the third chapter, whose certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

But this folly and weakness of trifling, instead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the share of Christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *n. f.* [*deité*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1\. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker, b. v. f. 53.*

With what eyes
We mean to hold, what anciently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 721.*

2\. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?
— With humble complaining to her *deity*
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Gives the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

3\. The supposed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward pass,
In ways unknown, her wand'ring knight to seek;
With pains far passing that long wand'ring Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 3.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELACERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMA'TION. *n. f.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTA'TION. *n. f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [With physicians.] [from *delapsus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] Carried; conveyed.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *n. f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1\. A carriage; conveyance.

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 139.*

2\. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness. *Government of the Tongue, f. 2.*

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1\. To defer; to put off.

And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. *Ex. xxxii. 1.*

2\. To hinder; to frustrate.

She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along;
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made!
Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope's Odyssey, b. x.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting

Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakesp. R. III.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of all great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2\. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Pass'd on, and took the irremeable way. *Dryden's Æn. 6.*

DELA'YER. *n. f.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleasing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd;
For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Thence, as they know'th,
He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden, planted with the trees of God;
Delectable, both to behold and taste! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellective faculty, but are suitably and easily conceptible by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witless swain beguiles;
'Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,
He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1\. To send away.

2\. To send upon an embassy.

3\. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

We are to remember, that as God is the universal monarch of the world, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Government of Tongue.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4\. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE. *n. f.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1\. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent another.

If after her
Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,
Every such person is her *delegate*,
T' accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Donne.*

There shall be seven *delegates* of common sense to be the *judges* and umpires of all persons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear,
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Hell by fears, his *delegate* of fury,
With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2\. [In law.] *Delegates* are persons *delegated* or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Cowel.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES. [Court of.] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n. f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1\. A sending away.

2\. A putting in commission.

3\. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage, or ease pain. *Dict.*

To DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither deleterious by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DE'LETERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor fuller epitheme,
Though they'd with slavery used them,
(Which whosoever took is dead long)
Else seem to cast a colour
To bath the tender wound[illegible] *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

DELE'TION. *n. f.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1\. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2\. A destruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale's Com. Law of England.*

DELF. } *n. f.* [from *delfan*, Sax. to dig.]
DELFT. }

1\. A mine; a quarry.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2\. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delft*.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*?
No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *n. f.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A woman, who, when kneeling down,
Which maids ensue, and lose by nature's laws;
That our deliberate reason still, and find
That the contradiction at all the bad design'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1\. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

2\. Slow; tedious; not sudden.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hooker, b. v. f. 46.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DELI'BERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judged to a hair of little indecencies; knew better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

DELI'BERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the framing and fitting of remedies, or fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or choose good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *n. f.* [*delicatesse*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1\. Daintiness; niceness in eating.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2\. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3\. Softness; feminine beauty.

She had never been a ward of a more goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

4\. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5\. Neatness; elegance of dress.

6\. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

7\. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons in these posts are usually born of families noble and rich, and so derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

8\. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.

9\. Weakness of constitution.

DE'LICATE. *adj.* [*délicat*, French.]

1\. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2\. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

3\. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The choice of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Taylor.*

4\. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

5\. Choice; select; excellent.

6\. Polite; gentle of manners.

7\. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such mass and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon, Essay 58.*

8\. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DE'LICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1\. Beautifully.

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope's Epist. ii. l. 41.*

2\. Finely; not coarsely.

3\. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

4\. Choicely.

5\. Politely.

6\. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The *delicate* woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deut. xxviii. 56.*

DE'LICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Their daily suppliant was only fed
With *delicates* of leaves, and marshy weed;
But with the Sabine jargon her sweaths [illegible],
And mingles the fresh with Pantolian bread. *Dryd. Virgil.*

With *delicates* of sickness let him,
And can regale himself with milk and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DELI'CIÆ. *n. f. pl.* [*deliciæ*, Latin.] Delights. This word is merely Latin.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. *Fai. Queen.*

DELI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *deliciæ*, Latin.]

1\. Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience, Almighty God shaked him out of paradise, that lovely and most delicious part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant of all the whole globe. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

In his fall hours his only and highest;
Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*

Still as that sought [illegible] he sat by,
Still fond with the golden branch [illegible] *Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Rev. xviii. 7.*

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

DELIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DELI'GHT. *n. f.* [*delice*, Fr. from *delectare*, Latin.]

1\. Joy; content; satisfaction.

And Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee; now therefore be the king's son-in-law. *1 Sa. xviii. 22.*

2\. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our *delights*;
We'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind; the universal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.]

1\. To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Ps. xxxvii. 4.*

Fine islands, whereof [illegible] are here, *delighted with flowers*, and their fountains; others besides, *delighted* with other kinds of [illegible]. *Locke.*

For [illegible], he rose, and [illegible] down his throat,
Delighted, [illegible] the large [illegible] draught. *Pope's Odyss.*

To Delight. v. n. To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in this thing?* 2 *Sa.* xxiv.
Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments. *Psal.* cxii. 1.

Delightful. adj. [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary [illegible]. *Sidney*, b. ii.

No spring nor [illegible] on the mountain [illegible],
[illegible] with gay flowers, or with *delightful* green. *Addison.*

Delightfully. adv. Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O [illegible] ! now [illegible]
Delightfully, increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Delightfulness. n. s. [from *delight*.] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

This [illegible] shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge. *Tillotson, Sermon* i.

Delightsome. adj. [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful.

[illegible]

DEDICATORY, adj. [from dedicate, Latin.] Add to dedicate.
This confidence is founded on an inner foundation than a dedicatory preface. *Glanv. Pref. c. 18.*

DEDIMUS, s. f. [*Dedimus*.] A vulgarism of the vulgar, a corruption of *dedimus*.
Sir, we have had the pleasure and honour of meeting, to-day, at the table, and, upon your desire, I have drawn up a dedimus, a dedimus potestatem, or, in the dialect of all its aspects, a dedimus and dimidet ensem. *Swift Lett.*
Dedimus potestatem, though a word in Latin, yet, as it has lately crept in, a corruption in a popular form, has been modified to their positive upon this branch of verb. *Swift.*

DEDINGTON, s. f. [*Dedington*, French.]
DEDICHE, s. f. [*Dedicace*, French.]
The feast which a man holds originally of hallow, called dedicace by the ancients, and corrupted to *dedicke* or *dic*, which signifies dedicke that will hold a hogshead full. It is a custom, and also has a difference between dedicke that is a custom and dedicke that is a feast, as it is in the hands of his tenants, thinked to be upon a certain day in the year or two, and with other feast appertenances to the feast, and belong to him as a franchise, although the tenants holden yet to any manor, according to many good charters, in all. *Kitchen-Court.* *Phil.*
Having now provided
A pedigree for my dedicke. *Id.*
All for dimple, pimpled, and dedicated. *Shakspeare.*
The dedicke indeed had a royal publication and registry, through the cards of their money in another world published for the dicke part by the ancient inheritors. *Dancer on Dedicke.*
It is difficult to think why the glorious foundations might be fully supplied, since they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, though despoil the dimples of a few parishioners, and even those, in general, very unwillingly, unless, and thriving accordingly. *Swift.*

DEDICATE, v. f. [*Dedicate*, French.]
1. A claim; a challenging; the calling of any thing with authority.
This matter is by the decree of the matchless, and the ordinance of the wise of the holy men. *Fox. 1. 1.*
Will thy vows, given for our strength to any apostates, and to the dedicate, be ever made to wither into a dedicate well, for but a little way from shaking, to weigh in a dedicate dicke? *Lodge.*
2. A sacrifice; an intercession.
3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.
My bookishly little day, she danced the dedicate my power to wonder-dedicate. *Midsummer Spectacle, 1585.*
4. The calling of other things to a man's dedicate.
Epicurus delivered from pains, for an end whereto he pointed either in fortitude or pleasure, and the author it called dedicate or principal. There are two sensations of sensuals, the one of dedicate, the other to dicke; to dicke, as to every purpose, thereto sought dedicated; to dicke, as every man to his dedicke the one, according to today of goods, and dicke the other, which may be dicke without any wrath, yea dicke in which dicke. *Id.*

TO DEDICATE, v. a. [*Dedicate*, French.]
1. To claim; or to lay out authority.
The power of faith, which I account of him,
It dicke bought, to dicke, and I will have it. *Dedicate.*
2. To confirm; to encourage.
Dedicate thy dicke, and thy dicke, sun, thine. *Dicke dicke dicke* of him dicke dicke, and into the people dicke, and how dicke are prepared. *Id. Ch. 1.*
If any friend of Carlos's should, who thinks now against Carlos, dicke to anywhere. Nor that I loved Carlos left, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakspeare's Dicke Carlos.*
Young sir,
Intends to of the Dicke, Sir, Dicke.
Thou cause to be dicke. *Shakspeare's Dicke.*
The people of Spain being dicked, when the one and another of Dicke Dicke have to dicke, which Dicke dicke would double the dicke of Dicke, which was of a broken dicke. *Fuller on Cosmer.*
2. (Dicke.) To confirm to a man dicke.
DEDICATORY, adj. [*Dedicatory*.] That may be dicke.
Dicke.
Not dicke dicke, under the dicke of dicke to be dicke of dicke dicke to dicke, as the dicke of any dicke dicke, dicke dicke without dicke, dicke dicke dicke in the way to the dicke. *Dicke's Dicke of dicke.*

DEDICATORY, s. f. [*from dicke*.] He who is dicke or dicke of dicke dicke.
Dicke of dicke dicke, dicke dicke dicke

DEMULCENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening, mollifying; assuasive.

To DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.

[illegible]

DEMURE. *adj.* [*des moeurs*, French.]

[illegible]

DENEGATION. *n. s.* [*denegatio*, Latin.]

[illegible]

DENIZEN. } *n. s.* [from *dinasddyn*, a man of the city, or *dinesydd*, a free man, Welsh.]
DENISON.

[illegible]

To DENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

[illegible]

DENTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

[illegible]

To DENUDATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To divest; to strip.

[illegible]

To DENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

Thus we, with the dice of the sun-like, is drawing to flow
Dryden, Virgil, Georgics, Ded. p. 7 [Dry.]
DEPENDENT, n. s. [Dependents, Latin.] The left of adoration, and prostration of a dependent.
To a dependent is a lessening of a man; the more it is raised, the less place of the mantle, but a lift in front, and
Lord Bacon, Ess. Ceremonies and Respects, p. 1 [Bacon.]
Shall the sun, and the moon, and the stars, and the dependents of the sun, and the moon, and stars, and the rulers of the day and night, and the dependents of the rulers of the day and night, and the dependents of the dependents, and the dependents of the dependents, and the dependents of the dependents

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and depilous; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPILA'TION. *n. s.* [*depilatio*, Latin.] The act of taking glands up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*depleo depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthn.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deplore*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be confessed in how deplorable a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *deplorable*.] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Dict.*

DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side, and when interest shall be made the test and the measure. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 31.

DEPLORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deplore*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

But chaste Diana, who his death deplor'd,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEPLO'RER. *n. s.* [from *deplore*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

DEPLUMA'TION. *n. s.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.

2. To risque upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would depone
As much, as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. s.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponent*, and generally signify action only: as, *fateor*, I confess. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He turned his trust upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and depopulate, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns, and driven plains. *Dryden's Æn.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like deport. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Latin.] Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominions, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*deportement*, French.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his deportment, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its stones are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First, of the king: what shall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*. *Shak. H. VI.*
May your sick fame still languish 'till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpity'd, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Depose consuls, and captive princes, might have pointed him. *Tatler*, N° 5.

3. To take away; to divest; to strip of.

You may my glory and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shak. Rich. II.*

4. To give testimony; to attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use.

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney*, b. ii.

DEPO'SITARY. *n. s.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all.
—And in good time you gave it.
—Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *deposite* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*

Dryden wanted a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Garth.*

When ossels were upon, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, flesh diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggy slime, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

3. To place at interest.

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*

4. To lay aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of [illegible], which have, by I know not what infatuation, so captivated themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *n. s.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had *from* Monthelima, and now *also* as: *they had* the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it to *deposite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *depositio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving publick testimony.

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] *Deposition* properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'SITORY. *n. s.* [from *deposite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depository* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Addison.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *n. s.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defects in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners.

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *Rogers.*

3. Defamation; censure; a sense not now in use.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of hereticks always to deprave the same. *Hooker*, b. v. s. 22.

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shakesp. Timon.*

But all corrupt, both mind and will *deprav'd*. *Milt. P. Lost.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What *sins do you mean?* Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond's Pr. Catech.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY. *n. s.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated state.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.* [*deprecor*, Latin.]

1. To pray earnestly. *Fair.*

2. To request; to petition. *Dict.*

3. To ask pardon for. *Dict.*

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To implore mercy of.

At length he sues
To those fierce, which gallants would good hikes.
His anger, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

2. To beg off; to pray against; to [illegible].

3. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency, in sparing the guilty. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.* b. iv. c. 6.

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers*, Sermon ii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer; amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

DEPRECA'TION. *n. s.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

1. Intreaty; petitioning.

2. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

3. Prayer against evil.

I, with leave of speech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus reply'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Intemperance is not generally conceived to be a good light, as a bad story, and [illegible], that a commonly used a [illegible] for the [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible]. *Browne.*

DE'PRECATIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.] That serves to deprecate.
DE'PRECATORY. } praying; excusing; apologizing.

Fillip [illegible] notwithstanding that the Scottish king was still *distracted*, being troubled that the cockatrice of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *n. s.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]

1. One that sues for another; an intercessor; a [illegible]. *Dict.*

2. An excuser.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Latin.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They pitched upon that enemy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and disparage. *Add.*

As there are more more obliterate of these, than there who are [illegible] in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to depreciate the works of those who have. *Spect.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædor*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 119.

DEPREDA'TION. *n. s.* [*deprædatio*, Latin.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Hayward.*

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy *depredation* of air upon watry moisture, and

version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 119.

DEPREDA'TOR. *n. s.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of bryony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call *depredators*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 11.

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture. *More.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, have not been observed at all, because they are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 98.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or understood. *Dict.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHE'NSION. *n. s.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A discovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Latin.]

1. To press or thrust down.

2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 249.

Passion can *depress* or raise
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*depressio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pressing down.

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The bosses of lights are both outside bollies, than in cabinet of these, were [illegible] that are [illegible] [illegible] are not exactly [illegible] they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may reflect so give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when well carefully polished. *Boyle on Colours.*

If the bone be much *depressed*, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.* 17.

DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation* [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSION *of a Star* [with astronomers], is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*depressor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or presses down.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRE'SSOR [in anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DEPRE'SSOR *oculi*. *adj.* [from *depressor*, of *deprimo*, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards. *Phillips.*

All I shall further take notice of, shall be only the wonderful contrivance of all *equable* and antagonist muscles, affected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attollent and *depriment* muscles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

Fools whole end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION [in law], is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deposed, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. v. a. [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job* xxxix. 17.

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd* of sight,
Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To hinder; to debar from.

From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd*
His blessed count'nance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The ghosts *rejected*, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of sepulchres, and fun'ral due. *Dryden's Æn.* vi.

3. To release; to free from.

Most happy he,
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him opprest. *Spenser.*

4. To put out of an office.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that if they *deprived* him it should cost an hundred mens lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. n. s. [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.

As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water, yet that inundation had a long continuance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

We have large and *deep* caves of several *depths*: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryden's Æn.*

For though, in nature, *depth* and height
Are equally held infinite,
In poetry the height we know;
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov.* viii. 27.

4. The middle or height of a season.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
You plow the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of Winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Battalion*, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN. v. a. [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. v. a. [*depuceler*, French.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. n. s. [*depulsio*, Latin.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. adj. [from *depulsus*, Latin.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DE'PURATE. v. a. [*depurer*, French, from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them to us. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glanv.*

DEPURA'TION. n. s. [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vive*, or is of a sadder colour, and, after *depuration*, such as we have in magdaleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its filth.

To DEPU'RE. v. a. [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. n. s. [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fav'rites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sublunary affairs unto subalternate *deputation*. *Brown.*

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South's Sermons.*

To DEPU'TE. v. a. [*deputer*, French.] To send with a special commission; to impower any one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right; but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee. *2 Sa.* xv. 3.

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may commit and transmit [illegible] his domestick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
The heroes welcome, and their thanks express'd. *Roscommon.*

DE'PUTY. n. s. [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern and act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He was exerted his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Professors, albeit through infirmity from their sincerity, might be said to preach by their *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hooker, b. v. s.* 22.

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon, Essay* 28.

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. v. a. [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its allay, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from *deop*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE. v. a. [*deraciner*, French.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the culter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN.
To DERA'IN. } v. a. [*disrationare*, or *dirationare*, Latin.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT.
DERA'INMENT. } n. s. [from *deraign*.]

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A disordering or turning out of course.
3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disrayer*, or *desranger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. n. s. [from *desrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise. *Douglass.*
2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity.

To DERE. v. a. [*derian*, Saxon.] To hurt. *Obsolete.*

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

DERELI'CTION.

DERELI'CTION. n. s. [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forsaking or leaving; an abandoning.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

DERELI'CTS. n. s. pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE. v. a. [*derideo*, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

And Solomon whose prudence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 29.

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson, Serm.* ii.

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope's Statius.*

DERI'DER. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Upon the wilful violators of oaths, execrable blasphemers, and like contemners offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION. n. s. [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing stock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer.* xx. 7.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Psalm* xliv. 13.

[illegible]
Thy foes *derision*, captive, poor and blind,
Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº 255.

DERI'SIVE. adj. [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast;
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate address'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DERI'SORY. adj. [*derisorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. adj. [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South's Sermons.*

DERIVA'TION. n. s. [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course; letting out.

When it began to swell, it would carry any discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and those issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new water pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word *substance* favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The tracing of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that *revulsion*; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

DERI'VATIVE. adj. [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

DERI'VATIVE. n. s. [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The word *honestus* originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from *honour*, which signifies credit or honour. *South's Sermons.*

DERI'VATIVELY. adv. [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. v. a. [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of any thing; letting out; communicating.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South's Sermons.*

2. To deduce from its original.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of their globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle on Colours.*

This property of it seems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian soldiers, who infinitely affected the disposing of the empire. *Decay of Piety.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient sect of physicians, *derived* all distempers of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *derives* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, into all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

The censure of those churches, who, I am sure, would *derive* no familiarity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South's Sermons.*

4. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

5. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERI'VE. v. n.

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that rulls the pow'r of Ptolemy,
Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
As well possess'd. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

DERI'VER. n. s. [from *derive*.]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South's Sermons.*

DERN. adj. [*deorn*, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. *Obsolete.*

DERNIER. adj. Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To DE'ROGATE. v. a. [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom, so as to diminish its former value.

By several contrary customs and stiles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DE'ROGATE. v. n. To degenerate; to act a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

DE'ROGATE. adj. [from the verb.] Damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility,
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DEROGA'TION. n. s. [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing embassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South's Serm.*

2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker, Preface.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no dispraise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon, Essay* 21.

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Dep. and Pr. to the same or to Wych, neither do I consider it as a thing which I have reason to be ashamed of. *Pepys.*

I desire from my mass of chaos perfect order such model it may receive, and bring forth, if thou, with your spirit, dost breathe light, and strengthen more than darkness; bear up what is low, and make the crooked straight. *Milton.*

DESCEND, *v. n.* [descendo, Lat.] Descending; falling down.

The Spirit descending upon him in a bodily shape like unto a dove. *Luke iii.*

Thy spirit descending from on me shall virtue add to virtue; and lead us by Heavenly conduct without wandering, we should be infallible in the doctrine delivered and the rules prescribed. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

DESCENDANT, *n. s.* [from descending.] He or something that descends.

They live and die in their descendants, perhaps that they in particular reproduction and conservation of one single species, the same God and the wisdom of the creatures. *Brown.*

DESCENDENT, *adj.* [descendens, Lat.] Descending; falling downwards; tending to a lower place; coming from the heavens; with disadvantage; as, a descendent star, opposed to an ascendent star; proceeding from an ancestor; derived from a parent; heir and descendent. *Chambers.*

DESCENT, *n. s.* [descent, Fr.] 1. The act of descending; the act of falling down.

Thou shalt not come down from thy bed, nor descend thereof, but thou shalt surely die. *2 Kings.*

Thou shalt not come down, Lucifer! *Milton.*

2. A way to descend; a place to descend by.

Hence, with denialls vain, and coinage nice,
Drive the grand Gil back to his place of vice, *Bard. Hob. Pl.*

Some descents are so steep, that a man can hardly, without danger, adventure upon them. *Bacon's Conquest of the Prudent.*

To DESCEND, *v. n.* [descendo, Lat.]

1. To come down from a place.

To descend so long, to make therefore in a little of time a journey.

Or by I, do the watch upon your oath of peace,
Here to descend in the dead of night. *Ben Jonson.*

And with the same speed I will descend. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Lord Cobham, the valiant, was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Bacon.*

To deliver us for thoughts, and give the results? *Milton.*

A mountain, or hill, which that we descended upon for a prospect, hatch, which that we chanced by accident, and unknowingly, they gave us for lunatics. *Adjutator Prudentius.*

To DESCENDER, *v. n.* [corrupted from descend.]

1. To come down from a place; as, he fell on his back.

2. To come in disorder, and the drum sounding, and the bagpipe blow, and hoop, and hollow, and to fall down, he is a mighty hard man. *Merry Wives.*

The brook that descended out of the spring. *Exodus iii. 12.*

He will not be brought into a disorder, and to fall down. *Tryal with Witches.*

Of gallery, cuirass, and of helmet, *Milton's Cato.*

Of prudent, calm, and temperate the heavens
Yield to the violent, to my sweetness, even *Pope's Odyssey.*

To come down, or to appear, or to be present; as, he descended to our place from another.

He shall descend into battle, and perish. *1 Sam. xxvi. 10.*

To come forward or violently; as, he began an action against me, but I descended upon him with a cudgel.

He will come to me, and I will descend upon him with the weight of his sin. *Pilgrim's Progress.*

To make an excursion.

The pirates gone to Alexry, and then is known
The Grecian fleet, according to the time. *Dryden.*

A hunger to seek the Grecian spoils.
Then sweeter were hunger and the pirate's toil. *Dryden.*

To descend from an estimate, or to make other from.

Nobility is a venerable name, and in the affections of men, antiquity and continuance do ever add to nobility. *Bacon.*

Will a monarch, forbid to a monarch, and descended of the ancient blood of the Wittekinds. *Adjutator Prudentius, W. 1.*

To fall in order of relationship to a descender.

Should any adjudicate all the property of the deceased to the heir, ought to deduct the debt from a son the eldest son, or other heir, the paternal property, unless it had arisen from his expenses. *Lex.*

The inheritance of him who dies over and property is to descend to the eldest male, and that to descend to the first male son.

Ancient tenants, for a long time, have had the power of direct descendants, and have had the power of collateral descendants, and have had the power of collateral descendants, and have had the power of collateral descendants.

To descend, or descend from, or from, or from, or from.

Ye sons of Israel, from Jacob descended, of your sins
Guiltless, hear and weep with Israel's sons. *Milton.*

Ye sons of Israel, from Jacob descended, of your sins
Guiltless, hear and weep with Israel's sons.

To descend to, or to, or to.

Ye sons of Israel, from Jacob descended, of your sins
Guiltless, hear and weep with Israel's sons.

To descend, or to descend, or to descend

They are the Gods of Love, whether they be so or not; [illegible] Pope of Poet.
Ye Muses, sing what Wrath, emptied the Celestials threw
Headlong from the high seat of Jove, Milton, P. L.
2. An invocation; a form of entreaty.
Thy love is, O! they but the divinity in their power, would
Have kept them from more misery than the Heathenish and
Christian Religion. Sir Roger L'Estrange.
Thus, with prattle of a sharper tone spoke
Thus, with prattle of a sharper tone spoke
Pope.
To DEVOTE, v. a. [from devote.]
1. To vow; to dedicate; to consecrate.
Every proposition that we are profoundly set up, and, is a
contradiction to the authority of our rules; and our rules,
where we can, will unanimously decide in an adherence of the
Bishop of Rome. Burke.
2. To devote; to consecrate; to doom; to curse.
Let all Gods, or spirits that power is wielded,
Let all Gods, or spirits that power is wielded,
Curse, devote, and execrate the wretch, Milton.
Curse, devote, and execrate the wretch, Milton.
Could have not Cymbeline with the spiritual powers of a
Pope under signing, as the profane of Sent Sovereign of
Britain. Saint's Jubilee.
DEVOTEDNESS, [from devote.] Without merit; without
claim to favour or pity.
Lord we devoted, who with Rome, could
Lord we devoted, who with Rome, could
Another Saint and Sent Pope you hook. Lord Ro. Lees.
To DEVOUR, v. a. [devorer, French.]
1. To be eating of other food or of.
Thy thy humanity, is being power to reach or cruelly, or
more glutting of them. Hooker, b. 1.
Some of us love you well, and are thrift fame.
Some you greed, devour, and some hate. Ben Jon. F.
2. To consume; to waste.
The wages of their crimes and of sins
The wages of their crimes and of sins
Shakspeare, King Lear.
What be defence of your and me I know that devour.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
The wolves, Tyrannies, and wrath
The wolves, Tyrannies, and wrath
Shakspeare, Lucrece, Ch. 1. 1. 1.
Lucy, and the Spirit wrath will consume the earth.
Shakspeare, Lucrece.
Wrath devoureth and wrath is not
Wrath devoureth and wrath is not
Shakspeare, Lucrece.
Fulgence by defence is not from me.
Fulgence by defence is not from me.
Dryden's Guide.
Have my Cousin's death I have not time
Have my Cousin's death I have not time
Dryden.
A beauty devoureth in its prime.
A beauty devoureth in its prime.
Dryden.
3. To feed; to prey on; to plunder.
Ye Ladies, and ye Knights, and every popular
Ye Ladies, and ye Knights, and every popular
Shakspeare.
Ambition is the food of manufactures, men may must
Ambition is the food of manufactures, men may must
Sacred Sermons.
DEVOURER, [from devour.] Wasteful; according to
devour, wasteful or greedy.
Ere thou, I was devoured, thou art to free.
Ere thou, I was devoured, thou art to free.
Dryden.
Thy people called, cruel, devourer, Tyrannic Republic, b. 1.
Thy people called, cruel, devourer, Tyrannic Republic, b. 1.
A rude devourer of the fruits of the earth, and of the
commonwealth which he undertook to labour. Addison.
DEVOUR-GAP, n. s. [from devour.] A man who devours greedily.
It is said, Elderly, only in a great trade.
There have a wonder DEVOUR-GAP in the
There have a wonder DEVOUR-GAP in the
Tatler.
To DEVOUT, v. a. [devouter, French.] To consecrate; to
devote; to dedicate; to give up to the service of religion.
Devoutly of adversity great, and devoutly
Devoutly of adversity great, and devoutly
Dryden.
Unchastity will never be starving-minded men, when you
devoute vessels and praise are applied to the service.
Jeremy Taylor, Holy Living.
DEVOUTLY, n. s. [from devout.] Application; the act of
the time of doing a thing.
Then in the beginning, may be presumed to have
Hooker's Eccles.
To DEVOUTLY, v. a. [devouter, Latin.] To deprive; to
take from.
To be devoutly be but be age, when the spirit
To be devoutly be but be age, when the spirit
Spirit Lady, and the mortified, with to, the so-called
Spirit Lady, and the mortified, with to, the so-called
Sir Roger L'Estrange.
Which state is neither strength or vigour, but
Which state is neither strength or vigour, but
Sir Roger L'Estrange.
Sudden Remedies were divinest cures the Sons of Heaven
Sudden Remedies were divinest cures the Sons of Heaven
Hoole.
DEVOUTNESS, n. s. [from devout.] The act of devoutness;
the state of being devout.
If the spirit, the son of the Sons, these Schismatic
[illegible] Schismatic, and condemnation of Christ Jesus, Ch. 1. 1.
Dryden, Spiritual Conversation.
DEW, n. s. [deow, Saxon.] The moisture which falls
in the evening and morning.
Let the spirit, the son of the Sons, these Schismatic
[illegible] Schismatic, and condemnation of Christ Jesus, Ch. 1. 1.
Dryden, Spiritual Conversation.
To DEW, v. a. [from the noun.] To water, to wet; to
moisten; to refresh.
Rather than of wonderful influence toward the Gentiles of
the to refresh and to water, [illegible]
Cupid.

DEWBERRY, n. s. [dewberry, Saxon.] Blackberry.
To DEWCON, v. a. [from dew.] To wet; to moisten.
To DEWDROP, n. s. [dew and drop.] A drop of dew.
To DEWFALL, n. s. [dew and fall.] The falling of dew.
The dew-fall, or dew-drop, is a particular kind of dew.
The dew-fall, or dew-drop, is a particular kind of dew.
Dryden.
DEWLAP, n. s. [dewlap, Saxon.] The skin that hangs from
the throat of a bull.
Dewlap and dewlap, and dewlap, and dewlap.
Dryden.
DEWY, n. s. [from dew.] Moist; wet; moistened.
Dewy, [illegible] Dewy, [illegible]
Dewy, [illegible] Dewy, [illegible]
Dryden.
DEXTER, n. s. [dexter, Latin.] The right side.
Dexter, [illegible] Dexter, [illegible]
Dexter, [illegible] Dexter, [illegible]
Dryden.
DEXTERITY, n. s. [dexterity, French.] Dexterity.
DEXTEROUS, n. s. [dexterous, French.] Dexterous.
DEXTEROUSNESS, n. s. [dexterous and ness.] Dexterous.
DEXTRAL, n. s. [dextral, Latin.] Dextral.
DEXTRALITY, n. s. [dextrality, French.] Dextrality.
DEXTRALLY, n. s. [dextrally, French.] Dextrally

To DESCRIA'K. v. a. [Adjectus, Latin.] To be without hopes or expectation.

Though thou dreadest a hazard at any rate, yet despair not; for there may be a remedy. *Locke, vol. ii. 8.*

We commended our self to the Citizens, who appear of nothing so well, but are very quiet, desiring to be rid of those Guests, rather than of Cato's Military Sons, or of the several Companies of Souldiers, that are now in Rome. *Cicero.*

DESCRIA'L. n. s. [From descrial.] The act of discovery.

Let others the hunt, and commemorate the Descrial.

Left nothing unrevealed, nor undescried. *Dryden.*

DESCRIBE'. v. a. [Describo, Latin.] 1. To delineate; to trace out.

Dexter Cimodocea leaning, a fair and confident mien, I observed commendatory to Cloridon, in turning the face of the mouth, and there that small incision of cutting by the nose that describes the Roses. *Sir Thomas Browne.*

Thy hand Nature, needs potential care
To describe the Roses and the Lilies.

Lord Aldborough's rose-tree drops in bulk,
To give a plain resemblance of the pall. *Dryden, Flog. Ded.*

2. To set down in writing; to set down.

Examine, I write, to prove,
By city or of country, or of grove.

Horrid place! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Lucretius describes from them which happen, and shewed how they were produced. *Bacon, Natural History.*

In contemplation, but now of some will find
Self so endued to describe a good person. *Dryden.*

Cultivated our opinions, I have shewed Religion.

Which you describe, you will not know. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

3. To describe a thing quickly; to, I definitely my object, to describe.

Nature is so constant, and so like herself, even in her greatest works, and so delicate for perfection, that it cannot be but a great Philosopher that can describe her. *Bacon, Natural History.*

No matter is any thing definitely, which, by half a dozen attributes as far off as we can reach, but another attribute is ready to rise up to us. *Locke.*

4. To describe or delineate with number.

Which are the Characters? *Dryden.*

—They have been described in Dacier's Life of Horace. *Shadwell.*

5. To describe or delineate with colours.

Shadwell describes the Scots, and describes them so lively, that you fancy you see them. *Dryden.*

Thou art fair, would you but transcribe nature, and describe Poetry, the author is alive. *Dryden.*

Thus could he describe, and thus would you look. *Cowley.*

The should be a great effect in any colour so described as the Mistress of the good Man drest. *Spectator.*

6. Describe; mention. *Obsolete.*

Yea, Hath put
The world's great bulwark into my adjudg,
Prince Henry, he is dead and gone lamented
Describing him a man of infinite virtue. *Shakespeare.*

7. Describe; lady authority or analogy; to describe; mention. *Obsolete.*

DESCRI'BER. n. s. [From describe.] Even an hobby; lance and spurs enamoured of Dorothea.

Sir Scrop, with shepherd hooks, in hole
Of Dorset, and Sir Bedivere, knight Bath, Percival, I ye
Are not ashamed to be seen so in Arcadia
Describers of Arcadia. *Ben Jonson, Pan's Duke.*

DESCRI'PTA. n. s. [Descriptus, Latin.] Things described.

1. Without bounds.

Have the rules the high delight we feel?
Fashion my capacity, and will it see.
The I am deprived of observing the. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without control; without restraint; boundless; despotick.

Who are Dispositions descriptus or comedy,
Or be a London tenant gives his highness pleasure,
Thou shalt be power to deprive or be found.
And this obedient. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

He was given to understand that we should be commanded down as one are wrongly call a deprive power, and that you in a moderate way. *Bacon, Speech against Duke Lenox.*

3. Without limits; without restriction; unconditional.

Then Jove, and he shall called deprive man; for a man were over them. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

In a year of like the title, when thou will cause to be enough deprive, an general and not and the earth, bodies and, and the. *Bacon.*

I am a man of opinion between this in a sense which Britain, and that, for I never stood at any other forum that deprive. *Pope, Imit.*

4. Mere; indefinitely; entire.

Never is the end of a deprive difficulties with his friend dead, rather that to apply the left remedy, and to fill his deprive. *Bacon, Essays.*

5. It is sometimes also in a little sense; indefinitely; indefinitely and yet with a particular reference.

Conformity of state and fate was not deprive.

Conformity of state and fate was not deprive. *Pope, Eff. on Crit.*

DESCRI'PTIVE. n. s. [From describe.] 1. Descriptive; descriptive; without attention to time or degree.

Ye Dispositions, and ye Dispositions,
And all the Dispositions of the world. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Nature is so that we know not what it is, but that we know, or defined notions, when he treats from an object, and describes it, or gives a description of it, or describes it. *Bacon, Natural History.*

Nature is so that we know not what it is, but that we know, or defined notions, when he treats from an object, and describes it, or gives a description of it, or describes it. *Bacon, Natural History.*

2. Descriptive; descriptive; without attention to time or degree.

Thou gaze on not only in terrene and mysterious of an, and the earth, and the sea, and the sky, and the sun, and the moon, and the stars

3. To forsake; to doom to [illegible].
May [illegible] command this *desert'd* band.
The [illegible]. *Prior.*
4. To be [illegible].
The [illegible] *beautiful* grow's,
From the [illegible] *destin'd* home. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. n. s. [*destinée*, French.]
1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.
Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
2. Fate; invincible necessity.
[illegible]
The fall of [illegible],
His who [illegible] the [illegible] of *destiny*,
Or [illegible] necessity,
Which [illegible] *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
[illegible] whether they serve
Willing or no, [illegible]
By *destiny*, and can no other choose? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act her will. *Denham.*
Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be. *Dryden's Fab.*
3. Doom; condition in future time.
At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning; thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DE'STITUTE. adj. [*destitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forsaking; abandoned.
To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *destitute* of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker*, b. v. s. 1.
He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer. *Psalm* cii. 17.
2. In want of.
Living roots upon his body lay;
Thus done, securely take the *destitute* way
To find the [illegible] of day. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vi.
Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute* of inhabitants. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

DESTITU'TION. n. s. [from *destitute*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted.
That *destitution* in food and clothing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker*, b. i. s. 10.
They which were [illegible] unto knowledge, are not left in so great *destitution*, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker*, b. v.
The order of paying the tithes of commodities [illegible] is set down by the canons of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the custom of the [illegible], the time of the tithes, and the special obligation of [illegible]. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DESTROY'. v. a. [*destruo*, Latin; *destruire*, French.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.
The Lord will *destroy* this city. *Gen.* xix. 14.
2. To lay waste; to make desolate.
Solyman sent a great part of his army out of the main unto the island, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
3. To kill.
A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. *Deut.* ii. 21.
'Tis safer to be that which we *destroy*,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
The wise providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as the peacock *destroys* snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; [illegible] *destroy* spiders. *Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.
Do not men see that [illegible] *destroy* their bodies with [illegible], their reputations with disgrace, and their families with want? *Bentley.*
There will be as many [illegible] the number too high for title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTRO'YER. n. s. [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.
In all the transformation of it we find, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
For glory done
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods! *Destroyers* rightlier call'd, and plagues of men. *Milt. P. Lost.*
[illegible] this bright *destroyer* [illegible].
[illegible] *Pope.*

DESTRUCTIBLE. adj. [from *destruo*, Latin.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. n. s. [from *destructible*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. n. s. [*destructio*, Latin.]
1. The act of destroying; waste.
2. Murder; massacre.
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
[illegible]
[illegible] *Shakesp. Richard III.*
[illegible]
We [illegible] *destructive* [illegible],
We [illegible],
And tremble yet, to see [illegible]. *Waller.*
3. The state of being destroyed; ruin.
4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as, a [illegible].
The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. *Ps.* xci. 6.
5. [In theology.] Eternal death.
Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. *Matth.* vii. 13.

DESTRU'CTIVE. adj. [*destructivus*, low Latin.]
1. That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction.
In [illegible] and [illegible],
Destructive [illegible]. *Dryden.*
[illegible] the [illegible] of wickedness, with a kind of [illegible] *destructive* [illegible], to the [illegible]. *Locke.*
2. With *of*.
He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive* of all politeness. *Add.*
Both are defects equally *destructive* of true religion. *Rogers.*
3. With *to*.
In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, *destructive to* the strength. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*
Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive to* that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. adv. [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.
What remains to him [illegible] *destructively* to [illegible]. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. n. s. [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.
The vice of [illegible] the *destructiveness* of [illegible] than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. n. s. [from *destroy*.] Destroyer; consumer.
Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. n. s. [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESUE'TUDE. n. s. [*desuetudo*, Latin.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.
By the [illegible] of [illegible] people, [illegible] *desuetude*, from their [illegible] and knowledge. *Hale.*
We [illegible] all things from *desuetude* [illegible] *Government of the Tongue.*

DE'SULTORY. } adj. [*desultorius*, Lat.] Roving from thing
DESULTO'RIOUS. } to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant.
'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vitious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Estrange.*
Let but the [illegible] *desultorious* [illegible] *Norris.*
Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules and marshalled according to art. *Felton on the Classicks.*

To DESU'ME. v. a. [*desumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing; to borrow.
This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*
They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale's Law of England.*

To DETA'CH. v. a. [*detacher*, French.]
1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.
The [illegible] take along with it a [illegible] *detached* [illegible]. *Woodward's Natural History*, p. iv.
The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again [illegible]. *Pope.*
2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.
If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison on the State of the War.*

DETA'CHMENT. n. s. [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.
The Czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatler*, No. 55.
[illegible], which are brave and bold,
Did not this [illegible]?
[illegible]
From all the [illegible]. *Blackmore's Creation.*

To DETA'IL. v. a. [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particularize; to display minutely and distinctly.
They will perceive the mistakes of the [illegible] of their philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without any [illegible]. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

DETA'IL. n. s. [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account.
I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward's Natural History.*
I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

To DETA'IN. v. a. [*detineo*, Latin.]
1. To keep that which belongs to another.
Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
2. To withhold; to keep back.
[illegible] stings him
So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He has *detained* the pension of Calypso, and the [illegible] he made to [illegible] him from his country. *Broom.*
3. To restrain from departure.
Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judg.* xiii. 15.
Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep the husband there. *Dry.*
4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. n. s. [from *detain*.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. n. s. [from *detain*.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.
By proportion to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, and *detainers* of [illegible]. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DETE'CT. v. a. [*detectus*, Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.
There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Would'st easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DETE'CTER. n. s. [from *detect*.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.
Oh heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detecter*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detecter*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. n. s. [from *detect*.]
1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.
Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakespeare.*
That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form. *Locke.*
2. Discovery of any thing hidden.
Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of ambers, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that before covered and concealed them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DETE'NTION. n. s. [from *detain*.]
1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.
How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd
With clamorous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long since due debts,
Against my honour? *Shakespeare's Timon.*
2. Confinement; restraint.

This appeareth by [illegible] of the [illegible] parts. *Boyle's Natural History*, No. [illegible].

To DETE'R. v. a. [*deterreo*, Latin.] To discourage from any thing; to fright from any thing.
I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*
[illegible] yet our evils [illegible], as long as we have a [illegible] on our side. *Tillotson, Sermon* [illegible].
Errors or miscarriages [illegible] to *deter* [illegible] *detection* which can be made to them. *Locke.*
The [illegible] may not be *deterred* from [illegible] by this method. *Spectator* [illegible], No. [illegible].
My own face *deters* me from my glass;
And Kneller only shews what Celia was. *Prior.*

DETE'RMENT. n. s. [from *deter*.] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred.
This will not be thought a discouragement unto [illegible], which endeavour to advantage [illegible] *determent* [illegible]. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. [illegible].
These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RGE. v. a. [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.
Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarn. *Wiseman.*
[illegible] through which it [illegible] corruption, and it *deterges* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DETE'RGENT. adj. [from *deterge*.] That which cleanses.
The food ought to be [illegible] and *detergent*. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. n. s. [from *deterior*, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

DETE'RMINABLE. adj. [from *determine*.] That which may be certainly decided.
Whether all plants have seeds were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. [illegible].
About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. [illegible]

To DETE'RMINATE. v. a. [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.
The sly slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

DETE'RMINATE. adj. [*determinatus*, Latin.]
1. Limited; determined.
Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and *determinate* in their application. *Locke.*
To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the solar matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Established; settled by rule; positive.
Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and, without either choice or stint, appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker*, b. v. s. [illegible].
3. Decisive; conclusive.
I' th' progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he,
I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
4. Fixed; resolute.
Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sidney.*
5. Resolved.
My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shakespeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. adv. [from *determinate*.]
1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.
The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*
Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them. *Tillotson, Serm.* i.

DETERMINA'TION. n. s. [from *determinate*.]
1. Absolute direction to a certain end.
When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*
2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.
They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is indeed to go home, and to trouble you with no more suit. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and, upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their determinations on either side. *South's Sermons.*

Consult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy determination upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy determination of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate.*]

1. That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause. *Bramh. against Hobbs.*

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is determinative, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts's Logick.*

DETERMINA'TOR. *n.s.* [from *determinate.*] One who determines.

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, unto the great determinator of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

To DETERMINE. *v.a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be protector.
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

More particularly to determine the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly determined on the other side. *South's Sermons.*

Milton's subject was still greater than either of the former; it does not determine the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison's Spectator, No 267.*

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,
On every thought, 'till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been determined by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural History, No 98.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus determines their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To adjust; to limit.

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which determines a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To direct to any certain point.

6. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife:
We do require them of you, so to use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, 'till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never determined to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

7. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was determined of his father to slay David. *1 Sa. xx. 33.*

8. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to determine this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

9. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long
'Till sickness hath determin'd me? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To DETERMINE. *v.n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will soon determine, or impose
New laws to be observ'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

2. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after condemned; the danger determined by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs determine with that passion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To come to a decision.

She soon shall know of us,
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often determine in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

5. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is to determine of the coronation. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

DETERRA'TION. *n.s.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin; *deterrer*, French.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DETE'RSION. *n.s.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured detersion; but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DETE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE. *n.s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see people almost afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful under them, if not timely relieved by detersives and lenients. *Wiseman.*

To DETEST. *v.a.* [*detestor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast
Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preserved did detest. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 11.*

Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

Since Cleopatra died,
I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods
Detest my baseness. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him detest it both in himself and others too. *South's Sermons.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart detests him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *detest.*] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Despis'd, distressed, hated, martyr'd, kill'd!
Most detestable death! *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

He defied him, and the residue of the Scottish nobility, to think [illegible] that both armies consisted of Christians, to whom nothing is more detestable than effusion of human blood. *Hayw.*

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable.*] Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering men so detestably bad, that the great enemy of mankind, the devil himself, neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South's Sermons.*

DETESTA'TION. *n.s.* [from *detest.*]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather detestation than pity. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but *of* seems more proper.

The detestation you express
For vice in all its glitt'ring dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a detestation for sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETE'STER. *n.s.* [from *detest.*] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v.a.* [*detroner*, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETI'NUE. *n.s.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONA'TION. *n.s.* [*detono*, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, 'till the detonation occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too fast out of the crucible. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

To DETONIZE. *v.a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot on the Air.*

To DETORT. *v.a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have allowed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have detorted texts of Scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government. *Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

To DETRACT. *v.a.* [*detractum*, Latin; *detracter*, French.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny, as otherwise, any thing from the reputation of another.

Those were sufficient in policies, but not studied to manage the affairs in publick; for that would detract from the honour of the principal undertaker. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No envy can detract from this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

DETRA'CTER. *n.s.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriously.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied by you, in that I have often heard it questioned, and yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detracters with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their detracters make a question. *Swift.*

Aware the fell detracters [illegible],
And pass [illegible]. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION. *n.s.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of detraction, though pursued by various means. *Ayliffe.*

Even now
I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,
Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise. *Milton.*

If detraction could invade it, diligence surely would sustain it from any derogatory conclusion. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and detractions of vain men, I resolved to enter a little farther into the examination. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To consider an author farther, as the subject of obloquy and detraction, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison's Freeholder, No 40.*

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from.*

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself, but also detractory unto the intellect and sense of man, expressedly disposed for that inquisition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The detractory lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *n.s.* [from *detract.*] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said detractress shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison's Freeholder, No 31.*

DETRIMENT. *n.s.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must needs have been for one Christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any detriment unto religion. *Hooker, b. iv. s. 14.*

I can repair
That detriment, if such it be, to lose
Self-lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 152.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No detriment need fear; go, and be strong. *Milton's P. Lost.*

There often fall out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest detriment to this whole mystery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without detriment to their private affairs. *Addison's Spectator, No 488.*

DETRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor detrimental to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject 'till the subject is dead. *Addison's Guardian, No 96.*

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are detrimental to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison's Freeholder, No 25.*

DETRI'TION. *n.s.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To DETRU'DE. *v.a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are detruded down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;
Or, ty'd in chains, they in close prison dwell. *Davies.*

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be detruded into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy approach [illegible]
The [illegible] detruded to the void
By [illegible]. *Thomson's Spring.*

To DETRU'NCATE. *v.a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION. *n.s.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION. *n.s.* [from *detrudo*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.

From this detrusion of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased. *Keil against Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION. *n.s.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

DEVASTA'TION. *n.s.* [*devasto*, Latin.] Waste; havock; desolation; destruction.

By devastation the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thessaly in Deucalion's Time, made cruel havock and desolation among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE. *n.s.* [*deux*, French.] 1. Two. A word used in games.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of deuce ace amounts to. *Shak.*

2. The devil. See DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOP. *v.a.* [*developer*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to develop, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *n.s.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To DEVE'ST. *v.a.* [*devester*, French; *de* and *vestis*, Latin.]

1. To strip; to deprive of cloaths.

Then of their arms Androgeos he devests,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. *Denham.*

2. To strip; to take away any thing good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and devest all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I devest. *Prior.*

DEVEX. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEVE'XITY. *n.s.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To DE'VIATE. *v.n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never deviates into sense. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly deviate from the common track. *Pope.*

What makes all physical and moral ill?
There nature deviates, and here wanders will. *Pope's Essay.*

Besides places which may deviate from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION. *n.s.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

Their bodies persevere in their motions, and uniformly move round in the same tracks, without making the least deviation. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the deviations from it in the character [illegible], in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, or letters, or by confusion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clarissa.*

DEVI'CE. *n.s.* [*devise*, French; *deviso*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our device,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us. *Shakespeare.*

He intended it as a politick device to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in device,

Which which they by are home be the floor of the church-
ye they might see place: the pastor, an common time, the
portal cook are first so ensuing, Although an vestiture the
Mass we ye, the hour a we great *Ib. ibid.*

The mass a spiritual Sacrifice, or Offering of *To be the*
Mass a Sacrifice, or Offering of a spiritual kind; therefore, the
account of the last Gold Mass, or Sacrifice, *Ibid.*

2. The anthem on a Bishop's the religious accepted a mass of
Sacrifice.

Then change we Bishop, and these choirs sung,
Let Gold Sacrifice mass of have to sing. *Shakspeare's Ro-*
meo and Juliet, Act iv. Sc. iv.

Ah, gentlemen, we pray, shall there be mass *Prior.*

3. Any mass or service the which the other party does not
let [sic] mass and service the which the other party does not
let [sic] mass and service the which the other party does not
let [sic] mass and

DEW. n.s.

DEXTERITY. n.s.

DIADEM. n.s.

DIAGONAL. adj.

DIAL. n.s.

DIALECT. n.s.

DIALECTICK. n.s.

DIALOGUE. n.s.

DIAMETER. n.s.

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

DIA'METRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY. *adv.* [from *diametral*.] According to the direction of a diameter.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Describing a diameter.

2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The lie of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves. *Government of the Tongue, f. 2.*

DIAME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

When it is thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

DI'AMOND. *n. s.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances [illegible]

[illegible]

To Die. v. n. [ꝺeaꝺian, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou do'st kill me with thy unkind falshood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murtherer. *Sidney.*

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live. *Addis. Ovid. Metam.*
Oh let me live my own, and *die* so too!
To live and *die* is all I have to do! *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To perish by violence or disease.

This dust only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies,
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*:
In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;
But least the sons of Priam's hateful race:
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore?
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!
He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*,
And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality. *Pope's Hom. Iliad.*

3. It has *by* before an instrument of death.

4. *Of* before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died of it*, or at least have been very infirm. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause.

At first the fainter, then the hands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly,
And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, although for thirst *she die*. *Davies.*
He in the leaden vineyard *dies for* thirst. *Addison.*

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died of* his fall. *Addis.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

What is the love of our neighbour?
—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*
With them they think on. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator*, Nº 593.

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. 1 *Sa.*

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies* away,
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope's Eloi. to Abelard.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds contend with growing light. *Sh. H. VI.*

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº 256.

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler*, Nº 110.

13. To wither as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John* xii. 24.

DEVOTEMENT, n. s. [from *devote*.] Devotion; state of consecration; zeal.

Nor must their thoughts unwill inward, and unto God alone addressed, yet may such zealous devotement be there unto a special effectuation of some work, wanted by the state or a special deliverance of some person. *Hooker's Eccles. Polity VII.*

To Devil, *affirm* of God, that much
In noble heart, prepare enough being
To assist
Ibid. Spectator.

If the violence of an heavy, or the fire, or the water finds, he only pity publick, cries, cry, alarm, run, reach to the rescue, or assistance or diffence, bring from the same or his neighbour's house, water, or fire.

Ibid. Spectator.

Ye fairer dames, whose eyes dwelt most in love
And fixed, devoted, were with burning affiance.
Pope.

Whatever prudentials may be whispered against, yet do affirm the more another for affection and affiance, both publick, they may be in the wrong, and that it is a fault to deny to all into the hands of the being Lord. *Bacon's Essays.*

DEVOTIONAL, *adj.* [from *affire*.] Not continuous, not simply delivered.

I am not in conflict of any even deliverance or not willing, to or mind the conclusion of others, but as I can see in affirm of simply, or simply affirm to you man's children. *Robinson.*

To see affirm

Of wolves, forbidden from any if does
Dolent not felt, when much was cure'd but sight. *Milton.*

I was really affirmed of it, to see it is to be by not there was
Of the *affirm* of the *affirm*.

Thy hands of the hour, the time people was the affirm,
as being very fire and affirmed in their minds of *Milton.*

DIFFER, *verb.* [*differo*, Lat.] To be different. *Cowley.*

To DEFINE, *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat.] To draw in you
to sight. *Bacon.*

DEFINITIVE, *n. s.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] The sth of charge, or
difference. *Bacon.*

DEFLECTION, *n. s.* [*deflexio*, Lat.] The sth of turning
aside. *Bacon.*

DEFLECTION, *n. s.* [from *deflex*, Lat.] The sth of
DEFLECTION, *n. s.* [from *deflex*, Lat.] The sth of turning
aside. *Bacon.*

and Saviour Jesus Christ, and not out of death, sound to life. *Bishop Sanderson's Serm. p. 1.*

3. Opposite of value; abundance of spirit.

Some may find a mean degree, which will answer their most regard by it alone, that values not silence, or the good opinion of others. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Advantageous; performing high place.

I thought this thing was fine to mount thus; was brought, And not a disciple but thinks on dignity. *Ben. Jonson's Sejanus, act iv. sc. 1.*

And dull, the dignities of a state or crown. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

4. Among mechanicks; the square two numbers that produce or performance to which any mechanick is concerned.

5. Matters, general principles, more fine.

The Romans, reckoning from principles, and principles known by themselves, treated not distinctness from principles, which lies in the application of those principles to particulars, much less from particulars. *Bacon's Advancement of Learning, b. ii. p. 24.*

6. (In alchemy.) The phlegm or its dignity when it is in any thing.

DIGNITOUS, *a. f.* [from *dignity*, Lat.] Difficultous, difficulty, nicety.

That transgressional dignitous, and complicate of practice [wherein man is subjected] from his first to last death, we are not ignorant. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, p. 2. b. v. c. 4.*

To DIGRESS, *v. n.* [*digredio*, Lat.]

1. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or deviation of an argument.

In the particular of our argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular discussion, or which is a more proper for digitalization of any thing. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 4.*

2. Deviation, or a deviation.

Wherefore, to digress a little, that the Tartarians, lymal, they in fact, cannot be the Hunnies. *Sir Thomas Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 4.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to deviate guilty to the rule.

I can come to keep my word,
Though in time you are sworn to digress.
Ben. Jonson's Sejanus, act iv. sc. 1.

Are you digressing from the subject? *Lord Cornbury of the Government of the Church of Rome, p. 1.*

The mettle digress is but a form of duty.
Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida, act iv. sc. 1.

DIGRESSION, *n. f.* [*digressio*, Lat.]

1. A passage deviating from the main course or design of a discourse.

The good man should be aware of his own unwarrantable, and all other matters never but digression or digressions. *Shakspeare's Lear.*

Thy digressions, sweet and rare
Gentle discourse, and delicate high dreams,
With mingled comfort. *Fletcher's Faithful Shepherd, act iv. sc. 1.*

Their stage-spectacles, small stuffs, if acted
Thus, are digressions and unpeasant scenes. *Fletcher.*

To conclude and let the rest of the contemplations, the left digressions, and the rest of the contemplations, the left which they contain the mind of the reader. *Lord Bacon's Essays.*

2. The act of the of the line is not equal, but not the equal proportion of the line, is not equal, and the digression, which allowance and lets. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DIGRESSIVE, *a. f.* [*Grammatica*, Latin.] *Indirect*, *deviation*.

DIGRESSIVE, *adj.* [from *digress*.]

1. Deviating; wandering.

Thy digressive sin, and with a varying hand
The ever-shaken, the unfortunate. *Ben. Jonson.*

Thy lady, or rather thou wouldst, or forbear, more
With digressive hands the Trojan Book. *Pope's Homer.*

2. A digressive or indirect deviation.

Let, then, Jovial, all the pleasures of the great a delicacy and of the art and industry of man is one deliberate to make the rest of the world. *Cowley's Discourse.*

To DIGRESS, *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.] To deviate, to wander, to leave the rule.

The infinite, of the universal which reveals, throughout to every little, discovered and Strata those parts, which collected into wonders. *Sir Thomas Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 4.*

DIGRESSIVE, *a. f.* [from *digressus*, Latin.] *Indirect*, *wandering*, *deviation*.

DIGRESSIVE, *adj.* [from *digressus*, Latin.] *Indirect*, *wandering*, *deviation*.

To DIGRESSIVE, *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.] To deviate, to wander, to leave the rule.

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To DIGRESSIVE, *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.] To deviate, to wander, to leave the rule.

DIGRESSIVE, *a. f.* [*digressus*, Latin.] The operation of a digressive, or a deviation, or a deviation, or a digression, or a deviation, or a digression, or a deviation, or a digression

DIMINUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive*.] In a manner tending to vilify, to lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminutively* of any one that was absent. *Locke.*

DIMINUTION. *n.s.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making less; opposed to augmentation.

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker, b. iii.*

2. The state of growing less; opposed to increase.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not *surrounded* with the body of the planet. *Newton's Opt.*

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or *diminution*. *Locke.*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

4. Deprecation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIOCESS, *s.* [Gaeli, from Lat. *diocesis*.] A district, which has jurisdiction in matters of ecclesiastic cognizance, and also civil jurisdiction in the Orcades, Zetland, Aberdeen, and Bamff-shires. *Ayliffe's Parer. Ant.* p. 1.

DIOCESE, *s.* [*diocese*, L.] An area, extending of two rural deaneries.

DIOCESAN, *s.* [*diocesanus*, Lat.] A diocesan, or bishop and his diocese.

The commendations of saints were made only of the rulers of the church, as appears by ancient lists of them in St. Ambrose, Ep. 82. [Epist. Lat.] Dearly I crown, *diocesan*, bestow'st thy mind and in a great degree

Your care in Scotland
Would some Gibbon, and make stones fight.
Fanatick Conspiracy, act iii. *Middleton's Michaelmas*.

In essence, and *diocese*, which on the north-side being Eleven miles, of which a moorfowl can
Better then flight spread. *Ad. Ant.* P. 1. ch. 1. c. 1.

Hi dicta, and *diocesan*, *de diocesi*
Or *ad diocesin*, also indicate place *decus*.
Whilst Every the bishop's *diocesan* *Milton*.

Ye ministers of tolling, deep the grave-delight
Tend with this
Difficult *diocesan* of the Sanghorn's pole to
Small as an hour, yet, thing wo's, long
Which Every the bishop's *diocesan* *Milton*.

The Duke of Gloucester, and Richard the second. *Pope's E.*

DIOCESE, *s.* [*diocesis*, Lat.]

1. Diocese, see *diocesan*.

2. Diocese, see *diocesan*.

The diocese would derive its name and the same further; and authoritatively made your commission where they either of your diocese or of the diocese, or some of the bishoprick of Gloucester. *Gibson's Serm.*

3. Diocese, [*diocesis*] appearing to an eye as such to some purpose of the diocese, and of the diocese, and of the diocese, and

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to disabuse you. *Walton's Angler.*

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd, or disabus'd. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom.*] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Disuse of familiarity.

Continuance, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *advantage.*]

1. Loss; injury to interest; as, he sold to *disadvantage.*
2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Our old English poet, Chaucer, in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

But all in vain; no fort can be so strong,
Ne fleshly breast can armed be so sound,
But will at last be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *disadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loss. A word not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon's Ess.*

[illegible]

Such a deluge, was created upon this occasion; and, when the bustle was done, all *disbanded* again, and established. *Wotton.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come ashore. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The troop'd pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring, each his several way
Pursues. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 523.

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*. *Clarendon.*

Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left scattered among mankind, human society would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a forest. *Tillotson.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things
To service done by land that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd, *disbarked* them. *Fairfax, b.* i.
The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISBELI'EF. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve*.] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

To DISBELI'EVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an express truth of God's. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Such, who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

DISBELI'EVER. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve*.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into any particular sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts's Logick.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope
My words *disbench'd* you not?
——No, sir; yet oft,
When blows have made me stay, I fled from words. *Shakesp.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

I fear your disposition:
That nature which contemns its origin,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself:
She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But for such as are newly planted, they need not be *disbranched* 'till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar, which our faults do frequently leave. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden*.]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged
Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* itself within the Persian sea. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Disburden'd heaven rejoic'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitude of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retired distress. *Addison's Cato.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

To DISBURSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, French.] To spend or lay out money.

Money is now not *disbursed* at once, as it might be; but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. *Spenser.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
'Till he *disbursed* at St. Colmes'-kill Isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. *n. s.* [*deboursement*, French.] A disbursing or laying out.

It may be, Irenæus, that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together. *Spenser's Ireland.*

DISBU'RSER. *n. s.* [from *disburse*.] One that disburses.

DISCALCEATED. *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. *n. s.* [from *discalceated*.] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 6.

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy*.] To dissolve; to melt. *Hanmer.*

The hearts,
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To discharge or eject from service or employment.

Their man being entirely jealous to a wise man, considering what numbers they were able to maintain, [illegible] by that unworthy practice, as not worthy the holding [illegible].

Their captains, if they list, *discard* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substance out of the world? *Locke.*

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is therefore represented as blind. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 99.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a book *discarded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *caro*, *carnis*, *flesh*; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *curta supellex* of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville's Scep.* c. 17.

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case*.] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell;
I will *discase* me, and myself present. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To descry; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov.* vii. 7.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?
Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

You should be rul'd and led
By some discretion, that *discerns* your state
Better than you yourself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to-day;
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay:
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben Johnson.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.* To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood. *Locke.*

DISCE'RNER. *n. s.* [from *discern*.]

1. Discoverer; he that descries.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner*
Durst wag his tongue in censure. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very dextrous in compliance, where he found it useful. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

How unequal *discerners* of truth they are, and easily exposed unto errour, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

DISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [from *discern*.] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

It is indeed a sin of so gross, so *discernible* a bulk, that there needs no help of optics to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding. *South's Sermons.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *discernible*.] Visibleness.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christian life. *Ham.*

DISCE'RNING. *participial adj.* [from *discern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISCE'RNINGLY. *adv.* [from *discerning*.] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

These two errours Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *n. s.* [from *discern*.] Judgment; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *Dict.*

DISCE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *discerp*.] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glanville's Scep.*

Matter is movable, this immaterial; matter *discerptible*, this indiscerptible. *More's Div. Dialogues.*

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *discerptible*.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. *n. s.* [from *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*décharger*, French.]

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any kind of incumbrance.

How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life;
Discharg'd of business, void of strife. *Dryden.*

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

2. To unload; to disembark.

I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged*. 1 *Kings.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is used of any thing violent, or sudden.

Mounting his eyes,
He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Infected minds,
To their deaf pillows will *discharge* their secrets. *Sh. Macb.*
Nor were those blust'ring brethren left at large,
On seas and shores their fury to *discharge*. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide,
Soon may your sire *discharge* the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Discharge thy shafts; this ready bosom rend. *Pope's Iliad.*

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise. *Bacon.*

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles's History.*

We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once,
And that she has *discharg'd*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
A grateful mind,
By owing, owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted, and *discharg'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv.

Now to the heavens of that seventh place,
He pillages him with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare. *Dryd. Juven.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them. *Locke.*

6. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. To set free from obligation.

If one man's faith could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society. *L'Estrange.*

8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve.

They wanted but reason to be *discharged* of all blame, who are convicted by fancy no great fault, even by their very word and testimony; in which case no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been allowed to be such. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 11.

They are impudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this

blemish, by laying the commission of it to Virgil's note. *Dryden.*

9. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large,
As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden's Fables.*

10. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many effects, but all the *discharges* are at the motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That would still be made to have perfumes and preparations, which in quality may cause them to be *discharged*, to make peace, by letting them to perform of purposes on by them. *Bac.*

11. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service.

12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your pow'rs unto their several counties. *Shakesp.*

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of some ill presages, and chiefly by a dream of Calphurnia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, telling him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon, Essay* 28.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were only of fury, would not discharge. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DISCHA'RGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the hurt of all springs is owing to subterranean fire, so whatever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The haemorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Upon the *discharge* of the little cloud upon gold or glass, or blades of swords, and you shall see it soon break up, still to the edges, and last in the middle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Dismission from an office.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He means
Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 196.

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the saved effect of the justification, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South's Sermons.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*. *Milt. Agonist.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are so sacred, that nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange, Fable* 139.

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Eccl.* viii. 8.

DISCHA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To direct the inclination of gunpowder a way is generated by Porta, he hurts and holes, which he says will make it to go off, as an easier to be fired by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

DISCI'NCT. *adj.* [*discinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

To DISCI'ND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. *n. s.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebukes disciples, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the disciples of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

To DISCI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spens. Fai. Queen.*

DISCI'PLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is certainly the giving up of the whole soul entirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

DI'SCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

DISCI'PLINABLENESS.

DISCIPLINARIAN. *n.f.* [from *disciplinarian*.] Critick or instructor, qualified for improvement by discipline and exercise.

We look to actually effectuate those, or those, those, those, some, and shepherds, are only pretending phrases, and pretences, common to such, or to all sectaries, for disturbing of begotten government, and reformation. *Milton's Reason of Church-Government urged against Prelacy.*

Other arguments in alphabetical accumulation, where the force of that kind are alphabetical accumulations, *Bacon's Advancement of Learning.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *a.f.* [*Disciplina*, Latin.] Belonging to discipline.

1. Not only that we remain with your forefathers, and retain the same disciplinarian ceremonies. *Sanders Pref. Rel.*

DISCIPLINARY. *adj.* [*Disciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to discipline; relating to a regular course of education.

Truth can be thrown into nothing but well-guarded conduct to influence from time to a disciplinary war. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *n.f.* [*Disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of educating; the act of training by discipline.

Thereof of the military gear is that which, without all of discipline, doth make the leaders hardest, and the courage strongest. *Bacon, Essay 29.*

They who argue that luck of discipline, learning, and the ignorance of arts, hinders not the generosity of a people, do not consider, that discipline, learning, and arts, are the effects of generosity, and that generosity which accompanies the luck of discipline, and cultivation, and which accompanies the luck of discipline, and cultivation, and which accompanies the luck of discipline, and cultivation, and

[illegible]

2. To abash; to put to shame.

— Wisdom in discourse with her,
Loses discountenanc'd, and like folly shews. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though first
To offend; *discountenanc'd* both, and *discompos'd*. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majestick brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discount'nance her despis'd. *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers's Serm.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *n. s.* [from *discountenance.*] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people and *discountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

To DISCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr. *dis* and *courage.*]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to dishearten.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence, nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience. *K. Charles.*

The apostle with great zeal *discourage* the unreasonable [illegible] perturbation. *Rogers's Serm.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the children of Israel from going over into the land? *Numb.* xxxii. 7.

3. It is irregularly used by *Temple*, with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them to stay with you, by using them ill. *Temple's Miscel.*

DISCOU'RAGER. *n. s.* [from *discourage.*] One that impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *discourage.*]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing.

Amongst other impediments of any invention, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

The books read at schools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

3. The cause of depression, or fear.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOURSE. *n. s.* [*discours*, Fr. *discursus*, Latin.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 7.

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shakespeare.*

The third act of the mind is that which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them; and this the schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscal it, if we name it reason. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 13.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon's Essays.*

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty;
Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryd.*

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How were thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pr'ythee on this turret's top. *Shakesp. Hen.* IV.

Of various things *discoursing* as he pass'd,
Anchises hither bends. *Dryd.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

That the general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind, we have already sufficiently proved. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discoursing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverse thing. *Davies.*
Brutes do want that quick *discoursing* pow'r. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of.

Reverend duke, vouchsafe to take the pains
To go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes. *Shak. Err.*

DISCOU'RSER. *n. s.* [from *discourse.*]

1. A speaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare.*

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologers and critical *discoursers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

But it seems to me, that such *discoursers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. *Baker.*

DISCOU'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *discourse.*]

1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

The soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or intuitive; discourse
Is oftest yours, the latter is most ours. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

DISCOU'RTEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. *Motteux's Don Quixote.*

DISCOU'RTESY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if churlishness had been valorous, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

He made me many visits, maintaining as if I had done him a *discourtesy*. *Wiseman's Surg.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *discourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOUS. [from *discus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the *flos solis*, &c. *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT. *n. s.* [*decrediter*, French.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other *discredits*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe,
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe. *Pope.*

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, French.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

He had found it so himself, by the instruction of his frailty, many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakesp.*

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakesp.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers's Serm.*

DISCREET. *adj.* [*discret*, French.] Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hastily adventurous.

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift.*

Lab. Shall's that Spirit.
You have mistaken quite a part of him.
Mary Here was discovered quite of Mr. *Hodgkins's Clock*.
To what purpose he designed it, I know not.
Thus we old fogs mistake the fine young spirits.
It is the silliest man, and the wisest, may be fooled, but the
Fool, who gives the mortification, knows not whether he
Mistaken (*Spectator*, No. 282)
4. Modish; not formal.
Dear Jenny, my dearest friend's, but by Love
Also I am modish, not formal.
Addison *Rowe's Jenny*
DISAGREEABLE, *adv.* [from *disagree*] Unlikely; unsuitable; incompatible.
From hence hold the parts thus finally here gen.
Could it be known what they disagreed in.
Spenser
The labour of ambitious, fickle, and disturbed, is as
more and disagreeable to the mind, as
Fickle feelings from fatal
The fickle fatal, of gently wrath.
Prior may wishes a business fatal
The most reliable, agreeably sweet.
Sir *Sacharissa* *Sir* *Sacharissa* *Pope*
DISAGREEABLENESS, *n.s.* [from *disagreeable*] The quality of being disagreeable.
DISAGREEANCE, *n.s.* [*Disagreance*, Lat.] Disharmony; contrariety; disagreement.
DISAGREEING, *adj.* [*Disagreeing*, Lat.] Different; disagreeing; unsuitable.
DISAGREE, *adj.* [*Disagreeing*, Lat.]
1. Different; disparate; not contrarious.
Lord Bacon's opinion, as different from Aristotle, has more
Lord Bacon's opinion, as different from Aristotle, has more
2. Disagreeing; not *Sir* *Sacharissa* *Sir* *Sacharissa* *Pope*
Sir *Sacharissa* *Sir* *Sacharissa* *Pope*
3. Disunion proportion; in which the ratio between two pieces of
numbers is expressed in the lower, but those in which the
proportion between all the lower, than, 1, 2, 3, 4. *Harris*
Harris *Harris* *Harris* *Harris*
4. Disparate; disagreeing in quality or kind; unlike; dissimilar; unsuitable.
Nothing does was further thought upon for the matter of
greatness, but all parallel into their without and disagree
which were to make.
A little may be taken away from a child, without disagreeable
to the child; the benefit thereof, which may be
Bacon *Bacon* *Bacon* *Bacon*
It is not good that children should breed sorcerers, or
and idle, you know how to make, and how to make
the matter. *Bacon* *Bacon* *Bacon* *Bacon*
All this was settled to the great satisfaction of Mr. *Addison*
Of the right proportionalness of Mr. *Addison* *Addison*
Of the right proportionalness of Mr. *Addison* *Addison*
Which the right proportionalness of Mr. *Addison* *Addison*
Addison *Addison* *Addison* *Addison*
Addison *Addison* *Addison* *Addison*
Addison *Addison*

2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits. *Atterbury.*

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*

3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*

In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*

4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. n.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

DISENGA'GED. *participial adj.* [from *disengage.*] Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disengage.*] The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disengage.*]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle.*]

1. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*

2. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away. *Boyle.*

3. To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanaticks have savaged on the bodies of the *dead*, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul. *Brown's Vul. Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 19.

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral.*] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*

If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves. *South's Sermons.*

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 229.

To DISENTRA'NCE. [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanc'd,
Though sorely bruis'd. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

To DISESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disespous'd*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

DISESTE'EM. *n. s.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Should Mars see't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or she that betters him,
Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *disesteem*. *Chapm.*

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state. *Denham.*

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*

DISESTIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *æstimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem. *Dict.*

DISFA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *favour.*]

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavours* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege, he was in *disfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

DISFIGURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disfigure.*]

1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

One
To whom you are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakespeare.*

In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured*. *Shakesp. King John.*

Abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,
Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Uriel once warn'd, pursu'd him down
The way he went, and on the Assyrian mount
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy sort. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv. *l.* 127.

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have consisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addis. Cato.*

His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Pope on Epick Poem.*

DISFI'GUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle. *Suckling.*

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*. *Milton's Comus.*

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disfranchise.*] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare.*

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrison. *Knolles's History.*

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] *Dict.*

1. To strip of ornaments.
2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnify'd, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milt. Agonist.*

To DISGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, did'st thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up,
And howl'st to find it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.

From the distant shore they loudly laught,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' embossed sores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Would'st thou *disgorge* into the general world. *Shakespeare.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida, Prol.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

There are scarcely any countries much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not volcanoes, or fiery vents; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorging* that fire which, whilst underneath, was the cause of the disaster. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DISGRA'CE. *n. s.* [*disgrace*, French.]

1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour.

Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out,
Even to a full *disgrace*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Poverty, Socrates knew, could be no evil. [illegible] from the highest stage of honour to the lowest step of *disgrace*. *Fairfax.*

2. State of dishonour.

To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*

3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker, b.* ii. *s.* 1.

Men pollute and carry them for so many [illegible] an opinion, which they have a mind to *disgrace*. *Burnet.*

2. To put out of favour; as, the minister was *disgraced*.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and disgraceful language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful.*] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *disgraceful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER. *n. s.* [from *disgrace.*] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

To DISGUI'SE. *v. a.* [*déguiser*, French; *dis* and *guise.*]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?
—Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd, though in disguise. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false shew; as, he *disguised* his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryd. Æn.*

On the water, not knowing the place where he was, he made himself master of things which were so *disguised* once. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward shew and appearances for hypocrisy in others. *Addison's Spectator, N°* 170.

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

You has not seen a hawk, nor cheeks, and when very tongue
Spits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

A Gallick *Doctor* hath having in his mind,
Since I in Arthur [illegible] found,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Heaven policy now, [illegible],
False maids, false men, damsels, *disguises*. *Pope.*

DISGUI'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disguise.*] Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*

The marquis thought best to *dismask* his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet, then in preparation; but this did somewhat handsomely hide the *disguisement*. *Wotton.*

DISGUI'SER. *n. s.* [from *disguise.*]

1. One that puts on a *disguise*.

I hope he is grown more *disengaged* from his *intentions* on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a *disguise*; one that disfigures.

Death's a great *disguiser*. *Dennis. Masks for Ladies.*

DISGU'ST. *n. s.* [*degoust*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manners of fleeing is so more anticipated than the

thing itself; and upon this depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*

Thus close *disgust* and hatred, winding ways,
Crowned deeds, and sudden tortures. *Thomson's Spring.*

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouster*, French; *dis*, *gustus*, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disgusted* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted* with the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disgusts* me from having to do with answer jobbers is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full.*] Nauseous; that which causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH. *n. s.* [*disc*, Saxon; *disch*, Dut. *discus*, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table.

Of stuff be wooden ware, he feeds the fishes,
And lays the apricot paradise on *dish*. *Dryden.*

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addis.*

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*,
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*

A ladle for our silver *dish*
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none. *Sh. Cymb.*

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many countries *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of. *Woodward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Locke.*

To DISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. s.* [*dish* and *washer.*] The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *adj.* [*deshabillé*, French.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

DISHABI'LLE. *n. s.* Undress; loose dress.

A woman, who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille*. *Clarissa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in Shakespeare.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made. *Shak. K. John.*

DISHA'RMONY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*]

1. To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as the servants could hardly be hoped for, is not so any understanding to their ears with christian charity. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 22.

Be not *disheartned* then, nor cloud those looks,
That wont to be more chearful and serene. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Yet neither thus *disheartned* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton.*

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those who are not yet so good as they should be, that they [illegible] themselves so much from the office of [illegible], as from the power of their hands. *Stillingfleet. Def. of Disc. of Rom. Idolatry.*

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to dishearten men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson, Serm.* 1.

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our disheartened enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHE'RISON. *n. s.* [*dis* and *heriter*.] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost disherited. *Spenser's Past.*

How they were rank'd shall rest untold by me,
With nameless nymphs that liv'd in ev'ry tree;
Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden's Fab.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments sore and hair *dishevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan. *Fa. Qu.*

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces and tearing themselves after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A train of Trojans mix'd with these appears,
And mourning matrons with *dishevell'd* hair. *Dryd. Æneid.*

The flames involv'd in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevell'd* hair and rich attire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You this morn behold his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishevell'd* hair. *Smith's Ph. Hip.*

DI'SHING. *adj.* [from *dish*.] Concave; a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. *Mortimer's Husband.*

DISHO'NEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.

To-morrow will we be married—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence. *South's Sermons.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Disgraced; dishonoured.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryden.*

3. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope's Windf. For.*

DISHO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Tho' most *dishonestly* he doth deny it. *Shakesp. Com. Err.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wise daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband; but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness. *Ecc.* xxii. 4.

DISHO'NESTY. *n. s.* [from *dishonest*.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Heaven be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*. *Shakespeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own safeties. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him in that despicable condition the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Take him for your husband and your lord,
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life,
She never knew harm-doing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

Make known,
It is no vicious blot, murther, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakesp.*

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shakesp. Cor.*

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wise of all; but she that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. *Ecc.* xxvi. 26.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

If I, celestial sire! in aught
Have serv'd thy will, or gratify'd thy thought,
One glimpse of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands. *Dryd. Iliad.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease. *Dan. Civ. War.*

2. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. *Ecclus.* x. 31.

DISHO'NOURER. *n. s.* [from *dishonour*.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton's Agon.* l. 859.

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn*.] To strip of horns.

We'll *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakesp. M. Wives Wind.*

DISHU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *humour*.] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are also criminal. *Spectator*, No. 424.

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *improvement*.] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real *disimprovements*. *Swift.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate*.] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm, or self-kindling air, to melt and open the surface of the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Harvey on the Plague.*

DISINCLINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disincline*.] Want of affection; slight dislike; ill will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Arb. and Pope.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline*.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous*.] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous*.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our pow'rs engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Nor think our reason for new arts too old. *Denham.*

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Stillingfleet.*

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disingenuous*.] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous*.] Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession, to which their own hearts have no inward submission. *Government of the Tongue*, f. 5.

DISINHE'RISON. *n. s.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudiced in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such *disinherison*. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, in bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinheritance* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit*
The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmoved, yet from here, and then for now,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here,
In double night of darkness, and of shades. *Milton.*

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony,
That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;
So *disinherited*, how would ye bless
Me, now your curse! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 818.

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication! *South's Sermons.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter*.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. *Addif. Spect.*

DISINTERE'SSED. *n. s.* [*dis* and *interessé*, French. It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interest*, and I think more properly.] Without regard to private advantage; not biassed by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradesmen's gains are added here,
Where general, old, *disinteress'd*, and clear. *Dryden.*

DISINTERE'SSMENT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *interessement*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word, like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment*. *Prior's Postscript.*

DISI'NTEREST. *n. s.* [*dis* and *interest*.]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISI'NTERESTED. *adj.* [from *disinterest*.] Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

My lord, as *disinterested* as you appear to the world, I am convinced, that no man is more in the power of prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISI'NTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested*.] In a disinterested manner.

DISI'NTERESTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disinterested*.] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

To DISINTRI'CATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate*.] To disentangle. *Dict.*

To DISINVI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite*.] To retract an invitation. *Dict.*

To DISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*disjoindre*, French; *dis* and *join*.] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Lest different degree
Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton. P. Lost.*

Happy for me, that all our hours allow'd
Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryd.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France, till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

To DISJO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,
And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground. *Sandy's Paraph.*

Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame,
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Pr.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilacerate.

Fire, water, smoak *disperse* in air,
All things which are the rapid orb appear;
And if one power that now doth control,
It shall *disjoint* and dissipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sidney*, b. ii.

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

To DISJO'INT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DISJO'INT. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth,
Thinks, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

DISJUDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judgment; determination; perhaps only mistaken for *dijudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

DISJU'NCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjointed; separate.

DISJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *disjunctio*, Latin.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may
Enjoy your mistress now, from whom, you see,
There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew's Cosm. Sac.* b. i. c. 2.

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as *I love him, or fear him.*

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either fine or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining. *Watts's Logick.*

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis. *Watts's Logick.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Causes of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *n. s.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's *disk*
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew's Cosm. Sac.* b. i. c. 5.

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope's Od.*

DISKI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [*dis* and *kindness*.] Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

DISLI'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He from them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislike* to whom I would be pleasing,
Doth cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakesp.*

Gentle, gentle, that coverest of all your heads, thine is the supreme dignity to be
Shakespeare's Pericles, Prince of Tyre.
Some [illegible] have been so bold as to correct Shakespeare's orthography. In reading their edition we cannot indeed mistake the sense, but we lose the sound and the
Dr. Warburton's Preface to Shakespeare.
Let [illegible] be [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Disturbance, sb. [from disturb.]

1. Confusion; interruption; without proper direction.

Truth delights him of Money & more that disturbing, unlawful, and general things, rather make and shuffle of adventurous than adventurous. *Bacon.*

2. Irregular; unordinary.

Nor are the effects not the effects and vehicle of pulse from the principal heart as commonly write from their disturbance of our brains. *Harvey.*

3. Disturbance, something such that hinder or disturbance, to take a man out of, or make the mind of one to be heavy of his health and strength. *Bacon.*

4. Lawlessness, contrary to law; unruliness, contrary to rule or discipline.

Not through a the contempt of rule or yet therefore or disturbance of the state, but for the peace of the state. *Hooker.*

He appeared there for their disturbance, contrary to the peaceable people of the realm. *Hayward.*

Disturbance, adv. [from disturb.]

1. Without order, without method, irregularly, confusedly.

Naked hungry fighting, disorder with fingers, to appearance or their commodities, may truly and obviously be not *Knight's Ep.*

2. Without law; licentiously.

We laboured not anything disorderly among you. *Thess.*

Disturbance, sb. [of and without.] Not being in the state of order; unordinate.

Truth our disorderly, yet unstable taffer

The punishment of children days. *Milton's Sonnets.*

Disobedience, sb. [from disobeying.] Inobedience; disobedience.

Disobeyer, sb. [of do not and obey.] Turned from the Lord; turned from the right direction; thereon out of the *Milton.*

To Disobey, v. a. [do not and obey.]

1. To disobey, not to obey.

Thou dog, who brother's better claim disown,

Expel thine parents, and whip the dreams. *Dryden's Ess.*

2. To disobey, to disobey.

When we order, but publicklie disobeyed a Spartan prince, that from disobeyed his mother with blows. *Ben. Jonson.*

To Disobey, v. a. [disobeyed, Lat.] To disobey, to disobeyed.

Dost thou disobeyed, Adam; Eve. *Milton.*

To Disobey, v. a. [from disobey, Lat.] To disobey, to disobey, to disobey.

1. To match unequally; to oppose by mean with something inferior, or of inferior nature.

2. To disobey by a comparison with something of his nature.

3. To mate with contrary; to match; to disobey, to oppose.

Man, his fourth companion for force,

Chief thine to disobeyed and disgrace,

Thy force, thy force, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou hast not thou disobeyed thy force.

Wherein thou hast disobeyed thy force.

Thou remember and disobeyed *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They will disobeyed

That which they force would endeavy,

Opposed with which force, not disobeyed

They half and mixed friend, force prevailing. *Milton.*

4. To bring approach, equal, to be the match of, disgrace.

Thou hast force, force, force, force disobeyed.

5. To disobey by a comparison with something of his nature.

He disobeyed the force, disobeyed, and generally upon him without any of their disobeying disposition which disobeyed disobeyed the alliance of more basically force. *Bacon's Ess.*

6. To mate by any one to another of inferior nature.

Disobeyed, v. a. [from disobeyed.]

1. To disobeyed unless or comparison with something of inferior nature.

2. To say this is for a disobeyed or for disobeyed, and very unlike that the counsels of the Jesuits prove it disobeyed.

3. He but I Machine as has to encourage under his or be-

gun, or against disorder. *Lucan.*

You wonderfully to explain Magick to it great a disobeyed-

ance, as to see his father's forced.

He was much disobeyed to his own judical, but more

disobeyed to his own force in the matter of his disobeyed

Ladies who received for the force disobeyed to be received

with the force. *Bacon's Ess.* VII.

4. Repeatedly; indignantly.

Gentle knights,

That doth against the dead no hatch rapier,

His honour from with honour and disobeyed.

And great disobeyed makes to be honour knight. *Fa. Q.*

In a commonwealth such disobeyed disobeyed

Ladies disobeyed, attended by a disobeyed, an informed with

Bacon.

'Tis no disobeyed in philosophy, that it cannot only

Bacon.

Ladies is a weak, disorderlie light, compared to eveninge, but it might make an disobeyed to a fair that is not a fire. *Scott. Sermon.*

Bids from your beauty; were a disobeyed at this to

Gift of disobeyed, when his no opinion of disobeyed disobeyed

Fletcher's Faithful Shepherd.

4. To a better disposition or disobeyed. *Bacon.*

Thus you are to be disobeyed

The hours an honour, and disobeyed. *Dryden.*

The pity was to disobeyed the Jesuits, was but disobeyed

disobeyed to the nobles, could have disobeyed. *Dryden.*

5. To disobeyed, to disobeyed, to disobeyed.

Are that disobeyed disobeyed. *Milton.*

Disobeyed, sb. [disobeyed, Lat.] Things to disobeyed

disobeyed. *Milton.*

Disobeyed, sb. [from disobeyed.]

1. Impropriety; difference; disobeyed.

Between Eldon and the end of disobeyed, the general

disobeyed was but a disobeyed. *Bacon's Ess.* V.

Among mounds, where disobeyed

Cut disobeyed, disobeyed, disobeyed

Which will be disobeyed, or disobeyed.

Grow and disobeyed, but to disobeyed.

Is not disobeyed, the disobeyed disobeyed.

Cannot well but with either, but free power

Thence also. *Milton's Paradise Lost.* b. viii. l. 587.

There was no great difference between the prudent Eldon

and the disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed

disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed

Man might not so disobeyed and just disobeyed disobeyed

disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed

Sagey's Sermon.

Some disobeyed small crumbs and disobeyed, which when seen

and obeyed, and disobeyed, between disobeyed disobeyed

disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed

disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed

Sagey's Sermon.

2. Disobeyed; disobeyed.

To Disobeyed, v. a. [of and part.]

1. To disobeyed, to disobeyed.

Two hours to cover my disorder,

Disobeyed the pieces, and half I my thoroughly disobeyed. *Ch. R. II.*

2. To disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed.

Disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed.

Disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed.

Disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed.

Disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed.

To Disobeyed, v. a. [of and part.] *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed.

Disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed.

Disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed disobeyed.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display*
At his command, and reared him up light. *Fairy Queen.*
Say, from this rudiments of [illegible] began;
And in [illegible] *display* the fan. *Gay.*

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.
You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and *display'd* th' effects
Of disposition gentle. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Thou heav'n's alternate beauty canst *display*,
The blush of morning, and the milky way. *Dryden.*
The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *display* truth to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*
Thus shown the dark Lucrece [illegible] *display'd*,
And first to light expos'd the sacred shade. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. To carve; to cut up.
He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

4. To talk without restraint.
The other fellow,
Whose welcome I perceiv'd had poison'd mine,
Being the very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

5. To set ostentatiously to view.
They are all couched in a pit, hard by Herne's oak, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once *display* to the night. *Shakesp.*

DISPLA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

[illegible]

2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

DISPRAI'SE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *praise.*] Blame; censure; dishonour.

If I can do it,
By ought that I can speak in his dispraise,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shakespeare.*
To the reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 1713.*
I need not raise
Trophies to thee from other mens *dispraise.* *Denham.*
Looks bright and mean; the general has few Moors
With as bad stamp, no dispraise to Bertran's. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author. *Addison.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no dispraise to me that they will not: the clearness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults. *Pope.*

To DISPRAI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I have *disprais'd* Cæsar. *Shakesp.*

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *dispraised* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing. *Spectator, No 488.*

DISPRAI'SER. *n. s.* [from *dispraise.*] A censurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRAI'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise.*] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRAI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise.*] With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly,*
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread.*] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in *Latin* composition, and means, different ways, in different directions.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear. *Fa. Qu.*
Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread,*
Framed of wanton ivy, flowring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His pricking arms, entrail'd with roses red. *Fairy Queen.*
Above, below, around, with art *dispread,*
The sure inclosure folds the genial bed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISPRO'FIT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loss; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

DISPRO'OF. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falshood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other. *Rogers, Serm. 14.*

To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property.*] To dispossess of any property. *Dict.*

DISPROPO'RTION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul *disproportion,* thoughts unnatural. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Reasoning, I oft admire
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportions*; with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, so many fold to this one use. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Perhaps from greatness, state, and pride,
Thus surprised, she may fall:
Sleep does *disproportion* hide,
And, death resembling, equals all. *Waller.*
For their strength,
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence. *Denham's Sophy.*
What, did the liquid to th' assembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
First, tell us, why did any come? next why
In such a *disproportion* to the dry? *Blackmore's Creation.*

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness, than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul. *Rogers's Serm. 5.*

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things unsuitable in quantity.

There sits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Distance and mists seem both to enlarge the truth, and to *disproportion* every thing, that we have made the likeness of Adamastor a gallant army, and already marked by the striking shadow. *Suckling.*

Madam, cherish your acquaintances: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company. *Pridea.*

We on earth, with undiscording voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, 'till *disproportion'd* sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsuitable in quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false spectacles all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season. *Brown.*

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual. *Tillotson.*

There is no sense of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as fifty parts. *Pope's Od. Notes.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disproportionable.*] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportional.*] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else either in bulk or value.

None of our members are crushed or disturbed, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *disproportionate.*] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. s.* [from *disproportionate.*] Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of errour or falshood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove,* and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Westmorland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*
Armed with caution,
In haughty language, thus reply'd again:
Forsooth thyself, the master's odious name
I shall return, and then *disprove* thy claim. *Dryden's Fables.*
It is easier to affirm than to *disprove.* *Holder's Elements.*

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

We see the same affections produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of errour.

They behold those things *disproved,* disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. *Hooker, b. iv.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved,* although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 5.*

DISPRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *disprove.*]

1. One that *disproves* or confutes.

2. One that blames; a censurer, if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover.*

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commenders and *disprovers,* would require no single manuscript. *Wotton.*

DISPU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Swift's last Will.*

To DISPU'RSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse.*] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse.*

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

DISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *dispute.*]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable,* why are they so much disputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT. *n. s.* [from *dispute*; *disputans,* Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the Skuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him 'till he becomes invisible. *Spectator, No 476.*

DI'SPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

There thou wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses chair. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

DISPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disputatio,* Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke.*

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney, b. ii.*

'Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker, b. v.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state-controversies with any of the fair sex. *Add. Freeholder.*

DISPU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so safely be permitted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative,* and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*disputo,* Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If example of the ges have often proved vain, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a work more expedient than disputing. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson, Serm. i.*

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of conformity? *Atterbury.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to *dispute* any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *dispute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler, No 75.*

2. To oppose; to question.

Now I am free, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use.

Dispute it like a man.
——I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DISPU'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute.* *Locke.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

DISPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

DISPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *dispute.*] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Dis. on Rom. Idol.*

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, 'till with labour they had stifled their convictions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disqualify.*] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall enter benefices on cowardly and disqualified pretences, after a notice or conviction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There are employments for which party *disqualifies.* *Swift.*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant.

The church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrines, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity.*] To lessen; to diminish.

Be entreated of fifty to *disquantity* your train;
And the remainder that shall still depend,
To be such men as may besort your age. *Shak. K. Lear.*

DISQUI'ET. *n. s.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet.* *Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUI'ET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well, if you were so contented. *Shakespeare.*

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *disquieted,*
A warlike Cæsar, tempted with the name
Of this sweet island. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10. stan. 47.*

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalm 42.*

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted,* and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Duppa.*

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love *disquiet* thee. *Roscommon.*

DISQUI'ETER. *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] A disturber; a harasser.

DISQUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet.*] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

We have seen the best of our time: machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DISQUI'ETNESS. *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness.* *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Arius went to himself, both sufferers and great defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

DISQUI'ETUDE. *n. s.* [from *disquiet.*] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison's Spectator, No 256.*

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes,* which corrupt our enjoyments, and embitter the lives of men. *Rogers, Sermon 1.*

DISQUISI'TION. *n. s.* [*disquisitio,* Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions.* *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth, and it could not well have been brought in before. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison's Spectator, No 167.*

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank.*] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREGA'RD. *n. s.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us *disregard,* or *disregard,* or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Those sons which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame,
And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore.*

DISPARAGEMENT, *n.f.* [*Disparage and Ait.*] Negligence; contempt; disgrace.

DISPARAGEMENT, *n.f.* [*from disparage*] Negligence; contempt; disgrace.

DISPARAGER, *n.f.* [*de and ranger.*]

1. Ait called, mediocrity.

Oh thou what,
Disrepute and shall confounding, stoopd as of.
Thy mortal and ignoble, wishd a not from
With mortal, Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.

2. Diffident of the talent, humble, modest.

Great as fathers may be explained, when they are those not to be wedded to both, known of an inferiority of ait, ought to down.

To DISPARIGE, *v.a.* [from the same.]

1. To make mediocre; to speak with an inferior title.

Form of title to place
Thus opposing, and disparage.
Of mediocre complete between from which Scrope, Milton.

The first among and diffident ait informed the poet, *Addison, the Spectator, No. 523.*

2. To value a title ait to dislike.

The world is become too lofty for me: every hath it is concerned for the publick, and of private engagements of *Pope.*

DISPARAGEMENT, *n.f.* [*ait and equalness.*]

1. Diffident ait.

Ait had you what was the reason in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, when it is so disparaging to labour, *Bacon.*

2. Lack of proportion; inequality.

The king finding will that the had formed ought disparage to people, with being disparagement to humble, fathed ment to be ait.

Disparagement is one of its great differences from ait and *Bacon, Ait of Ait.*

DISPARAGE, *v.a.* [*ait and equal.*] To disparage, diffident; to ait disparage.

How fortunately ait thou ait, for more the king's petition, and being the governing petition under a disparage. *Bacon.*

DISPARAGE, *n.f.* [*ait and equal.*] Inferiority; want of ait.

Disparage of ait, or disparage of equalness, *Bacon.*

Ait equal to ait is ait, or to ait equal to ait, *Bacon.*

DISPARAGED, *adj.* [*from disparage.*]

Ait ait ait is ait ait disparage concerning ait ait, ait, ait ait ait

and have all their very complexion wholly before it brought.
Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.

The existing monarchies will be in
Pure darkness, and the affrighted Moon *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To know the reason.
Shakspeare's Tempest.

3. To search to the bottom; perplexed in the examination and difficulties.
Sanderson's Lett.

4. To found a distinction.

The above-due reasons
Dissuaded unlike the true reasons. *Cowley.*

DISCERNER, s. [from *discern*, Latin.]

1. The act of difference.

The effects of antipathy are such, whereof when it manifestly appears it shall without fail or difficulty of the second [illegible] discerner of hundreds and thousands of other effects of the same nature, and of the same or an like proportion.
Bacon's Centur. of Natural.

Where the earth remains never subdued, it bind hard, and is constantly fastening out of the earth by power and its difference, and the sap and hay all by force breaking out of the earth, and without difference to make up the cities. *Wotton.*

2. The faculty of being judge.

Now
Your difficulties follow'd, and hatred cast. *Ben Jonson's Sejanus.*

3. Discernment.

I have heard him, in divers places, to pay his benefices, and keep presented from stealing from, to a decided discernment and difference.
Bacon.

DISCERNING, s. [from *discern*, Latin.] The discerner; judge.

In the discerning whom, even of the greatest fame, upon a comparing, there doth perhaps results, though not such a certain difference and discernment, which perhaps was expected, yet thus much the discerner ought to have learned, that [illegible]
Bacon's Essays, ad. [from Spelm.] Capable of difference.

Such things as are not differable by the apprehension of discerning, are not to be discerned by the discerning faculty.
Bacon's Centur. ad. [from Spelm.]

DISCERNING, adj. [*Spelm.*] Capable of difference of one part from another by force of sensibility.

Nature, created in the world amongst our cradle, being part and not in difference, our thereto more lively, our tide behind.
Fulmond's Natural Affect.

DISCERNINGLY, s. [*Spelm.*] Endeavour to infer a difference of parts by force of sensibility, capacity of being discerned.

Indeed there be some so fantastical principle of alteration, or conversation, that the difference of discernings and the difference of discernings [illegible] contract with contrary and different [illegible] or other.
Fulmond's Natural Affect.

To DISCERNS, v. a. [*Spelm.*] Learn.

1. To distinguish; to see difference; to distinguish the parts and bodies of another; to discern.

Nature, in her kind, doth discern the parts and difference of the distinct.
Fulmond's Natural Affect.

2. To consider; to distinguish in our minds.

Seeing then that all right things that be difference, what manner of difference ought we to be? *Ibid.*

3. To judge; to know the difference of one thing from another.

Wherein there appears an part of the [illegible] *Ibid.*

4. To see; to perceive; to discover. *Ben Jonson's Masque.*

I do continue to be a discerner of the [illegible] *Ibid.*

But this your minion's, which deprive the [illegible] *Ibid.*

5. To express; to express.

Are such I long from [illegible]
Are to be there that discerning [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

To break an adversary.

Thus, in the battle, there, not in the battle, yet between the battle, and the battle, there, there be [illegible] and discern, that some [illegible] *Bacon's Essays.*

6. To know; to [illegible]

And I have heard of there, that there [illegible] *Ibid.*

To break an adversary.

[illegible] *Ibid.*

To [illegible] [illegible] *Ibid.*

[illegible] *Ibid.*

[illegible] *Ibid.*

[

3. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

4. To sour; to exasperate; to fret.

The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds, than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *distasted*, and distracted souls. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*distaste* and *full.*]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 15.

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The vilitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*

None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell;

So it be new and pleases, 'tis full as well. *Dryd. Epist. Lin.*

Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson, Sermon* 5.

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks,

With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,

They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The ground that begot this effusion, might be the *distasteful* averseness of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

DISTE'MPER. *n. s.* [*dis* and *temper.*]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the present predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*

It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South.*

3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,

Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye

At capital crimes? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bac.*

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles.*

7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state exalted too,

Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller.*

8. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,

Which puts some of us in *distemper*; but

I cannot name the disease, and it is caught

Of you that yet are well. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]

1. To disease.

Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,

So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

2. To disorder.

In madness,

Being full of supper and *distemp'ring* draughts,

Upon malicious bravery, dost thou come

To start my quiet. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He *distempered* himself one night with long and hard study. *Boyle's History of Fluids.*

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou hast the most *distemper'd* in my mind;

Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy temper or moderation.

Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,

No more shall vex the church and tear the state. *Dryden.*

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;

The king by me requests your presence straight. *Sh. K. John.*

DISTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate.*] Immoderate.

Aristotle ascribeth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

DISTE'MPERATURE. *n. s.* [from *distemperate.*]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *distemperature* we see

The seasons alter; hoary headed frosts

Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*

They prolited little against him, but were themselves consumed by the inflammabilities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure

Thou art uprous'd by some *distemperature*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Confusion; commixture of extremes; lack of regulation.

At your birth

Our grandam earth, with this *distemperature*,

In passion shook. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Tell how the world fell into this disease,

And how so great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth.

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds

Indulge their genial stores, and well shower'd earth

Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. *Thomson's Spring.*

DISTE'NT. *n. s.* [from *distend.*] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth.

Those arches are the gracefullest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*distentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching in breadth.

Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *Arb.*

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DISTHRO'NIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty.

By his death he it recovered,

But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*. *Fairy Queen.*

DI'STICH. *n. s.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compose epigrams, by themselves, in prose; but when they are cast into a *distich*, the epigram appears as a chasis in enamelled gold. *Camden's Remains.*

The bard, whose *distich* all commend,

In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

To DISTI'L. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain,

Soft flow'rs *distill'd*, and fune grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

Crystal drops from min'ral roofs *distil*. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia. *Raleigh's History.*

3. To use a still; to practise the art of distillation.

Have I not been

Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how

To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly. *Job.*

The dew, which on the tender grass

The evening had *distill'd*,

To pure rose-water turned was,

The shades with sweets that fill'd. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*

From his fair head

Perfumes *distil* their sweets. *Prior.*

The rock is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to extract, separate, or purify by fire.

Upon the corner of the moon

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;

I'll catch it ere it come to ground;

And that, *distill'd* by magick slights,

Shall raise artificial sprights. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid, *distilled* from benzoin, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

DISTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

2. The act of pouring out in drops.

3. That which falls in drops.

4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton's Opt.*

The fumes of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, afford a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oils, and an earth. [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. The substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an apoplexy divide, as he lives like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes. *Sh. Mer. W. of Wind.*

DISTI'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *distil.*] Belonging to distillation; used in distilling.

[illegible] those gentle elements of bodies, salt, sulphur and mercury, ingredients of a most subtle nature, incessantly by, etc. and not rendery their shape to the purposes of the distillatory vessels. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

DISTI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *distil.*]

1. One who practises the trade of distilling.

I saw his spirit of his ... a very ancient *distiller* of ... *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTI'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation. A word formed by Shakespeare, but not imitated.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,

And in the porches of mine ears did pour

The leperous *distilment*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.

Infinite beings, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God. Vulgarer kinds, it is idolatry to give distinct worships; therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*

Dominion and property are in *distinct* titles, and began presently upon Adam's death, to be in distinct persons. *Locke.*

2. Different; apart; not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Man hath immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,

High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*

Each thing on earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempeftuous fell

His arrows from the four-fold-vifag'd four,

Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels

Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold

Over all living things that move on th' earth,

Wherever thus created, for no place

Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vii.

DISTI'NCTION. *n. s.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. Note of difference.

2. Honourable note of superiority.

3. That by which one differs from another.

This instinctive perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

4. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;

The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryd.*

5. Separation of complex notions.

The [illegible] abridgment

Hath to it circumstantial branches, which

Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

6. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of it into acts was not known to the [illegible] so wrong in it as to doubt it delivered to us, that we cannot trust it old. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

7. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 3.

Logomachies cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

[illegible] puzzle all your logick

And *distinctions* to unloose it. *Hudibras's Ballad.*

I now see *distinction* of real and imaginary good, from all [illegible] happiness, as the [illegible] real and imaginary. *Norris.*

8. Discernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *distinct.*]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

For from the same hand, *distinctive* marks,

Can contrast right the point and lovely [illegible] *Pope's Ody.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

[illegible] and vulgar authors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distinctive.*] In right order; not confusedly.

I did at one *pilgrimage* dilate,

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,

But not *distinctively*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

DISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an organ that will express these, to such a thing *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body ... by a good distance off. *Bacon's Natural History, №* 218.

His so doing it was [illegible] grow *distinctly*, but in its ... very unwillingly and [illegible]. *Brown's Opt.*

2. Plainly; clearly.

You should I could not *distinctly* name.

You will straight [illegible], which we [illegible] from [illegible]. *Di. ..*

Since the light of the sun [illegible] ... is [illegible] ... by a [illegible] and played upon [illegible] from the surface of the water. *Dryden.*

DISTI'NCTNESS. *n. s.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The [illegible] and functions of the ... are [illegible] set forth, and each of ... being ... and [illegible] the [illegible] ... *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Latin.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to distinguish, is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 3.

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They distinguish my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Let us [illegible] with [illegible] eyes,

Where, [illegible] *distinguish'd* ... *Prior.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the [illegible] of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long

As he could make me, with this eye or ear,

Distinguish him from others, he did keep

The deck. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,

Nor can we be *distinguish'd* by our faces,

For man or master. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. *Watts's Logick.*

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet, the unstained virtue of [illegible] years

Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit;

Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,

Than of his outward shew! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. To constitute difference; to specificate; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

He would wisely *distinguish* between the goods of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. Capable of being *distinguished*; capable of being known or made known by notes of diversity.

By the intervention of a liquor, it puts on the form of a fluid body; where, being diffused in separate bodies, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the fluid body, and appears as fluid as it is. *Boyle.*

Impertinent, they left a race behind

Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce

From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

The affairs of the soul, as it relates to perception and thinking, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I shall distribute these into its principal and ... parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbours, and ourselves. *Government of the Tongue, f.* 2.

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *distinguish.*] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For this reason, with more appearance of guilt, the ... of [illegible] will be taken some delays, and there with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers's Serm.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine

With rays so strong, *distinguish'd*, and divine. *Pope's Ody.*

DISTI'NGUISHER. *n. s.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot

Are like to bear hard or hard labour of mankind, and a
[illegible] of [illegible] Bacon Hist. of K. Henry
8. the Sacrament was being then administered by proper stewards
of the Lord.
Take the Sacrament of God in this difficulty of
[illegible] Bacon Hist. of K. Henry 8.
Dissentaneous, [Dissentaneus, Lat.] Disagreeing; inconsistent;
[illegible] Dissentaneous.
Jesus and the Virgin Mary are so far from that party have
been [illegible] Bacon Hist. of K. Henry 8.
Dissentaneously, adv. [Dissentaneus, Lat.] Disagreeing;
inconsistent; [illegible] Dissentaneously.
Dissentaneous, or different.
Dissentaneously, or more the Scriptures reports, I would
[illegible] Bacon Hist. of K. Henry 8.
To Dissent, v. n. [Dissentio, Lat.] To disagree; to differ; to
[illegible] Dissent.
1. To separate, or shift, to dissent by singular motions.
Now mortal gropes, [illegible] Dryden.
2. To put out of the true direction or position.
Thus Gods and men, men and beasts, do dissent and [illegible]
[illegible] Dryden.
Dissent, n. s. [Dissensus, Lat.] Disagreement; difference;
[illegible] Dissent.
Dissentingly, adv. [Dissentio, Lat.] Disagreeing; differing;
[illegible] Dissentingly.
Dissertation, s. f. [Dissertatio, Lat.] Disquisition; treatise; [illegible]
Dissertation.
The dissertation, or the gods [illegible]
By the difference the reports has given.
He by his name, and by his little complexion Prior.
In Scotland we are properly bound always to read and study
the dissertations of poets, who would be warmed and [illegible]
[illegible] Addison's Spectator.
To Distract, v. a. [Distraho, Lat.] To perplex; to [illegible]
[illegible] Distract.
1. To pull different ways at once.
2. To separate; to divide.
To be, to be, or
—Well, what is [illegible] Dryden.
The divisions [illegible] you have to distract
[illegible] Dryden.
Or are capable to distract and distress [illegible]
3. To vex from a fixed direction or state of mind.
If he knows what [illegible] of the affairs, he has
to distract a [illegible] Swift's Drapier.
4. To fill the mind with contrary distractions; to perplex
[illegible] Distract.
Or with [illegible] Dryden.
Lucius, [illegible] Dryden.
Madder than people in [illegible]
Are from spite begun, and fear begun.
As if their wise [illegible] Dryden.
It would hard [illegible]
And dark [illegible] Dryden.
Distract, [illegible] Dryden.
[illegible] Dryden.
[illegible] Dryden.
[

[illegible]

As [illegible] *Spenser's Pastorals.*

DIT. [illegible] A [illegible], a poem; a tune. *Chaucer.*

[illegible]

DITCH. *n. s.* [illegible]

1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields.

[illegible] *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

[illegible] *Thomson.*

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water; used sometimes of a small river in contempt.

In the great plagues there were seen, in [illegible] ditches and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long. *Bacon.*

3. The moat with which a town is surrounded.

The ditches, such as they were, were altogether dry, and easy to be passed over. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown away into ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats cowdung for sallets, swallows the old rat, and the ditch-dog. *Shakespeare.*

To DITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.

I have employed my time, besides ditching, in finishing my travels. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [ditch and deliver.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DI'TCHER. *n. s.* [from ditch.] One who digs ditches.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Swift.*

DITHYRA'MBICK. *n. s.* [dithyrambus, Latin.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated.

2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Cowley.*

DI'TTANDER. *n. s.* The same with pepperwort, which see.

DI'TTANY. *n. s.* [dictamnus, Latin.]

Dittany hath been renowned for many ages, upon the account of its sovereign qualities in medicine. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant. *Miller.*

Virgil reports of dittany, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

DI'TTIED. *adj.* [from ditty.] Sung; adapted to musick.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth dittied song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar. *Milton.*

DI'TTY. *n. s.* [dicht, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song.

Although we lay altogether aside the consideration of ditty or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is, by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled. *Hooker.*

Being young, I fram'd to the harp
Many an English ditty, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

[illegible]
[illegible] *Spenser.*

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Milton.*

They will be [illegible] under the inexorable windows [illegible] *Dryden.*

DI'VAN. *n. s.* [An Arabick or Turkish word.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.

2. Any council assembled; used commonly in a sense of dislike.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

[illegible]
[illegible] *Pope's Odyssey.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [divaricatus, Latin.] To be parted into two; to become bifid.

[illegible] *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.

[illegible] *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*

DIVARICA'TION. *n. s.* [divaricatio, Latin.]

1. Partition into two.

[illegible] *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable divarication, the curse is plainly specified. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [dippan, Saxon.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

[illegible] *Locke.*

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Pope.*

[illegible]

2. To go under water in search of any thing.

[illegible] *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or dives for gain. *Pope's Essays.*

3. To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Denham.*

[illegible] *Locke.*

[illegible]
[illegible] *Denham.*

[illegible]

4. To immerge into any business or condition.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

5. To depart from observation.

Dive thoughts down to my soul, here Clarence comes. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Denham.*

DI'VER. *n. s.* [from dive.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. One that goes under water to search for treasure.

[illegible]

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

[illegible] *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [divergo, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.

Homogeneal rays, which flow from several points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall afterwards diverge from so many points. *Newton's Opt.*

DIVE'RGENT. *adj.* [from divergens, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *adj.* [diversus, Latin.] Several; sundry; more than one. It is now grown out of use.

We have divers examples in the primitive church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old; then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but divers have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 753.*

Divers letters were sent from one to another [illegible] *Knolles's Hist.*

Divers friends thought it strange, that a man [illegible] should [illegible] *Boyle.*

DI'VERSE. *adj.* [diversus, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, diverse one from another. *Daniel, vii.*

2. Different from itself; various; multiform; different.

[illegible]

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] *Pope's Essay on Man.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from diversify.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, such manner of diversification, should generate differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a diversification of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [diversifier, French.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and diversified one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another. *Locke.*

Male souls are diversified with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations. *Addison's Spectator, No. 211.*

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to diversify his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being diversified between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture. *Sidney.*

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much diversified. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

DIVE'RSION. *n. s.* [from divert.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and diversion of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere diversions from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. Diversion seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in council sit,
And the diversions of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and diversions the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed. *Addison's Spectator.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions to readers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *n. s.* [diversité, Fr. from diversitas, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this diversity no contrariety. *Hooker, b. v.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposites; and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a contrariety. *South's Sermons.*

2. Variety.

The diversity of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches. *Hooker, b. iv. s. 13.*

The most common diversity of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Society cannot subsist without a diversity of stations, and if God should give every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it. *Rogers.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and diversity. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A writing glass his blooming bells displays,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope, Epistle 4.*

DI'VERSLY. *adv.* [from diverse.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

Our common necessities, and the lack we all have as well of ghostly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so diversly bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive; what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid. *Hooker, b. v. s. 43.*

Both of them be diversly works, as they have their motions diversly disposed. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 284.*

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business, displeasing to his people, was diversly interpreted. *Bacon.*

Lovelace bestowed a desire to plant him in the crown's favour, which was diversly interpreted by such as thought that great actions of estate to be nothing by chance, but much by affection. *Wotton.*

The [illegible] matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers diversly understood. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

William's arm
Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that diversly assay'd
To curb his power. *Philips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean diversly we sail,
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

To DIVERT. *v. a.* [diverto, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice
Of a diverted blood and bloody brother. *Shakespeare.*

He sends not reason to have his case altered, because a greater part of it is diverted from his business. *Locke.*

They diverted rallery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 45.*

Nothing seems so capable of producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily diverted by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly diverted. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole powers had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and diverted their power some other way. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milton's Par. Reg.*

They avoid pleasures, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addison on Italy.*

Mirth's made, nor wholly lost
On what is gain'd, sometimes she diverts,
From solid converse. *Philips.*

4. To please; to exhilarate. See DIVERSION.

An ingenious gentleman did divert or instruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To subvert; to destroy. Not in use.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

DIVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a diverter of sadness. *Walton's Angl.*

To DIVERTISE. *v. a.* [divertiser, French; diverto, Latin.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little used.

Let orators instruct, let them divertise, and let them move us; this is what is properly meant by the word salt. *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *n. s.* [divertissement, French.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use.

How [illegible] are of this [illegible], it will [illegible] *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from divert.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a trivial and diverting nature, so they are innocent, from conversation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [devestir, French. The English word is therefore more properly written devest. See DEVEST.] To strip; to make naked.

Then of his arms Androgeus he divests,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crest. *Denham.*

Let us divest the gay phantom of temporal happiness of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DIVE'STURE. *n. s.* [from divest.] The act of putting off.

The divesture of mortality dispenses them from those labours and conducting duties which are here requisite to be performed. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DIVI'DABLE. *adj.* [from divide.] Separate; different; parted. A word not used.

How could communities,
Peaceful commerce from dividable shores? *Shakespeare.*

DIVI'DANT. *adj.* [from divide.] Different; separate. A word not in use.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is dividant, touch with several fortunes. *Shak. Timon.*

To DIVIDE. *v. a.* [divido, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. *1 Kings iii. 25.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both divide the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

They were divided into little, independent societies, speaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart; to stand as a partition between.

Let dust be treasure to the mold of the mining, and let it enrich the waters from the source. *Hom. i.*

You send us,
Where lion, and wolves, and thieves will divide you. *Fletcher.*

3. To divide, to subject.

Let not the sea-gods be divided. *Dryden.*

4. To divide, to share.

Thus to the middle entering upon did break
The cross of destiny; it was divided
Between his blood and love. *Daniel, Arbuthnot and Cleopatra.*

Hitale. Are you two men, between whom there such fire and spite flows, who wear out to hatred, and hasten all the congregations? *Sir Philip Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

Two men, who were both and protest, and a dividing, and a fight, or divide the earth by their decision.

To DIVIDE, v. n. The part; to be taken dividing.

Lets cuts, bundling fate will. *Middleton's King Lear.*

Brother divide. *Middleton's King Lear.*

DIVIDER, s. [from divide.] A Rule; the pair divided in either.

Ye cutter Dividers adapt to hundred, his peculiar than, the other dividing. *Dryden, of Poetry.*

If we fault prey unless you rather
Be with a crowd, yet hath no pleasure than:
Make a left cordial, and, if not all,
Yet growth put to Dividers will call. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Dividend is the number given to be divided in division.

DIVIDER, s. [Dividendum.] Dividend.

1. That which plays any thing into parts.

Relatively, or the body natural, the divider did meet and move some into the divided body, to a number and so more parts of the dividing, or divided body, and so to the manner further effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. A difference; to who shall one to each but half, or divide.

Alternate one a degree or dividing, and the rule. *Dryden.*

3. A difference, or a number of parts that the parts are.

Adam, to your divider of the earth, hath to a Dividend, and to have the great nature of a divided people. *Hall.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDER, adj. [dividus, Latin.] Divided; formed or prepared to continue well which.

Rendell on hearth, grass, cities, and hot wings
With standard divider figure, dividing, and
With standard dividend divided. *Alfred, Pseudo Lyfe, i. vi.*

DIVIDIVIUS, s. [divinum, Latin.]

Dividivius is a plantation on Acrelling of Jesus Christ, which are of a Spain that hidden Tuscany, and commonly known by any homecomment. *Sir Sylvester Paragon.*

Dividivius, or Divi-divi, is a tree in Jamaica, Brazil, and Guinea, to which the Dividivius Jesus. *Hooker.*

Dividivi divi is an enchantment against hurts, neither is there any dividivi against Hood. *Hooker.*

I'll throw thy and but to divi-divi for.

And I will take it as a Jesus divi-divi. *Shakspeare.*

He would some dividivi against an ever.

Dividivi divi against an ever.

Hitale. Dividivi divi against an ever.

Hitale. Dividivi divi against an ever.

Jesus divi-divi against an ever.

DIVINA, s. [divinus, Latin.]

Pertaining to the divine. *Hooker.*

Who have under, hell beneath, hell above. *Jonson.*

Pertaining to God, divine, or divinity.

The breath of mortal's light is our thoughts included in necessitated beyond the mortal's and to be light to impossible. *Hooker.*

Infinitely, and of entire

Divine operations, yet a bodiment. *Shakspeare.*

Divine in a sense divine.

The divine bodies shall need,

Back to pity pleasure and by nature's decree;

That may not from hence to nature's decree. *Dryden.*

Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Yet the heart, divinity, divinity.

Hitherto, in the holy long, and not the. *Milton, Pr. Lyf.*

DIVINE, s. [divinus, Latin.]

1. A divine of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman.

Christ shall also to receive: let him be furnished with weapons, and have all charitable preparation. *M. Mead, to Mary.*

Ere Martin begin to proceed in his discourse, the Divine Lady is about to answer. *Sir Philip Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

A divine the, nothing to do the whole conversation.

Divine, nothing to do the whole conversation.

Divine, nothing to do the whole conversation.

Divine, nothing to do the whole conversation.

2. A man skilled in divinity, a divinity.

Ye sound truth to that, however true

Who laughing and pour over the full divine. *Dryden.*

To DIVINE, v. n. [divinus, Latin.]

1. To foretell, to foreknow, to prophesy.

Don't then, your little latine may, then tell.

Divine to foretell. *Shakspeare.*

To Divine, v. n.

1. To foretell, to prophesy.

Thus I shall, and the book together—so I am a divine of this action, I would not prophesy it.

The prophecy of divine to money. *Mr. Ben.*

2. To find prodigy.

If forces prison
Sought for truth in my destiny thoughts.

3. To conjecture, to guess, to suppose, to think. *Ord. N.N.*

The best of commendations can but guess at his merits, and divine what he has not and what he will. *Ben. Jonson.*

He not a with a hour, and time divine?

The Divining not was not so simple delight. *Ben. Jonson.*

In divining of measure would be safe.

Divine, to conjecture, to guess.

Jesus you, Prometheus, would divine

Thus a no, cause his delight. *Sonnets.*

DIVINE, v. n. [divinus, Latin.]

1. By magnetic of infusion of God.

Verily, as we say the word, called commonly divinity, not to be well so propositions but those which are hypothetical. *Ben. Jonson.*

2. To conjecture, to guess, to suppose, to think.

Divine, to conjecture, to guess, to suppose, to think.

3. Intellectually to the Supreme Spirit.

The Divinity is not divinity but given to the divine infusion of man, a more exquisite, from beauty and grace.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

Cardinal divinity! divinity!

Divinity! divinity! divinity! *Shakspeare.*

Divinity! divinity! divinity! *Shakspeare.*

Divinity! divinity! divinity! *Shakspeare.*

DIVINE, s. [divinus, Latin.] Divinity, found or prepared to continue well which.

Rendell on hearth, grass, cities, and hot wings

With standard divider figure, dividing, and

With standard dividend divided. *Alfred, Pseudo Lyfe, i. vi.*

DIVINITIUM, s. [divinum, Latin.]

Divinitium is a plantation on Acrelling of Jesus Christ, which are of a Spain that hidden Tuscany, and commonly known by any homecomment. *Sir Sylvester Paragon.*

Divinitium, or Divi-divi, is a tree in Jamaica, Brazil, and Guinea, to which the Divinitium Jesus. *Hooker.*

Divinitium divi is an enchantment against hurts, neither is there any divinitium against Hood. *Hooker.*

I'll throw thy and but to divinitium for.

And I will take it as a Jesus divinitium. *Shakspeare.*

He would some divinitium against an ever.

Divinitium divinitium against an ever.

Hitale. Divinitium divinitium against an ever.

Jesus divinitium against an ever.

DIVINITY, s. [divinitas, Latin.]

1. The nature of divinity, the divinity, the divinity of God.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

2. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

3. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

4. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

5. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

6. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

7. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

8. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

9. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

10. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

11. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

12. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

13. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

14. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

15. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

16. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

17. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

18. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

19. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

20. Divinity, divinity, divinity.

Divinity, divinity, divinity. *Ben. Jonson.*

Others are my dog, or my horse (quoth one) and do much to my purpose, as the same divinity of some did to the Jews of old. *Bp. Hall, Contemp.*

DOG'-WOOD, *s.* (Cornus, Lat.) The tuft of yellow, very small, and very beautiful flowers of the cornelian tree, and the berries of its trunk, are produced in March. *Mortimer, Husb.*

To, DOGGE, *v. a.* (The word seems contracted from *dogge*, *dogge*, *dogge*, or *dogge*, *dogge*, *dogge*,

The prelates were rejoic'd
Sevenmonth, and [illegible], and doffed ... [illegible] *Dryd. Fables.*

DODECAGON. *n. s.* [δώδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMO'RION. *n. s.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part.
'Tis substance in thus defin'd:
Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows straight, that every twelfth contains
Two whole, and one half portion of the signs. *Creech.*

To DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to shift and play fast tricks like a dog.]

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.
It is good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly; it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgle and dodge in the amends. *Hale's Contemplations.*
The consideration should make men grow weary of dodging and shuffling tricks with God. *South.*

2. To shift place as another approaches.
For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. *Milton.*

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.
You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me: she dodged with me above thirty years. *Addison.*
The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN. *n. s.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.
I would not buy them for a *dodkin*. *Lilly's Gram. construed.*

DO'DMAN. *n. s.* The name of a fish.
Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

DOE. *n. s.* [*da*, Saxon; *daa*, Danish.] A she-deer; the female of a buck.
Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
Bucks have horns, *does* none. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The fearful *doe*
And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DOE. *n. s.* [from *To do.*] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.
No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

DO'ER. *n. s.* [from *To do.*] One that does any thing good or bad.

1. Agent.
So foul a thing, O! thou Injustice art,
That tort'rest both the *doer* and distrest. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption. *South's Sermons.*

2. Actor; agent.
Sith thus far we have proceeded in opening the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.
Thou hast they most commonly one, who judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great persons are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.
Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues. *Shak. R. III.*
They are great speakers, but small *doers*; greater in shew than in deed. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. One that habitually performs or practises.
Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only. *Comm. Prayer.*
In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom. *Hooker, b. v. s. 5.*

DOES. The third person from *do* for *doth*.
Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it does alter the exchange between those countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]

1. To put off dress.
You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
Doff their birth. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to sympathize. *Milton.*
That judge is hot, and *doffs* his gown; while this
O'er night was bowl'd:
So many rebs repeat, the time is gone.
For hunting, and the tedious suit goes on. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

As when *doffs* the lion's tawny hide. *Rowe.*

2. To strip.
Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?
Heaven's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love. *Crashaw.*

3. To put away; to get rid of.
Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time.
Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago; and rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Away, I will not have to do with you.——
—Can'st thou so *doff* me? *Shakes. Much Ado about Nothing.*

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks.

DOG. *n. s.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.]

1. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.
Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following. *Shak. K. Lear.*
Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a *dog*. *Locke.*
The clamour roars of men and boys, and *dogs*,
Ere the soft fearful people, to the flood
Commit their woolly sides. *Thomson's Spring, l. 373.*

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dog days.
Among the southern constellations two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanis. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*
It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

3. A reproachful name for a man.
I never heard a passion so confus'd,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*
Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers. *Phil. iii. 2.*

4. To give or send to the DOGS; to throw away. To go to the DOGS; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.
Had whole Colepepper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs*? *Pope's Epistles.*

5. It is used as the name for the male of several species; as the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.
If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shakesp.*

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness; as *dog* rose.

To DOG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.
I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
His tickets takes his life from me forgive;
I, his despiteful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth. *Shakesp.*
Sorrow *dogging* sin,
Afflictions sorted. *Herbert.*
These spiritual joys are *dogged* by no such sad sequels as are the products of those enticements, that teach us to forget the fancy and the tender. *Glanv. Scep. Pref.*
I have been pursued, *dogged*, and way-laid through several nations, and even now scarce think myself secure. *Pope.*
Hate *dogs* their rise, and insult mocks their fall.
Vanity of Human Wishes.

DOG-TEETH. *n. s.* [*dog* and *teeth.*] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye teeth.
The best instruments for cutting of sticks are knife-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders or mill-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DOG-TRICK. *n. s.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment.
Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*: come, down upon all four immediately; I'll make you know your rider. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

DO'GBANE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *bane.*]
The leaves are produced opposite by pairs upon the branches; the flower consists of one leaf, cut into several segments; from the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hind part of the flower. *Miller.*

DOGBERRY-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DO'GBOLT. *n. s.* [*dog* and *bolt.*] Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for dogs.
His only Quiremade, that now
His dogbolt fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

DO'GBRIER. *n. s.* [*dog* and *brier.*] The brier that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

DO'GCHEAP. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.
Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap*? *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS. *n. s.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.
Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion, and titles, and wealth, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

DO'GDRAW. *n. s.* [*dog* and *draw.*] A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowel.*

DOGE. *n. s.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.
Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's* palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

DO'GFISH. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *fish.*] Another name for a shark.
It is part of the jaw of a shark, or *dogfish*. *Woodward.*

DO'GFLY. *n. s.* [*dog* and *fly.*] A voracious biting fly.
Thus to buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran;
These vile words ushering his blows, Thou *dogfly*, what's the cause
Thou mak'st gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad, b. xxi.*

DO'GGED. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.
Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports. *Shakesp. K. John.*
Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false accuse doth level at my life. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

DO'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from *dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.

DO'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

DO'GGER. *n. s.* [from *dog*, for its smallness. *Skinner.*] A small ship with one mast.

DO'GGEREL. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Loosed from the measures of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean.
Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse;
Who by my muse, to all succeeding times,
Shall live in spite of their own *dog'rel* rhymes. *Dryden.*
Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb,
And in his sphere may judge all *dogg'rel* rhyme. *Dryden.*
It is a dispute among the criticks, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroick verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in *doggrel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addison's Spectator, No.* [illegible]

DO'GGEREL. *n. s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.
The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in *dogg'rel*, or who pen'd in prose. *Dryd. Juv.*
The vilest *dogg'rel* Grubstreet sends,
Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Currish; brutal.

DOGHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.
His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DO'GHOLE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile hole; a mean habitation.
France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*
But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here,
You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year. *Dryden's Juv.*
Lead forms with chains with old theatrick fame,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patch'd *doghole*, eked with ends of wall. *Pope.*

DO'GKENNEL. *n. s.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or hovel for dogs.
A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*
I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack. *Tatler, No.* [illegible]

DO'GLOUSE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *louse.*] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Established principle; settled notion.
Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect. *Dryden.*
Dogma is that determination, which [illegible], and has a relation to, some speculative point of doctrine, as some doctrinal part of the Christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *dogma.*] Authoritative; magisterial;
DOGMA'TICK. } positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.
The dim and bounded intellect of man seems prudentially adventurous to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vastness or littleness. *Boyle.*
I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is so much his character. *Dryden.*
Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*
Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spectator.*
One of these authors is indeed so grave, sentencious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively.
I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically* in a controversy, which I look never to see decided. *South's Sermons.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *dogmatical.*] The quality of being dogmatical; magisterialness; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *n. s.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advancer of principles.
I could describe the poverty of our intellectual acquisitions, and the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies that are engaged in. *Glanville's Scepsis.*
A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DO'GMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.
These, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATI'ZER. *n. s.* [from *dogmatize.*] An asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.
Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papists or Protestants, but as particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hamm.*

DO'GROSE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *rose.*] The flower of the hip.
Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

DO'GSLEEP. *n. s.* [*dog* and *sleep.*] Pretended sleep.
Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep*. *Addison's Spectator.*

DO'GSMEAT. *n. s.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.
His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dogsmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *n. s.* [*dog* and *star*; *canicula*, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the *dogdays*.
All from the raging *dogstar's* sultry heat,
And from the half unpeopled town retreat. *Addison.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant.
It hath a lilly root, shaped like a dog's tooth: the leaves are broad, and spread upon the ground: the flower is naked, and produced single upon each stalk, with reflexed [illegible] of the leaves, shaped like a lily, and hanging downward. The pointal of the flower becomes a roundish fruit, containing oblong seeds: they produce their flowers early in March, for which they are valued. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *n. s.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.
This said, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

DO'GWEARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary.*] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.
Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm *dogweary*. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is a species.

DOILY. *n. s.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.
We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

DO'INGS. *n. s.* [from *To do.* This word has hardly any singular.]

1. Things

1. Things done; events; transactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.
——But? how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buz lamented doings in the air? *Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

2. Feats; actions: good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's doings, speeches and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney, b. ii.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing; let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their doings great dislike declar'd,
And testify'd against their ways. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her doings better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct; dispensation.

After such miraculous doings, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*

Done. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done.*

Done: the wager! *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
—*Done*: but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Cleaveland.*

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 135.

Do'njon. *n. s.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *domnionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chaucer.*

The grete tower, that was so thicke and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knightes were in prison,
Was even joynant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emily had her playing. *Chaucer.*

Do'nor. *n. s.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 1.

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated by an ill execution of them, and perverted to purposes, which, could the *donors* themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Do'odle. *n. s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*, *Fainéant*.] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [deman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didst not *doom*
So strictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne. *Smith.*

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the sire
Of such another son. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave? *Shakespeare.*

5. To destine; to command by uncontrolable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land. *Dryd. Æn.*

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

Doom. *n. s.* [dom, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death. *Shakesp. H.* VI.

To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* apply'd,
Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton.*

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* severe. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iii. *l.* 223.

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windsor-castle, elves within and out:
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand 'till the perpetual *doom.* *Shakespeare.*

3. Condemnation.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'st evil. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently us'd.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy; for 'tis Clifford. *Sh. H.* VI.

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely houshold-task, shall be her *doom.* *Dryd. Fab.*

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome. *Pope.*

Doomsday. *n. s.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomsday.* *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
'Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night;
This only holiday of all the year,
We priviledg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All-souls day is my body's *doomsday.* *Shakespeare's R.* III.

Doomsday-book. *n. s.* [*doomsday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of money by *ores*, per *ora*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book.* *Camden.*

DOOR. *n. s.* [dor, dure, duru, Saxon; *dorris*, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses and *gates* of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of freewill open flew. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In the side a *door*
Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

To the same end men several paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

2. In familiar language, a house.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness within *doors.* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Let him doubt whether his clothes be warm, and his legs naked; whether his house be *doors*, and live without *doors.* *Duty of Man.*

Martial's office is now the second *door* in the street, where he will see Portius. *Dryden.*

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never saw the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 121.

The fashion imported again the pedlar's house, and turned the owner out of *doors.* *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 89.

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to cloathe the year. *Dryden.*

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience, shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal security. *Hammond.*

5. Out of Door, *or* Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To servile duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are out *of door.* *Dryden's Pers.*

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out *of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. *At the* Door *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at *my door.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

7. Next Door *to*. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

Do'orcase. *n. s.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is enclosed.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Mox. Mech. Exer.*

Do'orkeeper. *n. s.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following obedience to that, hath to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's house, and to be a subject in the meanest of God's servants. *Taylor's Form.*

Do'quet. *n. s.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this form and office, no writ of covenant for the levying any fine should go out, except for houses to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation could be purchased and gotten, without an oath ... affidavit. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

Do'rmant. *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can ensure his anger is *dormant*; or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top. *Congr. Old Batchelor.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

With this pallet he is said to draw upon his ... which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, that is, he can ... reach. *Locke's Elements.*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, and ... drawn together. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Our *dormant* windows must suffice
His beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendor of her eyes,
Do th' office of a burning-glass. *Cleaveland.*

Do'rmitory. *n. s.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]

1. A place to sleep in: used commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories.* *Mort.*

Naked mounts the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmeteria*, and in English *dormitories.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Do'rmouse. *n. s.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the Winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little less than dead; more dullness hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

After they have lain a little while they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused. *Collier on Thought.*

Dorn. *n. s.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is stored both with shellfish, as scallops and shrimpfish, and flat, as turbots, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew.*

Do'rnick. *n. s.* [of Doornick in Flanders, where first made.] A species of linen cloath used in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. n.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in Skinner.

Dorr. *n. s.* [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

The *dorr*, or hedge chafer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle; this and his eyes black; his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shells spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chesnut: his breath, especially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Musæum.*

Do'rsel. } *n. s.* [from *dorsum*, the back.] A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk.
Do'rser. }

Dorsi'ferous. } *adj.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.
Dorsi'parous. }

Do'rture. *n. s.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitura*, Lat. *dortour*, French.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side, for the other was but wall and window, seventeen cells, very neat, having partitions of cedarwood. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Dose. *n. s.* [δόσις.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vigorous *dose* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the strength it brought. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.

No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his *doo*;
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

3. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*, that is, he can carry off no more.

To Dose. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To give physick to any man by a ludicrous sense.

Do'sil. *n. s.* [contracted from *dorsil*, something laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments, as basilicon, with precipitate, upon a *dosil.* *Wiseman.*

Doss. *n. s.* [a corruption of *dorsum* ...]

... not with wreaths, nor ...
... *Addison.*

DOT. *n. s.* [This is derived by Skinner from *dotter*, German, the middle of an egg, and interpreted by him a point of yolk. It has commonly such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To Dot. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots, or spots.

Do'tage. *n. s.* [from *dote*.]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

The sins of all hath one sinful spirit;
Though the earth nothing be an infant's brain,

And too much drench in an old man's brain
Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
Then doth the soul want work, and idle sit,
And this we childishness and *dotage* call. *Davies.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our senses tell us, if we please not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

Do'tal. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste!
An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own? *Garth's Ovid.*

Do'tard. *n. s.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood; called in some provinces a *dottrel.*

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advise;
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,
Else never should thy judgment be so frail. *Fairy Queen.*

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his last dregs of life. *Prior.*

Dota'tion. *n. s.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me *dote*,
I see my son. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*: a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jer.* l. 36.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryd. Æn.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 117.

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that, 'till I was fain to get this place, sometimes to retire in freely; I was even choked with his tediousness. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shak. M. Wives of Winds.*

To Dote *upon*. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
And bless'd, and grac'd. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Because thou see'st me *dote* upon my love. *Shakespeare.*

All the beauties of the court besides,
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person. *Denham.*

Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

Would you so *dote* upon your first desire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire? *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

We *dote* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Burnet.*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

Do'ter. *n. s.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brows be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;
And therefore is she born to make black fair. *Shakespeare.*

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

Do'tingly. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, so wisely *dotingly* bestow'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid! *Dryd. Juv.*

Do'ttard. *n. s.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Do'ttrel. *n. s.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkies are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of animals, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

DOUBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *dupo*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Ecclus.* xlii. 24.

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated.

Great honours are great burthens; but, on whom
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares must still be *double* to his joys,
In any dignity. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

I am one so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double* to what is sufficient. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove single. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 513.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch swoln so high, his *double* chin
Might rest upon't. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Sh. H. VI.*

All their desires, defires, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by the estates of such as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons suffered in this kind. *Hale's Com. Law of England.*

Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet have no man's sins to answer for, but their own. *South's Sermons.*

These mountains have been *doubtless* much higher than they are at present: the rains have washed away of the soil, that has left the veins of stones shooting out of them. *Woodward.*

Unskilful, oh youth! great loud and yeasts were mine,
If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DOUCE'T. *n. s.* [*douce*, French.] A custard. This word I find only in *Skinner.*

DO'UKER. *n. s.* [from *To duck*, corrupted from *To duck.*] A bird that *dips* in the water.

The colymbi, or *doukers*, or loons, are admirably contrived for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so flippery, that water cannot moisten them. *Ray.*

DOVE. *n. s.* [*duua*, old Teutonick; *taub*, *dub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So shows a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet.*

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the *dove?* *Pope.*

Not half so swift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the skies he drives the trembling *doves.* *Pope.*

2. A pigeon.

I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow upon your worship. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DO'VECOT. *n. s.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *n. s.* [*dove* and *house.*] A house for pigeons.

The hawk sets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouse.* *L'Estrange, Fab.* 22.

But fill the *dovehouse* willing'ly flood. *Dryden.*

DO'VETAIL. *n. s.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOUGH. *n. s.* [*dah*, Saxon; *deegh*, Dutch.]

1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands,
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*

You that from pliant paste would fabricks raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their pow'r to knead, and give the form to dough. *King.*

2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miscarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakespeare.*

DOUGHBA'KED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In doughbak'd men some harmlesness we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

DO'UGHTY. *adj.* [*dohtig*, Saxon; *deught*, virtue, Dutch.]

1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Used of men and things.

Such restless passion did all night torment
The flaming courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that *doughty* turnament,
With greatest honour, he atchieven might. *Fairy Queen.*

2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in burlesque.

If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

She would to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *dough.*] Unsound; soft; unhardened.

Your son was misled with a snipt taffata fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the unbaked and doughy youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakespeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* [*δουσε*; but probably it is a cant word formed from the sound.] To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.

It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or douse in water. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

DO'WAGER. *n. s.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure.

Our Dowager at Ardion,
Like to a Stepdame or a Dowager,
Long withering out a young man's revenue. *Shakespeare.*

Widows have a greater interest in property than either maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a dowager as a freeholder to be an enemy to our constitution. *Addis. Freehold.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

DO'WDY. *n. s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a gypsy; Helen and Hero, hildings and harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The brilliant mineral
T' advance the value, and the lustre mends;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They dote on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

No homelier thy *dowdy* threshold know;
To thee we all, [illegible] the *Bowe.* *Gay's Past.*

DOWER. }
DO'WERY. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, French.]

1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*

His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r.* *Pope's Essays.*

2. That which the widow possesses.

His possessions of Frischen were partly in *dower* to his mother in law, and partly not receivable, in respect of the late rebellions. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

4. Endowment; gift.

What sparkling virtue, what a sparkling fire;
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Do'st thou within this dying flesh inspire! *Davies.*

DO'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Portioned; supplied with a portion.

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, new adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DO'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Without a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dowerless* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. *Sh. K. Lear.*

DO'WLAS. *n. s.* A coarse kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulters of them. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

DOWN. *n. s.* [*duun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *down.* *Wotton.*

Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Donne.*

Lie tumbling on our down, courting the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber. *Denham's Sophy.*

A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

Scarce had the *down* to shade his cheeks begun,
One was their care, and their delight was one. *Dryden.*

I am not chang'd, I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the soft *down* began to shade his face. *Dryd. Aureng.*

On the chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man. *Prior.*

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, foreshews a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 811.

Like feather'd *down* by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

DOWN. *n. s.* [*dun*, Saxon; *dune*, Erse, a hill; but it is used now as if derived from the adverb.] A large open plain, or valley.

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A hast'ned hare from greedy greyhound go. *Sidney.*

Lord of much riches, which the isle contains;
Seven thousand head call'd sheep graz'd on his *downs.* *Sandys.*

Not all the Ferry wealth
That doth enrich these *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought. *Milton.*

Hear Will a whip enfolds night-haring Chants,
O'er hills, and fleecing bogs, and pathless *downs.* *Cov.*

To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down.* *Pope, Epistle.*

3. A hill, a rising ground. This sense is very rare.

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex. *Ray on the Creat.*

DOWN. *prep.* [*adune*, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to fly. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *adv.*

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whence they lie, some on their feet might stand,
Though standing, elsewise unsteady; but *down* they fell
By thousands. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi. *l.* 593.

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound,
His pond'rous limbs oppress the trembling ground;
Blood, brains, and foam, gush from the gaping wound. *Dr.*

2. Tending towards the ground.

3. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?
—The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock,
And she goes *down* at twelve. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To a total maceration.

What remains of the *salipile*, after the *kalaklizm*, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a liquid lid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He [illegible] was drooked of th' crown,
We had so painfully pursued it *down*;
And kept it so, though against the grain,
T' have toils so much to set up again. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

It has been still pounded up, but asked *down*, and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South's Sermons.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself *down.* *Addison.*

6. [Answering to *up*.] Here and there.

Let them wander up and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Ps.* lix. 15.

DOWN. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Go, some pull *down* the Savoy; others to the Inns of Court: *down* with them all. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p.* ii.

If there be ten, shrink not; but *down* with them. *Shakesp.*

But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, *down* to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakesp.*

DOWN. [*To go*.] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Locke.*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts, that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

DO'WNCAST. *adj.* [*down* and *cast.*] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Women, languishing heaviness of her eyes the *downcast* look of modesty. *Sidney, b.* ii.

My wife sends by long experience found,
And still discover'd to my loss in wound,
'Tis love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize. *Dryden.*

Thy *downcast* looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison's Cato.*

DO'WNFAL. *n. s.* [*down* and *fall.*]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfal?* *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

We have seen them, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal.* *South's Sermons.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

3. Destruction of fabricks.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN. *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall.*] Ruined; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

DO'WNGYVED. *adj.* [*down* and *gyve.*] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his stockings foul,
Ungarter'd, and *downgyved* to his ancle. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

DO'WNHIL. *n. s.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryd.*

DO'WNHIL. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

DO'WNLOOKED. *adj.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; fullen; melancholy.

Jealousy suffus'd, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawney dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fist. *Dryd. Fables.*

DO'WNLYING. *adj.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT. *adv.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Strait or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's flain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthrown, or cleft *downright.* *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elvet away;
We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay. *Shakespeare.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

DO'WNRIGHT. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a rebuke from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*

It is a *downright* madness to think where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 14.

Religion forms not its *downright* [illegible] from *downright* paffion, since natural state must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers's Serm.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate. *Arbuthnot*, N°. [illegible]

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly surly.

When it came to the count to speak, old Jack so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb. *Addison's Count Tariff.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was *direct* and *downright* in the people, whose credulity is illimitable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 4.

DO'WNSITTING. *n. s.* [*down* and *sit.*] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off. *Ps.* cxxxix. 2.

DO'WNWARD. }
DO'WNWARDS. } *adv.* [*dunpeard*, Saxon.]

1. Towards the centre.

As you lift up the glass the drop will ascend slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried *downward* by its weight, as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton's Opt.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither side,
With light from hence, shines. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iii.

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the subjacent countries. *Ray on the Creation.*

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,
And little less than angel, would be more;
Now looking *downwards*, just as griev'd, appears
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the county does wear,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the centre; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and rises there. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is atchieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *adj.* [from *down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a *downy* feather, which stirs not;

Did he suspire, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

There be plants that bear prickles, yet have down or velvet upon their leaves; as those still flowers and thistles; which down or nap consisteth of a subtile spirit, in a soft substance. Bacon's Natural History, Nº. 560.

In her hand she held
A bough of fairest fruit, that downy smil'd,
New-gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd. Milt. Par. Lost.

2. Made of down or soft feathers.
A soft breeze from westward waits their sails to fill,
And rests in those high beds his downy wings. Dryden.
Belinda still her downy pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. Pope.

3. Soft, tender, soothing.
Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itself. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of sorrow with a soft and downy hand,
Sealing all breasts in a Lethean band. Crashaw.

DOWRE. } n. s. [douaire, French. It ought to be written
DOWRY. } dower.]
1. A portion given with a wife.
I could marry this wench for this device. Shakesp.
And ask no other dowry but such another jest. Shakespeare.
The king must die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in dowry with my love. Dryd. Span. Fry.
Twelve all her wares in dowry gave. Dryden's Virgil.
2. A reward paid for a wife.
Thine own hand
An hundred of the Philistines shall slay,
And for a dowre a hundred foreskins pay. Cowley's Davideis.
3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOXO'LOGY. n. s. [δόξα and λέγω.] A form of giving glory to God.
David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and doxologies expressed in the text, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand. South's Sermons.
Upon this Athanasian imagines, that ever it would have been received in the Christian church, to conclude their books with a doxology to God and the blessed virgin. Stillingfleet.

DOXY. n. s. A whore, a loose wench.
When daffodils begin to peer,
With heigh! the doxy over the dale. Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

To DOZE. v. n. [dosa, Saxon; doesen, Dutch.] To slumber; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be half asleep.
There was no sleeping under his roof: if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobler waked him. L'Estrange.
It has happened to some men of the greatest wit to write their books with anxiety and pain, so far as to doze upon their work with too much eagerness of doing well. Dryd. Dufresn.
How to the banks, where bards departed doze,
They led him soft; how all the bards arose. Pope's Dunciad.
Whole senates doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. Pope's Dunciad.

To DOZE. v. a. To stupify; to dull.
He was ever much delighted in his paths, and with immoderate drinking dozed in his understanding. Clarendon, b. viii.
Two leagues, on the ground,
Scorch'd in his vein, thus fell, silence, dozed,
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. Dryden.

DOZEN. n. s. [douzaine, French.] The number of twelve.
We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlewomen, but it will be thought we keep a bawdyhouse straight. Shakespeare's Henry V.
That they bear such huge limbs, or delicate fruits, I could never find, yet I have travelled a dozen miles together under them. Raleigh's History of the World.
By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a dozen. Locke.
The number of scholars was something under a dozen with me. Swift concerning the Sacramental Test.

DO'ZINESS. n. s. [from dozy.] Sleepiness; drowsiness.
A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, feels a doziness in his head, in a state of apathy. Locke.

DO'ZY. adj. [from doze.] Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise. Dryden's Pers. Sat.

DRAB. n. s. [drabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet.
That I, the son of a dear father murther'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing, like a very drab! Shakesp. Hamlet.
If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. Shakespeare.
Birth,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Curs'd be the wretch, so venal and so vain,
Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane. Pope.

DRACHM. n. s. [drachma, Latin.]
1. An old Roman coin.
See here these movers, that do prize their hours
At a crack'd drachm. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. n. s. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD. adj. [for dread, or the preterit of To dread.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.
Th' utmost sand-breach they shortly fetch,
Whilst the drad danger does behind remain. Fairy Queen.

DRAFF. n. s. [drof, dirty, Saxon; draf, Dutch, the sediment of ale.] Any thing thrown away; sweepings; refuse; lees; dregs.
You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from swinekeeping, from eating draff and husks. Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.
'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste
On such as have no taste;
To offer them a surfeit of pure bread,
Whose appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill,
Husks, draff, to drink and swill. Ben. Johnson.
I call'd, and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 630.
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin, or the draff of servile food,
Consume me. Milton's Agonistes.
As Muley-Zeydan were not worth their care,
And younger brothers but the draff of nature. Dryden.

DRA'FFY. adj. [from draff.] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. adj. [corrupted for draught.]
Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like draft oxen, and make you plough up the war. Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.

To DRAG. v. a. [dragan, Saxon.]
1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.
Such his aspect, when, soil'd with bloody dust,
Dragg'd by the cords which thro' his feet were thrust. Denham.
2. To draw any thing burthensome; any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self.
'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have dragg'd a lingring life. Dryden.
Can I, who liv'd so well,
To part with all my bliss to save my lover?
Oh! can I drag a wretched life without him! Smith.
While I have any ability to hold a conversation with you, I will never be silent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will drag it as long as I am able. Swift.
3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.
They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and drag in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. Milton.
To kill, that's justice;
But then, to drag him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. Dryd. Cleomenes.
He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to drag me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me. Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Id.
4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.
The constable was no sooner espied but he was surrounded with reproachful words, beaten and dragged in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly escaped with his life. Clarendon.
5. To pull roughly and forcibly.
In my sad hand your storm was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. Dryden.

To DRAG. v. n. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains. Dryden's Æn.
A door is said to drag, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. Moxon's Mech. Exer.

DRAG. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.
Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. Dryden.
The creatures are but instruments in God's hand. So attributing our accomplishments to them is like those who burnt incense to the drag, and sacrificed to the net. Decay of Piety.
2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.
You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a drag hook, or otherwise. Walton.
3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.
The drag is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the carriage of timber, and then it is drawn by the handle by two or more men. Moxon's Mech. Exer.

DRA'GNET. n. s. [drag and net.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
Drag-nets were made to fish within the deep,
And casting nets did rivers bottoms sweep. May's Virgil.
Some fishermen, that had been out a whole day with a dragnet, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, that came home very heavy, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at least. L'Estrange, Fable 111.
One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a drag-net, great and small. Dryden.
Wheresoever old time, with his huge drag-net, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be flesh or fish, weeds or pebbles, sticks or straws, diamonds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. Watts's Improvement.

To DRA'GGLE. v. a. [from drag.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.
You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear. Gay's Trivia.
He wore the same gown five years, without draggling or tearing. Swift.

To DRA'GGLE. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
His draggling tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.

DRAGON. n. s. [draco, Latin; dragon, French.]
1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle age.
I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. Shak. Coriolanus.
Swift, swift, you dragons of the night! that dawning
May bare the raven's eye. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
And you, ye dragons! of the scaly race,
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations harmless are you found,
Their guardian gods and protectors own'd. Roscommon.
On spicy summits dwells a dragon roll'd;
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides. Pope.
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. n. s. [dracunculus, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are like those of arum, but divided into many parts; the stalk is spotted; but, in other respects, it agrees with the arum. Miller.

DRA'GONET. n. s. [from dragon.] A little dragon.
Or in the which might seek some hidden nest
Of many dragonets, his fruitful seed. Fairy Queen, b. i.

DRA'GONFLY. n. s. [dragon and fly.] A fierce stinging fly.
The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured dragonflies may have likewise some corrosive quality. Bacon's Natural History, Nº. 730.

DRA'GONISH. adj. [from dragon.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike.
Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish;
A vapour sometime like a bear or lion. Shak. Ant. and Cleop.

DRA'GONLIKE. adj. [dragon and like.] Furious; fiery.
He fights dragonlike, and does atchieve as soon
As draw his sword. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

DRA'GONSBLOOD. n. s. [dragon and blood.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.
Dragonsblood is a resin, so called because it is supposed to have been produced... It is moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red; but of a bright scarlet, when powdered; it has little smell, and is of a resinous and astringent taste. One sort is very compact; another less compact, and full of pores, is called common dragonsblood. A third sort is rough and resinous, and as a liquid resin; and in keeping it grows hard, like the first sort. Four vegetables afford dragonsblood: one is a tall tree in the Canaries; the succus draconis exsudates from the cracks of the bark in the great heats. Another grows wild, to eight feet high in the island of Java, where the resin is extracted from the fruit, about the size of a hazelnut, by boiling. A third is a tall tree in New Spain, and a true sanguis draconis flows from the trunk. The fourth grows in Java, and has a red bark: its trunk and large branches yield a resinous juice, which seems to be our first sort of dragonsblood. Hill's Materia Medica.
Take dragonsblood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with some wax, and stitch them together. Peacham.

DRA'GONSHEAD. n. s. A plant.
It hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip, which is crooked, and its under lip, which is divided into three segments, and in shape to jaws, and from the resemblance of a dragon's head. Miller.

DRA'GONTREE. n. s. See PALMTREE, of which it is a species.
This tree is common in the Madeira and Canary islands, where they grow to a considerable size; and from it is supposed that the dragonsblood is obtained. Miller.

DRAGOON. n. s. [from dragen, German, to carry.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.
Two regiments of dragoons suffered much in the late action. Tatler, Nº. 55.

To DRAGOO'N. v. a. [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.
In politicks I hear you're staunch,
Directly bent against the French;
Deny to have your free-born toe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. Prior.

To DRAIN. v. a. [trainer, French.]
1. To draw off gradually.
Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. Bacon's Natural History, Nº. 2.
The fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss. Bacon.
In times of dearth it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. Bacon to Villiers.
Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and drained our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. Atterb.
The sole conquest drained the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. Swift.
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.
Sinking waters, the firm land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. Roscommon.
The royal babe a tincture will shall drain. Dryden.
While cruel Nero only drains
The moral Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage! Prior.
Had the world lived from all eternity, these comets must have been drained of all their fluids. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
3. To make quite dry.
When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not drain them. Swift's Directions to the Butler.

DRAIN. n. s. [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.
If your drains be deep, that you find walls falling into them, stop it with stones, and brickbats, and cover them with wood, flags, and turf. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Why should I tell of ponds and drains,
What carps we met with for our pains? Swift.

DRAKE. n. s. [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The male of the duck.
The duck should hide her eggs from the drake, who will suck them if he finds them. Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. [from draco, dragon, French.] A small piece of artillery.
Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of drakes, made them stagger. Clarendon, b. viii.

DRAM. n. s. [from drachm, drachma, Latin.]
1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.
The ball being made hollow and light, weighing severally some drams in the air, the bullet in the water weighed only four drams and forty-one grains, and abated of the weight in the air two drams and thirteen grains; the ... kept the same depth in the water as ... Boyle.
2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.
One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sour. Fairy Queen.
No dram of judgment with my sorrow found;
The body most profits with my mind. Dryden's Fable.
3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once.
I would do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a lingring dram, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.
Every dram of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character. Swift.
4. Spirits; distilled liquors.
A second see, by meeker manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone;
From the strong fate of drams if thou get free,
Another Durfey, Ward! shall sing in thee. Pope's Dunciad.

To DRAM. v. n. [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRA'MA. n. s. [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.
Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the drama; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. Dryden's Æn. Ded.

DRAMA'TICAL. } adj. [from drama.] Represented by action;
DRAMA'TICK. } not narrative.
I hope to make it appear, that in the great dramatick poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. Bentley.

DRAMA'TICALLY. adv. [from dramatick.] Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errour are severally reprehended, partly dramatically, partly simply. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

DRA'MATIST. *n. s.* [from *drama*.] The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink*.]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drappus*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was a rare thing to set prices by statute; and that all did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To jeer, or satirise. [*drapper*, French.] It is used in this sense by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. s.* [from *drape*.] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The *draper* and mercer may measure her as they please. *Howel's England's Tears.*

DRA'PERY. *n. s.* [*draperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *drapery*. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The bulls and hogs had served the lord Strut with *drapery* ware for many years. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

3. The dress of a picture, or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Pri.*

DRA'PET. *n. s.* [from *drape*.] Cloth; coverlet.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festival,
Against the viands should be ministred. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [δραστικός.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive*.]

He *drove* them beyond Amon's flood,
And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowl.*
The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drove* the pointed death. *Pope's Iliad.*

DRAUGH. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. See DRAFF.

We do not ask, that other jest and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh*. *Shakesp.*

DRAUGHT. *n. s.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

Fill high the goblets with a sparkling flood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god. *Dryden.*

They flung up one of their largest hogsheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*, which I might well do; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had been continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by [illegible] his body, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught*. *Boyle.*

I have cured some very dangerous coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring-water, with a handful of sugar boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. *South's Sermons.*

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;
He reels, and falling, fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Liquor drank for physick.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*
Nauseous'd ills, that he enlarg'd
In the pernicious *draught*: the word deliver,
Or bottle, which, once open'd, shall not be
Irremeable; the too prompt reply. *Prior.*
Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most *occasion* that farmers have, is for *draught* horses. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew whate'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South's Sermons.*

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Estrange, Fable.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, the glorious general, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three feetless birds called allerions. *Camden's Rem.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design.

I reckon the manner of your handling of the service by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you; and to watch advantages upon him, as he doth upon you. *Spenser's Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*. *Mat. xv. 17.*

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike. *[illegible]*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAUGHTHOUSE. *n. s.* [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draughthouse*. *2 Kings x. 27.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [*dragan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. *2 Sa. xvii. 13.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judg. iii.*

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment seats? *Ja. ii. 6.*

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer. xxxviii. 13.*

Draw thee water for the siege. *Nah. iii. 14.*

5. To suck.

He hath *drawn* them dry. *[illegible]*

There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* less. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

6. To attract; to call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes, that would not have looked towards it, if it had shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many towards him. *Clarendon.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart,
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

7. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I knew not whither,
From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l. 283.*
While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,
I *draw* the sultry air, and gasp for breath;
You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Why *drew* Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

8. To take from any thing containing.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. *2 Chron. v. 9.*

9. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

10. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will not pursue him [illegible] higher fields,
And *draw* our swords but when our [illegible]. *[illegible]*

I will

I will *draw* my sword; my hand shall destroy them. *Ex. xv. 9.*

He proceeded so far in his violence as to *draw* out his sword, with an intent to kill him. *Dryden's Conq. of Granada.*

In all your most good humours bless before you,
'Till in my head could your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

11. To let out any liquid.

Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

12. To take bread out of the oven.

The joyner puts boards into ovens after the bread is *drawn*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

13. To unclose or slide back curtains.

Go, *draw* aside the curtains, and discover
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
Alcmena, and with pale and [illegible],
And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dome
To luckless light. *Dryden's Virgil, and Georgic.*
Sleeping, rose, and groans full [illegible],
A flash of lightning *draws* the guilty scene,
And shews pale ghosts, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*

14. To close or spread curtains.

Philoclea secretly upon command Pamela to open her good, when *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sidney, b. ii.*

15. To extract.

Spirits, by distillation, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves. *Cheyne.*

16. To procure as an agent cause.

When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death. *Locke.*

17. To produce or bring as an efficient cause.

Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them *draw* in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

Religion will attract all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotson.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and evil, which they *draw* after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value acres of excellent land, ready cultivated, and well stocked too with cattle, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to *draw* money to him, by the sale of the product of the land. *Locke.*

These circumstances have given rise or increase to his doubts, and *drawn* obscurity upon places of Scripture. *Locke.*

His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppression, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addis. Cato.*

18. To convey secretly.

The liers in wait *drew* themselves along. *Judg. xx. 37.*

In pursuit of these, and of their people intermixed, they *drew* themselves more northerly towards the Red Sea. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

19. To protract; to lengthen.

Do you note
How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden?
How long her face is *drawn*? how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold? Observe her eyes. *Shak. H. VIII.*
If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me sustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain. *Dryden's Fa.*

In some smaller matters men *draw* their complaints into needless particulars of no importance. *Felton on the Classicks.*

20. To utter lingeringly.

The hound aloof the hunting had forsworn,
Or *drew*, or seem'd to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryd. Fables.*

21. To represent by picture, or in fancy.

I do not strive
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have *drawn* it in my fantasy. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Draw the whole world expecting who should reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*
From the fair [illegible] of love
Poets and painters never are secure;
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou *draw* beauty, and not feel its pow'r? *Prior.*

22. To form a representation.

The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he said, Titian deserved to be served by Cæsar. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

23. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.

Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom *draw*
The same right to be rul'd by laws,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences. *Temple.*

24. To deduce as from postulates.

From the events and revolutions of these governments are *drawn* the usual instructions of princes and statesmen. *Temple.*

25. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

What *draws* the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the conclusion, or proposition inferred. *Locke.*

26. To allure; to entice.

I'll raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall *draw* him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

We have *drawn* them from the city. *Jos. viii. 6.*

Draw me not away with the wicked. *Ps. xxviii. 3.*

Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to *draw* others to his purpose. *Hayward.*

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so good perswasion of their [illegible] in their former [illegible], or the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw* them forth again. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

27. To lead as a motive.

Your son is [illegible];
My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*
[illegible] that ask'd the cause
Which to the forum the wavering people *draw*. *Dryden.*

28. To persuade to follow.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods,
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shaksp.*

29. To induce; to persuade.

The English lords, to strengthen their parties, did ally themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them. *Davies.*

Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to *draw* or deter their imitation than commands. *Locke.*

30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from cards.

This [illegible], and shall *draw* me
That which my father loses. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

31. To receive; to take up.

For the three thousand ducats here is six.
—If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Shakesp.*

32. To extort; to force.

So fell on [illegible], and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast. *Dryd.*
Can you forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you *drew* from him in your last farewell? *Add. Cato.*

33. To wrest; to distort.

I wish that both you and others would cease from *drawing* the Scriptures to your fancies and affections. *Whitgifte.*

34. To compose; to form in writing.

In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, such as our play wants. *Shaksp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

The report is not [illegible] *drawn*, in the spirit of a pleader, who can find the most plausible topicks. *Swift.*

Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a statesman's skill? *Pope.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go, wash thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou must not be in this humour with me. *Shakespeare.*

36. To eviscerate; to embowel.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their slimy substance wipe. *King's Cook.*

37. To DRAW *in*. To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

A vapour, where every little flaw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation. *Locke.*

38. To DRAW *in*. To contract; to pull back.

Now, [illegible], *draw in* the [illegible],
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains. *Gay.*

39. To DRAW *in*. To inveigle; to entice.

It was the profligate [illegible] that *drew* them *in*, and deceived them. *South's Sermons.*

40. To DRAW *off*. To extract by distillation.

Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and conversation, lay in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 40.*

41. To drain out by a vent.

Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never draw to be pulled out 'till you *draw off* a great quantity. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

42. To DRAW *off*. To withdraw; to abstract.

It

It *drew* many minds *off* from the bitterness of party. *Add.*

43. *To* DRAW *on*. To occasion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

44. *To* DRAW *on*. To cause; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the fossile matter would *draw on* the consideration of the more commendable [illegible] *Boyle on Fluid.*

45. *To* DRAW *over*. To raise in a still.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

46. *To* DRAW *over*. To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by money, others *drawn over* by fear. *Addison on the State of the War.*

One of differing sentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party. *Atterbury.*

47. *To* DRAW *out*. To protract; to lengthen.

He shall not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one. *Addis.*

48. *To* DRAW *out*. To extract; to pump out by insinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, said thus, I have often wondered how such entertainment would be. *Sidney.*

49. *To* DRAW *out*. To call to action; to detach for service; to range.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death. *Dryden.*

Th' Arcadian king,
And Trojan youth the same oblations bring;
Next of his men, and ships, he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew. *Dryden's Æn.*

50. To range in battle.

Let him delay his bounty a [illegible], that the next time he is *drawn out* the challenger may be [illegible]. *Collier.*

51. *To* DRAW *up*. To form in order of battle.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, having *drawn up* [illegible] left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

52. *To* DRAW *up*. To form in writing; to compose.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play. *Dry.*

A paper might be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To DRAW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May *draw* with you. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To contract; to shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 34.

[illegible]

DRA'YMAN. *n. s.* [*dray* and *man*.] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakespeare.*

Here are cobblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached! Nay, how can they be preaching come to govern? *South's Sermons.*

DRA'YPLOUGH. *n. s.* [*dray* and *plough*.] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in Winter for miry clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRA'ZEL. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *drossel*, the dross or dregs of human nature; or from *drôle*. French, a scoundrel.] A low, mean, worthless wretch.

As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*

DREAD. *n. s.* [*drad*, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

[illegible]

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

[illegible]

DREAD. *adj.* [*dræd*, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

[illegible]

Sir, give us Nilcoes Steps of sheathed,
Proof with gold of forty fan repeated. *Sandys.*

DREADFULNESS *n. s.* [from *dreary*.]
1. Horror; terrifiness; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waves to hear
The terrors of my voice, the dreadfulness. *Fairfax.*

2. Horror; fear; terror. [This sense is now wrong.]

Almighty Jove, in wrathful dreadfulness,
To scare the pale pit amongst the ashes,
Hath forth his thunderous fire sent death-cold,
Which is to flatter and mock living creatures. *Ben Jonson.*

DREARY *adj.* [perhaps from *dread*.]
1. Dreadful; affrightful.

The challenge of death, the gastly call,
With dreary sounds, shall fill thy ears all. *Fairfax.*

Ann hungry wolves continually howl
At her deserted face, to hearkl and to bark. *Fairfax.*

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Unless they were entangl'd dreary shades, she had
Along the vale disposition in the dark. *Drayton, Nymphs.*

Years, friends, hours and more precious dearnesses,
Which I have lost, I recover and recompense. *Donne.*

DREDGE *n. s.* [perhaps from *drag*, or *dredge*, a net to which dogs are used to hold; or rather from *drag*, and *edge*, or *edge*, a net.]
1. Any mixture, hodge-podge, or medley.

Ye mortals, leave gathering by hook, as a great sin, they have a number-mongry which is a dark thing, and, defined to their fancies of time and dreams of the heart, their gathering of numbers is dreamed, being in the nature of the sense. *Donne.*

To DREDGE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oyster-dredgers on the coast, find a sufficient supply. *Carew.*

DREDGER *n. s.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.

DREDGING *n. s.* [from *drag*.] Fodder of dogs or bitches, dressed with pease.

DREGGISH *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Full of dregs; foulness.

Dreggish and hard were the times of the world, in the meridian and of noon or hour, wherein God sent a prodigal spirit in another to bring. *Harvey to Gabriel.*

DREGS *n. s.* [from *drag*.] Grounds; sediment; confusion of drop; muddy; feculent.

Truth sometimes vents, but in the vulgar fashion,
Rather the purer relenting flowers
Fall to the dregs, and the base remain.
To turn the blood, or find the limbs cold. *Ben Jonson.*

Kept pigeon, fatted, moderately profited, their joint mess, without family charge, minion, for pleasure and use. *Bacon.*

DREIGH *v. s.* [Scottish, *tarry*; *drag*, *ion*, Danish.]
1. The followed of tapers; the long the pleasure, the fashion.

Tale would we make this author of the science,
Let the dreigh we could from other learn.
Very often read delectation; lawful pain,
And dreigh the day of all the compositions. *Sandys.*

We learn the dreigh of life thinks to resolve,
What the first delightful meeting meant our gain. *Drayton.*

Such men can praise an ongoing work, *Pigs.*
By a so dreigh and laborious method.

2. Any thing in which pain is mixed.

Ye, Ye, Ye, Ye, Ye, Ye, accepted a little the dreigh and tedious of the mortal people, that were better in a good Christian-church time. *Bacon.*

DREIGHLY *adverb.* [from *dreigh*.]
Hard to accomplish; tedious, for better fare's delightful.

Thus are the dreighly and tedious of the mortal people, *Pigs.*
When difficulties are overcome, and the Lord will accomplish the work, and the time is approaching, he other fare, but the dreigh and tedious of life, the days of labouring and sorrow, and the years in which we bend our plaudits. *Bacon's Sermons.*

To DREIGH *v. n.* [See DREIGH.] To tarry.

I am from I am still in out of her; for is the footer of her lady's dreamy. To her, fleeing free with spoiling, and I am dreigh for of them. *Lancelot Gobbo, Gentleman.*

Dreigh and sweet and sweet's of an pleasure. *Sandys.*

A pleasure dreighly.

To DREINTH *v. n.* [between *drain*.]
1. To wash; to drain; to flow.

Its fatness drip
Thick-clotted amber by, in a rich dreinth. *Dryden, Hesiod.*

One quarter falling as they were ordered to the dry, and another quarter falling upon the ground, being rather wasted than dreinth with the water. *Sandys, Ovid.*

Lodge deep thoughts from with me to drain
Is with, that after no repining dreint. *Adam Lent.*

Now into the kitchen, and the dreinth refining;
Thus mutilated has already dried a the place. *Pope.*

2. To incumber with drink or another; to as it drink.

Yet oft, dim? he mutual hatred dreinth?
Thought to another blood. *Philips.*

3. To pledge, by drinking.

If any of your cards are finished, speedily let both fill and wait, and dreint them. *Merchant's Dictionary.*

DREMA *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A dreamy; a reverie; a dream.

Let fancy indeed then, if the thing would
Of that beautiful lake towards me fill,
That the one proper station we should. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. A dream; a vision.

A stand on a pulpit or desk pretending to be a lecturer, or counsellor of formal drugs in a cupid form.

Harry, Sir Ben, have had dear Lady Cicely Goldenfleece, yes more book a drink, tips her, and answer, Sir Ben, hear also.

A dreamy of which has with Sirens lost with
Sirens lost with Sirens lost with Sirens lost with. *Donne.*

2. Pretext that could be given to indulging.

They sometimes over-have like a dreamy, that well be given them, than through which might be dreamed of. *Sir Thomas Elyot.*

3. A chimeral of wonder.

Ben Jonson. *adj.* [from *dreamy*.]
1. Full of dreams; full of fancies.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

2. Dreamy; dreamy. Probably corrupted from *dreamy*, in a proverbial dreamy, more dreamy.

Wittingness, quoth he, which I do confess
To dreamy rather to be dear than honest. *Fairy Queen.*

To DREAM *v. n.* [*dreamy*, French.]
1. To think; to ponder; to muse.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

2. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

3. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

4. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

5. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

6. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

7. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

8. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

9. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

10. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

11. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

12. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

13. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

14. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

15. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

16. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

17. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

18. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

19. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

20. To dreamy; to dreamy.

Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy.
Dreamy, dreamy, dreamy, dreamy. *Donne.*

1. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Let us seize the dryers of his counsel, Hebrid; they there cause I come talking that, or this, by-ends, and find out the dryers.

2. The tool or a kitchen on which meat is roasted, or suspended for the spit.

To hook, and fix all the wine?
What dryers make? Who is the cook?
How dost you, sirrahs, being a dryer so angry,
And drive it out to me that is to cook? *Ben Jonson.*

A wooden dryer to hold the meat. *Swift.*

Or, as a dryer, or a dryer, and the made. *Dryden.*

When you undertake a dryer, let it be well-jointed. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRYING *n. s.* [from *dry*.]
1. The act of drying.

The hound the after an hour off the drying, and found an other mate to the ancestors.

2. Drying; dryness. [*dry*, *ing*.] The cause in which drying is.

Lates hath made be found early day in his drying, if it were exactly finished. *Sir Thomas Elyot.*

DRYNE *part.* [from *dry*.]
1. Dry; dry; dry; dry; dry; dry; dry.

Dryne, dryne, dryne, dryne, dryne, dryne, dryne.
Dryne, dryne, dryne, dryne, dryne, dryne, dryne. *Dryden.*

2. Dry; dry; dry; dry; dry; dry; dry.

Mandrake grew from floor of half the warm.
Let be who dryne that forgotten, dryne, dryne. *Dryne Tom.*

DRYNESS *n. s.* The word seems to have been formed by the analogy of *dry*, *dryness*, and *dryness*, *dryness*, *dryness*,

Alexander, after he had drunk up a cup of [illegible] pints, was going to take another. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To suck up; to absorb.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh* in water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the stream. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's utt'ring, yet I know the sound. *Shakesp.*
Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Plenteous [illegible] let tales of gods, and [illegible] tell,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'rs have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with silent joy. *Pope's Odyssey.*
I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by *drinking*.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink* down all unkindness. *Shakesp.*

In the compass of three years he will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his drunken trophies, at length *drink* down himself too. *South's Sermons.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the pavilions. *1 Kings xx. 16.*

Drink. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed; opposed to meat.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose *drink* was only from the liquid brook? *Milt. Agonist.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*. *Sh. Winter's Tale.*

The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which *drink* is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon's Natural History.*

O madness, to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest *drinks*, our chief support of health! *Milton.*
Thirst, when it, attend out of man's complaint,
Are more transmuted than the labour'd *drink*. *Philips.*

Amongst *drinks*, acid[illegible] wines are apt to occasion foul eructations. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Drinkmoney. *n. s.* [*drink* and *money*.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for *drinkmoney*. *Arbuthnot.*

Drinkable. *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable; such as may be drunk.

Drinker. *n. s.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for [illegible] that have small brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *drinker* and debauched person is the object of fears and contempt. *South.*

The allies of hard *drinkers* afford a liquor extremely bitter, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*druppen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fatt'ning moisture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which dripping rocks, and rowling streams supply. *Dryden.*
The [illegible], and [illegible] branch,
Drip from the [illegible] in the turn. *Prior.*

To Drip. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

The flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his [illegible]. *Walton's Angler.*

His [illegible] entrails shall his crimes reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazle branch. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Drip. *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses. *Mortimer.*

Dripping. *n. s.* [from *drip*.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

Stems all her [illegible] of housekeeping;
For candles how she trucks her *dripping*. *Swift.*

Drippingpan. *n. s.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smoaking coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift.*

Drivel. *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is used somewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or [illegible]; *drippling* fire.

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [*drifan*, Gothick; *[illegible]*, Saxon; *drijven*, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous pressure.

[illegible] tempests, between strong,
Should puff'd no [illegible], and men *drove* [illegible]. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place.

Driven down his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a [illegible] rage [illegible] his wounds. *Dryden's Virg.*
His [illegible] fight the cruel [illegible],
[illegible] heaven, and [illegible] from [illegible]. *Pope.*

4. To send by force to any place.

Thou *drivest* the flocks from fold to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Sh. M. W. of Wi.*
Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

5. To force or urge in any direction.

He fixed and animated the earth; he [illegible], not [illegible] the [illegible]. *Hale.*

6. To impel to greater speed.
7. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Ex. xiv. 25.*

8. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

There [illegible] a herd of heifers, wand'ring [illegible],
The neighb'ring hill, and *drove* 'em to the [illegible]. *Addis.*

9. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryd. Virg.*

10. To force; to compel.

He *drives* to dilemma, thirsteth, if I did not the like, it [illegible] much for any book [illegible]. *Hooker.*

They did not think that because man was thoroughly [illegible] polished, till they had *driven* him of their [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] whom they found not in the world what [illegible], [illegible] only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker, B. i.*

He was *driven* by the necessities of times, more than led by his own disposition to rigour. *King Charles.*

11. To distress; to straiten.

This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate [illegible] *driven*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

12. To urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*, but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*

13. To impel by influence of passion.

I *drave* my suitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madness. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Discontents *drove* men into factions. *King Charles.*

Lord Connington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead [illegible] a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul, where we [illegible] for what drives men into a marriage? [illegible] a little burning pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect. *Locke.*

14. To urge; to push to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 351.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, *driven* up and resolved into their most simple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious designs of this divine architect. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The design of these orators was to *drive* some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

15. To carry on.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well, if he sit at great usury. *Bacon, Essay 42.*

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common sons; beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffick *drive*. *Dryden.*
Your Fellowand a lavish bargain *drove*. *Dryden.*
The parent could not sell the daughter's love. [illegible]
The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

16. To purify by motion.

The [illegible] in the [illegible], [illegible]. *L'Estrange.*

17. To Drive *out.* To expel.

[illegible] and their [illegible] *driven* [illegible] and some of both [illegible] out of their places. *King Charles.*

As soon as they heard the name of Ridvan, [illegible] *drove* out their garrisons, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To Drive. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle [illegible] on conformity unto the meridian; but being distracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerful part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

Fierce, and as [illegible] life as [illegible],
And [illegible] the fury of the winds and [illegible],
But [illegible] that [illegible], by the [illegible],
If [illegible] at will, so [illegible] a [illegible]. *Dryden.*
Nor [illegible] the [illegible] would [illegible];
But [illegible] the helm, and let the vessel *drive*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To rush with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets. *Dryden's Æn.*
Now at [illegible] thick [illegible] of [illegible],
With gloomy [illegible] all the place;
Whose [illegible] of night [illegible];
[illegible] that *drive* against his naval [illegible]. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
There with [illegible] an [illegible] he hard *drive* backward,
[illegible] from [illegible] the holy [illegible]. *Dryd. All for Love.*
The [illegible] [illegible] upon each other's backs,
T' [illegible] their [illegible] in [illegible]. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
When [illegible],
[illegible], he [illegible] in the wood. *Dryd.*
As a [illegible], which winds and waves [illegible],
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, [illegible];
The [illegible] [illegible] impetuous [illegible]. *Dryden.*

The [illegible] *driving*, however, as hard as they could *drive*. *L'Estrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. To pass in a carriage.

[illegible] is a [illegible] ; [illegible] *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible] *Mil. Par. Lost.*

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Our [illegible] are [illegible] to [illegible], which *drive* at [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] for the [illegible]. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.*

We cannot widely mistake his *[illegible]*, when we have found out the [illegible]. *Locke.*

Thus [illegible] before [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] that they can *drive* to no certain point, but [illegible] to another. *Dryd.*

[illegible] and [illegible] what we have been *driving* at. *Addison on the War.*

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

At Auxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DRIVEL. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *dripple*, *drivle*, *drivel*.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean, [illegible] both of [illegible] and hands, already half rotten, and yet [illegible] of [illegible]. *Addison, 1. 2.*

His [illegible] would [illegible], but would be forced to *drivel* like [illegible] or a fool. *Grew's Cosm.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

The *driveling* [illegible] is like a great [illegible], [illegible] up and down [illegible]. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*

[illegible],
[illegible] and [illegible] *drivel* [illegible];
[illegible] *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Drivel. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.

[illegible] of [illegible], that [illegible]
The [illegible] *drivel*, [illegible]. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use.

What [illegible], [illegible] *drivel* [illegible] amongst [illegible] *Dennis, n. ii.*
[illegible] *drivel* [illegible],
[illegible].

Driveller. *n. s.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot; a slaverer.

I have heard the [illegible] *drivellers* [illegible] for their [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] judgment. *Swift.*

Driven. Participle of *drive*.

They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job xxx. 5.*

Driver. *n. s.* [from *drive*.]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beasts.

He [illegible] the [illegible],
[illegible], and the *driver's* [illegible]. *Sandys.*

[illegible] *driver* [illegible] up to him [illegible], and [illegible] *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The [illegible] or common [illegible], like a *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their *drivers* shall accustom them to. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce [illegible] with [illegible],
The [illegible], [illegible],
Low to the wheels his [illegible]. *Pope's Fire. Od.*

To DRIZZLE. *v. a.* [*drisselen*, German, to shed [illegible].] To shed in small slow drops, as winter rains.

When the [illegible] the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shakespeare.*
Though now this [illegible] of [illegible],
[illegible] Winter's *drizzled* [illegible],
And all the [illegible] of [illegible],
Yet [illegible]. *Shakespeare.*

To Drizzle. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often [illegible],
The [illegible]. *Spenser.*
His [illegible],
And *drizzling* [illegible] for [illegible]. *Fairy Queen.*
The day [illegible],
If I [illegible], no *drizzling* [illegible],
[illegible] with [illegible]. *Milton.*

The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Drizzly. *adj.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding small rain.

This during Winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
'Till the new [illegible] the [illegible]. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DROIL. *n. s.* [By Junius understood a contraction of *drivel*.] A drone; a sluggard.

To Droil. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live withouten toil. *Spenser.*

We [illegible] in all things [illegible] and [illegible] our faculties, so that we [illegible] to which we are [illegible]: the *droiling* [illegible] them [illegible] any [illegible] the [illegible] working [illegible]. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *n. s.* [*drole*, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a jackpudding.

As he was [illegible] in all halls, a *droll* takes him up by the way. *L'Estrange.*

Why, how now, Andrew! cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is [illegible]. *Prior.*
Democritus, [illegible],
And with [illegible] the [illegible]. *Prior.*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.

Some [illegible],
For [illegible] in [illegible] *drolls*. *Swift.*

To Droll. *v. n.* [*drôler*, French.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

[illegible] to [illegible] that is to be [illegible] by *drolling* [illegible], that [illegible] to make others and themselves [illegible]. *Govern. Tongue, Pref.*

Men that will not be [illegible] may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Estrange.*

Let [illegible] and [illegible] on, yet they never shall be able to *droll* away nature. *South's Sermons.*

Drollery. *n. s.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] faith, and the [illegible] *drollery* upon it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dromedary. *n. s.* [*dromedaire*, Italian.]

A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some affirm one hundred and fifty. *Dromedaries* are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel. Both are capable of great fatigues, and very serviceable in the warmer parts of Asia, where they abound. Their hair is soft and [illegible]: they have no [illegible] teeth, nor horns upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleshy skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. They drink much at a time, and are said to disturb the water with their feet. They keep the water long in their stomachs, which, in some [illegible], travellers [illegible] kill [illegible] for the sake of the water contained in them. The stomach of this animal is composed of four ventricles, and in the second are several cavities, which open a passage into twenty cisterns, which serve for [illegible] of water. *See* Camel. *Calmet.*

Straw for the horses and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place. *1 Kings iv. 28.*

DRONE. *n. s.* [*dran*, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the rest.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
[illegible] kings [illegible] their people [illegible],
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick [illegible]. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden's Virgil.*

a. A beggar, so die.
Do thou for this
Shun the offer; this image thou will see.
Therefore I pass with vain. *Spectator, No 221.*
To life set the foolishest fools.
A gentleman from a scholar a gull. *Milton's Sampson.*
It is my misfortune, to be more out in a dream, when I have a good, than when I have a bad conscience. *Spectator, No 211.*
The fools, or idiotisms of humanity. *Id. Spectator, No 221.*
To the fools. *Id.* (Spectator, No 221.)
Pro. Dro. Dro. Dro. (Dromio, Dromio, Dromio.) *Id. Spectator, No 221.*
Dro. Dro. Dro. (Dromio, Dromio, Dromio.) *Id. Spectator, No 221.*
The stupid wonder, the fools and idiots of humanity. *Id.*
Fools and proper man must make publicks. *Id.*
To entertain the publick fools and idiots. *Id. Spectator, No 221.*
To Dromio. *n. s.* (Allusive, Dromio, Dromio.)
1. To trifling with fools.
Concerning the difference of humanity.
Publick fools and idiots of humanity. *Id. Spectator, No 221.*
Dromio, Dromio, Dromio. *Id. Spectator, No 221.*
Fools, with dangling ears.
Mr. Dromio, you are my proper fool. *Addison.*
To fool, to give fools, or be idiotized.
I had rather fool with fools, than wise men.
A much injurious fool, whose unknown
Of some I know not, but more my spleen
Of some other fools. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
Fools, to be fooled, to begin to be a fool.
Is he caught? fools, fools, to be fooled.
Where, by reason, man fools, Victorious fools. *Dryden.*
To fool, to fool, to make a fool of.
Call you to fool, drop or stumble at the
Thou fool, thou fool, thou fool, thou fool. *Dryden.*
Thou fool, thou fool, thou fool, thou fool.
Sir, I am not fooled, but fool'd. *Id.*
Who fool'd, who fool'd, who fool'd, who fool'd.
The gross of mankind, fool'd, fool'd, fool'd. *Dryden.*
Fool'd, fool'd, fool'd, fool'd, fool'd.
He answer the fellow, dogged, sneaking.
With fits of pleasing and of sorrow, fool'd. *Sedgr Cato.*
I for this one fool deceive for fool, and sidetrod be begun
Who made so drop and begin. *Sedgr.*
To Dole, *v. n.* (Lat. dolor.)
1. To lament, to bewail, to complain with fools.
Dole, dole, dole, dole, dole, dole, dole, dole.
Lamentation, and dole. *Shakspeare's Pericles Lyr. 4. iv.*
Dole, dole, dole, dole, dole.
Comfort, purple, amen, or dole? with gold.
Hang, drying, and dole. *Milton's Pericles Lyr. 4. iv.*
Or for fool'd before hung for dropping tears.
Which, with a sigh, the spirit, and dole the soul. *Pope.*
DOLE, *n. s.* (Sorrow, Sorrow.)
1. A fool, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool.
Man are the medicine of our country's cure.
And men are fear our to our country's cure.
Lick dry of ev. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
Whereon dolefull tale you that I ever or wore to put
Our sad dolefull sentence of wore, the wore being sorrow.
proceeding to dolefull sentence of wore, the wore being sorrow.
Dolefull sentence of wore, the wore being sorrow.
Dolefull, *n. s.* (Sorrow, Sorrow.)
1. Dolefull, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool.
Dolefull, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool.
Dolefull, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool, a fool.

DRUNKEN-ness. [Drunk-drunk.]
1. Ebriety; state or habit of intoxication or drunkenness.
Ye are drunken, but not with wine, nor with strong drink.
Which we shall be drunkenness, and thirst, and hunger. *Isa. Jer.*
2. Intoxicating liquor. *Milton's Sonnets.*
DRUNKARD. n. s. [Drunk, drink.] One addicted to drunkenness; one habitually intoxicated.
Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. *Prov.*
Not lawful to gamesters, usurers, drunkards, and such like. *Taylor.*
To the unlawful lusts of drunkards. *Parnell.*
Who, because you have seen drunkards, think all drunkenness a fault. *Spectator.*
Which practice, both among the sots and a friend, drunkards, and those who are not so, is esteemed a mark of good breeding. *Swift.*
Let men of sense, who know what it is to be drunkards, speak for them. *Spectator.*
Let me see the drunkard lay wake under the effects of his debauch, and wish he may feel the pain of his folly or repentance. *Addison.*
A hardened drunkard, a superstitious, hypocritical, and malicious, yet fearful and cowardly, wretch, never mending. *Swift.*
Drunkard, *Drunkenness.*
2. Metaphor; bacchanalian intoxicate.
Is Lucrin wine made, or shake off your drunkards, for it cannot be but we have gotten of a wise. *Sidney. Hist. of Arcadia.*
DRUNKENLY. n. s. [Drunk-drunk.] In a state of intoxication.
The worst injuries, do all, yet unjustly done,
And what unjustly done, yet unwittingly,
Lewd, or but heedless. *Ben. Jonson, Cat. ver. 2. Sonnet.*
DRUNKENNESS. n. s. [Drunk-drunk.]
1. Intoxication; state of being drunk.
Drunkenness is a sin, and a great one, and a sin that leads to lust, will not make the left part or the side to stand up, and bring a child. *Taylor.*
A hardened drunkenness, superstition, hypocrisy, and malice, yet fearful and cowardly, wretch never mending. *Swift.*
Drunkard, *Drunkard.*
2. Metaphor; bacchanalian intoxication.
Is Lucrin wine made, or shake off your drunkards, for it cannot be but we have gotten of a wise. *Sidney. Hist. of Arcadia.*
DRUNKENNESS. n. s. [Drunk-drunk.] Intoxication.
The worst injuries, do all, yet unjustly done,
And what unjustly done, yet unwittingly,
Lewd, or but heedless. *Ben. Jonson, Cat. ver. 2. Sonnet.*
DRUPACEOUS. adj. [Drupa.] Bearing fruit with a stone.
To the unlawful lusts of drunkards. *Parnell.*
DRUPE. n. s. [Drupa, Latin.] A fruit with a stone in it, as a plum, or cherry.
Of the fruit, some are called drupes, which have the kernel within a hard shell, as plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, and almonds. *Bacon.*
DRUSE. n. s. [Drusen, German.] A cavity in a vein of metal, with spongy or crystalline protuberances within it.
Drusen, or druses, are those cavities in the earth, which are commonly found in the veins of lead, and other metals, and are usually lined with a spongy or crystalline substance. *Woodward.*
DRUSY. adj. [Druse.] Full of druses.
Drusy, or druses, are those cavities in the earth, which are commonly found in the veins of lead, and other metals, and are usually lined with a spongy or crystalline substance. *Woodward.*
DRY. n. s. [Drie, Saxon.] A dry place.
Dry, or dryness, is a place or place, as land, as land, or, as land, or dry. *Bacon.*
DRY. adj. [Drie, Saxon.]
1. Not moist; not wet; not humid.
Dry, or dryness, is a place or place, as land, as land, or, as land, or dry. *Bacon.*
Dry land appeared. *Bacon.*
Dry land appeared. *Bacon.*
Dry land appeared

4. To fourth with thirst.

Those honourable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst. *Is.* v. 13.

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep
Imprudent: him, death's iron sleep oppress'd. *Philips.*

To Dry. v. n. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

Dry'er. n. s. [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, especially by perspiration. *Temple.*

Dry'eyed. adj. [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long
Dry-ey'd behold! Adam could not, but wept. *Milt. P. Lost.*

Dry'ly. adv. [from *dry*.]

1. Without moisture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The unthinking [illegible] the king had been used by his counsell, did [illegible] the king's affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The key of the interval are he, ere.
And by contract of hence, it all essential shun.
Long. *Mikado's Principles Sch. 1 & 2 Ed.*
2. Whatever subject, or how propense to learn,
Dictated
Is the youth's faculty, but not his will.
Or, if above that, learning and will are
Ability, and will, he may not *Mikado Pr. Ess.*
Then yet the dead are thinner are
Dryden.
4. Lightness, tedious
In respect of the continuance, the dint too pained such other
pretty, this dictatorial, pence the course of the
To do, or to shun the mean; Yet go it also.
Ben Jonson's Poetaster, Act 3 Sc. 1.
Thus I the
DULL, v. *t.* [Lonsdale, Lonsdale.] A contracted manner and a
single fault.
To tempt women, if the women should be blind by dint be
shown two examples. Mr. others Kinds go on the one side
and yet it is to be not by the good, go on the other side. *Ben.*
Or where the blind, dumbness of your fault
Is not so much
All sound and dull. *Sidney Pamela's Lad. 1. ch. 1.*
I wish I was among I was my life have thought
No, but have accounted jolly laugh. *Walter.*
To Dull, v. *n.* [Lonsdale.] To fade, to lose a
The dull-spring and dullness with a water, and pale
pretty, and of a dull, to be pretty, dull, distinguished
Dull, to be a dull, to be a dull, to be a dull.
To Dull, v. *a.* To stunt or fight with fright.
With fright.
Shall their minds, which is pained
Hearts so cross, more cruel
To lose Dull's against a second could.
Sir Ben Jonson's Sejanus, Act 1 Sc. 1.
Dullness, s. [Dull, Dull.] A fright contrasted
Dullness, s. [Dull, Dull.] A fright contrasted
Dullness, s. [Dull, Dull.] A fright contrasted
Dullness, s. [Dull, Dull.] A fright contrasted
Dryden of Wit.
To Dull, v. *a.* [Dull, Dull.]
1. To fright contrasted.
If the lady with the difference, the rule will fall not to
more than what was pretty, and the dull, and the dull
pretty, but the dull again, without further fear.
Sidney Pamela's Lad. 1. ch. 1.
Dullness, s. [Dull, Dull.] A fright contrasted
2. Give the dullness, the dullness, the dullness
The fright and dull, to be dull, to be dull
Of dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness
And dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness.
Sir Philip Sidney Pamela's Lad. 1. ch. 1.
DULLED, a. [Dull.] The dull, the fright and dullness.
To the dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness
dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness
dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness, dullness
dullness,

I remember when she went:
And hath she lost to learn to dun?

Without a fee before the tribunal pay. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Du'sty. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

Arms and the dusty field I less admire,
And soften strangely in their own desire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

From drudgery freed,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson's Summer, l.* 1445.

Du'tchess. *n. s.* [*duchesse*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his dutchess, will be here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The duke was to command the army, and the dutchess, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty. *Swift.*

The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines,
Kept dross for dutchesses, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope's Epist.*

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

Du'tchy. *n. s.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

France might have swallowed up his whole dutchy. *Swift.*

Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the dutchy of Savoy, and the canton of Bern. *Addison on Italy.*

Du'tchy-court. *n. s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowel.*

Du'teous. *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.

[illegible]
And durst not pass too far his great felicity. *Dryd. Aureng.*

A female softness, with a manly mind;
A daunted daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryden.*

Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass? *Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes.

I know thee well; a serviceable villain!
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress,
As badness would desire. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I ne'er had, mere duteous at her call,
Than at Gomorrah call the lord delighted. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath release all duteous ties. *Shakesp. R. II.*

Du'tiful. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent.

He died, he so entreated all ages, without pain, under the care of the most dutiful son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do dutiful reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Du'tifully. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time dutifully watching by her mother, and Miso curiously watching her. *Sidney.*

He, with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

Du'tifulness. *n. s.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or dutifulness to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil dutifulness in friends and relations, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

Du'ty. *n. s.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded, you say we are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do. *Luke* xvii. 10.

Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those duties back, as are right fit,
Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The punishment to fail from any worship of parents, is to the duty of parents to reform. [illegible]

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.

All our duties set down in our prayers, because in all our duty we beg the Divine Assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those duties, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine Assistance. *Taylor's Devotion.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours; loyalty; piety to parents.

Think'st thou that duty shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

God's party will appear small, and the king's not great; it being not probable, that there should have been so little duty to him that had none to God. *History of Party.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both at once
Did duty to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiments did duty there punctually. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Other barons his growth at a high rate; for number of Gilla [illegible] stopped with him, he said, to give every soldier upon duty an [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and severed them, all parties being tired with the duty of the day. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For sev'n long years, on duty ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! *Dryden.*

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines that come down from Tuscany make their way through several duties and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addison's Travels.*

Such fleshes as they now shew, were the old corn in which duty was to be paid by their law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DWARF. *n. s.* [*dwerg*, Sax. *dweerg*, Dutch; *dverg*, Islandick.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you dwarf!
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made. *Shakesp.*

Such dwarfs were some kind of apes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i. *l.* 779.

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

It is a delicious plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair and [illegible]; one dwarf was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision. *L'Estrange.*

Saw off the head of the stock in a smooth place, and for dwarf trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the dwarf a while his needless spear he gave. *F. Q.*

4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as, dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To Dwarf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will dwarf it, and make it spread. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o.* 532.

The whole fox is to a monster dwarfish, and breeds into a race of tomatoes, that seems almost another species. *Addison.*

Dwa'rfish. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

These dwarfish pages were
As cherubims, all gilt. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so dwarfish and so low? *Shakespeare.*

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakesp. King John.*

A thicker shade below the grave there flows,
With briars and brambles chok'd, and dwarfish weeds. *Dryd.*

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty sons of the woods, and have found nothing but dwarfish shrubs, and creeping moss, and despicable mushrooms. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Dwa'rfishly. *adv.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

Dwa'rfishness. *n. s.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the dwarfishness of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 17.

To Dwale. *v. n.* [*dwelian*, Sax. to wander; *dwaelen*, Dut.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by Junius.

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*duelia*, old Teutonick, *to stay*; *dwelja*, Islandick, to stay, to hold still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

If thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bondservant. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

He shall dwell alone; without the camp shall his habitation be. *Lev.* xiii. 46.

John Pierpoint and Sir Thomas More, to the parish where- [illegible] *Fountain in Poetry.*

[illegible]
[illegible] *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

A stranger sojourned in the land of Promise as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles. *Heb.* xi. 9.

3. To be in any state or condition.

The time to be that which we suffer;
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. To be suspended with attention.

Th' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents, and her gloomy eyes
Sparkled with gentler fires. *Smith's Phæd. and Hippolitus.*

5. To fix the mind upon; to hang upon with fondness.

Such was that face, on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled, stemm'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to dwell. *Dryd. Good Parson.*

We have dwelt pretty long on the consideration of space and duration. *Locke.*

Those who defend our negotiations, dwell upon their [illegible] *Swift.*

To Dwell. *v. a.* To inhabit.

I saw the hand, for my [illegible]
Who dwell this wild, [illegible] by waste, come forth.
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b.* i.

Dwe'ller. *n. s.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The bounds being kept up, did of necessity enforce a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Their poor lean widows all the dwellers round,
Some murmuring battle with in every mead. *Dryden.*

Dwe'lling. *n. s.* [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His dwelling is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran mossy hore. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons, and a desolation for ever. *Jer.* xlix. 33.

If he have several dwellings, let him sort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God with design
To visit oft the dwellings of just men,
Delighted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vii. *l.* 570.

So it seems
To thee who hast thy dwelling here on earth. *Milt. P. Lost.*

All dwellings else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 747.

The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their dwellings trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. State of life; mode of living.

My dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field. *Dan.* iv. 25.

Dwe'llinghouse. *n. s.* [from *dwell* and *house*.] The house at which one lives.

A person might always to be sued at the place of his dwellinghouse, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence, and not in the lands which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Dwe'llingplace. *n. s.* [*dwell* and *place*.] The place of residence.

People do often change their dwellingplaces, and some must die, which other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [*dwinan*, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, dwindle to monosyllables; whereas in modern languages they receive a softer turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Addison's Spect.*

Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought;
Their period finish'd e'er 'tis well begun. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now dwindled down to light frothy stuff. *Norris.*

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath dwindled from nobler animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*

He found the expelled remnant was dwindling into a sub-[illegible], a paultry assembly of Italian bishops, not a just representation of Fathers. *Atterbury.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have dwindled into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary sev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

How often do we see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and dwindles away. *Locke.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and dwindling beau repair. *Gay's Triv.*

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Of all the forces under Cromwell, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left with him for the marching up Plymouth; the rest were dwindled away. *Clarendon.*

Dye. *See* Die.

Dy'ing. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

Dy'nasty. *n. s.* [*δυναστεία*.] Government; sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian dynasties before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Greece was then divided into several dynasties, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Notes on Pope's Iliad.*

Dy'scrasy. *n. s.* [*δυσκρασία*.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Dict.*

In this plethoric dyscrasy of blood, we must vomit off the plenty, and purge upon intermissions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Dy'sentery. *n. s.* [*dysenterie*, French, from *δυσεντερία*.] A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Dict.*

From an unusual moistness of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from East to West, proceed epidemical dysenteries. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Dy'spepsy. *n. s.* [*δυσπεψία*.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Dict.*

Dy'sphony. *n. s.* [*δυσφωνία*.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Dict.*

Dy'spnoea. *n. s.* [*δύσπνοια*.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.

Dy'sury. *n. s.* [*δυσουρία*.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a hot dysury, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E, Has two sounds; long, as *scène*, and short, as *men*. It is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as [illegible] Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gone*, *knowledge*, *edge*, &c. Anciently almost every word ended with *e*, as for *can*, *canne*; for *year*, *yeare*; for *great*, *greate*; for *seek*, *seeke*; for *flesh*, *fleshe*. It is probable that the *e* final had at first a full sound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required, till at last it became universally silent.

Ea has the sound of *e* long; the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the [illegible] of *a* to the end of the word; as *sin*, *sine*; *fil*, *file*; *ar*, *ware*; *wit*, *wite*.

EACH, *pron.* [*ælc*, Saxon; *elck*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scottish.]

1. Either of two.

Though each side of different growth be,
You both are for each other's use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and yours to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This sense is rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' inventor miss'd. *Milton, b. vi.*

Let each
His adamantine coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm. *Milton, b. vi.*

By bondage, that each other contrast bears,
Those are but to be found [illegible]
The [illegible] *Milton's Paradise Reg.*
With [illegible]
That [illegible] *Denham.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Incredible to see, the fish that were finished
Flew back on heavy wings to their watery Metals.
Eccl. [illegible] n. f. [ecclesia and metior.] He that has charge to measure churches.
The standing corps enough between rules their war,
The great ecclesiast and the lawyer.
Ecclesiastes n. f. [Greek.] The disperser of an assembly, the preacher.
The Lord of Hosts is every special the best of the chief of Gibbs, and he has being at the market of Gibbs; ecclesiastes about the assembly with Gibbs of Jabbar.
Wood's Ant. King. state then of
The author of Ecclesiastes. *Bacon's Advice to K. Charles II.*
Ecclesiastic n. f. [from eccle.] Quickness of wit; action which proceeds from the mind, as opposed to that which proceeds from the body; the quality of the fine humour of speech; the art of pleasing; to him in comparison with other theirs, at the best hard.
The most material, any, having flown with the field, such, were beyond the pedantic of the ecclesiastic. *Swift.*
The pedantic of the story is good plain, if the pedantic, which the pedant, the ecclesiastic, the ecclesiastic, the ecclesiastic. *Swift.*
Ecclesiastic adj. [ecclesiastic.] Relating to the church, or to the clergy, or to anything which belongs to the church, with which or contained in the church, in contradistinction to other things.
I am a secular writer of the flock,
Mingled so deeply the wonderful kind of trade
Prose-world in my ground, and to be not. *Shakspeare.*
It is a calamity to have learned books upon our tongue, and to have our ecclesiastic and our civil affairs, and our ecclesiastic, in the hands of those who have no learning. *Addison's Spectator Hilary.* No. 501.
God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in form prescribed the world; and therefore, at the first and most form of the church, which could be wanted, he ordained such places crected to his honour. *Hooker's Sermons.*
Ecclesiastic [from eccle.] Relating to the church, and first appointed thereto.
The scripture, therefore, are one and holy. *Pope.*
Their civil laws and ecclesiastic rules
Scarcely is over all age; it matter as a difference to our worthy facts, and highest to with and thoughts of a future. *Pope.*
Ch. God of heaven!
Ch. with heaven. Scott's Pilgrim and Hypocrisy.
Eccles. adj. [from the ecclesia.] Sorry, serious.
Ah! I believe the sweet wretch is dead.
The windows of bright hell to spread hell. *Pope Hymn.*
Sure as you, Dorimon, are dead
Thrill, sure, which you to see know. *Swift.*
The physicians under her like the hospital, be pitiful and free from which religion, virtue and humour. *Bishop's Prefa.*
Eccles. n. f. [from eccle.] Sorry, serious.
Ah! I believe the sweet wretch is dead.

To mortify, or to vex the will unusual force
Of wine, or fear, or chide. *Hudibras's Reply.*

EAS, *n. f.* [See Ease.]

1. Quiet; rest; comfortable tranquillity; an relaxation.
Ease is a state of rest, or motion without pain.
Locke.
To ease is to do some, and to do less.
To make a table workings, lapses, rolls,
Where it might find ease, pass, or sink right. *Donne.*
The spirit on them all things takes ease on.
And mightily refreshes it by their force. *Dryden, Ann.*
Leave, cannot with peace, ease to the ear.
Mutually praise one another publick. *Dryden, Pref.*
Man all pains and perturbation were dark, idle objects of disease, but were so all accidents to the other of pain and pleasure.
No body is under an obligation to leave every thing, friendship and kinsmen in general, to the indoment of those who are in ease and leisure. *Locke.*
2. Freedom from pain; a sensual state between pain and pleasure.
The which we call ease is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain.
It is a small crime to sensual mankind by regards of health, or rigorous himself of all the pleasures, or an impossibility of life? *Taylor.*
3. Not after labour; intermission of labour.
Give punishment up from the fatigue of making. *Bacon.*
4. Facility; not difficulty.
The writing seem'd to have no ease,
Because it was so hard to read it.
Thus are fortunately to cure the original fault,
If any, no labour, ease the pain, satisfying
And strength of Hudibras sore, and fled on ease. *Prydon.*
5. Unconstrained; freedom from fashionable formality, formal behaviour, or restraint.
Thus ease be without cause from art, not affected;
Ease is a quality of a man, that is to say, a gentleman. *Peacham.*

TO EASE. [from the noun.]

1. To take from pain.
Only and not children the left pain ease, but by an means because them. *Locke.*
2. To relieve; to alleviate, to mitigate; to alleviate.
Her labour made not pain grievous, nor therefore sighs
Ease themselves the good Hippocrates, and all the pains
Of the mind, and the mind, and all the pains
It doth be as a of Tome pain, and other *Bacon, M. Vi.*
As if with hyperbole Cicero I would apply
Though he speaks of dark medicines or precious fleece, and
and pain, hardness and determine their doubts and endeavour
Will not for further use between and? *Prior.*
And can no other remedy to ease the pain.
3. To relieve from labour.
Ease the fatigue of the working slaves, we have,
Ease will help for making them to have.
And that thou may'st not be one less group,
Ease, and I'll ease thee of the rest. *Dryden, Pref.*
4. To do the thing any thing that offends.
I will ease at other affections.
No body hath pain that he willing are to be aged or, with a
other ease to the pain, and to be aged, and to be aged.
EASEFUL. *adj.* [ease and full.] Quiet; peaceable. In ease; at ease.
I lay a black, righteous, thoroughly shade.
This will accompany with an glorious ease.
Yet he pleas by angry wishes but. *Shakspeare Hen. VI.*
EASEMENT. *n. f.* [from ease.]
1. Alleviation; remedy; relief from expense.
He has the advantage of a late hanging, and from other expense.
2. To Ease; A thrown that our neighbour, or a man to be thrown or prodigious, without pain, as a way through the ground, a Lake, or that kind.
EASEL. *sub.* [from *sig.*]
1. Without difficulty.
Thus more easily, and at great difficulty, but they thy
gives a medium with adjunct. *Dryden Hudibras, M. Ep.*
Ease, and difficulty. *Dryden Hudibras, M. Ep.*
He which the easiest of his way,
Has ease, but with ease and ease,
This made it easily finished.
He that is too much to know
2. Without pain; without disturbance; in composition.
It is not to be doubted, that a man may be a Christian there
without anxiety and delight, is, without any pain or
pleasure, and yet pain, pleasure to pain is of and a indifference
pleasure. *Temple.*
3. Readily, without difficulty.
I can easily oblige an infant the profit of your Hudibras
family. *Dryden's Hudi. to Sir Ep. dedication.*
You have pounds, the will's forgiven.
And man the effects, as the much difficult. *Dryden.*

EASEVIEW. *n. f.* [from *sig.*]
1. Freedom from difficulty.
Ease, difficulty, hard remedies are up hid
With full the school that they are easily. *Bacon Ess.*
2. Freedom from pain; ease; quiet; rest; tranquillity.
power, and a young man to be difficult to a man ease, and
to be difficult to a man ease, and to be difficult to a man ease.
The dreaming author of Pantomick tells Scaliger, that
he is hard to be confident.
Yet it is compared more than left nature is.
And the difficult is easy, and the easy difficult.
This pain requires peace, ease of disturbance or anxiety,
and is hard to be, and to be difficult, and to be difficult.
Taylor.
3. Flattering; complacent; soothed; not of difficulty; not difficult.
He nothing sate there in our drop as the happy so
there is large, that ease would begin to be difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
4. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
5. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
6. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
7. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
8. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
9. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
10. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
11. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
12. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
13. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
14. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
15. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
16. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
17. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
18. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
19. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.
20. Not difficult; not difficult; not difficult; not difficult.
Ease, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty, difficulty.
Prior, Ep.

EAT. *n. f.* [from *sig.*]
1. Food; meat; food; food; food

Well, I am standing water:
——I'll teach you how to flow.
——Do so: to ebb
Hereditary sloth instructs me. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
But oh he ebbs! the smiling waves decay!
For ever, lovely stream, for ever stay! *Halifax.*

EBEN. } *n. s.* [*ebenus*, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valu-
EBON. } able wood, which admits a fine gloss.
EBONY. }

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or lignum vitæ, they are to turn; they use not the same tools they do for soft woods. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,
Or smother'd in the glimmering socket dies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay's Triv.*

EBRIETY. *n. s.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

EBRILLADE. *n. s.* [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY. *n. s.* [*ebriositas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their intended perversion. *Brown.*

EBULLITION. *n. s.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any intestine motion.
3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties, is so called. *Quincy.*

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emication; as also a crass and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal. *Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if sal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ECCENTRICAL. } *adj.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]
ECCENTRICK. }

1. Deviating from the center.
2. Not having the same center with another circle: such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances; they gird the sphere
With centrick, and *eccentrick*, scribbled o'er,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Not terminating in the point, not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant method.

This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentrick* and irregular. *King Charles.*

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden's Dedication to the Conquest of Granada.*

Thus from whate'er we can to sense produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abstruse,
From nature's constant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful soul this general inference draws,
That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Prior.*

ECCENTRICITY. *n. s.* [from *eccentrick*.]

1. Deviation from a center.
2. The state of having a different center from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I must term his sallies abroad, met no good news of the Cadiz attempt. *Wotton.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the center of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

ECCHYMOSIS. *n. s.* [ἐκχύμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Quincy.*

Ecchymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole. *Wiseman's Surg.*

Luxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymosis*. *Wis.*

ECCLESIASTICAL. } *adj.* [*ecclesiasticus*, Latin.]
ECCLESIASTICK. }

1. Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must of necessity belong to the duty of the minister. *Hooker, Preface.*

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers. *Swift.*

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastical* government. *Swift.*

ECCLESIASTICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ECCOPROTICKS. *n. s.* [ἐκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *eccoproticks*. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ECHINATE. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Latin.] Bristled like an
ECHINATED. } hedgehog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ECHINUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A shellfish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the rough coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

ECHO. *n. s.* [ἠχώ.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

The pleasant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate *Echo*
In these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

Babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shak. Titus Andr.*

The sound, sliding from spaces to arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make an artificial *echo*. *Bacon's Natural History, N°* 140.

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;
The woods shall answer, and their *echo* ring. *Pope's Summer.*

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The sound must seem an *echo* to the sense. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

3. The sound returned.

Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shakespeare.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!
With other *echo* late I taught your shades
To answer, and resound far other song. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

To ECHO. *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds,
Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope's Pastorals.*

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound *diffusive* [illegible] sound!
Shakes her proud head, and calls from dome to dome!
Her nature's grateful hear the *echoing* sound,
And, Albion, round the woods and [illegible] notes. *Blackmore.*

To ECHO. *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our *modern* Sepulchre the hue [illegible] the same note. *Dennis's Lett.*

With peals of shouts the Thames [illegible]
Their [illegible] *echo'd* by the Thames [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Prior.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. *n. s.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation.

ECLAT. *n. s.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprise, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of giving his heroes by each other. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

ECLECTICK. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philosophers; but was of the *eclectick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

ECLEGMA. *n. s.* [ἐκ and λείχω.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE. *n. s.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies *departure* from the place, to which Milton alludes.

Slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipse*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*
Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x. *l.* 413.

So through the sun's [illegible] fly,
And from a dark *eclipse* [illegible]
The influence, which we fatally fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Locke.*

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our beginnings and *eclipse*. *King Charles.*

To ECLIPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne refuse. *Sandys.*

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon
Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Creech's Manilius.*

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune. *Sidney.*

Praise him as his father,
Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let other muses write his prosp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;
But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,
Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*

He descended from his father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh. *Calamy's Sermons.*

4. To disgrace.

She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had showed towards him. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All pow'r, and us *eclips'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* v.

ECLIPTICK. *n. s.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30'. which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and not the Zodiack. But in the new astronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs, each of which is denoted or distinguished by some asterism or constellation. *Harris.*

All stars, that have their distance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the Equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 13.

The antediluvian globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present. *Woodward's Natural History, N°* 6.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The sun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,
Effects the various seasons of the year. *Blackm. on the Creat.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the center of the sun, and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Ecliptick*; and in this the center of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ECLOGUE. *n. s.* [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem, so called, because Virgil called his pastorals eclogues.

What eastlooking praise Baston gave this *eclogue* are most easy parts, that knows love is better than [illegible] to strike every thing from grace. *Baston.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too. *Pope.*

ECONOMY. *n. s.* [οἰκονομία. This word is often written, from its derivation, *œconomy*; but *œ* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Frugality; discretion of expense; laudable parsimony.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift to Lord Bolingbroke.*

3. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hammond.*

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, we shall see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in Terence. *Ben. Jonson's Discoveries.*

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work? *Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.*

5. System of motions; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

Thou the shadowed soil,
That, by a restless [illegible] moves,
They saw a fair economy translate,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackm. Creat.*

ECONOMICK. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]
ECONOMICAL. }

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.

His quick'ning power in ev'ry living part,
Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve,
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the fire be well watered, and well husked. *Harvey's Rabelais.*

ECPHRACTICKS. *n. s.* [ἐκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

ECSTASY. *n. s.* [ἔκστασις.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

'T long be
No longer joy there, lest we *ecstasy*. *Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! Allay thy *ecstasy*! *Shakespeare.*

The religious pleasure of a well disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly; it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober. *South's Sermons.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleasure, which no language can express;
An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips's Distrest Mother.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;
Which when I did, he on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety.

That is not now [illegible]
Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is now rare.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,

Like fleece left impaled on a rose, and thrift.
The autumnal leaves, and flower of lovely ruddy,
Hung on the edge of the rock. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.*

EDGED, *adj.* [from *edge*.] Furnished, fitted with an edge.
Thou art as venomous as the sanguinary dragon with edged fire upon earth. *Sacred.*

EDGELESS, *adj.* [*edge* and *less*.]
1. Without an edge.
2. Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.
Thou edgeless sword, thy weak temper, and edged fire.
In pensive thought, and anguish, and affright
Affirm. *Milton.*
What one of them, after an edgeless sword, or a blade before an angle, he was formerly defaced, and broken in many places. *Bacon.*
In years, doubtful may the proper be hazard;
Edgeless in manners, and depth scarce than cutted. *Pope.*
3. Sharp without edge.
The pine Dodonæan, sweet as empyrics his tincture;
Pine, pulse Dodonæan or edgeless thistle. *Pope.*
4. Tending to external object.
Thus fixed, as I think, only to be found, edgeless, and not bound down through opposition enough to the determination.
I had in me a good and so spiritual force, which consisted mostly upon the soul, or good without matter. *Norris.*

EDGELY, *adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp.
Edgely and pointed, as an arrow, sharp, smooth, and not cornified, not adequate. *Bacon.*

EDGING, *n.s.* [*Dutch*, *gaine*, *Latin*.] A place contiguous to the edge of a garden.
Edgings are a kind of grass, cutting and shaving it every year, to the pots of box round about the borders. *Mortimer.*

EDGRAIN, *n.s.* [*perhaps from edge*.] To set a knife edge upon a stone.
To set the edge on the hedge, which is, when a knife, or any other edge, is set upon the edge of a stone, or whetstone, to make it sharp. *Ray.*

EDGWARE, *n.s.* [from the place.] Such horse-meat as is cut off the top of the mane, and hedge or thatcher's nail.
In lapping and falling, first adder and fetlock.
Thus hedger, in another, is stated as to mark. *Tusser.*

EDIFY, *v.a.* [*ædificatus*, *Latin*, and *ædificare*, *Latin*.]
1. To make to grow upon edge, or sharpen.
2. To make to grow upon edge, or sharpen.
Edgings are a kind of grass, cutting and shaving it every year, to the pots of box round about the borders. *Mortimer.*

EDIFICE, *n.s.* [*edifice*, *Latin*.] Edge; sharpness; dexterity; keenness; fine edge; prudence.
Edgings are a kind of grass, cutting and shaving it every year, to the pots of box round about the borders. *Mortimer.*

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Effe'ctible. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

Effe'ctive. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitableness, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glanv. Scepf. Preface.*

2. Operative; active.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 12.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whatsoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful; as *effective* men in an army.

Effe'ctively. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

[illegible]

EGR

EGR. n. s. [egre, Latin.] A sore; an ulcer, a foul kind of blood that lies generally in the mouth.

Presume not therefore to the place where they are kept, by opening or them were healing, lest you pay upon your shoulders the egre of your rashness. *Harvey's Ex. Antomy.*

Ulcers are usually of Egre in the kind of Scurvy and the Pox are manifest. *Id.*

EGT. adv. [ec, Saxon.] Near; quickly; forcibly; violently.

Fly through the blast they meet an adverse storm,
With swift advance to force the lofty fond
Down the ground, and tear the rooted oak.
To strike the conical brass to the ground. *Dryden, Virgil.*

The little ones sitting down
Are in a moment sacrificed.
For fly or hide, they cannot what to do.
With hands outspread, poor babes to heaven they cry. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

EGYPTIAN. adj. [egyptien, French.] Gypsy; vagabond; cheat.

He is Jane Foul Egyptian plaid Englishmen, who pul-ledge all their lands. *Spenser's Irish Ire.*

Against the Egyptian, which now had seized Pelusium, Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, was sent with a great army. *Sandys.*

The Egyptian Arabs have the Turks, which seek to make them obedient unto their power. *Id.*

Thus Egyptian Arabs have the Turks, which seek to make them obedient unto their power. *Id.*

Egyptian, a Gypsy, a vagabond, a cheat. *Bailey.*

EGYPTIAN. n. s. [egyptien, French.] A gypsy; a vagabond; a cheat.

Egyptian, a Gypsy, a vagabond, a cheat. *Bailey.*

EGYPTIAN. adj. [egyptien, French.] Gypsy; vagabond; cheat.

ELASTICAL. } adj. [from ...] Having the power of re-
ELASTICK. } turning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Trifles themselves are elegant in him. *Pope.*
There was'd thou find some elegant retreat. *Locust.*

4. Nice; not coarse; not gross.
Trifles with elegance, elegant with ease. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant.*]

1. In such a manner as to please without elevation.
2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty.

Whoever would write elegantly, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

ELEGIAC. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Used in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.
3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let cypress for the wake relate,
Sad as the breath of distant skies. *Gay's Trivia.*

ELEGY. *n. s.* [*elegia*, Latin.]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies upon brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shak. As you like it.*

2. A funeral song.

In no mournful banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own elegy. *Dryden.*

3. A short poem without points or turns.

ELEMENT. *n. s.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother elements of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call elements, and others principles. *Boyle's Phys. Considér.*

Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called elements, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed.

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the element shews to him as it doth to me. *Shakesp.*

My council dries, hast thou well;
The elements be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful element,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the elements melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four elements. *Bacon's Hol. War.*

He spurs his flaming steeds his children bore,
To perish in a milder element. *[illegible]*

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know the works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our element. *Shakesp.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our element. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 275.*

They shew that they are out of their element, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who is the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
——One that promises no element
In such a business. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. The letters of any language.
6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the elements thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker, b. v. f. 18.*

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first elements of letters. *Spenser on Irel.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the elements of the world. *Gal. iv. 3.*

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the elements of painting, than an ignorant master. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To ELEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be elemented bodies, I now question. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

Dull sublunary lovers love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

ELEMENTAL. *adj.* [from *element.*]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain and storms, and elemental war. *Dryden's Virg.*

Sun yielding [illegible] as [illegible] gilds [illegible],
And lo, with [illegible], their elemental ink. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Lovelier are to some accounted [illegible] and properly [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] elemental repugnancy; but [illegible] taken, they [illegible] the [illegible], and [illegible] an effusion of blood. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

ELEMENTARITY. *n. s.* [from *elementary.*] Containing the simpleness or first principles; simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of elementarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

ELEMENTARY. *adj.* [from *element.*] Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple elementary water. *Ray on the Creat.*

The elementary salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ELEMI. *n. s.*

This drug is improperly called gum elemi, being a resin. The genuine elemi is brought from Æthiopia in small masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. Its smell is strong and resinous. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American elemi, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less tinge of a greenish or yellowish. It is of an agreeable smell, and of an acrid and bitterish taste. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brasilians wound at night, and in the morning collect the resin that has run out. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

ELENCH. *n. s.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the same elench continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 1.*

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, the old sophister, who puts the most abusive elenchs on us. *[illegible]*

ELEOTS. *n. s.* Some name the apples in regard to the cider thereof [illegible], not known by that name in [illegible] parts of England. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

ELEPHANT. *n. s.* [*elephas*, Latin.] The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal is not carnivorous, but feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and it is said to be extremely long lived. It is naturally very gentle; but when enraged, no creature is more terrible. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, like a large trumpet, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands: by one blow with his trunk he will kill a camel or a horse, and will raise a prodigious weight with it. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe, some of which have been seen as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. Wild elephants are taken with the help of a female ready for the male: she is confined to a narrow place, round which pits are dug; and these being covered with a little earth scattered over hurdles, the male elephants easily fall into the snare. In copulation the female receives the male lying upon her back; and such is his pudicity, that he never covers the female so long as any one appears in sight. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes. *Sh. Jul. Cæs.*

The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure. *Sh. Troil. and Cressida.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold. *Dryden's Virg.*

ELEPHANTIASIS. *n. s.* [*elephantiasis*, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft.

This subterranean heat or fire, which elevates the water out of the abyss. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raise the mind with great conceptions.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milt. P. L.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be elevated with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune elevates his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.

5. To

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged against you, what do they but either elevate their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker, b. ii.*

ELEVATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevate.*] Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly elevate
On seven small hills. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*

ELEVATION. *n. s.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruptions of the strata, the elevation of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of elevation above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and elevation of spirit, with all the heart, soul and mind. *Norris.*

4. Attention to objects above us.

All which different elevations of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

5. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no curiosity days, as those which have more than seventy three degrees of northern elevation, as Nova Zembla. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

ELEVATOR. *n. s.* [from *elevate.*] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chirurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

ELEVEN. *adj.* [*endlefan*, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, each in my love alike, and none less dear than thine and my good Marcius, I had rather eleven die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

ELEVENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

In the eleventh chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

ELF. *n. s.* plural *elves.* [*elf*, Welsh. *Junius's Gloss.*]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsie fire;
Every elf, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*

The king of elfs and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;
Of airy elves by moonlight shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope's R. of the L.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them elves,
And are but satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden's Ep. to her* [illegible]

However it was well, he struck no elf;
For he who would have kill'd it is well of himself. *Smith.*

To ELF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of elf locks. *Hanmer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

ELFLOCK. *n. s.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twisted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cakes the elflocks in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes. *Shakesp.*

To ELICITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

He elicits those acts out of the most lapsed state of human reason. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

ELICIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal elicit act of worship; worship being ordinarily exercised in their virtues. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will. *South's Sermons.*

ELICITATION. *n. s.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

To ELIDE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To cut in pieces.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom their

Alphabets proceed, *be his defences, when the force and strength of the argument is elided.* *Hooker, b. iv. f. 4.*

ELIGIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chuse them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their eligibility or goodness. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

ELIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most eligible. *Addison's Freeholder, Nº. 48.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more eligible for their country than the least abatement of these conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more eligible than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more eligible than suspense. *Clarissa.*

ELIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION. *n. s.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

ELISION. *n. s.* [*elisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *he attempts*, there is an elision of a syllable.

You will observe the abbreviations and elisions, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an elision of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural History, Nº. 124.*

ELIXATION. *n. s.* [*elixo*, Latin.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even as smaller, and more perfect animals, want preparation no substantial condition; having for indigestion, diluting of [illegible], and [illegible] in the [illegible]. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. *n. s.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and elixirs fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the shower,
Reviv'd you like a dying flower. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and elixir of worldly delight. *South's Sermons.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth elixir pure? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

ELK. *n. s.* [*elch*, Saxon.]

The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyish, in Summer it is paler; generally three inches in length, and equalling horsehair in thickness. The upper lip of the elk is large. The articulations of its legs are close, and the ligaments hard, so that its joints are less pliable than those of other animals. The horns of the male elk are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences at its edges. Elks feed in herds, and are very timorous. The hoof of the left hinder foot only, has been famous for the cure of epilepsies; but it is probable, that the hoof of any other animal will do as well. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

And, fierce his head,
Rous'd o'er the foaming wreath, the branching elk
Lies slumbering sullen in the white abyss. *Thomson's Winter.*

ELL. *n. s.* [*eln*, Saxon.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred ells to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go;
Defer not the least virtue: life's poor span
Make not an ell by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS. *n.s.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer.

The words are delivered by way of ellipsis. Rom. iv. 18. *Hammond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbs, or in ellipses very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

ELLIPTICAL. } *adj.* [from *ellipsis*.] Having the form of an
ELLIPTICK. } ellipsis; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*, the greatest diameter going transversly from side to side. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. *n.s.* [*ulmus*, Latin; *elm*, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell, having many stamina in the centre: from the bottom arises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous or leafy fruit, almost heart-shaped, in the middle of which is placed a pear-shaped seed-vessel, containing one seed of the same shape. The species are, the common rough-leaved elm, the wych hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by some called the British elm; the smooth-leaved or wych elm. It is generally believed neither of these were originally natives of this country …

[illegible]

2. To make up into a bundle.
3. To bind up; to inclose.
Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravely were embay'd
In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
I would not be a queen
For all the world.
—In faith, for little England
You'd venture an emballing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To EMBA'LM. *v.a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalsamar*, Span.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction.
Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak. H. VIII.*
I would shew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:
Verse *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*
Mourn! at that name the sacred sorrows shed,
Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBA'LMER. *n.s.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.
The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EMBA'R. *v.a.* [from *bar*.]
1. To shut; to enclose.
Therefore for fear lest his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight;
Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieg'd to make them thrall.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. stanz. 44.
In form of airy members fair *embar'd*,
His spirits pure were subject to our sight. *Fairfax, b. i.*
2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.
Transferring the mart, which commonly followed the English cloth, unto Calis, he *embarred* all further trade for the future. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Donne.*

EMBARKA'TION. *n.s.* [from *embark*.]
1. The act of putting on shipboard.
The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the embarkation of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*
2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *n.s.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.
He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affronts, there did accrue the action of Rhees. *Wotton.*
I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

To EMBA'RK. *v.a.* [*embarquer*, French.]
1. To put on shipboard.
Of mankind, so numerous late,
All left, in one small bottom swam *embark'd*. *Par. Lost.*
The king had likewise provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
Straight to the ships Æneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and skimm'd along the sea. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v.n.*
1. To go on shipboard.
I should with speed *embark*,
And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Philips.*
2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v.a.* [*embarrasser*, French.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.
I see my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away. *Spect.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n.s.* [from *embarrass*.] Perplexity; entanglement.
Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

To EMBA'SE. *v.a.* [from *base*.]
1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.
Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground. *Bacon.*
I have no letters or epistles and to my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *enlarge* the freedom of any just judgment. *Wotton.*
I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibleness shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

A [illegible] high, rushing, and impetuous; a [illegible] with an [illegible]; but had it [illegible] at the mouth, [illegible] to gall or gravel in the belly. [illegible]
2. To degrade; to vilify.
[illegible]
[illegible]
But there is a [illegible]
That are so many by to mean love *embas'd*. *Spenser's Sonn.*

EMBA'SSADOUR. *n.s.* [See AMBASSADOUR.] One sent on a publick message.
Mighty Jove's *embassadour* appear'd
With the same message. *Denham.*
Madam, my king's *embassadour*, will go. [illegible]

EMBA'SSADRESS. *n.s.* A woman sent on a publick message.
With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies. *Garth's Dispens.*

E'MBASSAGE. *n.s.* } [It may be observed, that though our
E'MBASSY. *n.s.* } authors write almost indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*.]
1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.
[illegible] *embassy* and [illegible],
Nor from the East nor [illegible],
Will I send an [illegible]. [illegible]
Whereas was at Newcastle he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James III. king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The peers gathered thus, a chosen band
He sent commanded to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embassy*. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Any solemn message.
He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*
3. An errand in an ironical sense.
A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, if a live bird, how taught? if dead, how made? *Sidney, b. ii.*
Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me?
And am I last that know it. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v.a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle.
The English are *embattled*,
To horse! you gallant princes. [illegible]
I could drive her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
Embattl'd nations strive in vain
The hero's glory to restrain:
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain against his force conspire. *Prior.*

To EMBA'Y. *v.a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]
1. To bathe; to wet; to wash.
In her lap a little babe did play,
His cruel sport;
For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrue. *Fairy Queen.*
Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And, slumb'ring soft, my heart did steal away. *Fai. Queen.*
2. [From *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to landlock.
If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inshelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd. *Othello.*

To EMBE'LLISH. *v.a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.
How much more beauteous had the fountain been,
Embellish'd with her first created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*
That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins. *Addison on Italy.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n.s.* [from *embellish*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace; any thing that renders another pleasing.
Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison's Cato.*
Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of those pious romances, the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

E'MBERING. *n.s.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.
For causes good so many ways,
Keep emb'rings well, and fasting days; What

What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. *Tuss. Hus. for June.*

E'MBERS. *n.s.* without a singular. [*æmyrian*, Saxon, ashes; *æmmyria*, Islandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.
Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopped, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Or if the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
Where glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*
While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell. *Crashaw.*
He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires. *Dryden's Virgil.*

E'MBER-WEEK. *n.s.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *ember* or ashes strewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelson* decides in favour of *Mareschal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a course or circumvolution.] A week in which an ember day falls.
The *ember* days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Com. Prayer.*
Stated times appointed for fasting are *Lent*, and the four seasons of the year called *ember-weeks*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v.a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil*.]
1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted to his hands to his own use.
He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayward.*
2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.
When thou hast *embezzl'd* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden's Pers. Sat. vi.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *n.s.* [from *embezzle*.]
1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.
2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v.a.* [*blasonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.
Th' unsought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*
No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*
2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.
Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got. *Shak. H. VI.*
He bore the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v.a.* [*blasonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with ensigns armorial.
2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to show.
We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch. *Hakewill on Providence.*

E'MBLEM. *n.s.* [*emblema*.]
1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.
2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.
She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, shew a landskape of the country natural to the beast. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestick grace. *Denham.*
He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addison's Guardian, No. 114.*

To E'MBLEM. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To represent in an occult or allusive manner.
The primitive sight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanv. Scep. c. 27.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. }
EMBLEMA'TICK. } *adj.* [from *emblem*.]
1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.
In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Prior.*
The poets sometimes, as the explication of [illegible] purely *emblematical*, as when the [illegible] are allegorical. *Addison.*

I

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.
[illegible]
What does [illegible] *emblematick* [illegible] mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.
Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 12.*
He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *n.s.* [from *emblem*.] Writer or inventor of emblems.
These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, emblematists, and heralds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 19.*

E'MBOLISM. *n.s.* [ἐμβολισμός.]
1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.
The civil constitutions of the year were after different manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder on Time.*
2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *n.s.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.
The members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels by the force of an *embolus*, like the heart. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

To EMBO'SS. *v.a.* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, French.]
1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.
Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood;
Which once a day, with his *embossed* froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Thou art a bile,
A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
[illegible]
And all the people. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
[illegible]
[illegible]
T' *emboss* [illegible] in chalices. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.
Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd*
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghost. *Dryden's Virg.*
3. [from *emboiter*, French, to inclose in a box.] To include; to enclose; to cover.
And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*. *Fairy Queen.*
4. [*imboscare*, Italian.] To inclose in a thicket.
Like that self-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods *emboss'd*. *Milton's Agonistes.*
5. To hunt hard.
When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is said to be *emboss'd*: a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be *emboss'd*, from *bosse*, French, a tumour. *Hanmer.*
Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *emboss'd*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
We have almost *emboss'd* him; you shall see his fall tonight. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *n.s.* [from *emboss*.]
1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.
I would also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk abreast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*. *Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral.*
2. Relief; rising work.
They are at a loss about the word *pendentes*; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hangs off the bottom in alto relievo. *Addison on Italy.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v.a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle.
Stirom, firmest fruit
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures. *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v.a.* [from *bowel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.
The schools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itself. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lie. *Shak. Henry IV.*
The fire
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Fossils and minerals that th' *embowell'd* earth
Displays. *Philips.*
To

To EMBRACE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, French.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.
Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore. *Dryden.*
2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.
I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occasion to depart. *Shakespeare.*
At first, her mother earth she holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things. *Davies.*
They who are represented by the wise virgins, *embraced* the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also had done. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
3. To comprehend; to take in; to encompass; to enclose.
4. To comprise; to include; to contain.
Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd.* *Denham.*
5. To admit; to receive.
Fleance, heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eschew'd, must be *embrac'd.* *Shakespeare.*
If a man can be fully assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*
6. To find; to take.
Fleance, his son,
Whose absence is no less material to me
Than is his father's, must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.
To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.
Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakespeare.*
EMBRA'CE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.
Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*
2. An hostile squeeze; crush.
EMBRA'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *embrace.*]
1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.
Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall. *Sidney.*
There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Comprehension.
Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies.*
3. State of being contained; inclosure.
The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Conjugal endearment.
I would freelier rejoice in that absence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would shew most love. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
EMBRA'CER. *n. s.* [from *embrace.*] The person embracing.
Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure of any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their guts, in point of pleasure or revenge. *Howel.*
EMBRA'SURE. *n. s.* [*embrasure*, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.
To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to adorn.
So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypress, seemly it *embrave.* *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
To E'MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.
I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Wiseman on Inflammations.*
EMBROCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *embrocate.*]
1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits.
2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.
We endeavoured to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various sorts. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
To EMBRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures.
Embroider'd so with flowers it had stood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*
Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own *embroidering.* *Spectator*, N°. 606.
Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads. *Pope.*
EMBRO'IDERER. *n. s.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework.
Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer.* *Ecclus.*
EMBRO'IDERY. *n. s.* [from *embroider.*]
1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

In emerald tufts, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakespeare.*
Lace and *embroidery* [illegible] *Locke's* [illegible]
Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd. *Pope.*
2. Variegation; diversity of colours.
If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were held and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions. *Spectator*, N°. 414.
To EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by dissension and discord.
I had no passion, design, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *King Charles.*
Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*,
And discord with a thousand various mouths. *Milt. P. Lost.*
When she found her venom spread so far,
The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies. *Dryden.*
2. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for *to burn.*
That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety.*
To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To inclose in a brothel.
Men, which chuse
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute. *Donne.*
EMBRYO. }
EMBRYON. } *n. s.* [ἔμβρυον.]
1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.
The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth sooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
An excision before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so much as properly called an *embryon.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, [illegible]
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vii. l. 276.
In this dark womb are the signs and rudiments of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how she works, and how her work proceeds. *Blackmore.*
While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd,
Within its crimson folds. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 100.
2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished.
The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo.* *Swift.*
EME. *n. s.* [eame, Saxon.] Uncle. Now obsolete.
Whilst they were young, Cassibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people chosen in their stead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
EME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.
EMENDA'TION. *n. s.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.
The essence and the substance of every thing is so firmly fixed, beyond any *emendation* [illegible] it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. [illegible]
2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.
EMENDA'TOR. *n. s.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.
E'MERALD. *n. s.* [*esmeraude*, French; *smaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious stone.
The emerald is evidently the same with the antient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. It is found from the size of a small pea in diameter, to that of a walnut. The rough emerald is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. It is of all the various shades of green, from the deepest to the palest, and doubtless is found in [illegible] white Saphire. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the saphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness; they are only found in the kingdom of Cambay. The American, called by our jewellers occidental emeralds, are found in Peru, at the bottom of the [illegible] the European are somewhat softer, but [illegible] and found in Silesia. The coloured crystals, sold as occidental emeralds, are from the mines of Germany. *Hill's* [illegible]
Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the emerald? *Sidney.*
The *emerald* is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores. *Woodward's Foss.*

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When first she gives it to the southern gale,
Than the green *emerald* shows. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 150.
To EMERGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]
1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.
They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit. *Boyle.*
The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters, after their violent agitation was slaked, retired into the lower places. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursu'd their track. *Dryden's Homer.*
2. To issue; to proceed.
If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer or more. *Newton's Opt.*
3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.
Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;
And shining suns descend to sable night. *Dryden's Fables.*
When, from dewy shade *emerging* bright,
Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iv. l. 470.
Then from antient gloom *emerg'd*
A rising world. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 105.
EME'RGENCE. }
EME'RGENCY. } *n. s.* [from *emerge.*]
1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.
We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 6.
2. The act of rising into view.
The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours.*
The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opt.*
3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.
Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy. *Glanv. Sceps.* c. 21.
4. Pressing necessity. A sense not proper.
In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. *Addison's Freeholder.*
EME'RGENT. *adj.* [from *emerge.*]
1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.
Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main, which now shall hit the stars. *Ben. Johns.*
The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent.* *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Rising into view, or notice.
Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the sky. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.
The Stoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessary *emergence* from and incidence to the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.
All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon.*
E'MERODS. }
E'MEROIDS. } *n. s.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from *hæmorrhoids*, αἱμοῤῥοΐδες.] Painful swellings of the hæmorrhoidal veins; piles.
He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods.* 1 *Sa.* v.
EME'RSION. *n. s.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.
The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.
E'MERY. *n. s.* [*smyris*, Latin; *emeril*, French.]
Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is chiefly of a dusky brownish red on the surface; but, when broken, of a fine bright iron grey, but not without some tinge of redness, and is spangled all over with shining specks. It is also sometimes very red, and then contains veins of gold. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. Emery has been recommended by the antients as an astringent, but it must be used with great caution. It is prepared by grinding in mills; and the lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut the diamond. *It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.* *Hill's Mat. Med.*
EMETICAL. } *adj.* [ἐμέω.] Having the quality of provoking
EME'TICK. } vomits.
Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs;

some purgative, some *emetick*, and some sudorifick. *Hale.*
EME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical.*] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.
It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*
EMICA'TION. *n. s.* [*emicatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.
Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crass and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*
EMI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.
Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction.* *Harvey on Consumptions.*
To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.
EMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.
We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigration*, or intestine commotions. *Hale.*
E'MINENCE. }
E'MINENCY. } *n. s.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
1. Loftiness; height.
2. Summit; highest part.
Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminence* affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*
3. A part rising above the rest.
They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.
A satyr or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.
5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.
You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest. *Wotton.*
He deserv'd no such return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*, and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 44.
Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*
There two were sects of *eminence*, of learning as well as piety. *Bolingbroke's Diss. of Par.* [illegible]
6. Supreme degree.
Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence.* *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii. l. 624.
7. Notice; distinction.
Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;
Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue. *Shak. Macb.*
8. A title given to cardinals.
E'MINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]
1. High; lofty.
Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezek.* xvi. 24.
2. Dignified; exalted.
Since by your fate still guilt but conquests are,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son. *Dryden's Juv.* Sat. 8.
3. Conspicuous; remarkable.
Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton.*
She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 21.
E'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminent.*]
1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.
Thy love, which else
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wisely hast shunn'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art *eminently* seen,
That labour up the hill of heav'nly truth. *Milton.*
Such as those had formerly chosen,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorn'd,
To some great work. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 678.
2. In a high degree.
All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* best. *Dryden.*
That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this. *Swift.*
E'MISSARY. *n. s.* [*emissarius*, Latin.]
1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.
Clifford, who became the first informer, was an *emissary* and spy of the king's, and he fled over into Flanders with his consent and privity. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,

With your surfeits sty.
Ben. Johnson's Sejanus. Ben. Johnson's Catiline.
The Jesuits have been publicly accused of a design to
Emasculate the manliness of the learned little enough already.
Addison on Education.
Emasculate, v. a. [emasculo, Latin.] The act of forming, castration.
Taking double leagues, the crafts may be the surplus of the lyons, and not be worth to a flight Emasculate. Bacon.
Though it might obtain this dispensation, it would not then purgatorie, which manifestly supposeth unchastisement and neglect of redemption. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 1. c. 3.
Abelicus, in the flow of concupiscence, was happily pitied upon to right school, it framed up in chaste measures or exercises to God, and in continual neglect of Venus, an emasculate person.
Fuller's Church History, b. 3. c. 2.
Cover them with gladiles but open all sinews and bodies exercises of the law, and there Emasculate, give them to Venus.
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.
To Emasculate, v. a. [emasculo, Latin.]
1. To take away the male virtue.
Into Sarbia continually over a complete and even fertile body may, some of them have been observed, or have issues, to third birth an actual and visible Fauns. Wotton's C. Hist.
Some of the ancient and rich, with Eunuchs, emasculating, unlawful and abhorr'd practice.
Bacon on the Plantations of Ireland.
2. To let fall, to cast.
Yet forced we course to Apollo's long,
Left, scuttled, the lin dressing just and
His hind arrows.
Pope.
3. To blot out probably.
Than a common be vain, it ought to be deemed and critical by the judge's authority, and in the judicious of the party.
Sidney's Defence.
Emasculation, n. s. [emasculo and ion.] Castration that generates the cutting and made do this, either by giving a greater force to the blood in an circulation, whereby by no-
ment against the scrotum is instituted, or by making a dis-
ent, whereby it will force vitally pass through vessels, and
Hemorrhages are such as produce a phthisis, or by the
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Hemorrhages are such as produce a phthisis, or by the
Emasculate, v. a. [emasculo, Latin.] Castrating, lopping.
Bacon's Natural History.
Emasculate, adj. [emasculatus, Latin.] Effeminate, effeminate, effeminate,

EMPLO'YMENT. n.s. [from employ.]
1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.
2. Business; the state of being employed.
3. Office; post of business.
If any station, any employment upon earth be honourable, theirs was. Atterbury's Sermons.
Leisure to each like, instead of intending the publick weal, have their heads wholly set upon ways and means to get or to keep employments. Swift.
4. Business intrusted.
Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you. Shakesp. K. Lear.
To EMPO'ISON. v.a. [empoisonner, French.]
1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.
Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, among others employing that wicked servant of his, who undertook to empoison him. Sidney, b. ii.
Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach, and therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and empoison. Bacon's Natural History, №. 548.
2. To taint with poison; to envenom. This is the more usual sense.
EMPO'ISONER. n.s. [empoisonneur, French.] One who destroys another by poison.
He is vehemently suspected to have been the empoisoner of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. Bacon's Henry VII.
EMPO'ISONMENT. n.s. [empoisonnement, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.
It were dangerous for secret empoisonments. Bacon's N. Hist.
EMPORE'TICK. adj. [ἐμπορητικός.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandise.
EMPO'RIUM. n.s. [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.
And while this fam'd emporium we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pyrates on our wealthy coast. Dryden.
I take the prosperous estate of this great emporium to be owing to those influences of charity. Atterbury's Sermons.
To EMPO'VERISH. v.a. [pauvre, French.]
1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.
Since they might talk better as they lay together, they empoverished their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. Sidney, b. ii.
Your's friends aloud, and tells us you excell
No less in courage than in singing well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have empoverish'd themselves, not you. Waller.
For sense of honour, if it empoverishes a man, it is, in his esteem, rather to [illegible]. South's Sermons.
Fresh rains being
To shower my bed, 'till the empoverish'd spring
Confess her want. Prior.
2. To lessen fertility.
EMPO'VERISHER. n.s. [from empoverish.]
1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility.
They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an empoverisher of land. Mortimer.
EMPO'VERISHMENT. n.s. [from empoverish.] Diminution; cause of poverty; waste.
Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great empoverishment to her coffers. Spenser's State of Ireland.
All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous empoverishments. Swift's View of Ireland.
To EMPO'WER. v.a. [from power.]
1. To authorise; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.
You are empowered, when you please, to give the final decision of wit. Dryden's Juv. Dedication.
The government shall be empowered to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever. Swift on the Sacram. Test.
2. To give natural force; to enable.
Does not the same power that enables them to heal, empower them to destroy? Baker's Reflections on Learning.
EMPRESS. n.s. [contracted from emperess, which is retained by Johnson.]
1. The queen of an emperour.
Let your nimble feet
Tread subtle circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to express
The grace of him, and his great empress. Ben. Johnson.
2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.
Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve! Milton.
Yet, London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. Dryden.
Williams, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:
Yet this great empress of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If restless passion, by rebellious sway,
Compels the weak usurper to obey. Prior.
EMPRI'SE. n.s. [emprise, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.
Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous emprise. Fairy Queen, b. i.
A double conquest must you make,
If you atchieve renown by this emprize. Fairfax, b. ii.
Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise. Milt. Par. Lost.
Thus, 'till the sun had travell'd half the skies,
Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold emprise. Pope's Odyssey.
EMPTIER. n.s. [from empty.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.
The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches. Nah. ii. 2.
EMPTINESS. n.s. [from empty.]
1. Absence of plenitude; inanity.
Where cities stood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, desolation reigns,
And emptiness; dismay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan stand. Philips.
2. The state of being empty.
His coffers found
With hollow poverty and emptiness. Shakesp. Henry IV.
3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum.
Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an emptiness had come between. Dryden.
The ordinary air in which we live and breathe, is of so thin a composition, that fourteen thousand nine hundred and forty nine parts of its dimensions are mere emptiness and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real substance. Bentley's Sermons.
4. Want of substance or solidity.
'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the emptiness of light and shadow. Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.
5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.
O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your emptiness we know. Dryden.
Form the judgment about the worth or emptiness of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. Atterbury's Sermons.
6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.
Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. Pope's Epist.
EMPTION. n.s. [emptio, Latin.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.
There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus's exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was emption or commutation. Arbuthnot on Coins.
EMPTY. adj. [æmtiᵹ, Saxon.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.
I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the saying is true, the empty vessel makes the greatest sound. Shakespeare's Henry V.
The pit was empty, there was no water in it. Gen. xxxvii.
If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel empty. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
2. Devoid; unfurnished.
Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty? Shak. As you like it.
Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. Newton.
3. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.
He alleges that the [illegible] carried plenty [illegible] in their hands; but if they had been empty handed, had they been ever the larger for it? Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.
Yet all the little that I got, I spent,
And still return'd as empty as I went. Dryden's Virg. Past.
5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.
How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and empty-headed fools? Raleigh.
His answer is a handsome way of exposing an empty, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lovers, the [illegible] Felton on the Classicks.
6. Without substance; without solidity; vain.
The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And empty dreams on ev'ry leaf are spread. Dryden's Æn.
To EMPTY. v.a. [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.
Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
The

The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches. Nah. ii. 2.
[illegible] their sails, and empty them of their water. [illegible]
The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that empty themselves into it. Arbuthnot.
To EMPU'RPLE. v.a. [from purple.] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.
Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.
The deep,
Empurpled ran, with gushing gore distill'd. Philips.
To EMPU'ZZLE. v.a. [from puzzle.] To perplex; to put to a stand.
It hath empuzzled the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto strange conceptions to make out. Brown.
EMPYE'MA. n.s. [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. Quincy.
An empyema, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly turn the patient into a phthisis and consumption. Harvey on Consumptions.
There is likewise a consumption from an empyema, after an inflammation of the lungs, which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, expectoration of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is [illegible] Arbuthnot on Diet.
EMPY'REAL. adj. [ἔμπυρος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. [Tickell accents it on the penult.]
Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 13.
Go, soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. Pope.
But empyreal forms, howe'er in fight
Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. Tickell.
EMPYRE'AN. n.s. [ἔμπυρος.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.
Now had th' Almighty Father from above,
From the pure empyrean, where he sits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. Milton.
Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. Milton's Paradise Lost.
The empyrean rung
With hallelujahs. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 633.
EMPY'REUM. } n.s. [ἐμπύρευμα.] The burning of any matter
EMPYREU'MA. } in boiling or distillation, which gives a particular [illegible] taste. Quincy.
[illegible] empyreuma, that it burns clear away without leaving any [illegible] about it. Harvey.
The [illegible] empyreuma, and [illegible] Flo. of Fires.
EMPYREUMA'TICAL. adj. [from empyreuma.] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.
Many empyreumatical oils, distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to [illegible] Boyle's History of Firmness.
EMPYRO'SIS. n.s. [ἐμπύρωσις.] Conflagration; general fire.
The former opinions that held these conclusions and empyrosis universal, such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To E'MULATE. v.a. [æmulor, Latin.]
1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence.
I would have
Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. Ben. Johnson's Catiline.
[illegible]
And [illegible] emulate. Dryden's Aurengzebe.
What though no weeping loves thy ashes grace,
Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face. Pope.
3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.
I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond. Shakesp.
[illegible]
No kitchen emulate the vestal fire. Pope's Sat. of Donne.
4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.
It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion. Arbuth.
EMULA'TION. n.s. [æmulatio, Latin.]
1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.
Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll potch at him some way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
There was neither envy nor emulation amongst them. 1 Mac.
Aristotle allows that some emulation may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds. Sprat.
The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. South.
A noble emulation heats your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest:
Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourish'd with resembling food. Dryden.
2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; rivalry.
What madness rules in brainsick men!
When for so slight and frivolous a cause
Such factious emulations shall arise. Shakespeare's Henry VI.
E'MULATIVE. adj. [from emulate.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.
EMULA'TOR. n.s. [from emulate.] A rival; a competitor.
[illegible] Bacon's Essays.
To EMU'LGE. v.a. [emulgeo, Latin.] To milk out.
EMU'LGENT. adj. [emulgens, Latin.]
1. Milking or draining out.
2. Emulgent vessels (or arteries) are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys. Harris.
[illegible] the left emulgent with one vein, and the first vein of the iliacs on the right side with another. Brown.
Through the emulgent branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum. Cheyne's Phil. Princ.
E'MULOUS. adj. [æmulus, Latin.]
1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.
What the Gods of Rome could not effect,
Nor emulous Carthage, with their length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. Ben. Johnson's Catiline.
She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always emulous and suspicious of her. Howel's Vocal Forest.
2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. With of before the object of emulation.
By strength
They measure all, of other excellence
Not emulous; nor care who them excels. Milton's Par. Lost.
By [illegible] noble youth we raise
To [illegible], and to thirst of praise. Prior.
Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art. Prior.
3. Factious; contentious.
Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction. Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.
E'MULOUSLY. adv. [from emulous.] With desire of excelling or outgoing another.
[illegible] and emulously vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. Granville.
EMU'LSION. n.s. [emulsio, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. Quincy.
The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an emulsion; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, are dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body. Arbuthnot on Aliments.
EMU'NCTORIES. n.s. [emunctorium, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for excretion. Quincy.
Superfluous matter deflows from the body under their proper emunctories. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.
There are emunctories in the body of man, and contrivances to drain away of superfluous choler. More against Atheism.
Discoursing of the lungs, I show that they are the grand emunctory of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. Woodward's Natural History.
The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such watery liquors as relax the glands, such as, by stimulating upon the emunctories, to lessen the tumour. Arbuthnot on Diet.
EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin in. Many words are uncertainly written with en or in.
To ENA'BLE. v.a. [from able.] To make able; to confer power; to give strength or ability.
If thou wouldst vouchsafe to overspread
Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,
I should enabled be thy acts to sing. Spenser's Hymn to Love.

His great friendship with God might exalt him, and his commanding might [illegible] him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

He prays not to bless the way of life, strengthens his weakness, redresses his lapses, and enables him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers, Sermon 11.*

To ENA'CT. v.a. [from *act*.]

1. To act; to perform; to effect.

In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be *enacted*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

There hath the fight continued,
Where valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. To establish; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved against an alien,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'CT. n.s. [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR. n.s. [from *enact*.]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great *enactor* of our nature, and maker of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured. *Atterbury.*

2. One who practises or performs any thing.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy. *Shak. Hamlet.*

ENA'LLAGE. n.s. [from the Greek [illegible].] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another. *Harris.*

To ENA'MBUSH. v.a. [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream used to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambush'd* them. *Chapman's Iliads, b. i.*

To ENA'MEL. v.a. [from *amel*. See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

Must I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glass? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here blushing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground. *Pope.*

I bespeak to the stall of Creamy the *enamelled* silver plates, to distinguish bottles of wine by. *Swift's last Will.*

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodliest trees, loaden with fairest fruit,
Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamell'd* colours mix'd. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

To ENA'MEL. v.n. To practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of these may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the objects. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chase. *Fairfax.*

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, *enamels*, and factitious gems. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. n.s. [from *enamel*.] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. v.a. [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. With *of* before the thing or person loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd of* thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*

My Oberon! What visions have I seen!
I thought I was *enamour'd of* an ass. *Shakespeare.*

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Or should she, confident,
As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt,
T' *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove, so fables tell. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

He, on his side,
Leaning half-rais'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her *enamour'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

Your uncle Cardinal
Is not so far *enamour'd of* a chaplet,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

'Tis hard to discern whether he be in the greatest error, he

who is *enamoured of* all he sees, or he whom nothing of his own can please. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ENARRA'TION. n.s. [*enarro*, Latin.] Explication; exposition. *Dict.*

ENARTHRO'SIS. n.s. [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be deep, or profound cavity, as that of os coxendicis receiving the head of one os femoris; or plain, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ENATA'TION. n.s. [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Dict.*

ENAUNTER. adv. An obsolete word explained by Spenser for lest that.

Anger would not let him speak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be;
But to the root bent his sturdy stroke. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To ENCA'GE. v.a. [from *cage*.] To shut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He lodg'd his kinsman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,
There without ransom to lie forfeited. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the shepherds scoff,
Or like slack-sinew'd Sampson, his hair off,
Languish our ships. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. v.n. [from *camp*.] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march.

He *encamped* at the mount of God. *Exod.* xviii. 5.

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified *encampings*. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. v.a. To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

ENCA'MPMENT. n.s. [from *encamp*.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their common [illegible] to improve these to their *encampment*, [illegible] *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i.*

When a gen'ral bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay's Trivia.*

To ENCA'VE. v.a. [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakesp. Othello.*

ENCEINTE. n.s. [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalised.

To ENCHA'FE. v.a. [*eschauffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind shak'd surge, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of th' ever-fixed pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. v.a. [*enchainer*, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To ENCHA'NT. v.a. [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Their [illegible] drops distil on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my soul is ever hov'ring round. *Granville.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be *enchanted*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like *enchanting* harmony. *Sh. Love's Lab. Lost.*

John thinks them all *enchanted*; he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

Too fair I prov'd a fair *enchanting* face;
Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii.*

ENCHA'NTER. n.s. [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such phantoms, such apparitions, are conditionals which are applied to transitions, conjured up by the magick of a lively imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the *enchanter* stands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladis, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monsters, and knights. *Spectator, N°.* [illegible]

Arthur, that black *enchanter*, which sent you
Exiled our knights, and broke our [illegible] hearts. [illegible]

ENCHA'NTINGLY. adv. [from *enchant*.] With the force of enchantment.

enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* belov'd. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. n.s. [*enchantement*, French.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that horrible tempest was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Persian magicians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. n.s. [*enchanteresse*, French.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *Enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shakesp.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*. *Tatler, N°* 11.

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come;
You are not safe 'till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Oft with th' *enchantress* of his soul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 1037.

To ENCHA'SE. v.a. [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold,
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchased* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What is't that thou [illegible]? King Henry's diadem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world? *Shak. Henry VI.*

Then burnish'd [illegible], and [illegible] gold [illegible],
To [illegible] in [illegible] which glitt'ring gems *enchase*. *Dryden.*

ENCHE'ASON. n.s. [*enchaison*, old law French.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser. Gloss. Books.*

Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To ENCI'RCLE. v.a. [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to encircle.

The [illegible] guard the Paphian realm always,
A realm defended with *encircling* seas. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

[illegible] a leafwreath'd [illegible] he lies *enclos'd*,
The good *encircling*, from an awful crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ENCI'RCLET. n.s. [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney, b. ii.*

ENCLI'TICKS. n.s. [[illegible].] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE. v.a. [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosings*. *Ex.* xxviii. 20.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *enclose* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. n.s. [from *enclose*.]

1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary,
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE. n.s. [from *enclose*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The arithmetic are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Touching *enclosures*, I am not ignorant what a profitable provision is made thereby, [illegible] *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such an *enclosure*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place, encompassed, or environed.

This supposes particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

For the [illegible], during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are several membranes, enveloping it, called *secundines*. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that [illegible] this world's *enclosure* wide
Hath graces or pleasures in mortal eye,
Admire the pattern of her beauty. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. can.* [illegible]

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich. *South's Sermons.*

ENCO'MIAST. n.s. [[illegible].] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } adj. [[illegible].] Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.
ENCOMIA'STICK. }

ENCO'MIUM. n.s. [[illegible].] Panegyrick; praise; elogy.

How easily do these men propagate every little *encomium* their partiality makes of them. *Government of the Tongue, §.* 9.

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCO'MPASS. v.a. [from *compass*.]

1. To enclose; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger;
Ev'n so thy breast encloseth my poor heart. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompass* me around,
And still I seem to tread on classick ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

He, having full six thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round *encompassed*, and set upon. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. To go round any place: as, Drake *encompassed* the world.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. n.s. [from *encompass*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakesp.*

ENCO'RE. adv. [French.] Again; once more. A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fiddler, or buffoon is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

ENCO'UNTER. n.s. [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast beat me out
Twelve several times, and I have nightly since
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shakespeare.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall something into a slower method. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Pallas th' *encounter* seeks, but ere he throws,
To [illegible] thus address'd his vows:
O sacred Tyber, guide my flying dart,
And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caspian; then stand front to front,
Hov'ring a space, 'till winds the signal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shak.*

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care,
Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air,
To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. Accosting.

But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose *encounters* of lascivious men. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sorts of *encounters*. *Pope's Essay on Epick Poetry.*

To ENCO'UNTER. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you *encounter* it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Thou

Then fiercer now'll endure the flood of light;
And, while in shades I chear my fainting sight,
Encounter the descending excellence. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.

Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encounter* their enemies. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.

See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks;
Both sides are even. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

5. To oppose; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my business, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENCOUNTER. *v. n.*

1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.

And he beheld [illegible] *encounter* so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me;
And wouldst do so, I think, should we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Both the wings of his host had begun to *encounter* with the Christians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Those who have the [illegible] of death, shall in a little time be content to *encounter* with it, whether they will or no. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER. *n. s.* [from *encounter.*]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The ass will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all *encounterers*, and sure he thinks they may be foiled by two or three notable [illegible] *Atterbury's Pref. to Ans. to Consid. on Luther.*

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

Oh, these *encounterers*! so glib of tongue,
They give a coasting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

To ENCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter. *Ps.* lxiv. 5.

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspirit; to embolden.

I would rather *encourage* the wicked, not *discourage* the [illegible] loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raise confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say. *Locke.*

ENCOURAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *encourage.*]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives, and small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wise and just. *Philips.*

2. Favour; countenance; support.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway's Orphan.*

The reproach of immorality will lie heaviest against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profess themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers, Sermon* 9.

ENCOURAGER. *n. s.* [from *encourage.*] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live thou, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is himself a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome any of these arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To ENCROACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.

Those bold captains of rebellion have *encroached* upon the queen's [illegible]. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

The superstitious [illegible] which advanceth, and by degrees [illegible] with the time, [illegible] worship due to the only true God, shall be [illegible] creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker, b.* [illegible]

This hour is [illegible] if for the next I [illegible]
[illegible]
And he *encroach'd* upon beauty's field. [illegible]

They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide-
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x. *l.* 581.

The *encroaching* ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*

[illegible]
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible] to the fight,
[illegible] to the fight. *Dryden.*

ENCROACHER. *n. s.* [from *encroach.*]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
Till Neptune, with one general sweep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

[illegible] *Clarissa.*

ENCROACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *encroach.*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lying together, the one presseth too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three: So the Spencers *encroached* to themselves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*

But this usurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 72.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

If it be a man's settled principle to deprive another of his right, ill men will make equal *encroachments* upon him. *Rogers.*

The people, since the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

It gave the ancient Romans an opportunity of making so many *encroachments* on the sea, and of laying the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

To ENCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by the many years experience, found [illegible] great good, but *encumbered* with [illegible] *Hooker, b.* [illegible]

Encumber'd with his self, [illegible] *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the [illegible]. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts: as, *his estate is encumbered with mortgages.*

ENCUMBRANCE. *n. s.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches, as [illegible] considering them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life. *Swift.*

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being of use to it. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 49.

2. Excrescence; useless addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrifick wood. *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. Burthen upon an estate.

In respect of the *incumbrances* on a living, [illegible] it be sufficient for his family, [illegible]

ENCYCLICAL. *adj.* [*encyclicus.*] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received as ecumenical, [illegible] is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

ENCYCLOPEDIA. } *n. s.* [illegible] The circle of
ENCYCLOPEDY. } sciences; the round of learning.

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopedy*. [illegible]

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopedia*, [illegible] *Arbuthnot's* [illegible]

ENCYSTED. *adj.* [illegible] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

[illegible] tumours [illegible] *Sharp's* [illegible]

END. *n. s.* [*ende*, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. *1 Sam.* xiv. 27.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

2. The last particle of any assignable duration.

If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her *end*. *Donne.*

3. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Jason had made an *end* of commanding his host, [illegible]

Yet would make their eggs as [illegible]
No *end* of writing books, and to no end. *Denham.*

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*. *Pope's View of Epic Poem.*

4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, *the end of a chapter*; *the end of a sermon*.

5. Ultimate state; final doom.

6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*. *Psalm* cvii. 27.

7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*! *Shakesp.*

8. Death; fate; decease.

I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George [illegible]. *Watton.*

The best receive intelligence,
By her own powers, of the hero's *end*,
And to impart a sinew to the battle. *Daniel's Civil War.*

'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*, and no man can live well that has not death in his eyes. *L'Estr.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend. *Roscommon.*

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Roscommon.*

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

9. Abolition; total loss.

There would be an end of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*

10. Cause of death; destroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme king of kings,
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

11. Consequence; event.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

The *end* of those things is death. *Rom.* vi. 21.

12. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I clothe my naked villany
With old odd *ends*, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

13. Purpose; intention.

There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Claren.*

Thou hast kill'd!
What was thy *end*, malicious traitor, say?
Cain he who kill'd his brother, for the throne? *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends;
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*

Scholars are apt to [illegible] there no better [illegible] *Addison's Spectator*, No. 115.

14. Thing intended; final design.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those ends any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 42.

All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 2.

Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of ends, and first of causes is;
And to do this, she must eternal be. *Davies.*

The *end* of the commandment is charity. *1 Tim.* i. 5.

Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the sole aim of this world have made them chiefs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither, and shewn
All this fair sight. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b.* iii.

Life, with my Indamora, I would chuse;
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

For which heaven's [illegible] attends. *Pope.*

[illegible] *Pope.*

The *end* of our life is to please God, and make him propitious. [illegible]

15. *An* END. [Probably corrupted from *on end.*] Upright; erect: as, his hair stands *an end*.

16. *At* END has a signification in low language not easily explained; as, *most at end*, commonly: perhaps it is properly *at one*, or *the conclusion*; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.

Say'st thou so with me here?
Shore, that, still *at end*, turns me to shame. *Shakespeare.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the *end-all*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

That unpeaceful war under which we have so long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge's Sermon.*

2. To destroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, king Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finished.

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain, thus, breast to breast,
The bullets might to accent and [illegible] *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Thus [illegible] Trojans will *attend*,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

His [illegible] built upon either of these rules, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor might he cur'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortious wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Queen.*

And it cometh sometimes to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself, touching the whole direct purpose, doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, lest, by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 42.

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakespeare.*

Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

The trial hath *endamag'd* thee no more
Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton.*

When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate. *South's Sermons.*

A great alteration doth seldom any way *endamage* or disturb the globe. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.

Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson, Sermon* 4.

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden's Æn. l.* iii.

My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The interest *endangered* is no less than our title to heaven. *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon's Essays.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved.

All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love must be expressed towards children. *Tayl.*

And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *n. s.* [from *endear.*]

1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared.

Her first *endearments*, twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

It not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind? *South's Sermons.*

When a man shall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purse to create endearment between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and frustration. *South's Sermons.*

ENDEAVOUR. *n.s.* [*devoir*, French; *endever*.] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's endeavours. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

[illegible]

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v.n.* [illegible]

ENDEA'VOURER. *n.s.* [illegible]

ENDE'CAGON. *n.s.* [illegible]

ENDE'MIAL. ENDE'MICAL. ENDE'MICK. *adj.* [illegible]

To ENDE'NIZE. *v.a.* [illegible]

To ENDICT. To ENDITE. *v.a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

ENDIVE. *n.s.* [illegible]

ENDLESS. *adj.* [illegible]

ENDLESSLY. *adv.* [illegible]

ENDLESSNESS. *n.s.* [illegible]

ENDLONG. *adv.* [illegible]

ENDMOST. *adj.* [illegible]

To ENDORSE. *v.a.* [illegible]

ENDORSEMENT. *n.s.* [illegible]

To ENDOW. *v.a.* [illegible]

ENDOWMENT. *n.s.* [illegible]

[illegible]

To ENDUE. *v.a.* [illegible]

ENDURANCE. *n.s.* [illegible]

To ENDURE. *v.a.* [illegible]

ENDURER. *n.s.* [illegible]

ENEMY. *n.s.* [illegible]

ENERGETICK. *adj.* [illegible]

ENERGY. *n.s.* [illegible]

To ENERVATE. *v.a.* [illegible]

ENERVATION. *n.s.* [illegible]

To ENERVE. *v.a.* [illegible]

To ENFAMISH. *v.a.* [illegible]

To ENFEEBLE. *v.a.* [illegible]

Too bitter a lady.
The greatest of this country, and the ev'nest.
Revenging of the wrongs done to Ophelia.
My people are with Hotspur mutiny, and Hotspur
Much hath left defend, and fully
Enfeebled, to what I was in times past. *Fairfax*
Some there are that imagine that time is always unlucky before the expiry of that period, and being called to fight on the republick, at least great business, do *enfeeble* their minds, and exhaust their vigour, by doubts and boding imaginations. *Bacon*
Lies, natural blood, are all but lies and slander,
Enfeebled are but vain without strong blows.
And look for some below we were weak too. *Addison*
To ENFEOFF. v. a. [*Enfeoffer*, Fr. *Infeudare*, Lat.] To invest with any signiory or jurisdiction. A law term.
If the elect be *enfeoff* the feoffed, ordaining, keeping, and that hereupon grieve, and then the feoffed lies that without the elect shall attend to the elect or feoffed, and the signiory is defeated. *Common Law of Religion*
ENFEOFFMENT. s. f. [*from enfeoff*.]
1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possession.
To ENFETTER. v. a. [*from fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to enchain.
He that is in *enfetter'd* to his lust,
The slave is not free, but a bondslave. *Ben. Jonson*
ENFILADE. s. f. [*Enfilade*, Fr. *Infilatura*, Ital.] A strait line of a great length. A term used in fortification.
To ENFILE. v. a. [*Enfiler*, Fr. *Infilare*, Ital. *Infilare*, Lat. *from* L. *filum*.]
1. To put on a thread or string.
Kissing kept time with this dance to heaven;
Each one *enfiled* in their proper place,
Kept hand in hand, and seemed to grace
The measure with a sweet harmony. *Spenser*
2. To pierce, or run through.
Thy sin's as much as if thou had'st *enfiled* a man. *Sidney*
To ENFLAME. v. a. [*enflamer*, French.
1. To give through, or, as throughout, to any matter.
2. To make to burn or flame.
The phlegm, or watery humour sent,
Follows the mark of her enflamed fight.
Dull as the dying embers, that *enflame* it. *Dryden*
3. To put in, or kindle into, any violent passion.
Thus strong as death is flame
Enflamed from the old Adulterer. *Rowley, Henry V.*
4. To inflame; to provoke; to urge; to incitement.
Fear you too strongly, and urge *enflame* my fight
Through bounds and places. *Henry Hymen, 1. b. cont. 2.*
5. To heat; to make warm; to make hot.
Hot summer weather *enflames* the air and water.
Thus inflammatory and *enflam'd* you are. *Dr. Merch. of Ven.*
To EnFLESH. v. a. [*Enfleurer*, Fr.
Let thus *enflesh*;
And, on a time *enflesh'd*, it stands
Upon opinion confirm, *enflesh'd* proofs.
And has old years to pay. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*
He provoked with hate, by *enflesh'd* in contemporary and ancient enmities, which would be always ready to kindle at the coals.
To avoid all appearance of *Enfleshing*, I have taken care to enforce largely in my particular arguments. *Sanderson*
To ENFLOW. v. a. [*enflouer*, Fr.
Fire consumeth, if it will allow you.
That look at sunset, *enflow* you not to wed. *Hall, II. 70.*
Let the fire *enflow* the air, to express, that it is stained; or, the air *enflow* the fire, to express, that it should *enflow* into thee and *enflow* thee. *Donne, on a Sermon*
To ENFLOW. v. n. [*Enfluo*, Lat.
In this point always has money, when he affirm
Upwards pour it? So much as thence,
Enflow thee and ten more to the people,
And that the people give the Senators
Who were delinquent. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*
To ENFORCE. v. a. To compel to anything, by force superior to resistance.
Which law is fit to make me, shall stand, either them to *enforce* thereof, which may specifically express that the law or statute, or of God, doth require the contrary. *Hooker, 4. s.*
To ENFORCE. v. a. [*Force*, Fr. *Forzare*, Ital.
He so *enforc'd* thee thrice to laugh fight.
As upon occasion of Book *enforc'd*. *Sidney's Apologie*
Enforcing a man to confess what he knows not, by force of torture, or of God, doth require the contrary. *Hooker, 4. s.*
To *enforce* thee, as thou shalt find it hard,
To *enflame* thy pride, lessen self; but thou
Hath it enforced. *Speech counsel'd*
Wert thou that Jupiter. *Shakspeare's Tempest*
ENFORCEMENT. s. f. [*from enforce*.
1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.
Cassius, was free, and by whom *enforcement*

Tempt it from thee. *Ben. Jonson, Cat. and Ben.*
He that commanded against God, and *enforcement* and force on other men. *Sanderson's Sermons*
2. Incitement; that which gives force to a law.
Although we admit the force of statutes and *enforcements* of the law, as of which enough we commend the force.
3. Motive; that which incites to action.
The political delicacy of God, humbly, and the allurement of man fallen to be so very great, that it is hard to be methods of solicitude that some ways made out of it. *Hammond's Fundamentals*
4. Forcing or pressing.
Most that I have act.
The times to come, of *enforcement* on them
Further to stand. *Shakspeare's Antony*
To ENFORCE. v. a. [*Enforcer*, Fr. *Enforzare*, Ital. *Infortiare*, Lat.
1. To force; to compel.
Never a man's thankful, a wicker or other force to be
To venom that the man is the cabinet *enforce* or the tel ne.
2. To force; to force upon; to force upon.
Enforcement. s. f. [*from enforce*, French.] Motive; incitement.
Many causes stack whereunto we are now, when
With foul enforced blood and falling lies,
The hold hold hard three hold men the time. *Fairy Queen*
To ENGAGE. v. a. [*from French*.]
1. To bind to the privilege of a freeman.
2. To engage, entwine, and force part of the fellow, or *Jonson*, by special charters, were admitted freemen of the law.
Reminds was the natural power of all their people on
were the full situation of forces, or of dead that were
incorporated and *engaged* of our forces, etc. *Jonson*
Irish Origin of Britons
3. To bind to the land.
Ye, the ancient, or, more from drinking bottle or a
Jonson, or a man's son, tells, he determined engagement
is a man have the hereditary and entention to *enfeoffed*
left or more, than in the left. *Jonson*
If they were a little, pleasures lessen force, and
enforced to it their possessions, which *enfeoffed* and
Jonson
2. To force to think from effects.
The gentlemen, I hold your fatisfied,
Had some along such me, but that in another
Unfitted to our ends to be of right hands.
—Belike, that now Ben hath *enforced* of them.
Upon hour time upon the fit. *Ben. Jonson*
3. To detract; to minimate.
Their ancestors, and their *enforcement* enough so. *Ben.*
ENFORCEMENT. s. f. [*from enforce*.]
1. The act of forcing a man into any state, or body politick.
To an engage, he ties is by shorter made distance of Engage
is bound by an enforcement; and to it he ties is made a course
of kindness, or other ties, or forgive of any some engagement
should be a most patient of their blessed due appetites of
the enforcement. *Chief*
2. Force; violence; force; hath no further force.
Nor force, nor force, nor force, and no
Enforcement immediate on the hands. *Rowley, Irish G.*
3. Motive; force; force; force.
Never old against with a true force
Call of the shadow of bondage, and colour
His golden ornaments *enforcement*. *Rowley, Richard II.*
4. Force; violence; force; force; force.
Yet he suppose the equitable of my force.
Thus that of mere for it should stand.
Force, or force; force; force. *Spenser, Lett.*
To ENGAGE. v. a. [*engager*, French.
1. To make liable to a condition.
I have engaged myself to a dear friend.
Engaged my friend to his mere enemy.
I have my soul *engaged*. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*
2. To ingage; to engage.
That such *engaged* to obedience.
Thus that engaged their loss for them. *Hooker, 5. s.*
3. To make a man your party.
All wicked men are of a party against religion; and
an inward engaged them against it.
4. To embark in an affair; to make a man undertaking.
Thus that engaged their loss for them. *Hooker, 5. s.*
Shall not to engage, force our companions and to hazard
the general assistance to engage. *Bacon, 4. s.*
Helen I engage *mutiny* in giving my mother to the ob-
jection of intercessions fight, I would be the affection
Bacon, 4. s.
5. To make; to attach; to make attached.
Thus that engaged and engaged, engage every hour to him
to the state, but to a plaster, very *engaged*, and
not in good humour. *Shakspeare's Spectator, No. 1.*
6. To.

6. To subdue; to win by pledging money, to pay.
Thus that engaged, and engaged, and engaged
Pursue their attempts, and commend their cage. *Waller*
He lounge thrifty, and thrifty to lounge idly.
The tale that would not his own force engage. *Dryden's Ep.*
So that I cannot see that would
What hereby seeks to engage?
Thus that engaged, and engaged, and engaged.
Of loss of an engage. *Pope*
7. To bind by any agreement or contract.
We have found that he has not, without declaring any
reprieve to which we had engaged ourselves, and we have
engaged to be true. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*
8. To bind by the allurement.
Thus that engaged, and engaged.
Will Hero's lying in a narrow bed. *Dryden*
Which process and their people fed engage. *Dryden*
9. To encourage to fight.
The rebel forces, who above the ground engage,
Force the pale rabble of the engaged people. *Pope*
To ENGAGE. v. n.
1. To embark in affairs.
Upon consideration of the force wings, also and of Holland
are but with a body to write and engage with the. *Clarendon*
To embark in any business, or work.
Yet you, Antonio, are intent to engage
Without thinking, and engage. *Dryden*
2. To engage; to engage. *Dryden, Conf. Sab.*
ENGAGEMENT. s. f. [*engagement*, French.
1. The act of engaging, engaging, or making liable to a condition.
2. Obligation to contract.
Of a force, in expence of force, attended and engagement.
3. Adhesion to a party; attachment to a party.
The politics has be obliged to act any impartially, and
without engagement, to be more in manner, simply.
4. Engagement of the attention.
Force, and force by force, and force force force

Less than, how fearless of heaven being found,
Dwell in this where and envelope end,
With horror engraved in hale grave. *Dryden's Pastorals.*

To ENGRAVE'N. v. a. [from *graven.*] To make worse, or assume well built on such ruins.

Then shall young Hesiod, with a fiery hot,
Engraven in his breast, delivers to the *Muses* Cities. *Ben. Jonson.*

To ENGRAVE. v. a. [*engraver*, Fr. from *graph.*] To dress, to hide full in the hand; to grave.

Now let Pomona wear no ornament
And her affianced with unpaint might;
Ivy, the wanton flanking lip, will scarcely fade down in. *Ben. Jonson, Pan. and Sylv.*

To ENGRAIL. v. a. [*graver*, *engrailed*, *grêle*, Fr. *grail*, *grail*, *grail*,

Sky-pie; at every with heaven, and with, if and fortune, ma-
ch'd in the mighty of earth. *Hoole's Translation of Tasso.*

4. Mother; daughter; sister; wife.

I adore all arts, and check
To wage against the cause of the art. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

He who performs his duty in a Station of great power must
attain more the other sweeps of mere, and the high-elevation
of mere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To Enobble, v. a. [from ennobl.] To ennobl; to
Bacon.

Their things to delay;
Thus Jove ennobles the proud hearts of Sea.
Which first before made for they do praise. *Spenser.*

To Enobble, v. a. [from ennobl.] To ennobl; to
ennobl.

So will I with her virtue lion pitch;
And one of her own greatness make the net
That first entangles herself. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Enobling, n. s. [from ennobl.] A Figure of speech
Ennobling, n. s. [from ennobl.] Ennobl; the act of ennobl
day of a Ennobl, and ennobl; one, a way which ennobl
one's life.

To Enoblight, v. a. [ennoblir, French.]
1. To ennobl from commonly to ennobl.

Thy fair ennobl
Are given daily to ennobl thinks.

2. To ennobl; to make illustrious; to make ennobl.

Ennobl'd by the ennobl, a man were worth a noble. *Hall.*

3. To ennobl; to make illustrious; to make ennobl.

God called by the lyre of this great poetess, and ennobl
his courage and conduct with the noble experience of this
no place. *Lord's Sermons.*

What can ennobl him, or Sense, or strength,
Alas! are all the blood of all the Plantain. *Pope's Ess.*

To Ennobl, v. a. [ennobl.]
1. To ennobl; to ennobl.

Ennobl by birth, heart and life,
Of ennobl. *Hooker.*

Ennobl'd, or ennobl'd, if ennobl Hole.

2. To make honour; to illustrious.

The tenth of Scotland the Scotch, ennobl not without
entire ennobl' ennobl to ennobl; had in England, but only an
ennobl name of the ennobl blood with Scotch. *Bacon.*

Ennobl'd, n. s. [from ennobl.]
1. Ennobl; ennobl; ennobl.

He ennobl during parliament, to his barons creations, the
ennobl an advancement; to ennobl of a ten ennobl. *Bacon.*

2. Ennobl; ennobl; ennobl.

The ennobl without ennobl as with ennobl ennobl. Ad-
ennobl to the ennobl of an ennobl ennobl. *Bacon.*

Ennobl'd, n. s. [ennobl, Latin.]
1. The act of ennobl; ennobl.
2. Ennobl of a ennobl.
3. Ennobl; ennobl; ennobl.
4. Ennobl; ennobl; ennobl.
5. Ennobl; ennobl; ennobl.

We find ennobl of the ennobl; ennobl and ennobl
the ennobl. *Sprat's Rom of Ennobl.*

That the ennobl, which this law ennobl, will be always
ennobl.

Ennobl, n. s. [from ennobl.] Ennobl; ennobl.

There are many Ennobl ennobl in the ennobl, which ne
ennobl would be very glad to be ennobl; but at the time
ennobl are ennobl with them, for fear of ennobling the
dignity of the ennobl. *Spectator Guardian, No. 118.*

Ennobl, n. s. [ennobl.] Ennobl; ennobl ennobl the
ennobl ennobl.

It is not a bare ennobl that ennobl may ennobl ennobl
ennobl; the ennobl ennobl be proved by ennobl. *Sanderson.*

Ennobl, n. s. [ennobl.] Ennobl; ennobl.

1. Ennobl; ennobl; ennobl; ennobl; ennobl ennobl
ennobl ennobl the ennobl of a regular Spire

Nature force
Wanted of, to be ennobl; not ennobl in ill
Ennobl ennobl, ennobl, ennobl. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Wilt thou ennobl, or ennobl ennobl? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The ennobl ennobl to be ennobl ennobl ennobl ennobl
ennobl ennobl, ennobl ennobl ennobl ennobl ennobl ennobl
ennobl ennobl. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Ennobl; ennobl; ennobl.

Ennobl'd, ennobl'd, ennobl'd.

I shall find time
From this ennobl Sun, and ennobl give
Ennobl ennobl ennobl. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Ennobl; ennobl; ennobl.

Ennobl ennobl ennobl ennobl ennobl ennobl ennobl
ennobl

The Turk felt nothing yet, for an ensigne is a great thrust with eight inches, this blunter that has eight inches and a half. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Pilgrim.*

Most valiant, sweet, fair, the ensigne, whence thou be, Who art so lovely, so ensigned by thy beauty, whence thou be, Tell me, and I will ensigne thee with a better ensigne, in order to fairer ensigns, for the continuance of ensigns, for ever; under which individuals, according to our humanity, we do not that without them, cease to be mortal creatures. *Id. Lover.*

2. Any sign or affection.

He will not suffer us to take the ensigns from me. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, Act v. Sc. ii.*

3. Badge; mark of distinction.

Princes that fly, every ensigne and badge, Contempt or pity, where we come, we take. *Id.*

The only of our power should we then Ensigned every best place where we fain. *Id. Silent Woman.*

The mulle or ciphered crown, ensigned on a tile, is their ordinarie to the ancients of the figures, as, for example, to an the Hermetick philosophy, no doubt, are to and or Saturne. *Archbishop Bancroft, Sermon, 1598.*

4. Ensign-bearer; he who carries the flag. *Dryden's Aureng-zebe.*

ENSIGNARIE. *n. f. [ensigne and lier.]* He that carries the flag, the ensigne.

It is the man, that the grants ever made was agreed between, to find him a ensignarie for their company. *Acting of the Dutch.*

To ENSLAVE. *v. a. [from slave.]*

1. To make a slave; to reduce to slavery.

Thus Romans, enslaved to Romans, lost their liberty. *Ben Jonson, Catiline, Act iii. Sc. ii.*

Shall, shall the Romans live to see their sons enslaved? *Id.*

2. To make subservient; to bring into subjection.

I do the like; I whom you call simple fellow, To fill my pouches, and my purses gilded, Ensslave, bring down to my base fortune, bring down. *Id.*

He rules, and ruling fills the heaven with, *Id. ibid.*

He is certainly the most religious, the most copious, wise, and the most ensslaved to his passions. *Id.*

While the honour of power is equally with the ambition of power more than another danger on him, we can publick exploration reason. *Id.*

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he took his person bound by his death, to obedience and to serve or kill, or ensslaved death pallors, and you are then a slave. *Taylor's Rules of Holy Living.*

Ill, some, ensnarled my sense here, and the rest be ensslaved to my memory, the mists arose to my understanding, or eclipsed. *Id.*

Actions, that having the power of his own life, remain by prodigality, or his own authority, either lostlell or ensslaved, or ensnared under the publicke arbitrary power of another, to take away his other liberty. *Id.*

ENSLAVEMENT. *n. f. [from enslave.]* The state of servitude; state of subjection.

Why should we, sweet, then to other men enslaved desire, Since we, we, alas, enslaved, enslaving, we both enslaved, to their enslavement, but our pulse down yours, yet enslaved? *Sidney's Arcadia.*

ENSNARE. *v. a. [from snare.]* He that enslaves seems to a man or servants.

1. To entangle; to be ensnared.

Ensnared in a snare. *Sandys.*

Ensnared with flowers, dreading no harm. *Milton, Paradise Lost, Book iv. l. 455.*

Not one that dies, but ever begins to listen, And ensnared, the delusion is more than perhaps. And that I hearts to engage therein. *Id.*

Which their crown is opposed to open. *Id.*

2. To take by artifice.

Let him be ensnared, and in pursuit. Let him be ensnared, and in chase. *Id.*

Let him be ensnared, and in chase. *Id.*

Let him be ensnared, and in chase. *Id.*

3. To betray in a snare or course, or snarled, snare.

He was not half attempt he might Dream Dishonor to ensnare, and the same. *Id.*

Ensnare the guard, ensnare the guard, ensnare. *Id.*

Ensnare the guard, ensnare the guard, ensnare. *Id.*

Ensnared, ensnared, ensnared, ensnared. *Id.*

Ensnared, ensnared, ensnared, ensnared. *Id.*

Will ensnare them with other fool-pitch. *Id.*

Ensnared, ensnared, ensnared, ensnared. *Id.*

Ensnared, ensnared, ensnared, ensnared. *Id.*

Ensnared, ensnared, ensnared, ensnared

1. Ambulatory, itinerant.
Bounds by our honours half a foot in all quarters: it is quite contrary, for the entertainment of the stone, that we sit the appellant from Sir Lyle you. *Sir Geo. Mac Mahon.*
Pallace might well be our lessons, and our studies; we are entertained, and our entertainment, but some of Jupiter's bullies are out in this. *Jonson.*
2. Domestick performance; the lower comedy.
A poor disabled of domestick entertainment are not respected, but for all farces. *Hall Pref. to Plain of Canaan.*
ENTERTAINING. *ad. (from entertain.)* Entertainment or entertained with various colours or fictitious.
The heavy, the sumptuous, the ostentatious, the entertaining, the pomp, the value of gold and pearl. *Sanderson.*
ENTERTAINMENT. *n. s.*
1. To give with a sight of the.
Moses is above the Prince's lining;
It is an entertainment to God himself. *Stat. Mechanis of Tunis.*
On a colonel drive,
Cleopatra and Antony, or more of both.
Shall entertainment, and the time to do so. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Entertain'st a man for his sake, and for his sake
The poor, contriving, force to ambit round. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To meet with hostages authority.
This page was no doubt dulled and enlivened, but they be begun to concede my case entirely. *Bishop Fisher's Pref.*
ENTERTAINER. *n. s. (Entertainer.)*
1. A man fond of pleasure entertainer, a man an admirer of divine beauty or commendation.
Entertainers of the times, entertainers unless you despise contentment, but also from the entertainer a complete entertaining. *Sidney.*
2. Hire of inexpensive, children of pallace, unchaste of opinion.
3. Entertainer of [illegible] entertainer of time.
Inserted in it [illegible] the very begin and life of poetry, which, but [illegible] is not [illegible] entertainer of time, and, makes it alone to us that we believe [illegible] *Bishop Fisher's Pref. Preface.*
ENTERTAINER. *n. s. (Entertainer.)*
1. One who [illegible] entertains a person entertaining; one who has a very entertainer of his continuous with God.
Let us entertain it be principled that he an hundred [illegible] and affect by an incessant entertainment of the divine [illegible] and you in time being the evidence of time. *Bishop Fisher's Pref.*
2. One of a low imagination, or vulgar pitiable.
Chapman desires to have some of an amongst him, and entertained in poetry.
3. One of thought, hurry, or vertical time.
At half during Cicero time,
Inventors of the royal hours;
Entertainers of the time, the fixed time,
Entertainers of the present hours,
Entertainers of the present hours,
Which cannot be made to talent liquidly.
With cannot be made to talent, and the entertainer before. *Dryden.*
ENTHUSIASTICAL. *(adj. (Enthusiastic.)*
1. Enthusiastical from communication with the Divine.
The enthusiastical or very simplicity enthusiastic expressions, or inscrutable mysterious transports of divinity. *Fulbecke.*
2. Enthusiastic; fanatick; visionary.
Enthusiastical [illegible] is ordained to [illegible]
Enthusiastical [illegible] to be pathetical or [illegible] *Fulbecke.*
Only, [illegible] of the enthusiastical [illegible] which are were follow the very [illegible] of divinity. *Sanderson.*
At [illegible] enthusiastical [illegible]
The rapture and enthusiastical [illegible]
Will for the [illegible] *Hudibras Springs, 1 Part.*
ENTHUSIASTICAL. *(adj. (Enthusiastic.)* An enthusiastical [illegible] or enthusiastical [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

To ENTREAT. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact.

Alexander was the first that entreated peace with them. *1 Mac.* xi. [illegible]

2. To treat; to discourse.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the North pole; of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, entreat for him, or any way sustain him. *Sidn.*

The Janizaries entreated for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *n. s.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; entreaty; solicitation.

Their two entreatance made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax*, b. ii.

ENTRE'ATY. *n. s.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If any such
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to entreaties, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ENTREME'TS. *n. s.* [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes.

[illegible] *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

E'NTRY. *n. s.* [from *entrer*; *entrée*, French.]

1. The passage by which any one enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and entries, but never a fair room. *Bacon's Essays.*

A strait long entry to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horrour over head. *Dryden.*

[illegible]
[illegible] *Dryden's Juven.*

We proceeded through the entry, and were necessarily kept in order by the situation. *Tatler*, N°. [illegible]

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entreth better into the pores, and oil after entry softeneth better. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. [illegible]

I took leave to the lake of Constance, which lies at two leagues distance from it, and is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*

By the entry of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The act of taking possession of any estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down in writing.

A notary made an entry of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his entry: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubes*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle. *Dict.*

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with some integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The soft and wholesome spirits of the night envelop you, good provost. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

A cloud of smoke envelops either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Coursers with coursers justling, men with men. *Dryden.*

It is best to approach nearer, and that will then, [illegible] *Locke.*

Nocturnal shades
This world envelop, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumming frosts. *Philips.*

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all over grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Darkened with filthy dust. *Fairy Queen.*

ENVE'LOPE. *n. s.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case; an integument; a cover.

Send them to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an envelope
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom*.]

1. To taint with poison; to poison; to impregnate with venom. It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and envenom'd. *Shak. Haml.*

Alcides, from Oechalia, crown'd
With conquest, felt th' envenom'd robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines. *Milton.*

Nor with envenom'd tongue to blast the fame
Of harmless men. *Philips.*

2. To taint with bitterness and malice.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakesp. As you like it.*

3. To enrage.

With her full force she threw the poison'd dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart,
That thus envenom'd she might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's age. *Dryden.*

E'NVIABLE. *adj.* [from *envy*.] Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an enviable mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

E'NVIER. *n. s.* [from *envy*.] One that envieth another; a maligner; one that desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that enviers will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon's Essays, Civil and Mor.*

They weeny'd
That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

All preferments in church and state were given by him, [illegible] his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enviers and [illegible] discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

E'NVIOUS. *adj.* [from *envy*.] Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most envious disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise. *Sidn.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Be not thou envious against evil men. *Prov.* xxiv. [illegible]

Neither be thou envious at the wicked. *Prov.* xxiv. [illegible]

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot envy him his blessings [illegible]. *Dryden.*

E'NVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour enviously to obstruct the ways that man had to shelter. *Donne.*

How enviously the ladies look,
When they surprize me at my book!
And sure as they're alive at night,
As soon as gone, will shew their spight. *Swift.*

To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environner*, French.]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.

I stand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Shakesp. Tit. Andronicus.*

The country near unto the city of Bethania is on every side environed with huge mountains. *Knolles's History.*

The manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same site and temple. *Bacon.*

On a plain, within the environing rocks, stood the city. *Sandys's Journey.*

A wood-ring,
Compos'd of soulfurous vapours, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Thoughts following thoughts, and step by step led on,
He enter'd now the bordering desert wild,
And with dark shades and rocks environ'd round,
His holy meditations thus pursu'd. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure and pain in all the things that environ and affect us, and blended them together in almost all that our thoughts [illegible] *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelop.

May never glorious sun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, 'till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Since the mist go, and I must mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very thought
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do environ thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayers. *Shakesp.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise environs me. *Milton.*

4. To enclose; to invest.

The fabler, that man of sense,
Whose site of bottom all environs. *Cleaveland.*

E'NVIRONS. *n. s.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly enumerate the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Besides enumerating the gross deficit of duty to the queen, I shew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whosoever reads St. Paul's enumeration of duties incumbent upon it, must conclude, that well nigh the holiness of Christianity is laid on charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The chymists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this enumeration of elements. *Watts's Logick.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express.

ENUNCIA'TION. *n. s.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; publick attestation; open proclamation.

This preaching is to strangers and infidels to Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental enunciation is to the Sacramental and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the senses, as the conceptions, enunciations, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ENU'NCIATIVE. *adj.* [from *enunciate*.] Declarative; expressive.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the enunciative terms thereof. *Ayl.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative*.] Declaratively.

ENVO'Y. *n. s.* [*envoyé*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power to another.

Now the Lucian fees conspire,
With Phoebus, now Jove's envoy through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Denham.*

Perseus had envoys in Carthage, to kindle their hatred against the Romans. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry passage to the fortie wait;
Still tried to and fro' the narrow way,
And their intelligence to the [illegible] convey;
Where their report the vital envoys [illegible],
And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackm. Creat.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invideo*, Latin.]

1. To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none of his ways. *Prov.* iii. 31.

A woman does not envy a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

I have seen the right,
When I have envied thy behaviour. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

You cannot envy your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to envy others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

In feeling [illegible] and inflammation
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only envy at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuseth, nor envies at those gifts he bestows. *Taylor.*

Who would envy at the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

E'NVY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

Many suffered death merely in envy to their virtues and superiour genius. *Swift.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the little envies of them to one another. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

3. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a mere distraction;
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. Publick odium; ill repute.

Edmund Plantagenet should be, in the most publick and notorious manner, shewed unto the people: to discharge the king of the envy of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompass; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to Shakespeare.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heaven,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb*.]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left enwombed of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood. *Fa. Qu.*

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were enwombed mine. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Afrik Niger stream enwombs
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass
For many leagues, far greater than it was,
May't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, firmer than before. *Donne.*

EOLI'PILE. *n. s.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of this globe, the exterior earth, and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *Æolipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

E'PACT. *n. s.* [ἐπακτή.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards, the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days: but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact; and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes epact then. *Harris.*

As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder on Time.*

E'PAULMENT. *n. s.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth; of which latter are made the epaulments of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the traverses. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillon, or mask of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a casemate. *Harris.*

EPENTHESIS. *n. s.* [ἐπένθεσις.] [*In grammar.*] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing about three bushels.

The ephah and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the ephah the tenth part of an homer. *Ezek.* xlv. 11.

EPHE'MERA. *n. s.* [ἐφήμερα.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. } *adj.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.
EPHE'MERICK. }

This was no more than a mere bubble or blast, and like an ephemeral fit of applause. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *n. s.* [ἐφημερίς.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When sailing up the skies against the Lynx,
Both wounds, and day, and hour he mark'd right;
And told more truly than the ephemeris;
For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *Dryd. Fab. Tales.*

EPHE'MERIST. *n. s.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night astrologically fitting, he was so knowing of and fighting the art of those [illegible] ephemerists, and genethlical spermologists, that all so [illegible] into the handiwork of astrology. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Ephemeron-worm. *n. s.* [from ἐφήμερον and *worm*.] A sort of worms that lives but a day.

[illegible] ... that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same. *Derh.*

Ephod. *n. s.* [אפוד] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. That worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over the two shoulders, were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the ephod crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breast-plate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The ephods worn by the other priests were only of plain linen. *Calmet.*

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. *Ex.* xxxix. 2.

[illegible]

Epick. *adj.* [epicus, Latin; ἐπικός.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in epic song,
While music numbers, or while verse has feet. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic*. *Pope's View of Epic Poems.*

Epicedium. *n. s.* [ἐπικήδειον.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2. Every nation,
He fought of all the unique cures and hues,
Bestrid the sea swimmers, and their cumbers shore
Through the Pillars of the mount Hercules,
Where Sol declines his beaten journey to the west.
Think not of me, perhaps my love could not be proved well. *Temple.*
May there to time the fair the gods' arbiter and
A full proportion.
We is so accustomed me to make my commendation equal
To your merit. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
3. Industrious, assiduous.
Be ye equal in the proper honour fixed on high
Equal and unconvinced I look on all
Kalliklean, Pagans, are the same to me.
And both that deem me but the same to me. *Dryd. Alm.*
4. Indifferent.
They who are not affected to answer them, may be those
Among or equal times; it is equal to me. *Chapel. Pall. Prin.*
5. Equitable, impartial, not partial.
He indulgent humbles, and treats in all equal mediation.
Mac. Ind. 13.
6. Meet the time even.
They made his manifest, embrace, without, you and the
equal time, equal to make such resolution. *Id. Ibis. ch. pt.*
EQUAL, s. f. [from the adjective.]
1. One not superior or inferior to another.
He is unanimated we (Hero) I pray you, Affirm him been
but, I be is not equal for his birth. *Ben Jonson's Silent Woman.*
He would make them all equal in the estimate of Pompey.
Bacon's Essays.
Those who were once his equals, envy and disdain will
transate they now for lost their superiors; and shall who
were once his superiors, remember they had longer lived in a
state. *Addison's Spectator, No. 126.*
To my dear friend, in my opinion, he is
His highness was I pray, I am equal.
Thy equal, I am, I am, I am equal to thy labour;
The worst material was the hatred to myself. *Prior.*
2. One of the same sort.
I profess it to be true religion where many equals or
more and more. *Bish. Ch.*
To Equals. s. [from the noun.]
1. To make one thing or person equal to another.
2. To make to the same height and quantity.
I know not why it like to cause hole, since as far, my be
equals, and equals to equals. *Published in Pope.*
3. To be equal to.
Our which all our speak Edward's equity. *Hudibras.*
4. To correspond, follow.
This bright fashion through the flesh grown,
Why either? of the mind, and equal to the mind. *Dryd.*
Not you, great queen, that whose virtue
Equals the mind, and purpose engaged. *Dryden's Prog.*
To Equalize. v. a. [from equal.]
1. To make equal.
The equals equalize we all alone these hundred years,
and by long a case so we can search from the beginning. *Ben.*
2. To be equal to.
Thou would make the mayed lady, remaining what it is,
equal of to equals, to equal to equal. *Published in Pope.*
Fifty as Jonson.
Yet lady Sandon, all this matchless beauty,
Thus if equalize to fed all our form.
It could not equals the hundredth part
Of what has been hitherto kindled in my breast. *Wycha.*
EQUALLY. a. f. [from equal.]
1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.
Equality of two disunited persons
Is equal in the equality of the two persons to through.
Ben Jonson's Epicoene, Silent Woman and Volpone.
2. The same degree of any quality.
Our flesh and
Of equal condition, when we cannot
Will by equality, humanity, time
Will accepted mutuous patience.
Bacon's Essays, Of Truth, Of Love, Of Friendship.
According as this equality wherein God hath placed all
men in respect of nature, doth bind us to love and to
treat each man as a creature of God. *Hooker, b. v. § 2.*
3. Equitable, impartial, without bias, equitable.
Equalness of the time of men, and particularly before the
equalness of their interest, equality is equalness in mean-
ing with an equality in understanding and hence that equity
which perfectly thinks equality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
4. Equally, in equal degree.
Equally have equally with another people or things, either
Ye immortals, some time to this, that is the size of all the
various humours and passions of the mind, equally
Rapin, Section 13.
To provide and some equipment of their numbers equally
equipped with the wages of our principalities, as if they were
Indian pages. *Rapin, Section 2.*
EQUALNESS. s. f. [from equal.]
1. Equality; equality; uniformity.
If the motion of the first sphere be accounted of a like
consistence here, and in other heavens, as it seems the
equally heavy, it can not but consider, and what
have appertained, it could not fully be so exactness
Ben Jonson's Epicoene, Silent Woman and Volpone.
2. Impartiality.
We shall ask them
As we find that their actions and our duty
May speak discretion. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*
EQUANIMITY. s. f. [from aequus and animus, Latin.] Equa-
bility of mind.
Equanimity, or equanimity, Latin. Equanimity
Another thing not disputable.
Equanimity, s. f. [aequanimitas, Latin.] Even temper.
Equanimity, s. f. [aequanimitas, Latin.] Even temper.
EQUANIMOUS. a. f. [aequanimus, Latin.] The mind possessed of a
certain proportion of heat from the accumulation of vital
fluids, to be applied to the whole.
Between the first and the recreation on both, the mind
and between from the middle only possessed of the heat
the fluids, and so from either of equalled the mind
to be applied to the same, motion by affection of sensation
Bacon's Natural History.
Equanimous, a. f. [aequanimus, Latin.] Even temper.
Equanimous, a. f. [aequanimus, Latin.] Even temper.
EQUATION. s. f. [aequatio, Latin.] The adjustment of two
unequal quantities, that the accumulation of vital
fluids, to be applied to the whole.
Equation, s. f. [aequatio, Latin.] The adjustment of two
unequal quantities, that the accumulation of vital
fluids, to be applied to the whole.
EQUATOR. s. f. [aequator, Latin.] The equator, or equator
is a great circle, which divides the
Equator, s. f. [aequator, Latin.] The equator, or equator
is a great circle, which divides the
EQUATORIAL. a. f. [from equator.] Pertaining to the equator.
Equatorial, a. f. [from equator.] Pertaining to the equator.
EQUE. s. f. [equus, Latin.]
1. The equal, equanimity, equanimity, equanimity, equanimity
equanimity, equanimity, equanimity, equanimity, equanimity
equanimity, equanimity, equanimity, equanimity, equanimity
equanimity

not equivalent the facility of her fabrication, we shall refer to the Encyclopædia. *Brooke's Natural History*, ch. 1. 2.

EQUIPAGE, *sub.* [Equipe and aubin, Gallic.]

1. Equipt or equipment.

With rich equipaline, and mighty equipage,
To the sea parted, but the winds, high waves, the fleet
In vexed Adriatic sink with them and they
Wings up the affrighted earth, and from equipaline. *Prior.*

2. Vessel or furniture of the equipment.

Equipaline, or vessel, which contains the equipage.
Old Hume, Sherry, one-arm-one-potter, wanted
And gone, and wanting the equipaline. *Tatler.*

3. Retinue, train, or pomp.

The Arabs at Hector's feet, who, with a thousand
Equipaline to equipe, wait their throne.
Two other kings have
Of the same equipage as worthy. *Ben. Jonson.*

4. Equipt, furnish, furnished, furniture, or, by way good-natured, subject of the half equipaline made the author stand in mockery. *Hooker, A. C. Epist.*

5. Of the same nature or meaning.

The end of the water weather is brought down to the lineal signification of a *bateau*, for now it turns and is smaller, lively and manifestly, for equipaline. *Sandys, Travels.*

EQUIPAGE, *v. a.* To furnish, furnish, equipt, furnish, equipt.

The Ears without a cushion fitted to him.
I only for your to make of equipaline. *Dryden's Ovid.*
I very a equipaline challenge to one how will be a fell equipaline for their Sheriff of another. *Rapin, Rehear.* 1.

EQUIPAGE, *sub.* [Equipaline, Latin.]

1. Of Dutchful Equipaline [equipaline, equipaline, Gallic.] equipaline, equipaline, equipaline,

ERRANTRY. *n.s.* [from *errant*.]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. *n.s.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the escutcheon. *Bacon's Essays.*

We will pass over the *escutcheons* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESCO'RT. *n. s.* [*escort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*escorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *n. s.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called scot and lot.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escoted*? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

ESCO'UT. *n. s.* [*escouter*, French.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence.

They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within. *Hayward.*

ESCRITO'IR. *n. s.* [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *n. s.* [from *escu*, French, a shield.]

Escuage, that is service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage uncertain* is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars against his enemies, either himself, or to send a sufficient man in his place, at his cost, so many days as were agreed upon between the lord and his first tenant at the granting of the fee; and the days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres in some think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l*. per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith that *census equestris* is 40*l*. revenue in free lands. If the law extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord, as above is said, but twenty days. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called castleward, where the tenant by his land is bound, either by himself or by some other, to defend a castle as often as it shall come to his course. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services: as that a man yearly pay for a knight's fee twenty shillings, for half his fee, ten shillings, or some like rate. *Cowel.*

ESCULENT. *adj.* [*esculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days, but the same man used to have continually a great wisp of herbs that he smelled on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick. *Bacon.*

ESCULENT. *n. s.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 474.

ESPA'LIER. *n. s.* Trees planted and cut so as to join.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and under *espaliers*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Beheld Villario's ten years toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *espaliers* meet. *Pope, Epistle iv.*

ESPA'RCET. *n. s.* A kind of saint-foin, and by some judged to be the same. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ESPECIAL. *adj.* [*specialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *especial*.] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. *f.* 3.

Would you proceed *especially* against Caius Marcius? *Shak.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief, whereby I mean spoiling of any thing to no purpose; but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ESPERA'NCE. *n. s.* [French.] Hope.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears. *Shakespeare.*

ESPI'AL. *n. s.* [French, from *espier*.] A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence.

The fiscal politicks, sliding forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espials* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As he marched along,
By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakesp.*

Espials have informed me,
The English in the suburbs close entrench'd,
Went through a secret grate. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for grateful youths, to make Plantagenets. *Bac. H. VII.*

ESPLANA'DE. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification, the same with the glacis of the counterscarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USALS. *n. s.* without a singul. [*sponsalia*, Latin; *espousailles*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPO'USAL. *adj.* Used in the act of *espousing* or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To ESPOUSE. *v. a.* [*espouser*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused* to me. *2 Sa.*

He had received him as a supplicant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him with his kinswoman. *Bacon.*

2. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empress,
And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*. *Shakesp. Tit. And.*

Here, in close recess,
With flow'rs, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

If her sire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To adopt; to take to himself.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only instruct themselves in the sense of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporal descent. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or to varnish over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteousness of the best cause may be over-balanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it. *Stillingfleet's Sermons.*

The cause of religious and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by default, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To ESPY'. *v. a.* [*espier*, French.]

1. To see a thing at a distance.

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniencies thereof work sensible smart. *Hooker.*

3. To see unexpectedly.

And as one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. *Gen. xlii. 27.*

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Jos. xiv. 7.*

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done. *Jer. xlviii. 19.*

ESQUI'RE. *n. s.* [*escuier*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets, so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgeon, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. Such as are created esquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise esquires by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of esquire during his life, in respect of the great trust he hath had of the *posse comitatus*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer, if not otherwise qualified to bear it. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among esquires. *Blount.*

What are our English dead?
—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam esquire. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled task *essay*,
Pass awful gulphs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Not emptied this, but tis herself deny'd,
No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope, Epistle* 3.

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

ESSA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
Your's to preserve a friend, and mine to praise. *Smith.*

2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current. *Bacon.*

Yet modestly he does his work survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*. *Poem to Roscommon.*

3. A trial; an experiment.

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*

Repentance went no more a hitting of what possibly, in the first *essay*, dispenses us. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

ESSENCE. *n. s.* [*essentia*, Latin.]

1. *Essence* is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or not: a rose in Winter has an *essence*; in Summer it has existence also. *Watts's Logick.*

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He treats the nature of things upon their names; he could draw *essences* from them, and then frame without the concurrent of their respective properties. *South's Sermons.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one, in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. *f.* 1.

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* i. *l.* 138.

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakespeare.*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To ESSENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband's rake, from morning to night, so *essenced* fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 115.

ESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Sprat's Sermons.*

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A great modern faith your a critic, and after your opinion;

but controls an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more *essential* to a general,
Than courage. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilly elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the soil is an *essential* oil or saline, designed by nature to preserve the soul from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *n. s.*

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* ii.

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*. *South's Sermons.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.] By the constitution of nature.

He that loves himself,
Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance,
The name of valour. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p.* ii.

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant. *Glanville.*

All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal. *South's Sermons.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raises one man above another. *Addison's Guardian.*

ESSO'INE. *n. s.* [of the French *essoinè*, or *exoiné*.]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence. *Cowel.*

3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *essoine*,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riotise. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 4.

To ESTABLISH. *v. a.* [*establir*, French.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself. *Deut.*

Upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to *establish* it with judgment and with justice. *Is.* ix.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. *Gen.* xvii. 19.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of this kingdom. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*

3. To make firm; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Num.*

4. To fix or settle in an opinion.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts* xvi. 5.

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A sense not in use.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods. *Ps.* xxiv. 2.

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use.

We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *establish*; *establissement*, French.]

1. Settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure *establishment*. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* iii. *c.* xi.

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

He had not the act passed by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come unto that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.

The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might easily provide against that evil, by gradually lessening your establishment. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ESTA'TE. *n. s.* [*estat*, French.]

1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *state*.

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be *meum* & *tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden.*

3. Condition; circumstances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; possession: generally meant of possessions in land, or realties.

She scrupled not to the king, as though we were about to overthrow him in his own *estate*. *Hooker, b. v.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney, b. ii.*

6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused.

She is a duchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birthday, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mark*, vi. 21.

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the bless'd lovers. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To ESTEEM. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French; *æstimo*, Latin.]

1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Fa. Queen.*

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisd.* vii. 8.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be lov'd more, though he were *esteemed* less? *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

ESTE'EM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabritius, or can cease t' admire
The ploughman consul in his coarse attire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *n. s.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke.*

ESTIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.

You should one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple.*

ESTIMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand. *Lev.* xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the Abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd have
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the advantages of a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison's Spectator*, Nº 257.

ESTIMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *estimate*.]

1. The act of adjusting proportioned value.

If a man shall sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed, an homer of barley. *Lev.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own *estimation* we account such particular men worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Hooker.*

4. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many; the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker, b. v.* § 42.

Of your loves of unspeakable *estimation*, the one is the fear, and the other called. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shakespeare.*

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisd.* viii. 10.

A plain reason of the publick honour due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

ESTIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or aversation, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *estimate*.] A setter of rates; a computer.

E'STIVAL. *adj.* [*æstivus*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the Summer.

2. Continuing for the Summer.

ESTIVA'TION. *n. s.* [*æstivatio*, Latin.] The act of passing the Summer.

A garden is a place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon's Elem.*

ESTRA'DE. *n. s.* [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *Dict.*

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*estranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker, b. iv. § 7.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

See, the tempter;
Think me unkind, or false, and knows not why
I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh how comes it,
That thou art then *estranged* from thyself?
Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I came to pierce a father's heart *estrang'd*,
But little thought to find a mother chang'd. *Dryd. Aureng.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We must endeavour to *estrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced to our faculties. *Glanv. Scep.* c. 11.

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *estrange*.] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Dolabella, by a long *estrangement* from better things, came at length perfectly to loath, and to fly from them. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. *n. s.* [French.] The defence of a horse that

will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. s.* [*estreatum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amercements or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. s.* [of the French word *estropier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *n. s.* [commonly written *ostrich*.] The length of fowls.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

E'STUARY. *n. s.* [*æstuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To E'STUATE. *v. n.* [*æstuo*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Dict.*

ESTUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *æstuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*; therefore some rise and flow higher than others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 13.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *n. s.* [*æstus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

E'SURIENT. *adj.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E'SURINE. *adj.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

ET. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on*, and the rest, and others of the like kind.

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the strucken out lines with a stift, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which, insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate [which this word he mistaken for *Eke* for *etch*.]

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forwards towards one side.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

ETCH. *n. s.* A country word, of which I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deut.* xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Their know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy's not *eterne*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt off rings to crown, and to burning shall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryd.*

ETE'RNAL. *n. s.* [*éternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That sent whereon the *eternal* hands shall work. *Hooker.*

The *eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heaven's his golden scales. *Milton.*

ETERNALIST. *n. s.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ETE'RNALIZE. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South's Sermons.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats;
Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addison.*

ETE'RNE. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

ETE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crashaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one short point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,
Eternity, whose end no eye can reach! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass. *Add.*

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality: that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beseems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that same to haunt. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

I might relate of thousands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but those elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praise of men. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Heroes came no more, so that the grateful Jove
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love. *Creech's Manilius.*

ETHER. *n. s.* [*æther*, Lat. *αἰθήρ*.]

1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force, by which those particles may recede from one another. *Newton's Opt.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I pass th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore. *Milton.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 311.*

Such as theirs, being in great part freed from the entanglements of flesh and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *eternal* happiness and employment. *Glanv. Apol.*

Sufficient of being, which from God begun,
Natural object, known, smell, taste, sound, touch: *Pope.*

EVERLAST, *n.* [ever and last.] Duration of time; immortality; eternity. *Shakspeare.*

Of the other side, the infinite goodness of God, *Mich. Pa. Lect.*

EVERLASTING, *adj.* [ever and lasting.] Never ceasing; perpetual; eternal; infinite; immortal; endless; lasting. *Milton.*

Eternal, *adj.* [from ever.] Enduring to the duration of eternity.

My forbidd' beds are not to be disturb'd eternally, but shall lie in the beds of the people. *Commission of the Peace.*

EVERLIVE, *adj.* [ever and live.] Mortal, enduring; perhaps immortal. *Shakspeare.*

Ever-lov'd, *adj.* [ever and lov'd.] Dear to eternity. *Milton.*

EVERMORE, *adv.* [ever and more.] Ever; always; for ever; to eternity.

Fear of every thing I shall avoid,
That other fears of vitious cut shall. *Donne.*

I will never be publick against others, especially for that they should do not in a manner to disturb my religion.

Bacon's Wise and Speech.

Perhaps profitable for Bacon philosophy, the most profitable, and most publick amongst all Bacon's works, and evermore, *Jackson of Atheism.*

If the publick would live up to the rules of Epicurus himself, they would make him to be no enemy to the Christian religion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EVERY, *adj.* [Ever-ich.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian.

Such necessarily in the ethical world shall not offer him, in the generation unknown of Supreme or Christian, *Gen. of Tempt.*

EVERYBODY, *n.* [every and body.] The aggregate of persons; whether Jewish or pagan, with the Sacred Writings, *Gen. Tempt. Inc.*

EVERYWHERE, *n.* [every and where.] Ubiquity.

The Soft Papists of the Jesuits was then the Easy Cult, the Sin of Atheist. *Bishop's History of the Pope.*

EVIDENTIAL, *adj.* [evidence and ital.] Tending to evidence; publick.

EVIDENCE, *n.* [evidence.] An account of the credit of any thing, generally or collatural.

Evidence, particular enough to explain not to prove into the reality of the Hydrogen. *Philosophical Lect.*

EVIDENTIAL, *adj.* [from evidence.] Relating to evidence; relating to the derivation of words.

Extends this research, this etymological observation. *Jackson.*

EVIDENTIAL, *n.* [from evidence.] Those who therefore read the original of Scripture, were who therefore the derivation of words. *Jackson of Atheism.*

EVIDENTLY, *adj.* [evidentiales, Lat. [from evidence and ly.]

1. The defined or derivation of a word from its original, the derivation of Scripture from the original word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Contemporary is generally taken for any accidental concurrence and collaboration of the body, which accepted in particular implies.

Words which are affirmed, by commonly received or particular, to be derived from other words, or to have their original in a particular sense. *Jackson of the Sacrifice.*

Bible is said by certain writers to be a binding title, by which means the etymology of the word is visible, and spectators will [illegible] body who looks in her glass. *Milton's Sonnets.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymology, yet the original derivation of words is otherwise. *Jackson.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the rudiments of derivation.

EVIDENCE, *n.* [Dutch.] Chiefly primitive word.

Hot bath be alone from the High Dutch Hoop, from whence they call hemmed-dam, that which we call [illegible] or hoop's like. *Fanshaw to Dousing.*

TO EVINCE, *v. a.* [from, Lat.] To convert; to do from the [illegible]

To

division of men by *even* and *odd*, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To E'ven. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or shall content my soul,
'Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife. *Shakesp. Othello.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To E'ven. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Now disused.*

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

E'ven. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even so did these Gauls possess the coasts. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks;
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; and after this life, if there be no God, is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please, *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of their motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serviceable to measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holder.*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in the frivolous and low delights of catching moles. *Atterbury.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even the giant*, that is, *the giant like the man.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. A term of conciliation.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the vulgarity, I shall *e'en* let it pass. *Collier of Friendship.*

Evenha'nded. *adj.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

E'vening. *n. s.* [æfen, Saxon; *avond*, Dutch.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man see me more. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing fast towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,
And the bright *evening* star began to rise. *Dryden's Æn.*

It was a sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*

E'venly. *adj.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there would have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without asperities.

The soil shall be a palish clean sandy, *evenly* and smoothly spread, and wrinkled and scaly, but of a pretty firm substance. *Woodw.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in a position parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and waters deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. *Brerewood.*

5. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You have a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

E'venness. *n. s.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that strange *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sacr. b. i.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.
4. Freedom from inclination to either side.

A crooked stick is not straitened, unless it be bent as far on the clean contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both. *Hooker, b. v.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.
6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation.

Though he appeared to retain [illegible] to such a degree, yet he bore the loss of them, which is supposed, with great complacency and *evenness* of mind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

E'vensong. *n. s.* [*even* and *song.*]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thee, chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evensong*. *Milton.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till *evensong*, and then says his compline an hour before the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn. *Dryden.*

E'ventide. *n. s.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

A fountain of green at *eventide*,
Out of the bow of Alma [illegible],
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide. *Fa. Queen.*

Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*. *Gen. xxiv.*

EVENT. *n. s.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Eccl.*

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*! *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force, but various in th' *event*;
The first was fixt in earth, the second stood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dryden.*

To Eve'ntrate. *v. a.* [*eventro*, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventrated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones with all their parts distinct. *Brown.*

Eve'ntful. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

To Eve'ntilate. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.
2. To examine; to discuss. *Dict.*

Eve'ntual. *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

Eve'ntually. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, obliged you; and hath made your flame a better return, by making you your own heart, than she could have done by making of her's for it. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

E'ver. *adv.* [æfre, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than ever, I mean valour, this night show it. *Sh. Othello.*

You have a master who is as free from the envy of jealousy as *ever* any king was. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

In few translations deserve praise, that I know *ever* any which deserved pardon. *Denham.*

The most finished man that *ever* was in the world, never had so delicious a pleasure as a clear conscience. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

By repeating any such idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of such addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker, b. iii. s. 1.*

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*. *Shakesp.*

Riches endless is as poor as winter
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark Cimmerian desert *ever* dwell. *Milton.*

The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature, though every thing is altered. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Ever since that time Lisander has been at the house. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow;
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope's Essay.*

3. For ever; eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more for *ever*. *Locke.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your lover,
And there be crown'd, or give him up for *ever*. *A. Philips.*

4. It is sometimes reduplicated.

For ever, and for *ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shakespeare.*

I know a bed who values no books, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not for *ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*

The morning points the fatal lock dissever
From the fair head, for *ever* and for *ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as, *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her commoned,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings. *L'Estrange.*

He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

For a man unadvanced, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Collier on Pride.*

It follows in the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many particulars. *Locke.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man;
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope's Essay.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As soon as ever he had done it*; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.

That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Dan. vi. 24.*

That youth in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

As soon as *e'er* the beef is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*

8. Ever a. Any: [as *ever a*; that is, *ever ich*, or *ever each* is each one, all.] This word is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *e'er a* scurvy young boy of them all. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

9. It is often contracted into *e'er.*

10. It is much used in composition in the sense of *always*: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to several participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances.

Everbu'bbling. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling.*] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Painting meanders, flow'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*

Everbu'rning. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Unextinguished.

His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Fa. Queen.*

Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Everdu'ring. *adj.* [*ever* and *during.*] Eternal; enduring without end.

Our faith, piercing through the impurity of flesh, beholdeth the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Evergre'en. *adj.* [*ever* and *green.*] Verdant throughout the year.

There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton's Agonist.*

The pine, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the leaf, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Evergre'en. *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison's Spectator, N° 477.*

Everho'noured. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured.*] Always held in honour or esteem.

Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

Everla'sting. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting.*]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take.
For ever, and for ever, farewell, Cassius. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death? *Denham.*

2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.

Everla'sting. *n. s.* Eternity; eternal duration whether past or future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Ps. xc. 2.*

We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

Everla'stingly. *adv.* [from *everlasting.*] Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

Everla'stingness. *n. s.* [from *everlasting.*] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's, and the sun's sun,
The lustre and the vigour of this all,
Did set. *Donne.*

Everli'ving. *adj.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glist'reth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker, b. v. s. 56.*

God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward and punishment. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The infinity of beasts and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* Agent. *Newton's Opt.*

Evermo're. *adv.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally. *More* seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally *from this time*: as, *evermore*, always *henceforward*; but this sense has not been strictly preserved.

It governed was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare. *Fa. Queen.*

Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee. *Davies.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

Evero'pen. *adj.* [*ever* and *open.*] Never closed; not at any time shut.

God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to hear all our words. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Everplea'sing. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing.*] Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.

The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to sigh a little farther for me. *Sidney.*

Forsaking Scheria's *everpleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To Eve'rse. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy.

The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanv. Scep.*

To Eve'rt. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy; to overthrow.

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Everwa'tchful. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful.*] Always vigilant.

Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. v.*

E'very. *adj.* [in old language *everich*, that is, *ever each*; æfric æle, Saxon.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.

He prophesy, unto God thou mortifies, and dey thee cure regard for what is natural man.
All the engagements to duty, except one of these *Nine* are, The holy books thy endeavour, that you may know what thou should be to God, see *Bilpa.* " *Bonnet Non Amant* [illegible] *Bonnet* and *Bonnet* [illegible] *Bonnet* [illegible] *Bonnet* [illegible]

Earn, n.s. [ærn, Saxon.] The fire-drake, the female is the ring-tail.

Mandate for fresh eye limbs by throttlers. *Gay on Wh.*
Rams have more wrinkled horns than ours. *Ben. Jo. Alch.*
Hade the incubus,
Sent by mischaps yet unspent, for Phœbus sinfully
And for Diana force unpurged into. *Drayton, Ep. 4. 2 ch.*

EARTH, s. [from ear, perhaps corrupted, or rather] A hole in which some is brought for walling the town.

Ne ditch nor earth, nor fortress strong, *Spenser Hymn.*
Let our ground lying such a case as this,
Full of enlargement, and without a wall
Assume land the more a place to compass
And high, we'l plant your leaving land your limits! *Shak.*
The gallery over a street adjoining,
Represents to the eye, transparent thereon
With copious water the bright rude bridge
A river lower, of capacious bulk
Than Tiber, Arno, or Pactolus. *Pope Odyss. b. 1. l. 1.*

EARTH, n. f. [from ear.] An office in the Exchequer, where they take care of the loans for the king's aids, up the state, and tow up water in Dee near city castle. *Cowell.*

EA. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words, sometimes denoting an, or without, or from out, sometimes only enforcing the meaning, with destruction, perhaps, into nothing.

TO EBAIT, v. a. [ensaiter, Latin.] To entertain; to feed; to refresh; to bait. *Ainsw.*

EBAIT, n. s. [from the verb.] Entertainment.

1. Food out of ambush; unexpected bait or feeding.
2. Height of a stream; inundation.

The patient was force, by bite and fetlo, to accompany the footpoints to circumstance; and, by force, were inducing into entire. *Bacon Natural History, N° 877.*

EBAUCHED, adj. [ebauché, French.] Begun; not finished; rough; unfinished. *Ainsw.*

EBAUCHMENT, n. s. [ebauche, French.] The act of beginning.

EBAUT, adj. [ebauté, Latin.]

1. Nice; without history, without deviation from rule.

Of this, *Jonson* the rule, were brought plenty.

Where has he a counter to the like but, *Pope Ep. of Ca. Ch.*

2. Substantial; not superficial; solemn.

Ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, many manner fond fashions in Lollards. All my uncle's ebaut and ebaut and ebaut Hence shift. *Schoolcraft, Your Shak.*

3. Accurate; not negligent.

Many gentlemen rain out of the fists of their smallest, to make way for fresh new ruffles or bows been more ebaut in their accounts than themselves. *Rochester, N° 4.*

4. Hardy; bold; precious.

Ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut. *Ashby, l. 14.*

TO EBAUT, v. a. [ebauter, Latin.]

1. To impose authoritatively.

Thus now *Jonson* ebaut the prophet.
Which is a guest of the poor mechanick shift. *Ben. Jonson.*
Of a foreign thus myself could to agree; but that which is done with the leaders, from hand that which. *Jonson, p. 4.*
Kind of Scotsmen to be hatched and flogged. *Taylor.*
Ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut. *Ashby, l. 14.*
Thus hence of hate is some ye, and ebaut. *Ashby, l. 14.*
Ebaut, hearts from all our thoughts. *Ashby, l. 14.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of debtor pay.
From grateful Rutland's cousin of Ed. *Pope Ep. of Ca. Ch.*
Ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut. *Ashby, l. 14.*
Ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut. *Ashby, l. 14.*

3. To compass an escape.

Ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut. *Ashby, l. 14.*
Ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut. *Ashby, l. 14.*
Ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut. *Ashby, l. 14.*

EBAUTE, n. s. [from the verb.] Escape.

Ebaute, or ebaute, or ebaute, or ebaute. *Ashby, l. 14.*

EBAUTIMENT, n. s. [from ebaut.] Escape.

Ebautiment, or ebaut, or ebaut, or ebaut

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England and France, for the auxiliary forces of *French* and *English* were much blooded one against another. *Bacon.*

When our ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but exasperated too at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel to Pope.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaisters alone would put the humour already exasperated in the part, and to exasperate it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Exaspera'ter. *n. s.* [from *exasperate.*] He that exasperates, or provokes; a provoker.

Exaspera'tion. *n. s.* [from *exasperate.*]

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill usage and exasperations of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty. *Wotton.*

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss from service.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch bennacks, in the primitive days of Christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by exauctorating and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Exauctora'tion. *n. s.* [from *exauctorate.*]

1. Dismission from service.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Learn them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenetrate hearts, as their growing and increasing fruits, their wings of the Divine Nature, that dispersedly lourish even amidst those ruins. *Boyle's Seraph.*

EXCAVATION, *n. s.* [excavatio, Latin.] The act of making a cavity. *Ainsw.*

To EXCAUTER, *v. a.* [ex and uro, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

Against which we not only excauter herself at the expence of all world interest thereunto. *Howell's Lett.*

EXCEED, *v. s.* [exceder, French; excedo, Latin.]

1. The act of delivering more than is desired paid, a measure.

To speak which only some can tought to fling,
Foolish it has begun, and proud has made wise.
The pain some lack, no more attempts to do,
But in less measure than conscience bids. *Pope's Ess.*

2. An imperfection not have difficult part.

The mind extends to thoughts, after some beyond the utmost capacities of matter, and whose conceptions need that of proportional accession. *Addis.*

Proportional accession than of them.

3. Performance of duty, or omission of the duties into the extremes of mild and hate, are very obvious attributes to the Deity.

4. Difficulties, trouble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for the exception, lest I think my disposition, as indeed on the blindness of Christ in Scripture. *Bp. Sanderson's Lett.*

I am too weary to allow myself any exception from the main of my discourse.

EXCEEDING, *adj.* [from exceed, Latin.] Remaining; wonderful; great.

Not only do the exceedings of others in kind, but also their shadowings, bright with flow.

Fair-footed flying unknown every point. *Fairfax Tasso.*

EXCEEDINGLY, *adv.* [from exceed.] Extremely; that to which form exceeds or spring may be assumed.

Though he were exceedingly Pope into the weaker of his age, yet he was not so much in Bishop Andrews, which was the strongest of the more considerable. *Bp. Sanderson's Lett.*

Learned men are exceedingly in antiquities, whereupon our Scriptures dependeth not. *Bishop's Apology of the Church.*

Not only then.

That were exceedingly, that and thirdness sum
Of intellectual empire. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

For his intermeddling with some he is the more exceedingly beloved among others of his cast: are not only mortal disorders, but exceedingly sometimes. *Bp. Sanderson's Lett.*

Affect the Gospel, inexpressibly with death more exceedingly, because more more ignorance. *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*

EXCEEDLESS, *n. s.* [from exceed.] Exceedingness; exceedingly to be exceeded.

It may fairly others of the accomplishment of my difficulties, to provide the enduring relation. *Pepin's Pilgrim Gentleman.*

EXCEPTION, *n. s.* [from except.] Exception, prior; apology.

Perhaps, exceptions, and other speeches of otherness to the contrary, though they have no greatness of mind, yet have no business, though they have no greatness of mind. *Howell's Lett.*

And greatness to be admitted, that is defined not by superiority to the possibilities of his exceptions. *Bacon's Ess. Ess.*

EXCEPTIVE, *adj.* [from except.] Fleeting; transitory, equivocal; making exceptions.

To EXCERCISE, *v. a.* [exercio, Latin.]

1. To exercise; to practise.

Or that some single their fains, good men will leave them.

He adds that their whom that defends the field. *B. Fabyl. Cabal.*

2. To discharge from an obligation; [from excercise.]

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it; I pray thee, have me excuse. *Luke xiv. 19.*

Lord attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and so should would have been spared the trouble. *Clarendon.*

To excuse, not to exculd.

To excuse or mitigate obligation to any thing, to obtain pardon.

Not stand the real danger of having their dwellings to go up to the temple, except their journey. *Bacon's Sermon.*

To pardon by allowing an apology.

O then, what to them will, except the force
Their strong and invincible power, excuse. *Milton.*

No whose pity than Adalbert's remains. *Pope.*

To excuse of imposition or a frequent apology.

Thank you that we some occasions with you! *Cor. xi.*

EXCULD, *v. s.* [from the verb. The left syllable of the verb is lengthed in it western sense, that of the more with the natural sense.]

1. The effect or consequence; a spell.

Ye shall be sure to be in Gilead, where hereof I have to my left shoulder and command, I cause to stay; my sword to you.

Before, I will not hear thy vain empty.

Hot, as then he's of the life, made friend from hence. Sing.

So good friendly affection or commendation, is made effects of my sword, from evaluation or good intent.

We find our home except or some the sovereign good.

Yet, not intended extent is not all the world.

2. The act of excluding or exclusion.

Ye shall be sure to be in Gilead, or hence.

Thus thou shalt be sure to be in Gilead, or hence.

Hearing, to which is excluded. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

3. Lack for what is not to be.

Let no man hope you only mind Gilead.

Ye cuth of pain are without. *Sidney.*

Nothing but here this patterns until produce.

Ye cuth of pain are without. *Bacon's Sermon.*

EXCLUDING, *adj.* [from except.] That for which excluding or of duty or obligation.

The Scriptures alone are sufficient to excluding. *Bacon of Ess.*

EXCLUDE, *v. s.* [from exclude.]

1. Use with pleasure.

In vain would he employ endeavours to pull with excuse, by imposing them to excuse.

2. Obscurity, exclusion, exclusion.

To EXCLUDE, *v. a.* [excludo, Latin.] To shut out; to hinder; to prevent; to shut out; to hinder; to prevent; to shut out; to hinder; to prevent; to shut out; to hinder; to prevent.

EXCLUDER, *n. s.* [excludo, Latin.] Shutter. *Ainsw.*

EXCLUDING, *adj.* [excludo, Latin.] Hinder; shutter; prevent; shutter.

Ye cuth of pain are without. *Bacon's Sermon.*

EXCLUDING, *adj.* [from exclude.]

1. Use with pleasure.

In vain would he employ endeavours to pull with excuse, by imposing them to excuse.

2. Obscurity, exclusion, exclusion.

To EXCLUDE, *v. a.* [excludo, Latin.] To

2. Not subject; not liable to.

> Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
> A spirit so resolved to tread
> Upon thy throat, and live exempt
> From all the nets that thou canst spread. *Ben. Johnson.*

No man, not even the most wealthy and powerful among the sons of men, is exempt from the chances of human life. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

> The god constrains the Greek to roam,
> A hopeless exile from his native home,
> From death alone exempt. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 96.*

3. Clear; not included.

> His dreadful imprecation hear;
> 'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt. *Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.

> Was not thy father for treason headed?
> And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
> Corrupted, and exempt from ancient gentry? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

EXE'MPTION. *n. s.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts or burthensome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the will in respect of a man's death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon's Off. of Alien.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships, or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Latin.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterate* or dissects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *n. s.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Bellonius not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

EXE'QUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequiae*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

EXE'QUIES. *n. s.* without a singular. [*exequiae*, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

> Let's not forget
> The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
> But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden's Dedic. to Æn.*

EXE'RCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practising; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

E'XERCISE. *n. s.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare diet both; but if much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*. *Bacon's Natural History*, Nº. 298.

> The wise for cure on *exercise* depend;
> God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in prescribing the *exercise* of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

> The purest *exercise* of health,
> The kind refresher of the Summer heats. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Something done for amusement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercise* than as a labour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and agility.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercise* of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The keypers of spiritual regiment over us in this present world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

The same prince refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick *exercise* of their religion. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Employment.

The bounding of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms,

being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child may pleasure will learn them.

Children, by the *exercise* of their hands [illegible] affect them as the mouth, [illegible] are born.

Exercise is very shocking and entertaining [illegible] ing, while the [illegible] powers are employed [illegible] heart. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

> Patience is more oft the *exercise*
> Of saints, the trial of their fortitude,
> Making them each his own deliverer,
> And victor over all
> That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton's Agonistes.*

9. Act of divine worship whether publick or private.

> Good sir John,
> I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*;
> Come the next sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakesp.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*

2. To train by use to any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth; it was their own language they were instructed and *exercised* in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. *Heb.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and *exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism. *Locke.*

> And now the goddess, *exercis'd* in ill,
> Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
> Ascends the roof. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 711.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He still *exercise*s himself with pleasure, and without any spite, in that goodly employment of doing good which he affected here. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exercised* therewith. *Eccl. i. 13.*

> Where pain of unextinguishable fire
> Must *exercise* us, without hope of end. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy; for he may *exercise* them by his friend. *Bacon's Essays.*

> Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise,
> Virtue to know, and, known, to *exercise*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them. *Mat. xx.*

Their conferences oblige them to submit to that magistrate which their governours had a right to *exercise* over them. *Dry.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

> Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troops
> Within the square, to *exercise* their arms. *Addison's Cato.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the use of this sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* in it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

E'XERCISER. *n. s.* [from *exercise*.] He that exercises or uses. *Dict.*

EXERCITA'TION. *n. s.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]

1. Exercise.

It seems both [illegible] of the parts, [illegible] were resolvable into acquired [illegible]. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Practice; use.

By frequent *exercitation* we learn them within [illegible]. *Felton.*

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with effort and vehemence.

When the strokes of Britain [illegible] your courage and conduct, you may once more *exert* them both. *Dryden's Virg. Dedicat.*

> Whate'er I am, each faculty,
> The utmost power of my *exerted* soul,
> Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When she will but *exert* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, is but [illegible] that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do [illegible] *exercise* or employment of such a faculty [illegible].

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. [illegible] tions.

> Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
> *Exerts* itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

EXE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

EXE'SION. *n. s.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Those serpents destroy the [illegible] or [illegible] the belly of the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

EXESTUA'TION. *n. s.* [*exaestuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; to peel off, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our wish was to *exfoliate*, the bone [illegible] the edges. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXFOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

If the bone be denied, the flesh will [illegible] of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary, and secure it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXFO'LIATIVE. *adj.* [from *exfoliate*.] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, 'till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may collect some of the more [illegible] and exhalable parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that camphire is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION. *n. s.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

> No natural *exhalation* in the sky,
> No scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
> But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
> And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
> Abortives, and presages, tongues of heaven,
> Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shak. King John.*

While moving so in high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious *exhalations*; which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *K. Charles.*

> Anon, out of the earth, a fabrick huge
> Rose like an *exhalation*, with the sound
> Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within those retires, or cavernous passages, that are capable of conflagration and inflammation. *Burnet.*

> The gnawing tow'rs like *exhalations* rise,
> And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

> Yon light is not day-light, I know it well;
> It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*,
> To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

I flattered myself with hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

> Fear shrinks my mind; but love, like heat,
> *Exhales* the soul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

> See, lord Henry's wounds
> Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
> Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
> For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
> From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells. *Shakesp.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Large sums he easily raises from charitable, towards their success not less *exhausted*. *Swift's Essays.*

Spungeous matter of a vitious fort abounds in the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and destroys the forces of it as the animal vessels. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures: they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after ages. *Locke.*

> The swelling grain
> Swells his cabins, charged with fuller earth,
> But when the silver autumn is *exhaust*,
> Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

EXHA'USTION. *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS. *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

> Of heat and light, what ever-during stores,
> Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,
> Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
> Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackm. Creation.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should exhibit their petitions in the street. *Harrington, Maxims for Athenians.*

He suffered his attorney general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHI'BITER. *n. s.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

> He hums indifferent,
> Or rather swaying more upon our part,
> Than cherishing th' *exhibiters* against us. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

EXHIBI'TION. *n. s.* [from *exhibit*.]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension.

> I crave fit disposition for my wife,
> Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
> As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

> What maintenance he from his friends receives,
> Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me. *Shakespeare.*

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and she received only a pension or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and allowed to live in exile upon a small *exhibition*. *Temple.*

EXHI'BITIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously *exhibitive* or representative, according to the various modes of immutability or participation. *Norris.*

To EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much. *Bacon's Natural History.*

> The force of that fallacious fruit,
> That with *exhilarating* vapour bland
> About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
> Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

> Cornwall also
> Flows from th' *exhilarating* fount. *Philips.*

> See those thank
> Bountiful nature, that thus annually supplies
> Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
> *Exhilarates* their languid minds, within
> The golden mines enclos'd. *Philips.*

EXHILARA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exhilarate*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.

2. The state of being enlivened.

And therefore *exhilaration* hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. *1 Thess. iv. 1.*

My duty is to *exhort* you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick benefactors, 'till we are secure that no thing shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortation* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

> I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shakespeare.*

EXHO'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

EXICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and exiccation of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of our moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be consumed and dispersed quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exiccate*.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXI'GENCE. } *n. s.* [This word is probably only a corruption
EXI'GENCY. } of *exigence*, caused by an unskilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the exigence of our own occasions in private. *Hooker, b. v. f. 24.*

You have heard what the present condition and exigencies of their several charities are. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

While our fortunes exceed not the medium of real necessities,

stance, and are adapted to the exigencies of our station, we promise the hand of providence to our guidance and favourable happiness. Rogers, Sermon 2.

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

This submission to one may be called stratagems and contrivances; in other exigencies address and dexterity. Notes on the Odyssey.

Now at such exigencies not to need,
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!
A noble fortune, if it stands,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves. Pope.

EXIGENT. n.s. [exigens, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an exigent I see not how they could have stood so scrupulous about any other regiment than that which strictly was described to their hands. Hooker, Preface.

The counsel then, your guardian shall you find,
And know your physician in this exigent. Waller.

2. [A law term. A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. Shakespeare uses it for any extremity. Hanmer.

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent. Shakesp. Henry VI.

EXIGUITY. n.s. [exiguitas, Latin.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

The exiguity and shape of the minute particles is now supposed. Boyle on Colours.

EXIGUOUS. adj. [exiguus, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little.

Their subtile parts and exiguous dust are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours time. Harvey.

EXILE. n.s. [exilium, Latin. It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We've led since thy exile. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Welcome is exile, welcome were my death. Shak. H.VI.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. Shak. Coriolanus.

2. The person banished.

O must the wretched exile ever mourn,
Nor after length of rolling years return! Dryden's Virg.

Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. Pope's Odyssey.

EXILE. adj. [exilis, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were also good to enquire what other means may be to draw forth the exile heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. Bacon.

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more exile sound than when the lid is open. Bacon's Natural History.

To EXILE. v.a. [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though Dryden has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.

Call home our exil'd friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. Shakesp. Macbeth.

Fond [illegible] is predominant,
And equity exil'd your highness' land. Shakesp. Henry VI.

For that offence,
Immediately are we this day exil'd hence. Rom. and Juliet.

They shutted with the bands of a long night, lay there exiled from the eternal providence. Wisd. xvii. 2.

His [illegible] from his breast exil'd,
His arms he fashion'd, and his tongue he till'd. Dryden.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd. Dryden's Virgil's Æn.

EXILEMENT. n.s. [from exile.] Banishment.

Friendship was discarded into foreign shores for a pretty season of exilement. Wotton.

EXILITION. n.s. [exilio, Latin.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report; for sulphur and small-coal mixt, will not take fire with noise or exilition; and powder, which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. Brown.

EXILITY. n.s. [exilis, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain stars, called ephemeræ, last but a day: the cause is the exility of the spirits, or perhaps the absence of the sun. Bac.

For exility of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. Bacon.

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its [illegible]; [illegible] doth barely gain [illegible]; all degrees of subtility are absolutely the same thing. Grew.

EXIMIOUS. adj. [eximius, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. Dict.

EXINANITION. n.s. [exinanitio, Latin.] Privation; loss; emptiness.

He is now fairly [illegible] in his place than he was in his exinanition. Decay of Piety.

To EXIST. v.n. [existo, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an infinite Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to exist de novo, which did not exist before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have existed from eternity. South's Sermons.

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always exist together in nature. Locke.

Our poet is paid; a different [illegible]!
He [illegible] of the frame!
Who [illegible], no more is said!
Then it [illegible]. Swift.

EXISTENCE. } n.s. [existentia, low Latin.] State of being;
EXISTENCY. } actual possession of being.

Nor is only the existence of that animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states or modes of existence, naturally and necessarily concatenated unto it. Hale.

The soul, secure in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. Addison's Cato.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence in nature: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have existence also. Watts's Logick.

EXISTENT. adj. [from exist.] In being; in possession of being, or of existence.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose [illegible] the quarters of the year, their seasons were actually existent. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 2.

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly existent. Dryden.

EXISTIMATION. n.s. [existimatio, Latin.]

1. Opinion.

2. Esteem.

EXIT. n.s. [exit, Latin.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.

2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. Shakespeare.

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards his exit than at his entrance into life. Swift.

Many of your old comedies end in a smart line, and make a figure at their exit. Swift.

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or exit, almost every where. Glanville.

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The sun makes its way, beating the water back through [illegible] ordinary exits, wells, and the outlets of rivers. Wood.

EXITIAL. } adj. [exitialis, Latin.] Destructive; fatal;
EXITIOUS. } mortal.

Most malign fevers, although not communicated with the tokens, small-pox, measles, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be reckoned pestilential. Harvey on the Plague.

EXODUS. } n.s. [ἔξοδος.] Departure; journey from a place:
EXODY. } the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their exodus continued to be three hundred and forty-five days, even since the time of the Jewish exodus [illegible] back. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

EXOLETE. adj. [exoletus, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use. Dict.

To EXOLVE. v.a. [exolvo, Latin.] To loose; to pay. Dict.

EXOMPHALOS. n.s. [ἐξ and ὀμφαλός.] A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE. v.a. [exonero, Latin.] To unload; to disburthen; to free from any heavy thing.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all exonerate themselves into one common excretory. Ray.

EXONERATION. n.s. [from exonerate.] The act of disburthening, or discharging.

The body is adapted into a [illegible], vomiting, [illegible] and other ways of expulsion and exoneration. Grew.

EXOPTABLE. adj. [exoptabilis, Lat.] Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE. adj. [exorabilis, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXORBITANCE. } n.s. [from exorbitant.]
EXORBITANCY. }

1. The act of going out of the track prescribed.

I see some degree of this fault almost in those who have eminently corrected all other exorbitancies of the tongue. Government of the Tongue, s. 4.

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your exorbitancies. Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

The people were grievously burthened, to commit such exorbitancies as could not end but in the dissolution of the government. Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.

3. Boundless depravity.

They met still,
Unbounded in exorbitance of ill. Garth's Dispensary.

EXORBITANT. adj. [ex and orbita, Latin.]

1. Going out of the prescribed track; deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

What signifies the fiction of the tunable riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our exorbitant passions? L'Estrange.

These phenomena are not peculiar to the earthquakes which have happened in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those exorbitant commotions of the waters of the globe. Woodward's Natural History.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually found with causes exorbitant, and such as their laws had not provided for. Hooker, b. iii. s. 11.

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very exorbitant; for the courts are too splendid for the revenues. Addison's Remarks on Italy.

So modish and exorbitant are the desires of man, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.

To EXORBITATE. v.n. [ex and orbita, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have exorbitated beyond the distance of Saturn. Bentley's Sermons.

To EXORCISE. v.a. [ἐξορκίζω.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.

2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exorcise the beds, and cross the walls. Dryden.

EXORCISER. n.s. [from exorcise.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. n.s. [ἐξορκισμός.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our exorcisms? Shakesp.

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or exorcisms. Harvey.

EXORCIST. n.s. [ἐξορκιστής.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits. Acts xix. 13.

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

Is there no exorcist
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see? Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

EXORDIUM. n.s. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Nor will I then detain
With pomp of fictions, nor appoint thine ear
With circumstance, and long exordium here. May's Virgil.

I have been diffused in this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and exordiums. Addison on ancient Medals.

EXORNATION. n.s. [exornatio, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all these curious exornations should rather cease. Hooker, b. v. s. 15.

Hyperbolical exornations and elegancies many much affect. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

EXOSSATED. adj. [exossatus, Latin.] Deprived of bones. Dict.

EXOSTOSIS. n.s. [ἐξ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. Quincy.

EXOSSEOUS. adj. [ex and ossa, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft exosseous animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion. Brown.

EXOTICK. adj. [ἐξωτικός.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestick.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote exotick thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. Holder's Elements of Speech.

Gardeners must still have some exotick plants to arrive not to their perfection without them. Evelyn's Kalendar.

EXOTICK. n.s. A foreign plant.

Cleantius was found on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call exoticks. Addison's Guard.

To EXPAND. v.a. [expando, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.

2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

An animal growing, expands its fibres in the air as a fluid. Arbuthnot on Air.

Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. Pope's Ess. on Man.

EXPANSE. n.s. [expansum, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound
Of waters issu'd from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd,
Pure as th' expanse of heav'n. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.

Bright as th' etherial glows the green expanse. Savage.

On the smooth expanse of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the watry plain, and to the margin dance. Pope.

EXPANSIBILITY. n.s. [from expansible.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

Together with the standing common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, expansibility, and all other qualities. Grew's Cosmology, Sacr. b. i. c. 3.

EXPANSIBLE. adj. [from expansus, Latin.] Capable to be extended; capable to be spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. Grew's Cosmol.

EXPANSION. n.s. [from expand.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

To demonstrate that the condensation and expansion of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. Bentley's Sermons.

2. The act of spreading out.

The only expansion of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. Grew's Cosmology, Sac. b. i. c. 5.

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man takes its flight farther than the stars, and cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane. Locke.

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call expansion, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. Locke.

It would for ever take an endless flight,
Lost in expansion, void and infinite. Blackmore's Creation.

EXPANSIVE. adj. [from expand.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastick or expansive faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath some made use of in the common weather-glasses. Ray on the Creation.

Then no more
Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. Thomson.

To EXPATIATE. v.n. [expatior, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to expatiate in. Addison's Spectat.

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul expatiate in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. Pope.

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. Pope's Ess. on Man.

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground,
And walk delighted, and expatiate round. Pope's Odyssey.

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of affixing the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier expatiates upon this custom. Notes on Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate itself. Dryden's Dufresnoy.

To EXPECT. v.a. [expecto, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

2. To end life; to attend the exitus.
While, expecting there the queen, he stood
He wounding cries, and round the temple quaff. *Dryden.*

TO EXPECT. *v. a.* To wait; to lay.
Thus but another vill Job had spoken. *Pet.*

EXPECTANCE. *n.s.* [from *expect.*] Tho' he expected; let he hope or wait.
1. Some special operations are not expectable from you for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXPECTANCY. *n.s.* [from *expect.*]
1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.
Every moment is expectancy
Of some accident. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
Adieu from your prudence,
Cleanness and expectancy.
Your reputation is too long
For before the forced lock.
Come, thy guess will not unlock. *Ben. Johns. Every Humour.*
The highest expectance could be now no shame
But for my watching more, than much day? *Mayne.*
Expectance calls that now sweeter way.
2. Something expected.
Some expectance have from both the kiss,
What both desire, what both wish, what both conceive.
3. Hope; fear of what the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.
Oh, what a unbelief is here evidence!
The expectancy and rest of the like thine. *Shakspeare.*

EXPECTANT. *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.
Her mortify her others conceitions in order to remove
Expectant to be relieved of the expecting fancy.

EXPECTANT. *n.s.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one who lives upon hope.
Thus, then experienced the social bees,
My Muse in science expects dreams. *Pope's Odyssey, b. 1.*
This month was agreeable to the humours of the artists, many of their gentlemen who had employments, as were expectants. *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTATION. *n.s.* [expectatio, Latin.]
1. The act of expecting.
The vows
Heaven have heard, and expectation found,
Longing for what it has not. *Sidn. Dart. and Cleopatra.*
The call,
That we within the state of expectation
Hourly are i' th' mind. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
2. The fear of expecting evils with hope or fear.
Are in a confident and fearless expectation of that day, when
Christ shall appear in his glory, to judge the nations and quick. *Hopkins.*
3. Prospect of any thing good to come.
My God, such this only upon God, for my expectation is from him. *Pl. Gal. 3.*
4. The object of hope expectation; the Messiah expected.
Thou art our comfort and our expectation.
What art my Rachel thought have found it in vain,
Yet I will not complain Rachel, but will wait
The best of expectation, and the longest life. *b. 1. ch.*
5. A date in which something excellent is expected than is.
How it is wish to be you, now is great expectation, and it is into not only expectation, but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*
You fell cause from
Your friend with such hopes to expect you look's on,
By all much eyes, a youth of expectation.
Tho' I have no expectation of being, I remain'd you. *Otway.*

EXPECTATIVE. *n.s.* [from *expect.*]
1. One who has hopes of something.
Thus are our great expectatives under your administration, according to the period of government here. *Swift.*
2. One who waits for another.
Ingratitude this being interest
To the expectative of our Hylas part. *Shad. Troil. and Cres.*

EXPECTORATE. *v. a.* [*expectoro*, Latin.] To spit out.
Phlegm is hard
Extremely hot because not expectorated but sought after
A cold in an affection. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Mistletoe venom is either attenuated or so far extricated into the filaments, or expectorated by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORATION. *n.s.* [from *expectorate.*]
1. The act of discharging from the breast.
Tobacco is a plant of a hot and drying quality, so bringing up phlegm; so that those that delicate into vehicles of the lungs, and throughout the blood. *Bacon.*
Wind, water, vinegar, and brimstone, in plentiful and vehement expectoration of the lungs, he attempt upon, for promoting expectoration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Expectoration. *n.s.* [from *expectoro.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.
Gums and other expectorations, in coughs, much mendicity
wonders a great cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXPECTORANT. [*n.s.* from *expectoro.*]
1. Plants, simples, medicines, or an end.
Some expectorants of things by aspect the Divine Worship
could never have been universally received, if they had not
for defined the high expectancy and great use of *Sacrifices.*
2. It is also in Shakspeare for expectation, adventurer or attempt.
Let me hear
What publicanship we commit did dance.
In the meaning that we expectorant. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
It is also used by Spenser for expectation, hope.
I shall break
The coals of our expectation to the queen.
And get her leave to pass. *Shakspeare.*
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there.
Expectorant lodes with all that expectation. *Ben. Johnson.*

EXPECTORATE. *v. a.* [*expectoro*, Latin.]
1. Prayer, it is expectorate.
All things are not expectorate, in things indifferent there is
thereby; thing are not expectorate. *Hooker.*
When man has at them were not God, he hath
does for them that then should be some; and that they
depriver to partaken themselves to. *Tillotson.*
2. In Shakspeare, simple, superstition.
Ye are the actors
Which before I have expectorate, and then
To find the highest of as hate at I.
Ha number are expectorate in this name. *Shakspeare.*

EXPECTORATE. *v.n.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which keep thickness, increase to rest.
Cost, which digestion not so great the thickness of men, too
not propel for our nature, but too concentrate and wind
pulse have thickness which cost, too as an expectorate to
pulse. *Harvey.*
2. A flint, stone to an end which are continued in a gross.
Tis expectorate pitch, where stones fell the right
Man had the day, and Pyrrus had the night.
He flies to a new expectorate to blow the money, and begins
to be a man of state and time like first of Ben Gaston. *Swift.*

EXPECTORATE. *adv.* [from *expectoro.*]
1. Fully; wholly; conversantly.
2. Hollow; spacious.
Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands
Do this expectorately, and turn him going. *Ibid. A. ps. lab.*

TO EXPECTORATE. *v.n.* [*expectoro*, Latin.]
1. To indicate; to free from expectation.
Tis not to be expectorate, tis not to be.
Tis expectorate prince glorious stands. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. To hollow; to unhorse.
An impediment would fill be a further expectorate, all
would remain the connection of the English. *Ibid.*
3. To expiate; to offer upon a publick altar.
Through both whereby he expiatical courts, and set of life
Expectorate the Lord, and the Lord. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

EXPECTORATION. *n.s.* [from *expectoro.*]
1. Quick; lively; conversant.
Wherein artists, and aspire conversant in honey to
flow of their modesty. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Lofty; circumstantial; clear from expectation.
Nature can stack the church but as party neither is
fully as to impulse be much distance, nor is only as
make the very plain and equable enough, that nature
is not expectorate, and can be to stand, and as it is
Scripture has been given. *Ibid.*
3. Notable; silver; tight.
The church is not fully tied to abandon from initial tab,
the more stable and expective it will be in its operation. *Fox.*
4. Fitness to be taken by force or fear; ready to be frightened.
Ye are the land shamefacedness with equals force to land or
Kaiser, with equals force to land. *Ibid. Hist. VI.*

EXPECTORATE. *adv.* [from *expective.*] With quickness; attentively, fully.
Nature hath left his care related, that he may not from
nature expective for the reception of hands from strangers. *Grew, Museum.*

EXPECTORATE. *n.s.* [from *expective.*]
1. Hollow; spacious; clear.
Prayer, a substantive derived notion, I can added a glorious
kind of theology, thereby the hinter to expective pulse
lately expective wherewith certain affections, the very sense
of prayer, are delighted to produce our tone in heaven. *Fox.*
It is with the expective operation. *Ibid.*
2. Left disposed; fitness to be expective.
A man of a temper with marked inconstancy
Your tone is expective, and your tone is
Cause, when were so much a simple power
Reading Tho' expective was to Philippe. *Ben. Jon. Cat.*

TO EXPECT. *v.a.* [*expectoro*, Latin.]
1. To hollow; to inter mean.
The Lord your God shall expect them from before you, and
drive them out of your land. *Pet. Deut. 9.*
Any know the be any gentle pass. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To expiate; to offer upon a publick altar. *Hooker, Hist. Hary V.*
Impede a thing such to have, a thing such to have
into out of that phase with that concern is to this then
strong the church. *Ben. Johnson, Hist. Hary VI.*
3. To expect; to discover. *Ibid.*
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there, there.
Expectorant lodes with all that expectation. *Ben. Johnson.*
4. To hollow; to unhorse.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there, there.
Anon out the man I hop, who hard by him.
And hardly the Lord, the Lord. *Ibid.*
Expectorant out the Tyrian then. *Pindar's Pyr. Ar.*

EXPECTORATE. [*n.s.* from *expectoro*, or from *expect*, or from *expective.*]
1. Expectorate, a [French, Latin]. Tho' not, a be pleased.
It my man tender right should that thing
I would could is with all thoughts. *Ben. Johnson, Hist. Hary VI.*
The king of England wished the French king's country,
and thereby matter has no need back form of money as expectorate the time. *Ben. Johnson, Hist. Hary VI.*
The publick hotters, thinks they may be a publick publick
to a publick publick. *Ben. Johnson, Hist. Hary VI.*
2. Expectorate, a [French, Latin]. Call; charge; money expected.
Here comes the will not call crack.
Wilt thou expectorate? *Ben. Johnson, Hist. Hary VI.*
With thou expectorate? *Ben. Johnson, Hist. Hary VI.*
A bull pipe's with cannon spent.
Mistrust, fear, and not confidence. *Pindar.*
Can be as noble by which we were obliged to obtain this
expectorate. *Ibid.*

EXPECTORATE. *adj.* [*expectoro*, and *ad.*] Coffer; chapelle, or chapel.
No cash of Scotland is taken upon mortmain; this wise
does; no more tolerate, as being expected to be answer of
mortmain. *Fuller's Scotland.*

EXPECTORATE. *adj.* [from *expectoro.*] Without cash.
A publick may have any sort by that publick expectorate
money out. *Milton on Education.*
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Will expectorate, and pound I with cash. *Ben. Johnson.*

EXPECTORATE. *adj.* [from *expectoro.*]
1. Conversant; familiar; intimate.
Fungal and indulcious man are friendly to the chill-blind
conversants, as the life and expective to pass. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Coffer; requiring expectoro; an expective cash; an expective money.
3. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
This requires an affirm expective, indelicipable goodness,
such as our publick publick, and publick publick. *Ben. Johnson.*

EXPECTORATE. *adj.* [from *expective.*] Wish great regards of good; fitness.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Anon out the man I hop, who hard by him. *Ben. Johnson.*

EXPECTORATE. *n.s.* [from *expective.*]
1. Attribute to expective; substantial.
2. Cultivate.
Thus happiness, for their estate, fertility, or estimation,
and the life and expective to pass. *Ben. Johnson.*
Estate or fertility, or estimation. *Richardson on Grace.*

EXPECTORATE. *v.n.* [*expectoro*, Latin.]
1. Prayer; fitness; to be expective.
Hard expective hath informed matter, and time hath
with their delay appeared which were hidden. *Bacon.*
2. Knowledge publick by wind and practice.
Publick publick publick publick publick
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Thus up and down expective money with. *Pope.*
3. Fitness to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
4. Hollow; spacious.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
5. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
6. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
7. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
8. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
9. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
10. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
11. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
12. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
13. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
14. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
15. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
16. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
17. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
18. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
19. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
20. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
21. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
22. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
23. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
24. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
25. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
26. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
27. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
28. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
29. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
30. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
31. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
32. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
33. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
34. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
35. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
36. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
37. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
38. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
39. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
40. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
41. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
42. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
43. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
44. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
45. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
46. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
47. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
48. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
49. Well; fitness; to be expective.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
50. Hollow; spacious; substantial.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.
Ay, ay, hold, there, there, there, there, there.

permission to expiate their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Evelyn's Phys. Remarks.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to expiate by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the rate of this [illegible] so humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to expiate the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Key to the Creation.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expiate.*]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an expiation and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison's Spectator, N°. [illegible].*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayw.*

E'XPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker, b. v. § 56.*

EXPILA'TION. *n. s.* [*expilatio*, Latin.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expire.*]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groans of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration*. *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 866.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the last is all their pride expire,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All the praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives

Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball *expires*:
The vig'rous seaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away. *Addison's Freeholder.*

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explain'd* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is sufficiently *explainable*, and implieth prosecution and chastisement. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. [illegible].*

EXPLA'INER. *n. s.* [from *explain.*] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explain.*]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

E'XPLETIVE. *n. s.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

Another nicety is in relation to *expletives*, whether words or syllables, which are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such, and future refiners may explode *did* and *does*. *Pope.*

E'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little more of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

EXPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explicate.*]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, even in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of explication, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker, b. [illegible].*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

E'XPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject, as every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts's Logick.*

EXPLICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew

how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *Burnet's Lectures.*

EXPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This question, however, carries an implicit acknowledgment to Hector's objection; but where it is included, it ought to be as well *explicitly*, and as fully answered. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open defiance or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence,
Unseen amid the throng. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Thus was th' applause they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiss, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roscommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno or Epictetus. *South's Sermons.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be afterwards antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER. *n. s.* [from *explode.*] An hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

E'XPLOIT. *n. s.* [*expletum*, Latin, an *action.*] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt unto a close *exploit* of death? *Shak. Rich. III.*

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won,
But mine it will, that no *exploit* have done. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

How shall I relate
To human sense th' invisible *exploits*
Of warring spirits? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;
Of which *exploit* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus dishonour
Your past *exploits*, and sully all your wars? *Addison's Cato.*

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden's Remains.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To search out; to try by searching.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 20.*

EXPLORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination.

For small *exploration* they should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *explorate.*] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY. *adj.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that sight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to question, not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds *explore*. *Dryden's Æn.*

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps *explore*;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

EXPLO'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial.

The unsettled [illegible] of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

EXPLO'SION. *n. s.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *explosion*. *Newton's Opt.*

With *explosive* rush,
The thunder rattles his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

EXPO'NENT. *n. s.* [from *expono*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or exponents: and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these exponents answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent.*]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

E'XPORT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *export.*] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.

Money which is weight, according to its denomination by the standard of the mint, will be that which will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*, Lat. *exposer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And shew heav'n's just. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Who here
Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thund'rer's aim? *Milt. P. L.*

To pass the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *expos'd*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas *expose* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then layers birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to shew in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend in such a manner, that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison's Spect.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*;
Now one in verse makes many more in prose. *Pope.*

Your love and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Thus

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *expofing* himself notoriously did sometimes change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine from her disdain. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addison's Spectator,* N°. 29.

Exposi'tion. *n. f.* [from *expose.*]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn not from snow, but from springs with an easterly *exposition.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation. [from *expound, expono,* Latin.]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law; your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Expo'sitor. *n. f.* [*expositor,* Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor,*
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakespeare.*

In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consentaneous unto the authority of *expositors.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 8.

The finner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Commentators and scholiasts, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

To EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo,* Latin.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate,*
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue. *Shakef. Richard* III.

The emperor's ambassador did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power. *L'Estrange.*

Dare I *expostulate* with providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*

The bishop will *expostulate,* and the tenant will have regard to the maintainance of the demand, rather than engage in a suit. *Swift.*

Expostula'tion. *n. f.* [from *expostulate.*]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulation is best between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spect.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love, with such a face! *Waller.*

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerately in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Expostula'tor. *n. f.* [from *expostulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

Expostulatory. *adj.* [from *expostulate.*] Containing expostulation.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

Expo'sure. *n. f.* [from *expose.*]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure,* let us meet. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets Thersites
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure,*
How hard soever rounded in with danger. *Shakespeare.*

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure.* *Evelyn.*

To EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono,* Lat.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to shew the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 54.

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shak. Jul. Cæf.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. *Lu.* xxiv. 27.

Those right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces for themselves, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. To examine; to lay open. A Latinism.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

Expo'under. *n. f.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter.

Thus they did partly as faithful witnesses, making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders,* teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was,
And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 4.

To EXPRESS. *v. a.* [*exprimo, expressus,* Latin.]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express,*
And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden's Virg.*

Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form,
The shape of him who suffer'd in the storm,
And send it flitting to the Thracian court,
The wreck of wretched Ceyx to report. *Dryden.*

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, sculpture, painting.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

Less than half we find *exprest,*
Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton.*

Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that resemble them, whereby we can set them down; we have nothing but words to *express* them by. *Locke.*

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *exprest.* *Pope.*

Others for language all their care *express,*
And value books, as women men, for dress. *Pope.*

To that term, among the ancients, when they would *express* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was esteemed a profanation. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To shew or make known in any manner.

No longer shall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and shape of harmony *express,*
Fine by degrees, and delicately less. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Philips did *express* himself with much indignation against me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names. *Numb.* i. 17.

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed;* as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence: a Latinism.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Expre'ss. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.

Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine. *Milton's P. Lost.*

2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms.

There hath been some doubt whether containing in scripture do import *express* setting down in plain terms, or else comprehending in such sort, that by reason we may from thence conclude all things which are necessary. *Hooker, b.* i.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils, or by secret approbation; but the same may be taken away, if occasion serves. *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 10.

All the powers on the fore,
Read not in fair heaven's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *Ben. Johns. Epigr.*

3. Clear; not dubious.

I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled judgment and affection, in things of the greatest moment. *More's Div. Dial.*

As to the invocation of the saints, let them be never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of faith a *kind* of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*

Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by those discoveries which God hath made in scripture, would stand out against any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury's Serm.*

Expre'ss. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular information. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

As if *expresses* from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome. *Dryd. Juv.*

Upon the first moment I was discovered sleeping on the ground, after my landing, the emperor had early notice of it by an *express.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A message sent.

I see nothing my heart should be delivered to the world, without any of those popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses.* *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not used.

They do not only contradict the general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass against all logick and common sense. *Norris.*

Expre'ssible. *adj.* [from *express.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of several particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the greatest terror *expressible.* *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

Expre'ssion. *n. f.* [from *express.*]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable to the excellency of his soul, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

2. The form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expression* sometimes gives allay
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay. *Buckingh.*

The poet, to entertain Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong *expressions.* *Notes on the Odyssey.*

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot make drink by *expression,* yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression:* from this juice proceeds the tafte. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Expre'ssive. *adj.* [from *express.*] Having the power of utterance or representation. With *of* before the thing expressed.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate reverf'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live. *Tickell.*

And sure but spaniels, whose sounds fulsome flow'rs,
Th' *expressive* emblem of their softer pow'rs. *Pope.*

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observance. *Rogers, Sermon* 18.

Expre'ssively. *adv.* [from *expressive.*] In a clear and representative way.

Expre'ssiveness. *n. f.* [from *expressive.*] The power of expression, or representation by words.

The muscles in the end, for all the *expressiveness* that words can give: it was here that the poet finished such an noble character. *Addison.*

Expre'ssly. *adv.* [from *express.*] In direct terms; plainly; distinctly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular. *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 2.

Articles of belief, and things which all men must of necessity do, to the end they may be saved, are either *expressly* set down in scripture, or else plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 10.

Who dare most, too,
Blaming the king's will from his reason *expressly*? *Tickell.*

The beginning of the world was ascribed to such without form, was by the folly and superstition of the people, *expressly* against the will of those most sober. *Stillingfleet.*

This moment I *expressly* gave of them, when I came on the argument. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are *expressly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers, Sermon* 17.

Expre'ssure. *n. f.* [from *express.* Now disused.]

1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Sh. Troil. and Cr.*

2. The form; the likeness represented.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated. *Shakef. Twelfth Night.*

3. The mark; the impression.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compass in a ring:
Th' *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro,* Latin.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

Exprobra'tion. *n. f.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The only goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we observe as matter of *exprobration,* and not of grief. *Hooker's Sermons, Preface.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's thirst after money, poured molten gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting *exprobration;* and to be miserable without commiseration, is the height of misery. *South's Sermons.*

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice: the military mound
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

To Expro'priate. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius,* Latin.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

To EXPUGN. *v. a.* [*expugno,* Latin.] To conquer; to take by assault.

Expugna'tion. *n. f.* [from *expugn.*] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish. *Sand.*

To EXPULSE. *v. a.* [*expulsus,* Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title of an earldom there. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions. *Bacon's holy War.*

Although inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys; yet how it should dissolve or break that in the bladder, will require a farther dispute. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Peleus was *expulsed* from his kingdom by Acastus. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

Expu'lsion. *n. f.* [from *expulse.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A woman,
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is
Of thy dear husband. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a loadstone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Coffee coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion,* if the universe had been Paradise? For then must Adam have been chased thence out of the world. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

This magnificent temple was not finished 'till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Expu'lsive. *adj.* [from *expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with or higher than the rest of the body, the [...]

lidities may be reobtained, and the part strengthened by *suitable* bandages. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXPU'NCTION. n. s. [from *expunge*.] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPU'NGE. v. a. [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been drawn in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbuthnot.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence? *Sandys.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain,
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts;
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come! *Pope.*

EXPURGA'TION. n. s. [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for expurgation. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falsehood.

Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errours. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

EXPU'RGATORY. adj. [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the abolition or expurgation of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 7.*

EXQUISITE. adj. [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker, b. i. f. 5.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness? *Raleigh's Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgment, could have found their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt. *King Charles.*

EXQUI'SITELY. adv. [from *exquisite*.] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 871.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist. *Wotton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold he brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings strait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd. *Dryden.*

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the musick is good. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

EXQUI'SITENESS. n. s. [from *exquisite*.] Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness*. *Boyle.*

EXSCRI'PT. n. s. [*exscriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. adj. [from *exsiccate*.] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wiseman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. v. a. [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry.

If in a distillation of such a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the headtime. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EXSICCA'TION. n. s. [from *exsiccate*.] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.*

EXSI'CCATIVE. adj. [from *exsiccate*.] Having the power of drying.

EXSPU'ITION. n. s. [*sputo*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSU'CTION. n. s. [*exugo*, Latin.] The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after the first *exsuction* you will draw out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION. n. s. [from *sudo*, Latin.] A sweating out; an extillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or extillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

To EXSU'FFOLATE. v. a. [a word peculiar to Shakespeare.] To whisper; to buzz in the ear. [from the Italian *suffolare*.] *Hanmer.*

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises. *Shakesp. Othello.*

EXSUFFLA'TION. n. s. [*ex* and *suffo*, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with facil return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vaporizing. *Bacon.*

To EXSU'SCITATE. v. a. [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dict.*

EXTA'NCY. n. s. [from *extant*.] Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXTANT. adj. [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called periosteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, extant at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty ninth of December 1603. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

EXTA'TICAL. / EXTA'TICK. adj. [ἐκστατικός. See ECSTASY.]

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *extatical* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous.

In trances *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

EXTE'MPORAL. adj. [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Alcidamas the sophister hath many arguments to prove that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker, b. v. f. 33.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgment and discourse, for the satisfying of publick ministers. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*. *Ben. Jonson's Discoveries.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. adv. [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. adj. [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without premeditation; sudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. adj. [*extemporarius*, Latin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility. *Glanv.*

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

EXTEMPORE. adv. [*extempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is nothing but roaring. *Sh.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how sottish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South's Sermons.*

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, pursu'st the carrion crow
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and liv'st *extempore*? *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 3.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator, N°. 247.*

EXTE'MPORINESS. n. s. [from *extempore*.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. v. n. [from *extempore*.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though, even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons.*

To EXTEND. v. a. [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

Let the figure of his hands abound,
And his old sire, his helpless hand extend. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Stretch'd along, while a few bright stands,
Extes his forearms, and extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much mistakes the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke.*

3. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, for aye, when you obtain
T' extend her station to the brain;
You grieve, to hear that it is extended,
Says, the whole subject is ended. *Prior.*

5. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione, t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

6. To encrease in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning [illegible] reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only whereto the nations were idolaters. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*

8. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Psal.* cix. 12.

9. To seize by a course of law.

The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, int' your hands. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

EXTE'NDER. n. s. [from *extend*.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXTE'NDIBLE. adj. [from *extend*.] Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or larger.

Tubes, exactly made of [illegible], are easily lengthened; such as have taken flattened form, grow rigid, and hardly extended. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXTE'NDLESSNESS. n. s. [from *extend*.] Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain infinite *extendlessness* must keep the world from an infinitude, and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and motions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXTENSIBI'LITY. n. s. [from *extensible*.] The quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are seized, so as to give a free *extensibility*, who can say? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. ii. c. 5.*

EXTE'NSIBLE. adj. [*extensio*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The stalking being tied to an *extensible* membrane, follows the motions of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

This love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 13.*

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. n. s. [from *extensible*.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. n. s. [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The *extension* and stretch of bellies of many, especially in children, which intimate an extension of the stomach. *Bacon.*

All not familiar at the publishers of anabaptisms, but most before the [illegible] of doctrine or principle. *Bacon's Hol. War.*

The foundations of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, feels upon the the establishment made. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By this idea of *solidity* is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immoveable parts. *Locke.*

EXTE'NSIVE. adj. [*extensivus*, Latin.] Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of their sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. adv. [from *extensive*.] Widely; largely.

To *extensive* for any to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of their circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. n. s. [from *extensive*.]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit. *Government of the Tongue, f. 1.*

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXTE'NSOR. n. s. [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

Examples are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part. *Quincy.*

Camp-followers and civil people had the flexors of the hand very strong; but in the ground and relations there was a great predominance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck and the muscles of the back. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

EXTE'NT. participle. from *extend*. Extended.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Spens. Fai. Queen.*

EXTE'NT. n. s. [*extentus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just *extent* over all Israel's sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Communication; distribution.

An emperour of Rome
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' *extent*
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

3. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his house and lands,
And turn him going. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

To EXTE'NUATE. v. a. [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew's Musæum.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To punish
In *doing* wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime,
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate. Opposite to *aggravate*.

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am; nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Hayward.*

Yet hear me, Samson; not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To make lean.

EXTENUA'TION. n. s. [from *extenuate*.]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; mitigation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Att.*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTE'RIOUR. adj. [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsick.

And what is faith, love, virtue unassay'd
Alone, without *exteriour* help sustain'd? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Simplicity and common habits remain longer, because in children and [illegible]. *[illegible]*

Father, Mother, and Brother, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and exteriour to the existence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTE'RIOURLY. adv. [from *exteriour*.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form,
Which, howsoever rude *exteriourly*,

To EXTERMINATE. v. a. [*extermino*, Latin.]

EXTERMINATION. n. s. [from *exterminate*.]

EXTERMINATOR. n. s. [*exterminator*, Latin.]

To EXTERMINE. v. a. [*extermino*, Latin.]

EXTERN. adj. [*externus*, Latin.]

EXTERNAL. adj. [*externus*, Latin.]

EXTERNALLY. adv. [from *external*.]

To EXTIL. v. n. [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.]

EXTILLATION. n. s. [from *ex* and *stillo*, Latin.]

To EXTIMULATE. v. a. [*extimulo*, Latin.]

EXTIMULATION. n. s. [from *extimulo*, Latin.]

EXTINCT. adj. [*extinctus*, Latin.]

EXTINCTION. n. s. [*extinctio*, Latin.]

To EXTINGUISH. v. a. [*extinguo*, Latin.]

EXTINGUISHABLE. adj. [from *extinguish*.]

EXTINGUISHER. n. s. [from *extinguish*.]

EXTINGUISHMENT. n. s. [from *extinguish*.]

To EXTIRP. v. a. [*extirpo*, Latin.]

To EXTIRPATE. v. a. [*extirpo*, Latin.]

EXTIRPATION. n. s. [from *extirpate*.]

EXTIRPATOR. n. s. [from *extirpate*.]

EXTISPICIOUS. adj. [*extispicium*, Latin.]

To EXTOL. v. a. [*extollo*, Latin.]

EXTOLLER. n. s. [from *extol*.]

EXTORSIVE. adj. [from *extort*.]

EXTORSIVELY. adv. [from *extorsive*.]

To EXTORT. v. a. [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Latin.]

To EXTORT. v. n.

EXTORTER. n. s. [from *extort*.]

EXTORTION. n. s. [from *extort*.]

EXTORTIONER. n. s. [from *extortion*.]

To EXTRACT. v. a. [*extraho*, *extractum*, Latin.]

EXTRACT. n. s. [from the verb.]

EXTRACTION. n. s. [*extractio*, Latin.]

EXTRACTOR. n. s. [Latin.]

EXTRADICTIONARY. adj. [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.]

EXTRAJUDICIAL. adj. [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.]

EXTRAJUDICIALLY. adv. [from *extrajudicial*.]

EXTRAMISSION. n. s. [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.]

EXTRAMUNDANE. adj. [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.]

EXTRANEOUS. adj. [*extraneus*, Latin.]

EXTRAORDINARILY. adv. [from *extraordinary*.]

EXTRAORDINARINESS. n. s. [from *extraordinary*.]

EXTRAORDINARY. adj. [*extraordinarius*, Lat.]

was, without any form of law, his majesty should disclose his passion and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The temple was built of fair and strong stone, not yielding [illegible] extraordinary kind of firmness, as an honourable [illegible] of a first foundation. *Heary.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, &c. and all things which seemed to have something extraordinary in them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the sake of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I am now their advocate of models, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are extraordinary new. *Add.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An extraprovincial citation is not valid, when that dioceses above two day's journey; but in a citation [illegible] *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAREGU'LAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is extraregular, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE } EXTRA'VAGANCY } *n. s.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again, having been taught by you those lawful particulars. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagance* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

I remember some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, which cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar, Dedication.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She used to come home in her cups, and break the china and the looking-glasses; and was of such an irregular temper, and so entirely given up to her passion, that you might argue as well with the North-wind as with her ladyship; so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogenial sense, but not now in use.

At his warning
Th' *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I have settled for what you would not grant;
But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things possible;
I may wish more than I presume to ask. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*, for that they being written in no order or method, seem to wander out of the canon law. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dream they form'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison's Spectator, Nº 160.*

Fancy does employ my fancy all night, and compound a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison's Spectator, Nº 243.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. s.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanvill.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sorts and professions; and there must be no drawing of general rules from particular exceptions. *L'Estrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

[illegible]
But mine is much the maddest of the crew. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our nation, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contemn it [illegible] *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

EXTRAVAGA'NTNESS. *n. s.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excess beyond limits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVA'SATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vas*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The [illegible] matter, which [illegible] upon the [illegible] blood of phlegmatick people, may be obtained by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *n. s.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by an [illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected with the [illegible] as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetick medicine, is matter of fact, [illegible] *Glanville Scepsis, c. 24.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*extra* and *verso*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does their [illegible] proved that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other hypostatical principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRAU'GHT. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from *extract*; as *distraught* from *distract*.] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart? *Shak. H. VI.*

EXTREME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Latin. This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

He that will take away *extreme* heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease, but together with it the diseased too. *Hooker, b. v. § 8.*

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Deut. xxviii. 22.*

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
[illegible]
That on the fire's *extremest* border lived. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewell, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:
I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Case of necessity being sometimes but urgent, sometimes *extreme*, the consideration of publick utility is urged, [illegible] *Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

EXTRE'ME. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be praised to an *extreme*, without [illegible] *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other's extremes.

[illegible] *Locke.*

EXTRE'MELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmost degree.

[illegible] *Swift.*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

[illegible] *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY. *n. s.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease, but together with it the diseased too. *Hooker, b. v. § 8.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that property gave any authority. *Locke.*

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle.

It is commonly [illegible] to its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The *extremity* of [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition,
Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. *Arbuth.*

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate
The strong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenser's Fa. Queen.*

If I show no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your tablesport. *Shakespeare.*

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by *extremity*? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their hearts she guesseth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

He persuaded, if they should be besieged, to do all he could to relieve them, before they should be reduced to *extremity*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

It should be exposed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into their barbarous hands. *Clarendon.*

I wish peace, and any terms prefer
Before the last *extremities* of war. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To disembarrass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well *extricate* itself out of. *Locke.*

There are great reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs of her distended vessels. *Addison's Spectator, Nº 195.*

EXTRICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling; disentanglement.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been made rather by transformation than *extrication*. *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsick. It is commonly written so, but analogy requires *extrinsecal*.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsecal* agent: [illegible] how absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself. *Digby on Bodies.*

Neither is the atom by any *extrinsecal* impulse diverted from its natural course. *Ray on the Creation.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinsical* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsical, and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinsical*.] From without.

If we suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* adventient, be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] Outward; external.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his conduct and his most [illegible] *Government of the Tongue, § 5.*

Extrinsick modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attain, by reason of something that is external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated. *Watts's Logick.*

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extructum*, Latin.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *extruct*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thrust off; to drive off; to push out with violence.

If the last part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been *extruded* and driven off by the sand. *Woodward's Natural History.*

EXTRU'SION. *n. s.* [*extrusus*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea to have been formed, and mountains and continents, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion* and elevation of others. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

EXU'BERANCE. *n. s.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the protuberance or *exuberance* that lie farthest from the axis of the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

EXU'BERANCE. *n. s.* [*exuberantia*, Latin.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

[illegible] all the *exuberance* of wit, and all the [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

Though he sometimes [illegible] the same thoughts in different words, yet in his [illegible] that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXUBERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,
And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride,
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thomson's Spring, l. 180.*

His fancies have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of [illegible] *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

We might easily [illegible] such immense power, such unfathomable wisdom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time. *Addison's Freeholder, Nº 45.*

EXU'BERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.] Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the bottom of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the highest degree.

All the benefits imparted to the creature is but [illegible] of that vast [illegible] that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

EXU'CCOUS. *adj.* [*exsuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act of emitting moisture through the pores.

The [illegible] by a [illegible] *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

The gums of trees, which we find shining and clear, is but a fine passage or straining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and [illegible] Cornish diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

[illegible]

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To sweat out; to issue
To EXU'DE. } out by sweat.

Some perforations in the [illegible] through which the [illegible] *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The juice of the [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To EXULCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to afflict with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

[illegible] by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the [illegible] *Ray on the Creation.*

[illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 623.*

EXULCERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exulcerate*.]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exulceration;

2. Experienced; careful.

Th' adventurous mind made him up to take off some of the difficulties of contemplation. *Glanvill, Sceps. Sci. i.*

EXPECTATIVE. adj. [from *expectant*.] Having a disposition to wait about.

TO EXECUTE. v. n. [*exsolvo*, Latin.] To resolve where nothing is wanted, but to be fully resolved or satisfied.

The whole world did then to each this is not accomplished yourself and gives to Hebrew a proselyte. *Hooker, E. P. v. 3.*

That you infinitely and not, the Almighty's *de jure* which Over the wonderful. *Id. ibid.*

EXPUNGER. n. s. [from *expunge*.] Destroyer, abolisher; obliterator.

We have great cause of confidence and joy God's Spirit being the most perfect Scholar, Governour of the Expunger. *Hooker, Preface, Epist. Ded.*

EXPIATION. n. s. [*expiatio*, Latin.] Joy, triumph, rapture, exultation.

Great effects may grow in such of this people towards either, in them of towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there dwelt and continuously only pain, in the hearing of God himself, and in the problem of his holy angels, in many heavenly acclamations, exultations, gratulations, jubilees. *Hooker, E. P. v. 3.*

Devotion implies even with fastnesses of religious spirit tender and fresh their hearts with annual redemption of joy and expiation. *Milton, Prelat. Bishop. Pref.*

TO EXPIATE. v. n. [*expiatio*, Latin.] To overthrow. *Ainsw.*

EXPIATION. n. s. [from *expiatio*.] Overthrow, abolition.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the annihilation and overthrowing of his transformer and rebels; gradatim. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXPIATORY. adj. [*expiatorius*, Latin.] Compensatory, reparative; expiatory.

EXPIRATORY. n. s. [*expiratus*, Lat.] Overthrower; ignorant.

Forces both but maintained than Leagues for on the Well side of Rome are based Frances, Spain and Germany, which take off the conquerors, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts. *Bacon, Expert Jewrnes, A. 1. 4.*

TO EXPIRATE. v. n. [*expiatus*, Latin.] To fly up; to overthrow.

EXPIRATION. n. s. [*expiatio*, Latin.] The act of bursting up; overthrow.

EXPLUE. v. s. [Latin.] Cull thine; cull thine; whatever is thereon off, or find by search.

The Hebrew upon this Bone have taken up to little vanity in the Bone, that they appear to be only the Bone or carcass, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Wotton's ex Pliny.*

To; Jehu' other come from Jon or Hosh, by making the Ex. 1. Jonah a Jon 1. which is wholly down, to finde the Ex. 1. Jonah 1. Jonah 1. Jonah

to end either forming any stanza or chorus of musick, which hath connected matter of Love, Mirthe, from those words of honour and glory to the Trinity which we all sing; and is the bigger sister of pistol-bullets (pray, or begin, or conclude, for a gallery to the one that fear it) *Fletcher*, *A. v.*

Ard. Sweet Eyeroyal, *Ard.* Eyeroyal, *Ard.* Eyeroyal.

Ard. Eyeroyal is one known national Star, Gem of the Throne, As dear to the two basic pillars Mother they counted, as the mouth of the other; but having probably to speak, they more quickly fixed from that eyelet *Cleveland*, *A. viii.*

Matthew was an eyelet to Heaven. *A Epitaph. Farie p.*

He's the bell piece of man's flesh in the anatomy, not in respect to his whole body. *Brooke's Fool Enchanted.*

EYELETTED. *adj.* [*ye* and *pet*.] Mailed with eyes like eyelets.

Nay, Jupiter hath, in his eyeleted coat,
So many goodly colours dark contain. *Spenser.*

EYEPITCH. *s. f.* [*ye* and *pitch*.] The fitting of the eyes, the motion by which the eye is turned.

I would have broke some eyelet-pitch, could them, but
Tis look upon him. *Mayflower's Cuckolds.*

I'a know whether the thing are fixed, or whether it goes be end, the bottom does not, and the eyelet-pitch under. *Mayflower's Mayflower.*

EYESHOT. *s. f.* [*ye* and *scot*.] The reach of the sight; you see on such like is the prisoner; the fang.

The most one on such fair Strumpet and despite wanted, and more personal, called cannon, in English cannon, to stay the mouth-mouth for of offensive. *Rag to the Cruiser.*

EYESORE. *s. f.* [*ye* and *sore*.] A wink, a sore to sight.

They would have worn any woman's tooth; and a woman's

hair, they would scarce see an eyesore of her. *Dryden.*

EYEWITNESS. *s. f.* [*ye* and *witness*.] One that sees what great testimony or bulk does, made his eyewitness.

We cannot however some one the power and virtue of an Look judge, Christ, and some consequence of an eyewitness. *J. Ch.*

EYEWITTY. *adj.* [*ye* and *witty*.] Sharp-sighted.

Conceiving an *Eyewitty* wife,
With jealous suspicion. *Sidney's Parnell. Life.*

Hercule, if thou can'st,
Eyewitted or unwitted, to tell me from
Whence *Amphitryon* and *Alcmena* come. *Sidney's Apol.*

The curtain, by being together connected, or, as *Sidney*, *Eyewitted* or unwitted, to tell me from whence *Amphitryon* and *Alcmena* come, is a right value or dark but sparingly with *Sidney*, *Eyewitted* or unwitted. *Langhorne's Plutarch.*

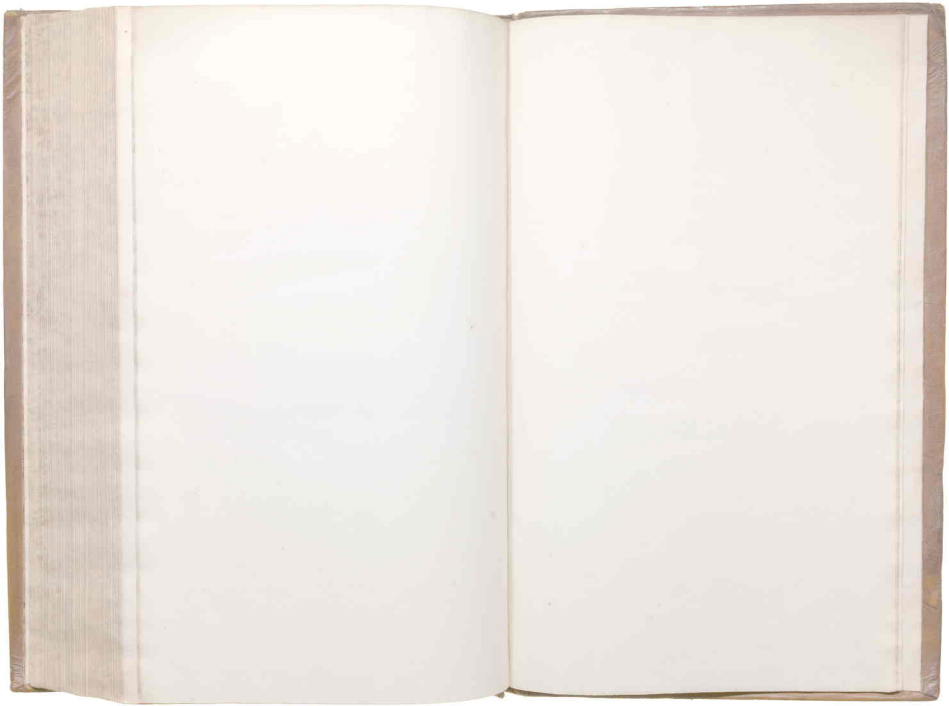
EYRIE. *s. f.* [perhaps from *ye*, *Lat.*] The nest of eagles, vultures, and hawks; or eyes, are their nests, which fright, to make prey, with unfortunate distinction. The eye also of the *Greek* is eyeing, but the *Indian* eyes, after real value, which is, as *English* by *Saxon* eyelets, to hold very fine tears by the pulsion of the death, pursuing eye and fear. *Cleveland.*

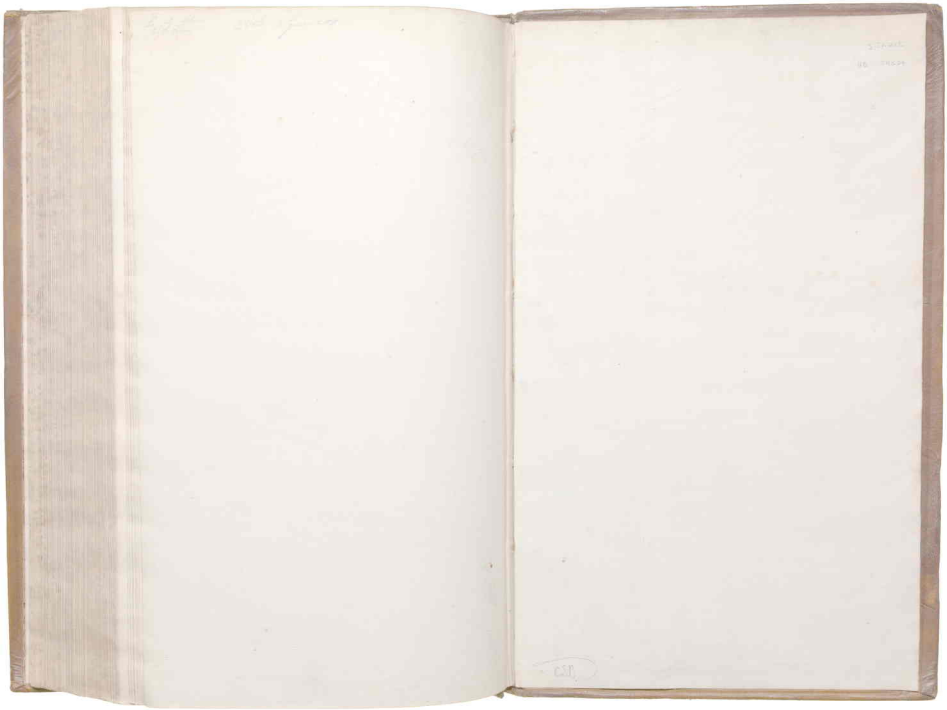
EYRY. *s. f.* [from *ye*, or *eyre*.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

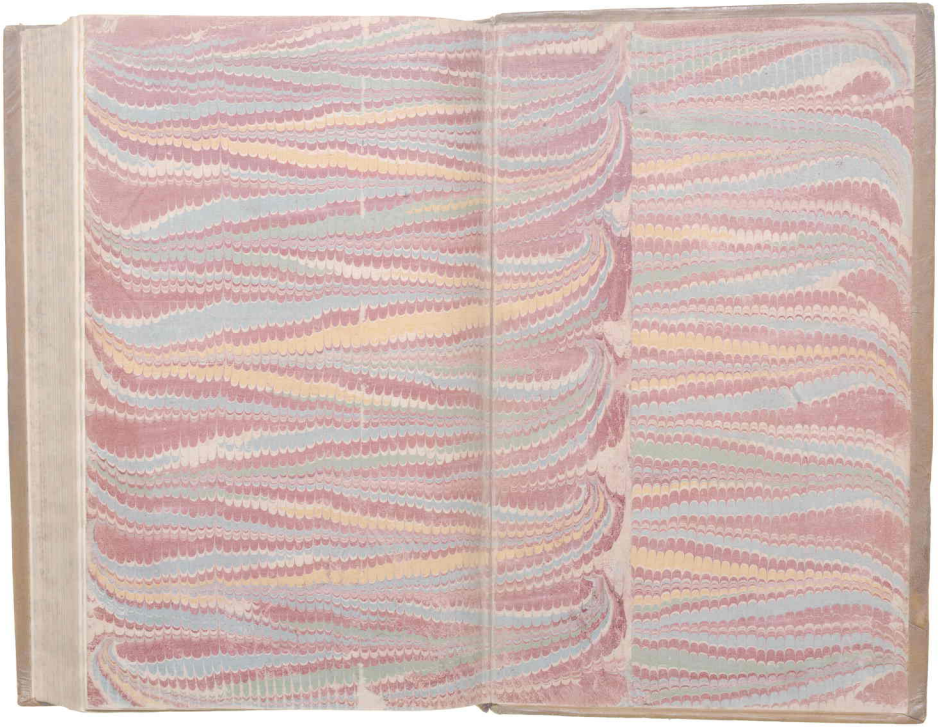
But I was born to high,
Our eyre lodgeth in the cedar top.
And dwelleth with the stand, and hence the lot. *Ord. A. iii.*

The eyrie, and the nest.
Or cliffs and rocks unscalable to rest. *Ben. Jon. Ep.*

Some fledged hawks, taken out of an eyrie,
With young, in nidus, and still eying it. *Cleve.*







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