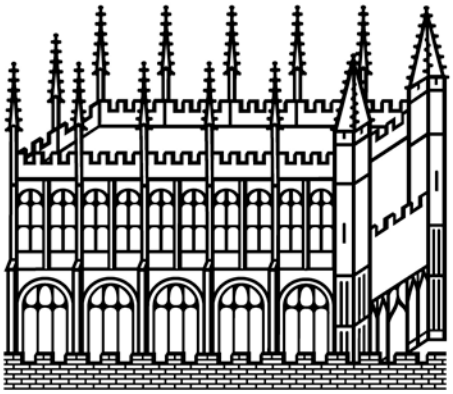


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Godeau: Parnp: 425

Lingua Britannica Reformata:

Or, A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

Under the Following TITLES,

VIZ.

I. UNIVERSAL; Containing a Definition and Explication of all the Words now uſed in the Engliſh Tongue, in every *Art*, *Science*, *Faculty*, or *Trade*.

II. ETYMOLOGICAL; Exhibiting and Explaining the true Etymon or Original of Words from their reſpective Mother-Tongues, the *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and *Saxon*; and their Idioms, the *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *German*, *Dutch*, &c.

III. ORTHOGRAPHICAL; Teaching the True and Rational Method of Writing Words, according to the Uſage of the moſt Approved Modern Authors.

IV. ORTHOEPICAL; Directing the True Pronunciation of Words by Single and Double Accents; and by Indicating the Number of Syllables in Words where they are doubtful, by a Numerical Figure.

V. DIACRITICAL; Enumerating the Various Significations of Words in a Proper Order, *viz. Etymological*, *Common*, *Figurative*, *Poetical*, *Humorous*, *Technical*, &c. in a Manner not before attempted.

VI. PHILOLOGICAL; Explaining all the Words and Terms, according to the Modern Improvements in the Various Philological Sciences, *viz. Grammar*, *Rhetoric*, *Logic*, *Metaphyſics*, *Mythology*, *Theology*, *Ethics*, &c.

VII. MATHEMATICAL; Not only Explaining all Words in *Arithmetic*, *Algebra*, *Logarithms*, *Sections*, *Geometry*, *Conics*, *Dialling*, *Navigation*, &c. according to the Modern *Newtonian Matheſis*; but the Terms of Art are illuſtrated by Proper Examples, and Copper-Plate Figures.

VIII. PHILOSOPHICAL; Explaining all Words and Terms in *Aſtronomy*, *Geography*, *Optics*, *Hydroſtatics*, *Acouſtics*, *Mechanics*, *Perſpective*, &c. according to the latest Diſcoveries and Improvements in this Part of Literature.

To which is prefix'd,

An INTRODUCTION,

CONTAINING

A Phyſico-Grammatical ESSAY

On the Propriety and Rationale of the ENGLISH TONGUE, deduced from a General IDEA of the Nature and Neceſſity of SPEECH for HUMAN SOCIETY; a Particular View of the Genius and Uſage of the Original *MOTHER TONGUES*, the HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, and TEUTONIC; with their reſpective *IDIOMS*, the ITALIAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, SAXON, and GERMAN, ſo far as they have Relation to the *Engliſh* Tongue, and have contributed to its Compoſition.

By *BENJ. MARTIN.*

LONDON:

Printed for J. HODGES, at the Looking-glaſs, facing St. Magnus's Church, London-Bridge; S. AUSTEN, in Newgate-ſtreet; J. NEWBERY, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; J. WARD, in Little-Britain; R. RAIKES, at Glouceſter; J. LEAKE, and W. FREDERICK, at Bath; and B. COLLINS, at Salisbury.

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THE

PREFACE.

WHOEVER conſiders the preſent State of Philological Literature, and what ſmall Improvements and Acquiſitions have been made therein of late Years, eſpecially in that Part which relates to *Spelling-Books* and *Dictionaries*, in reſpect of the Number of Books conſtantly publiſh'd on theſe Subjects, muſt needs confeſs the Fortune of this Science far leſs conſiderable, and more inauſpicious than that of any other whatſoever. The Article of *Engliſh Dictionaries* eſpecially has been ſo far from any thing of a Progreſſive Improvement, that it is manifeſtly retrograde, and ſinks from its low Apex; from bad, to very bad indeed. So far have our Dictionaries been from anſwering the End or Purpoſes of ſuch a Book, that little more Uſe can be made of them than barely to know how *to ſpell*, and what is the Meaning of a Word *in the groſs*; nor are they ſufficient for this ſmall Purpoſe neither, as I ſhall by and by eaſily ſhew.

I SHALL now proceed to ſpecify and enumerate the proper Requiſites of a Genuine Engliſh Dictionary; and ſhew how far the Reader may expect Mine to anſwer thoſe ſeveral Characters reſpectively.

I. THE firſt is UNIVERSALITY; a Dictionary is a Collection of *all the Words in Uſe* in any Language. And in this Reſpect it may admit of two Faults, *viz.* a Redundancy of uſeleſs and obſolete Words, and a Deficiency in thoſe which are uſeful and neceſſary. And here I have endeavour'd to keep a juſt Mean. I refer my Reader for *old and obſolete Words* to the *Gloſſaries* on *Chaucer*, *Spencer*, &c. For PROVERBS to *Eraſmus*, *Ray*, and others; and for *Hiſtorical Accounts* of Perſons, and Things, to *Morreri*, *Collier*, and the *Antiquarians*. Theſe Matters are all foreign to an Engliſh Dictionary; and being purged of theſe Superfluities, there is ſufficient Room obtained for the Admittance of a great Number of Words omitted in others, and for a more particular and accurate Explanation of all. We have alſo diſmiſs'd, as uſeleſs, the numerous Families of Adjectives, Participles, and *Verbal Nouns*, and *Nominal Verbs*, where their Significations are the ſame, or no ways different from that which is contained in the Explication of the *Radical Word*; as *Abuſive*, *Abuſively*, *Abuſing*, *Abuſiveneſs*, from the Verb, *to Abuſe*; which being once well explained, it is an Affront to the Reader, not to ſuppoſe him capable of underſtanding the Meaning of all the Derivatives from it, without our dull Repetitions. And any one who looks into the beſt Engliſh Dictionary hitherto publiſh'd (*viz. Bailey*'s in Folio) will eaſily be apprized of the vaſt Advantage that muſt accrue to an Author of but moderate Prudence and Oeconomy in this Reſpect. Nor have I been parſimonious to a very great Fault neither; for I have given the Reader a greater Latitude of Speech than, I preſume, he will ever venture to make Uſe of either in Speaking or Writing, if he aims at the Character of being *Elegant* and *Polite* only. But more of this under another Article.

II. ETYMOLOGY is the Second Requiſite of an Engliſh Dictionary; and this, not ſo much in regard of its being a Gratification of the Curioſity all Men have of enquiring into the Original of Things; but much more as it becomes abſolutely neceſſary to a *due Underſtanding* and *Emphatical Expreſſion* of many or moſt of our principal Words. Hence one great

Advan-

Advantage of learning the Languages, is the enabling a Perſon to write or ſpeak, with Certainty, Propriety, and genuine Elegance. And this is attainable in a great Meaſure by a meer Engliſh Reader, when the Etymology of Words is duly explained to him in his Dictionary. I ſay *duly explained*; for to ſet before the Reader, Words in the original Language and Character, either without any Explanation at all, or but a partial one, is but mocking of him, and tantalizing his vain Expectation. Thus to ſay, the Word *Abominate* is derived from the Latin *Abominatum*, is ſaying nothing at all; but if the Reader be told that it is derived from two Latin Words, *Ab*, from, and *Omen*, a Sign of Ill-luck by Augury; he will naturally know the true and emphatical Signification of the Verb, *to Abominate*, is, *to fly from*, or *avoid any Thing as ominous*, or *preſaging ſome ill Event*. But otherwiſe this primary Senſe is loſt, and only the ſecondary vulgar one, *to hate* or *abhor*, is left for Information. Again, the Epithet *Egregious* has a peculiar Force and Emphaſis with thoſe who know the Original to be from the Latin *e*, out of, and *Grex*, a Flock; ſo that *Egregious* ſignifies *one* (è grege) *ſelect or choſen from the common Herd*; which Idea could not be obtained without the Etymology. Thus the beautiful Part of the Idea conveyed by the Word *Peculiar* is loſt to thoſe who are not acquainted that it is derived from *Peculium*, a private Poſſeſſion, ſuch as a Son or Servant holds independent of his Father or Maſter; as *Pecus*, a Flock of Sheep, or the like. So that *Peculiar* and *Proper*, *Peculiarity* and *Propriety* have very different Significations originally, tho' uſually conſider'd as ſynonymous. The Verb, *to invent*, ſignifies no more originally than *to come* or *hit upon a Thing*, or to find it out as it were by Chance; yet for Want of knowing this, what wretched Work has been made by ſome of our modern half-formed Critics? In ſhort, no Perſon can pretend to write with great Propriety, or criticiſe without Ridicule, who is not in ſome tolerable Degree acquainted with the original Significations of Words. How extremely deficient then muſt that Dictionary be which has no Etymology at all! And tho' I will not pretend to have entirely compleated this Part, yet I have gone a much greater Length in it, than any one before me, and have neglected very few Etymologies that were certain and eaſy to be come at; as will be evident enough to the candid Peruſer.

III. ORTHOGRAPHY is moſt eſſential in an Engliſh Dictionary. By this no more is meant, than that a Perſon ſhould

ſhould be always able, by means of his Dictionary, to ſee how every Word is wrote or ſpelt, according to the current Uſage of the moſt approved and polite Writers of the Age. And in this Reſpect our Dictionaries moſt certainly want a Reformation: For they all retain the old Way of writing technical Words with the redundant final *k*, after *c*; as *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, *Muſick*, &c. which later Writers have juſtly diſcarded, and more neatly write *Logic*, *Rhetoric*, *Muſic*, &c. and accordingly they here ſtand in that Form through this Dictionary. Cuſtom has ſometimes introduced different Forms of Words from the ſame Original, as *Adoleſcency* and *Adoleſcence*; and here if both are equally orthographical, they are both ſet down, and the Reader is to uſe which he thinks fit. But where one of thoſe Forms is uſed, there only one is found in the Dictionary. Again, Orthography has appointed one Way of ſpelling a Word in common Language, and another in the learned and polite Diction; thus in ordinary we ſay and write *Fancy*, *Fantom*, *Frenſy* or *Frenzy*, &c. for *Phantaſy*, *Phantom*, *Phrenſy*, &c. according to the original Stile. In this Caſe, however, we muſt beware of *Vulgariſms*, and not write *Obſtropulous* for *Obſtreperous*. And on the other Hand, we muſt not alter the *Orthography* at the Inſtance or Example of any one Man whatſoever, be his Authority or Learning what it will. For then, inſtead of *Animate*, and *Animating*, you would, not long ſince, have been taught to write, *Animat*, and *Animateing*, contrary both to the Reaſon and Analogy of Language. In general, even Scholars know too well by Experience, how neceſſary it is to have a Dictionary at hand to be able at all Times to write correctly. And nothing more need be ſaid on this Head, but that the Reader has here a ſure *Guide to the modern Orthography*.

IV. ORTHOEPY teaches the true Method of ſpelling and pronouncing Words; and is therefore a principal Requiſite in a Dictionary. And ſince Speech is much more common and public than our Writing, it greatly behoves us to be as juſt and correct as poſſible, in that Particular. For what can reflect more on a Man's Reputation for Learning, than to find him unable to pronounce or ſpell many Words in common Uſe? Yet how often do we hear the grating Sounds of *An-ti-podes*, for *An-tì-po-des*; *Ho-ri-zon*, *Ho-rì-zon*; *Cy-cloìd*, for *Cỳ-clo-id*; *Dì-a-ſtole*, for *Di-a-ſto-le*; and many others in like Manner. But whom ſhall we blame for ſuch falſe Pronunciation? Not thoſe, ſurely, who make the Miſtake, but more juſtly thoſe who occaſion them; that is, thoſe who, as Dictionary-Writers,

ters, are no other than blind Leaders of the Blind. For by what Dictionary extant can a Man regulate his Pronunciation, or correct his Errors in this Reſpect? Certainly, by no one at all. No Man that has not the Happineſs of a learned Education or Converſation, can poſſibly guard againſt this Imperfection of Speech. To remedy which I have been more than ordinarily anxious, and hope I have in a great Meaſure ſucceeded by the following Expedient. For, (1.) Where I have obſerved the Number of Syllables in a Word to be any ways doubtful or uncertain to the Unlearned, I have ſhewn the Number by a Figure at the End of the Word. Thus in the Word *Antipodes* [4], the Figure (4) ſhews there are *four* Syllables; in the Word *Cycloid* [3], the Figure (3) ſhews there are *three* Syllables; and ſo in others throughout the Book. Again, (2dly,) In order that no Miſtake, or even Doubt about the true Emphaſis may ariſe, I have taken Care to ſet that Affair right by ſingle and double Accents placed over the proper Syllables in every Word, where they could be ſuppoſed in the leaſt neceſſary; ſome very few Words excepted, in which I could arrive at no Certainty myſelf. The ſingle Accent ſhews the Syllable on which the Emphaſis or Streſs of the Voice lies, and the double one ſhews the ſame Thing if alone. But the Uſe of the double Accent is every-where to denote that the Letter which begins the Syllable to which it is prefix'd has a double Sound, one of which belongs to the preceding Syllable. Thus the Word *A"nimal* is ſounded with a double *n*, as *An-nimal*. So *Mi"croſcope* is ſounded *Mic-croſcope*; *Centri"fugal* is ſounded *Centrif-fugal*; and the like of others. I imagine this Matter is hereby rendered ſo very eaſy, that if a Perſon gives but the leaſt Attention to it, it muſt be rarely poſſible for him to be at any Loſs about an accurate Pronunciation. There are a few Words of French Extraction, which are not to be pronounced as they are written; thus the *c* before *h* is always ſounded like an *s*, as in *Machine*, *Chagrine*, *Chaiſe*, &c. which are ſounded *Maſheen*, *Shagreen*, *Shaiſe*, &c. There are alſo many other particular Words, wherein ſome Letters are not ſounded at all; and others in which Letters have ſometimes an *hard*, ſometimes a *ſoft Sound*; but to direct in ſuch Caſes is the Province of a Grammarian; and of which we ſhall treat more fully in another Place.

V. A CRITICAL and accurate Enumeration and Diſtinction of the ſeveral Significations of each reſpective Word muſt be allow'd by all to be indiſpenſably the chiefeſt Care of every Writer

Writer of Dictionaries. And yet nothing is more certain, than that all our Engliſh Dictionaries are more notoriouſly deficient in this important Particular than in any other; indeed it has never been attempted in any one of them that I have ſeen. The Authors have contentedthemſelves with barely tranſcribing one from another a few (and thoſe not always the principal) Acceptations, in a promiſcuous Manner, without any Order or proper Arrangement. This grand Defect it has been my principal Care to ſupply, and indeed was the greateſt Motive to my undertaking this Work. And that I might acquit myſelf more perfectly herein, I laid before my Amanuenſis *Ainſworth*'s Latin Dictionary, and the Royal French Dictionary; where, in the Engliſh Part, as the Authors were obliged to conſider every different Senſe of an Engliſh Word, in order to make a proper Tranſlation thereof into each reſpective Language, this Taſk was by that Means greatly facilitated; and by a careful Collection and Addition of ſuch others as the common Dictionaries, Gloſſaries, and Popular Speech ſupplied, 'tis preſumed we have attain'd to no inconſiderable Perfection and Succeſs in this moſt eſſential Part of our Work. No Method but this can give adequate and juſt Ideas of Words. This will be evident enough by Inſpection of the following Dictionary, where many Words in almoſt every Page will appear to have 6, 8, 10, 15, and ſometimes 20 and more different Significations, of which not above 3 or 4 are to be found in any of our common Dictionaries. As for Inſtance in the Word *Light*, which has 7 as a *Verb*; 9 as a *Noun*; and 12 as an *Adjective*; in all 28. Thus the Word *Set* has 6 as an *Adjective*; 7 as a *Subſtantive*, and 18 as a *Verb*; in all 31. Again, the Word *Turn*, as a *Noun*, has 10 Significations; as a *Verb* 25, in all 35. Of which ſcarce a third Part is to be found in *Bailey*'s Folio Dictionary, and not above 4 or 5 in *Pardon*'s. By theſe few Inſtances it appears, in what a moſt defective and imperfect State our Dictionaries have hitherto been, and how neceſſary a Work of this Kind becomes to remove the *Opprobrium* under which this Branch of Engliſh Philology has ſo long laboured. In the Diſtribution of the various Acceptations of Words, Care has been taken to place them firſt which are truly *Etymological* or *Original*, or which are the ſame as in the original Tongues. Then the *General* and *Popular* Significations follow; after theſe the *Figurative* or *Metaphorical* Uſes of the Word; then the *Humorous*, *Poetical*, and *Burleſque*, when they occur, which in our Language are not ſo frequent as in Latin, French, and ſome others. Laſtly, the various *Scientifical Acceptations* are explained

plained at large in each reſpective Art or Science. To theſe are added the *Compound* or *Double Words*, as *Water-Engine*, *Water-Gage*, *Water-Lily*, *Water-Fall*, *Water-Pot*; and alſo the *Phraſeologies*, as *to Way a Horſe*, *to Way-lay one*, &c. But of theſe Things 'tis needleſs here to dwell upon Particulars, as they are obvious to the Reader in every Part of the Book.

VI. WITH reſpect to the Engliſh PHILOLOGY, or the *Literary Arts and Sciences*, viz. *Grammar*, *Rhetoric*, *Logic*, *Metaphyſics*, *Theology*, *Mythology*, &c. we have given ſuch Definitions of Words and Terms, as may convey a clear, juſt, and Scientific Notion of them, according to the modern and moſt approved Authors, and the Etymologies from the original Languages. And this, I apprehend, is as much as can be expected from an Engliſh Dictionary; for, as to an Account at large of the ſeveral Subjects of theſe Sciences, and particular Examples to illuſtrate them, that is the Buſineſs of a Treatiſe on the Sciences reſpectively; to which the Reader, who deſires to know more than a Verbal Explication of Words and Terms, muſt of Courſe be referred.

VII. IN the MATHEMATICAL PART of this Work, we have been deſignedly very particular and explicite in giving an accurate Definition and full Expoſition of all the Words and Terms now uſed in all the various Branches of this moſt extenſive and intricate Part of Literature; and not only that, but leſt the Idea might not be ſo eaſily attained by meer Deſcription, there are added proper Examples, and Copper-Plate Figures to illuſtrate the ſame. For it is impoſſible by Words only to convey Ideas of this Kind. Very difficult would it be for a Genius to arrive at proper Notions of *Surds*, *Equations*, *Logarithms*, *Ratio*, *Compoſition*, *Exponents*, *Unciæ*, *Abſciſs*, *Ordinate*, *Parameta*, *Sub-tangent*, *Fluxions*, and numberleſs other Words, not heard in common Language, by deſcriptive Methods only, without ocular Repreſentation. Therefore to facilitate this Part, the ſeveral Terms of *Arithmetic*, *Algebra*, *Fluxions*, *Logarithms*, &c. are elucidated by eaſy and ſuitable Examples. And in all the *Geometrical Sciences*, viz. *Planometry*, *Stereometry*, *Trigonometry*, *Conics*, *Dialling*, *Navigation*, *Aſtronomy*, &c. every Thing is made clear and eaſy by Letters of Reference to the ſeveral Parts of the reſpective Figures in ſix Copper-Plates at the End of the Book. As the NEWTONIAN MATHESIS is not only *new*, but of a very ſublime Nature, it is no Wonder if no Veſtigia thereof can be found in any of our

common Dictionaries, worth any Mathematician's Notice; and it is evident from that little you find, that the Authors had ſcarce any Idea of it themſelves, and conſequently were but ill qualified to explain it to others. A flagrant Inſtance of this we have in the Definition they give us of FLUXIONS, which is abſolutely falſe through the Whole of it, in every ſuch Dictionary as I have yet ſeen, not excepting even the Mathematical Dictionary itſelf, now ſo much in Vogue, as will eaſily appear upon comparing what is there ſaid of it, with Sir *I. Newton*'s own Definition exhibited in this Book. And this may ſuffice (without any more Inſtances that might be given) to ſhew how very neceſſary a Reformation of our Engliſh Dictionaries becomes in this Branch of Literature likewiſe.

VIII. PHILOSOPHY is now not only reſtored to its native Purity and Perfection; is not only the moſt rational and ſublime Speculation; but (to the Honour of Britain be it ſpoken) the moſt reigning Science of the Age. And as ſuch it is highly incumbent on the Compiler of an Engliſh Dictionary to ſee that all the Words, Terms, and Phraſes, uſed in this important and polite Species of Learning, ſhould be in the cleareſt Manner defined; and every Notion or Idea expreſſed with the utmoſt Propriety and critical Exactneſs. And in this Part of the Work, alſo, Sir *I. Newton*'s Definitions and Doctrines have been ſolely regarded; ſo that as long as his Philoſophy ſhall laſt, this Dictionary, I doubt not, will merit the Reputation of being quite genuine and orthodox.

IX. AS FORTIFICATION, *Military Diſcipline*, and *Naval Affairs* are of the greateſt Conſequence to be well underſtood, by a People whoſe Honour, Power, Wealth, Religion, Liberty, and Security depend ſo much upon them; and eſpecially as they have been hitherto ſo very little known; it has been thought neceſſary, towards propagating a general Knowledge of theſe Arts and Sciences, to interweave a large and particular Explication of all the Words and Phraſes uſed in the ſeveral Branches thereof, in the Body of their Language or Dictionary.

X. AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR was thought neceſſary to be prefixed to a Dictionary of the Engliſh Tongue; but a *bare Engliſh Grammar*, I think, much more properly belongs to a *Spelling-Book*; and that a more general and Philoſophical Account of Language, and in particular the Engliſh, ſhould be made the Entrance to the Dictionary. Accordingly I have, with

with no ſmall Labour, drawn up a PHYSICO-GRAMMATICAL ESSAY on the *Nature*, *Genius*, and *Rationale* of the Engliſh Tongue, and ſhewn its Derivation from all the original Languages, and given a diſtinct *Specimen* of the Grammatical Conſtruction of each Mother Tongue, *viz.* the LATIN, GREEK, HEBREW, and SAXON; and their reſpective Deſcendants, the *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *French*, *German*, and *Dutch*; by which Means this Eſſay will not only become an Elucidation of our Language in general, but may be found very uſeful as a *Remembrancer* to the Linguiſt himſelf. And as nothing before has been attempted in this Kind, I have Reaſon to hope it will meet with a favourable Reception.

LASTLY, thoſe Words and Phraſes which have found Admittance into our Tongue, and yet appear like Aliens, in their native foreign Dreſs, as *Item*, *Omen*, *Memorandum*, *Module*, *Jet d'Eau*, *Alegro*, &c. all theſe, I ſay, for Diſtinction Sake, I have put into *Italic* Characters. And I have, moreover, prefix'd the Mark (†) to many Words which are not to be uſed in common Diſcourſe, or the genteel Diction; but on particular Occaſions only; as *to decapitate*, *to deceaſe*, &c.

THUS you have the Plan and general Oeconomy of the Work; and though upon the Whole, I preſume, this Dictionary is by much the moſt perfect of its Kind; yet I am not ſo vain as to think it without Faults and Imperfections. For I can but too eaſily obſerve many, without the good Offices of the Critic; but in Works of this Kind 'tis ſcarce poſſible to avoid Miſtakes. The Public are too reaſonable to expect it; too humane to be cenſorious; and, I hope, too polite and learned not to think themſelves worthy of a much better Dictionary than has been hitherto put into their Hands. Their kind Acceptance of this, till one more deſerving ſhall appear, is all I at preſent intreat. My next Eſſay will be towards an Emendation of our *Spelling-Books*, and the low, abſurd, and (I had almoſt ſaid) prophane Methods of teaching Youth to read in the Generality of our common Schools.

INSTI-

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Deduced from

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INSTITUTIONS of LANGUAGE:

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OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

1. AS Man was at firſt deſign'd for ſociety, ſo his all-wiſe Maker conſtructed him with a body ſo organized, and a mind endued with ſuch powers as render'd him every way fit for ſuch a purpoſe, that is, for perſonal intercourſe and mental converſe, the two great parts of human community.

2. It is not to our purpoſe here to enquire whether man alone be capable of ſocial converſe, or how far other numberleſs ſpecies of animal nature may participate with him of the ſame happineſs; their various ſenſes, and mental faculties ſeem, beyond diſpute, to indicate their capacity of ſuch a thing in ſome meaſure: but as all the powers of mind are given to man in a more excellent, and extenſive proportion, ſo he is thereby qualified to enjoy the bleſſings of ſocial life in the higheſt degree of perfection.

3. As the nature and uſes of all things about us were to be the ſubject of human converſation, it was neceſſary each man ſhould be provided with means to furniſh him with notions and ideas of external objects; this conſiſts in a wonderful mechaniſm of a ſyſtem of nerves diſtributed through the whole fabric of the body, and in a moſt eſpecial manner to thoſe we call organized parts, or the ſeveral organs of ſenſation.

4. As we were intended to be made acquainted with the modes and qualities of things only, ſo theſe according to their different natures are communicable, ſome in one manner, and ſome in another. And hence organs of a different ſtructure and function were provided for us to anſwer and execute thoſe particular methods of ſenſation.

5. Thus the Eye is ſo contrived that by means of the rays of light which come from objects and enter the ſame, a branch of nerves, in its fine expanſion call'd the *Retina*, is ſo affected thereby, as to communicate to the *Senſorium* in the brain, the ideas of magnitude, form, diſtance, colour, *&c.* which belong to all objects falling under the cognizance of this ſenſe.

6. The Ear is another part ſo exquiſitely organized, that the tremors of every ſounding body, by means of elaſtic air, ſo act upon the auditory nerve expanded over the interior part, as to excite the ideas of every kind of noiſe, ſound, tone or tunes of bodies.

7. The Noſe is another organ of ſenſation; as all bodies are in a continual flux, or perpetually ſend forth a quantity of fine imperceptible particles on every ſide, ſo theſe being propagated by the air, or ſome ſubtil elaſtic æther to the noſtrils, do there affect the olfactory nerves in ſuch a manner, that according to their different ſhapes, ſizes, *&c.* they create the ideas of various ſenſations we call odours, ſcents, or ſmells.

8. The Tongue and Palate in the mouth are appointed for the criterions of taſtes; for the guſtatory nerves ſpread over theſe parts being ſpecifically affected by the different ſaline particles of bodies in maſtication, do from thence convey different ideas or ſenſations of ſapours or taſtes to the ſeat of the mind in the brain.

9. Laſtly, The delicate and infinitely fine ramification of the nerves over all the extreme parts of the body render it ſenſible of the touch or contact of every object; and according as they are hard or ſoft, hot or cold, ſmooth or rough, or any otherwiſe modified, the ſpecific ſenſation is immediately convey'd to the brain, and the ideas are there ſtored up in the mind for every affection reſpectively.

10. As the brain is the part from whence all the nerves originally proceed, or where they all unite; it may be eſteem'd the general rendezvous of all ſenſations, or what is otherwiſe call'd the common ſenſory, or the ſtorehouſe of the mind. And we know of no other ways or means of forming or conceiving any ideas or notions of things, but the miniſtry of the ſenſes, ſo juſt is the obſervation:

Nihil eſt in Intellectu, quod non prius fuit in Senſu.

11. The Mind is that power we find in ourſelves of apprehending of and thinking upon the ſeveral ſpecies of things preſented by the organs of ſenſe; and this power conſiſts of divers faculties, ſome operating in one manner, ſome in another, on the ideas preſented before it by the ſenſes. Thus we contemplate their natures, properties, *&c.* by that faculty we call conſideration; we treaſure them up and call them forth upon occaſion, by memory or recollection; we compare them together and determine their difference, by what is call'd Judgment. And laſtly, we draw inferences and concluſions from what we diſcover of their natures and relations by the nobler faculty of Reaſon.

12. Man being thus enabled to ſpeculate the nature of things, a means for communicating them from one to another was ſtill wanting, in order to conſtitute him a ſocial creature: Now this might be effected by an invention of ſome ſort of ſigns or ſymbols, which ſhould commodiouſly repreſent to the ſenſes thoſe mental ideas or conceptions. Here different things might be fix'd upon for this purpoſe, as any note or character might have been drawn with ſome colour'd body, which ſhould be made to repreſent ſome particular idea to the organ of ſight; ſuch characters being invented and appropriated to all the ſeveral ideas, as faſt as they aroſe, would communicate the mind of one man to another in a graphical way very well; and accordingly it has been always made uſe of to converſe with abſent perſons, and thoſe who are deficient in the ſenſe of hearing.

13. But

13. But this method or invention is inſufficient for immediate converſe and ſociety; for as in this caſe a great number of ideas are to be treated of and contemplated in a ſhort time, it was abſolutely neceſſary to have ſome very expeditious method of repreſenting them, and this could be no other than a particular note, ſound, or configuration of the voice; for if once an idea were affix'd to any determinate note of the voice, as often as *this* was utter'd, that idea would occur to the perſon in whom we would excite it; and that in an inſtant nearly.

14. Hence appears the final cauſe of Voice; and the apparatus of the lungs, the pharynx or wind-pipe, its epiglottis; the tongue, the palate, the teeth, the lips, and even the noſe, all conſpire to form diſtinct and articulate ſounds for this purpoſe. As theſe particular and ſimple ſounds might be eaſily known and remember'd as often as they were repeated, ſo the ideas which were annex'd to each of them reſpectively would be excited in the mind of every one that heard them; and thus by means of the human articulate voice, a Communication and Converſation between the ſpecies was rendered eaſy and perfect.

15. But the number of ideas being indefinite would have occaſion'd a great multiplicity of ſimple ſounds to have repreſented them; and it was found by experience that the organs of voice were better adapted to form compound than ſimple ſounds; and that therefore it would be ſufficient to fix upon a ſmall number of ſimple ſounds; and of them to form others for the expreſſion or repreſentation of ideas in general; and this became the cuſtom of all ages in each part of the world.

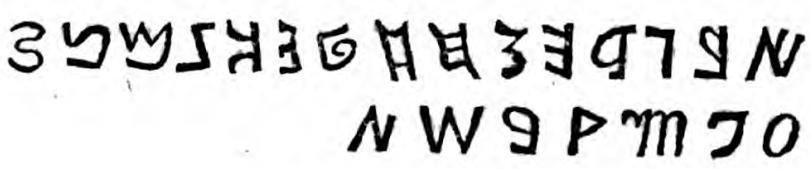
16. The ſimple ſounds were in no wiſe to be reckon'd of any certain number; but by the firſt of men were determin'd to no more than ten, as ſome ſuppoſe, as others, fifteen or twenty; however it is certain that mankind in general never exceed twenty ſimple ſounds; and of theſe only five are reckon'd ſtrictly ſuch; but more of this hereafter. Of theſe original ſounds compounded, others were form'd for expreſſing ideas as occaſion required, till at length they had got for every idea, one ſound; and for many, more than one; for where there is no reſtriction, men are apt to make uſe of their freedom beyond the limits of what is meerly ſufficient, and ſeem delighted with exuberancy.

17. Theſe ſounds being once fix'd and determined, make the Speech and Language of the people; and tho' this render'd them capable of converſing and aſſociating with each other while preſent and in company, yet vocal ſpeech alone was not ſufficient for all the exigencies of life; it was often neceſſary to converſe as well with the abſent as the preſent; and this made the invention of ſymbols or characters ſtill neceſſary for repreſenting a ſet of ideas or communicating the knowledge of them to others at a diſtance; theſe ſymbols for the ſimple or original ſounds they call'd Letters; and thoſe for complex ſounds, which conſiſted of two or more letters, they call'd Words; and theſe made the Written Language of the people.

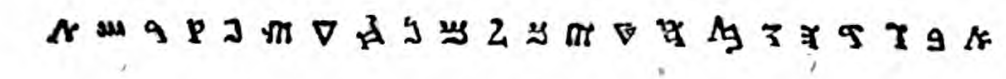
18. Of the letters and words uſed by the firſt of men, we can give no account that is certain; we are told by Moſes that Adam gave names to every living creature; but how thoſe names were written, or what ſort of characters they made uſe of, is not known to us; nor indeed whether ever Adam made uſe of a written language at all ſince no mention is made of any in the Sacred Hiſtory.

19. The knowledge of letters with us riſes no higher than the ancient Hebrews and Phœnicians. St. Irenæus tells us, that the moſt ancient and

firſt letters among the Hebrews were but ten in number; and were call'd *Litteræ Sacerdotales*, or the Letters of the Prieſthood. They were afterwards however encreaſed to the number of twenty-two; and the form of thoſe ancient characters had a great reſemblance to the preſent Samaritan letters, as will appear by placing together a ſpecimen of each.



The SAMARITAN.



20. The Syrian and Phœnician alphabet was nearly the ſame, as will appear by the following (which is the beſt) old Phœnician copy taken from Scaliger, in which the letters are thus wrote:



21. The ancient people of Greece borrow'd of the Phœnicians the art of forming their letters; and accordingly we find in a moſt antient ſpecimen they were wrote thus:



22. Theſe letters at firſt were no more than ſixteen, but in after times there were added the following ſix, *viz.*



Note, I have above (21) placed the old Greek alphabet in the ſame manner as the Phœnicians, Hebrews, and other Eaſtern nations do theirs, proceeding from the right hand to the left; for ſo they anciently wrote; and not only ſo, but likewiſe from the left to the right, as will by and by be ſhewn (24) in the Sigean inſcription. But in later times the Eaſtern mode was wholly dropt, and they wrote only from the left to the right, as we do.

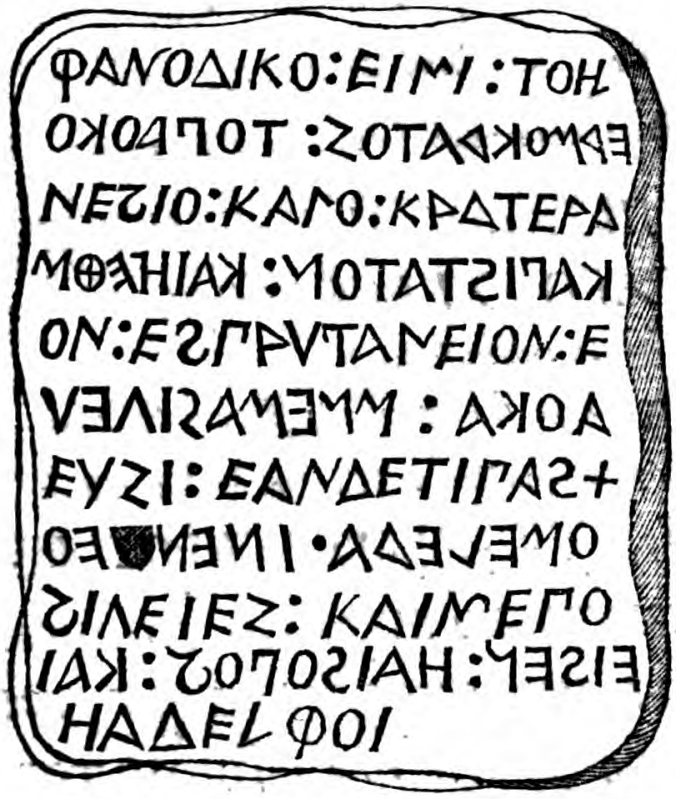
23. As time produces change in all things; ſo we obſerve it perhaps in nothing more than Language and Letters; theſe ſeem to be in a ſtate of mutation from age to age: The old Greek A, was at firſt wrote  , and after that , and at laſt A; their was chang'd to C, and at laſt to C; their

their ◁ was wrote D, their ∠ was wrote L; their Δ was wrote firſt P, and then R; and laſtly V was chang'd into this Form *V*. From theſe mutations aroſe the ancient Roman letters, which were thus wrote:

A B C D E F H I K L M N O Γ R S T V

24. The moſt ancient ſpecimen of Greek writing are thoſe of the Sigean inſcription, given us by dr. Chiſhul, ſo call'd of Sigeum a promontory and town upon it near Troy, where it was found; the inſcription on the pedeſtal of the Coloſſus at Delos; upon the Tripods at Thebes; and upon Herod's Pillar, which I ſhall here give from the abovemention'd learned Gentleman, becauſe they will throw great light on what we have ſaid, and what remains to be ſaid on this ſubject.

The Sigean Inſcription.



25. The ſame in modern Greek characters is as follows,

Φανοδίκυ εἰμὶ τῦ
Ἑρμοκράτυς τῦ πρόκο-
νησίυ. καγὼ κρατῆρα
καπίςατον κ᾽ ἤθ-

μου

μου ἐς πρυτάνειον ἔ-
δωκα μνῆμα σιγει-
εῦσι. ἐὰν δέ τι πάσχ-
ω μελεδαίνειν ἔω
Σιγείεις καὶ μ᾽ ἐποὶ
ησεν ὁ ἄσωπ⊙ καὶ
οἱ ἀδελφοί.

26. The inſcription on the pedeſtal of the Colloſſus at Delos, is thus:

ΟΔΕΥΤΟ ΛΙΘΟΕΜΙΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΣΦΕΛΑΣ

In modern Greek:

Ὄυ αὐτῦ λίθυ εἰμὶ ἀνδρίας χ᾽ τὸ σφέλας.

27. One of the inſcriptions on the Tripods at Thebes is as follows:

ΑΜΦΗΛΤΡΥΟΝ·Μ·ΑΝΕΤΗΕΚΕΝ·
ΕΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΕΛΕΒΟΑΟΝ·

In modern Greek:

Αμφιτρύων μ᾽ ἀνέθηκεν ἐὼν ἀπὸ τηλεβοάων.

28. The inſcription upon Herod's Pillar, on one Side is thus:

ΟΔΕΝΙ ⊗ΕΜΙΤΟΝ ΜΕΤΑΚΙΝΕΣΑΙ ΕΚ
ΤΟ ΤΡΙΟΠΙΟ ΗΟ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟ
ΕΝ ΤΕΙ ΗΟΔΟΙ ΤΕΙ ΑΠΠΙΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΟΙ
ΗΕΡΟΔΟ ΑΛΡΟΙ ΟΛΑΡ ΛΟΙΟΝ ΤΟΙ
ΚΙΝΕΣΑΝΤΙ ΜΑΡΤΥΣ ΔΑΙΜΩΝ ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ

On the other Side thus:

ΚΑΙ ΗΟΙ ΚΙΟΝΕΣ ΔΕΜΕΤΡΟΣ ΚΑΙΚΟΡΕΣ
ΑΝΑ⊗ΕΜΑ ΚΑΙ +⊕ΘΟΝΙΟΝ ⊗ΕΟΝ.

Which

Which in modern Greek is:

Οὐδενὶ θεμιτὸν μετακινῆσαι ἐκ τῦ τριοπίε ὅ ἐςιν ἐπ' τῳ τριτῳ ἐν τῃ Ἀππία ἐν τῳ Ἡρώδε ἀγρῳ. ἐ γὰρ λώϊον τῳ κτήσαυλι. Μάρτυς Δαίμων Ἐνοδια. - - - - - - - - - - - - κὴ οἱ κίονες Δήμητρ☞ κὴ Κόρης Ανάθημα κὴ χθονίων θεῶν.

29. Such were the Alphabets, and ſuch the method of writing, in the early ages of the world; theſe in time gave way to others of much greater elegance and perfection, and of which we now proceed to treat, and to remark their differences from theſe original ſources. It is agreed among the learned that the alteration or change of the old Hebrew letters for thoſe of modern uſe was made by Ezra the ſcribe, after the rebuilding of the temple when he wrote out a new copy of the law. This modern alphabet of Hebrew letters with their names, figures, and ſounds, are here exhibited in the following table.

Name.	*Figure.*	*Sound.*	*Name.*	*Figure.*	*Sound.*
Aleph	א	A	Mem	מ	M
Beth	ב	B h	Nun	נ	N
Gimel	ג	G h	Samech	ס	S
Daleth	ד	D h	Gnain	ע	*unknown.*
He	ה	H	Phe	פ	P h
Vau	ו	V	Tzade	צ	Tſ
Zain	ז	Z	Koph	ק	K
Heth	ח	H h	Reſh	ר	R
Teth	ט	T	Schin	ש	Sch *or* Sh
Jod	י	J	Thau	ת	T h
Caph	כ	Ch, or k			
Lamed	ל	L			

N. B. If any of the aſpirated letters has the point (call'd *Dageſh*) in them, they are then pronounced without the (h); as בּ, B; דּ, D; תּ, T.

30. So likewiſe from the ancient Greek letters, the modern alphabet was form'd with ſeveral improvements and with the addition of ſmall characters (for in the earlieſt times, there was but one ſort of letters in uſe.) The following table contains all their names, figures, and ſounds.

Alpha	A	α	a	Ny	N	ν	n
Beta	B	β	b	Xi	Ξ	ξ	x
Gama	Γ	γ	c	O micron	O	ο	o
Delta	Δ	δ	d	Pi	Π	π, ϖ	p
Epſilon	E	ε	e	Rho	P	ρ	r
Zeta	Z	ζ	z	Sigma	Σ	σ, ς	s
Eta	H	η	ee	Tau	T	τ	t
Theta	Θ	θ, ϑ	th	Y pſilon	Υ	υ	y *or* u
Iota	I	ι	i	Phi	Φ	φ	ph
Kappa	K	κ	k	Chi	X	χ	ch
Lambda	Λ	λ	l	Pſi	Ψ	ψ	pſ
My	M	μ	m	Omega	Ω	ω	o long.

31. We have ſeen how near the ancient Greek letters were to the Phœnician; and the ancient Ionians (a people of Greece) always call'd them by that name. It is allow'd that Cadmus firſt brought the letters of Phœnicia into Greece, and his followers taught the uſe of them in that Country; after his time Simonides added the two long vowels η and ω; for before, the ſhort ones ε and ο were uſed indifferent for long or ſhort ones as is eaſy to obſerve in the reading of the foregoing inſcription.

32. After this Palamedes (the ſon of Nauplius king of Eubœa) is ſaid to have invented the double letters θ, φ, χ; and the two letters ξ and ψ were added likewiſe, but by whom does not appear. And thus the Greek alphabet was compleated: but it is to be obſerv'd that the modern alphabet is deficient in ſome letters that were in the old ones; thus the ancients had their digamma, (or double gamma) in this form Ϝ, it was uſed by the Æolians to avoid dipthongs, for they interpoſed it between two vowels, as you obſerve in the firſt word ΑϜΥΤΟ, αὐτῦ, of the Coloſſian Inſcription. The word Ἄορνος was anciently written ΑϜορνος, which the Latins write *Avernus*; whence 'tis plain the letter Ϝ had the ſofter ſound of υ.

33. Again the letter H in the ancient alphabet is now wanting, and inſtead thereof the moderns uſed the note of aſpiration ('). Of this you obſerve no leſs than four inſtances in the Sigean inſcription (24). But this letter was retain'd by the Latins; and from them we have it alſo.

34. As the foregoing inſcriptions make it manifeſt that the Latins derived their alphabet from the Greeks; ſo in after times having undergone various changes, and received very great improvements, it came to be what at preſent we uſe under the name of Roman letters, which are alſo in a large and ſmall character as here ſet down:

Capitals, A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Small letters, a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u w x y z.

35. It is very wonderful to obſerve, that this alphabet has continued the ſame without any variation for more than the ſpace of 2000 years. For as the Roman literature and eloquence was at its higheſt pitch in the Auguſtine age, ſo the letters then in uſe, had undoubtedly been in uſe for many centuries before. But they we find were the ſame with what we now

now have as evidently appears by the inſcriptions on ſeveral votive tables made at that time, and found of late in divers parts of the world; particularly that which a few years ago was dug up at Chicheſter, and which I had the honour to preſent to his grace the duke of Richmond to be placed in his temple of Neptune and Minerva; and which for this purpoſe I ſhall here lay before the reader.

NERONI
CLAVDIO - DIVI
CLAUD. GERMAN.
CAES. AUG. NEPOTI. TI.
CAES. AUG. PRONEPOTI. DIV.
DOMITIO CAESARI AUG.
PONT. MAX. FR. PĪV. IMPĪV. COS.
S * C V N.

Note, The part in italics was quite defaced, and not legible; but was ſupplied by a learned antiquary.

36. As the Latins in Italy, ſo the ſeveral ancient nations in Germany derived both their lineage and language from colonies out of Aſia; and therefore the ancient Phœnician and Grecian characters were known to, and uſed by them, as well as by the Latins. We are told alſo by Cluverius and other geographers and hiſtorians that the ancient Germans, Gauls, Spaniards, and Britains were all call'd by the name of *Celto-Scythæ*; and further that they had all one language and differ'd only in dialect; and many of the learned have thought that this ancient German, Celtic, or as it was moſt commonly call'd, Teutonic language was an original one, or one of thoſe we have derived from the confuſion of tongues at Babel; yea, ſome have gone farther, and inſiſted on its being the vernacular tongue of Adam, his family, and deſcendants. See Verſtegan's antiquities, chap. vii.

37. But to come to times and things of greater certainty; it is well known that the word German is of a more modern date and foreign to the language of thoſe people; for they were moſt anciently call'd Theutiſci, and in their own dialect, Teutſchen; this name they derive from Theuth, the ancient name of the god Mercury, the inventor of the games of dice, &c. and hence Teuiſchen is a word uſed to this very day in that language for throwing dice, or playing at any game of hazard. Others indeed contend, but with leſs probability, that they were call'd Teutſchen from one Teuiſco ſome great leader or captain who commanded their colonies, and ſettled them firſt in Europe.

38. But to paſs by this; 'tis certain that from Tuytſh, and Tuitſhland in the dialect of upper Germany, is made Duytſh, and Duytſhland the names of the people and country of lower Germany; and this by the uſual metatheſis of D for T; for the Dutch language differs but in dialect, from the German; and both are but branches of the Teutonic tongue.

39. The old Britains, as has been obſerv'd, were a part of the ancient Celtæ, and their language a dialect of the Celtic tongue, and is ſtill the ſame in ſubſtance as ever. We call it Welſh, and their Country Wales; becauſe the Latin *Wallia*, is from Gallia; and Welſh from Walliſh, and that from Galliſh or Gauls by a change of the letters G or Gu, for W, which is very common. For the Britains were thought by the ancient Saxons to be from Gallia, (or France) and ſo call'd them Gaules.

40. But a Britain or Welſhman in his own tongue is call'd Cymro, or Cumro; which ſeems to imply an affinity or relation to the ancient Cimbri or Cimmeri, a people of Jutland, and one of the nations of the Celtæ. Theſe Cimbri are ſuppoſed by learned antiquarians to be the deſcendants of, and to derive the name from Gomer, the eldeſt ſon of Japhet, and Grandſon of Noah. And this ſeems very probably the high antiquity of our famous anceſtors of Britains. *See* Bedford's Scripture Chronology.

41. The Britains having long enjoy'd their own religion, laws and government at laſt fell under the Roman yoke. For Julius Cæſar having diſcovered the iſland, invaded it, and made it a Roman province in ſome meaſure, having made their kings tributary to the empire; till the time of Claudius Cæſar, when this iſland became farther ſubdued; and at laſt was wholly conquer'd in the time of the emperor Domitian. Thoſe who remain'd unconquer'd retired beyond the mountains in the weſtern parts, now call'd Wales.

42. The Romans however ſtill ſuffer'd the Britains which they had conquer'd to have their own kings, but then they were nothing more than viceroys or lieutenants under the emperors; and now the people became a mixture of Britains and Romans; and the old Britiſh tongue began now to looſe its purity apace; and was ſoon incorporated with the Roman or Latin language; which for this purpoſe was induſtriouſly diſſeminated thro' the iſland, and all edicts and public inſtruments were order'd to be publiſh'd in the Latin tongue only.

43. But upon the decline of the Roman empire, invaſions and wars at home call'd the Roman legions from Britain, after they had reſided here above 200 years. Thus Britain became abandon'd under the reign of the emperor Valentinian, about the year of Chriſt 433. But it was not long before the Picts (who at that time poſſeſs'd Scotland but were originally from Scythia) moleſted and invaded them. Againſt theſe king Vortigern call'd in to his aſſiſtance the Saxons, a great and powerful nation of Germany in the dukedom of Holſtein. Theſe were join'd by many other warlike people as the Jutes from Juteland; the Angli or Angles, from Sleſſwic, and others from Norway and other parts, who all came over under the conduct and command of the two valiant generals Hengiſt and Horſa about A. C. 447.

44. The Saxons being arrived gave battle to the Picts and Scots and overcame them, and expell'd them the kingdom; for which ſervice they were rewarded with the iſle of Thanet in Kent, and afterwards with the whole country, which they enjoy'd about 350 years under the title of earls of Kent; but in proceſs of time they became very powerful, and began to quarrel with the Britiſh chiefs, and at laſt put an end to their reign in that of Cadwallador the laſt king of the Britains, about A. D. 685. About the ſame time the Franci or Franks (another of the Celtic people) went out of Germany under Pharamond, ſubdued the Gauls, poſſeſs'd themſelves of their country; and there eſtabliſh'd the religion, laws, and language

language (call'd the *Lingua Franca*) from whom the French derive the name of their nation, and a good deal of their ſpeech.

45. As the Saxons (ſo call'd from their ſeaxes, or ſhort ſwords) had now got poſſeſſion of the country, they canton'd it out into ſeven ſovereignties, call'd the Saxon heptarchy; and as their language was quite different from the Britiſh, ſo they endeavour'd by every method in their power to bring the latter into diſuſe, and to eſtabliſh their own; which they in great meaſure effected by giving Saxon names to moſt of the cities, towns, villages, paſſages, rivers, woods, fields, hills, dales, &c. thro' the iſland. But moſt of the Britains as they had embraced chriſtianity bore ſo great an averſion to the Pagan Saxons that they utterly refuſed all coalition of cuſtoms or language, and therefore retreated with both to their old country-men in Wales, where they have ſince continued.

46. The Saxons gave name to the language, and the Angli or Angles to the country; from whom, by order of king Egbert, it was at firſt call'd Engelland, and afterwards contracted to the preſent name England. Hence likewiſe it is that the language of Britain was at this time call'd Anglo-Saxon; and tho' it was not quite pure, it contain'd but a ſmall admixture of the Britiſh and provincial Latin.

47. Not long after this the Danes invaded England (viz. about A. C. 800) and made ſettlements in the north and eaſt parts; and by continual wars at length ſubdued the Saxons, put an end to their dominions, and got the ſovereignty of the whole iſland in about the ſpace of 200 years. But as their government was very ſhort (only 26) and their language near a kin to the Saxon, (being alſo a dialect of the Teutonic) there was no great alteration made in the language of the country by this revolution.

48. But that which followed (about A. D. 1067) by William duke of Normandy, (call'd William the conqueror) produced a very great mutation, by introducing the Gallic or French tongue with his arms into this country; and the better to effect this, he cauſed the children to be educated in Norman ſchools, and to be taught the French tongue; alſo that all laws and edicts ſhould be publiſh'd in the French tongue, and that all proceedings in courts of judicature ſhould be carried on in the ſame. And this method was continued for the ſpace of near 350 years, in which time the Anglo-Saxon tongue became at laſt impregnated with a great deal of old French. But then we are to underſtand that as the Gauls, Danes, and Saxons were originally the ſame people, as we have ſhewn, ſo there was not ſuch a great difference in there ſeveral tongues as might be thought, they being only dialects, or different idioms of the ſame old Teutonic language. And as the Normans were few in reſpect of the Saxons, ſo the Anglo-Saxon language ſtill prevail'd, and was the body of the tongue then ſpoke in England.

49. As it appears that the old Teutonic or Celtic nation were originally from the ſame part of the world (viz. Aſia) with the Latins or ancient Romans, ſo it is no wonder they ſhould be found to make uſe of the ſame characters or letters nearly as the Latins did; ſince both were derived undoubtedly from the ſame ſource, the old Phœnician alphabet or perhaps from the Greeian, which was much the ſame as appears by (20, 21, 22.) For ſo great is the affinity of the Saxon and Roman alphabet that there were but very few letters in one different from thoſe of the other. As may be ſeen in the following ſpecimen:

Saxon

Saxon { Capitals A B C D E F Ꝿ H I K L Ꝏ N O P R S T V W X Y Z.
Small a b c ꝺ e f ᵹ h i k l m n o p ꝛ ſ t v þ x y z.

50. They had moreover ſome other characters in common with the Latins, as Æ and Œ for Æ; and their Ð or ð or þ, anſwers to the Greek theta θ, or Th. They had alſo another compound character ꝓ for the word that; and their (&) was thus wrote (⁊).

51. What the Saxon tongue was long before the Conqueſt (viz. about the year 700) we may obſerve in the moſt ancient manuſcripts of that language, which is a gloſs on the Evangeliſts by biſhop Eadfride, in which the Lord's-Prayer ſtands thus:

Fader ure ðu arð in heofnaſ, ſie ᵹehalᵹuð Noma
Father our thou art in Heaven, be hallowed Name
ðin to cymeð nic ðin. ſie fillo ðin ſuæ iſ in heofne
thine, come Kingdom thine be Will thine ſo as is in Heaven
⁊ in Eorða. Hlaf ufenne oferſiſtlic fel uſ to ðaeᵹ
and in Earth. Loaf our overſubſtantia give us to day
⁊ forᵹef uſ ſcylða unna ſuæ pe forᵹefon Scylᵹum unum
and forgive us Debts our as we forgive Debts our
And ne inleað urið in Coſtunᵹe Ah ᵹefniᵹurich fnom
And not lead us into Temptation, but deliver us from
Yfle.
Evil.

52. In the Saxon Homilies, the ſame prayer is found with little variation; and after this we meet with a Dano-Saxon copy of it about the year 900; which runs thus:

Fader ure thu the in heofmun earth. beo gehalgud thin Noma. Cume to thin rice, weorthe thin Willa ſwa ſwa ou Heofune ſwile on eorthe. Hlaf uferne (or ure) daeghwainlieu ſel us to-daeg, & forlete us ure Scylde ſwa ſwa we ec forleten thaem the Scyldigat with us geleade in Coſtnungæ, Ah gelefe us of Yfle.

53. After this, in the time of king Stephen, (about A. D. 1130) we find the Lord's-Prayer in the Salter of Trinity-College runs thus:

Fader me the art in heofone, ſy gebletſob name thin, ſwa ſwa on heofone & on earthan, breod ure degwamlich geof us to daeg, & forgeof us ageltes ura ſwa ſwa we forgeofen agilteudum mum. And ne led us on Coſtunge, ac alys us from yfle. Swa beo hit.

54. About the year 1160, in the time of Henry the ſecond, the Lord's Prayer was thus rendered in rhime, and ſent from Rome by pope Adrian an Engliſh-man.

Ure Fadyr in Heven rich
Thy Name be halyed ever lich
Thou bring us to thy michell Bliſſe
Als hit in Heaven y-doe
Evar in Yearth beene it alſo

That

That holy Bread that laſteth Ay
Thou ſend it us this ilk Day
Fargive ous all that we have don
As we forgives eauch of her Mon
Ne let us fall into no Founding
Ac ſhield ous fro the fowle Thing. Amen.

55. The next ſpecimen of the Lord's prayer is that in the time of Henry III near 100 years after the other; it was then thus render'd:

Fadir that art in Heven riche
Thin helge Nam it warth the Bliſs
Cumen an Mot thy Kingdom
Thin holy Will hit be all don
In heaven and in Erdth alſo
So ſal it bin full well Ic tro
Give us all Bread on this Day
And forgif us ure Sinnes
As we do ure wider Winnes:
Let us not in fonding fall
Oac fro ifele thu ſyld us all. Amen.

56. About the year 1250 we find it thus render'd:

Fadir ur that es in hevene,
Halud be thi Nam to nevene:
Thou do us thi rich rike,
Thi Will erd be wroght elk:
As it is wroght in Heven ay,
Ur ilk Day Brede give us to Day:
Forgive thou all us dettes urs
Als we forgive till ur detturs
And ledde us in na fanding
But ſculd us fra ivel Thing.

57. About the year 1380 in the reign of Richard II. it was thus tranſlated by Wickliff:

Oure Fadir that art in Hevenes, halowid be thi Name. Thi Kingdom come to. Be thi Will doon in erthe as in hevene: Geve to us this dai our breed over othir Subſtance. And forgeve to us our dettis as and we for geven to our dettouris. And lede us not into Temptacionn but deliver us from yvel. Amen.

58. After this about 200 years, in the reign of Henry VI. it was thus render'd:

Our Fadir that art in Hevenes, halewid by thi Name, thi Kingdom come to thee, be thy will don in Eerthe as in Hevene, give to us this Day our Breed over othre Subſtance; and forgive to us oure Dettis as we forgiven our Dettouris and lede us not into Temptation, but deliver us from ivel. Amen.

59. In

59. In Tyndale's tranſlation A. D. 1526, you meet with the firſt verſion of the Lord's prayer with the doxology, this being made from the Greek; whereas the foregoing ones were made from the Latin, in which it is wanting:

> Our Father which art in Heven, halowed be thy Name Let thy Kingdom come; thy will be fulfill'd as well in Earth as it is in Heven. Geve us this daye in dayly bred; and forgeve us oure detters. And leade us not into Temptation; but delyver us from evyll. For thyne is the Kyngdom, and the power and the glorye for ever. Amen.

60. In the year 1610 a Bible was printed at London by Robert Barker, in which the Prayer is thus engliſh'd:

> Our Father which art in Heaven hallowed bee thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will bee done even in Earth as it is in heaven. Give us this Day our daily Bread and forgive us our Dettes, as wee alſo forgive our Detters. And leade us not into Temptation but deliver us from evil. for thine is the Kingdom, and the Power and the Glory for ever. Amen.

61. By theſe verſions of the Lord's prayer in every age 'tis eaſy to obſerve by what ſlow and gradual immutations the Saxon language proceeded from its ancient to its preſent ſtate in reſpect of its orthography. And thus it appears by all that has been hitherto ſaid (from Art. 36.) That the ancient Anglo-Saxon tongue with a ſmall tincture of Britiſh, provincial Latin, Daniſh, and Gauliſh words, make the body or ſubſtance of the common and vulgar part of our preſent language.

62. But that which is eſteem'd the more polite and learned part has been derived partly from the Hebrew and Arabic, but moſtly from the Latin, Greek and modern French. For on account of the Old Teſtaments being always eſteem'd a ſacred hiſtory, a revelation from God, and a part of the rule of our faith; all Engliſhmen, ſince they firſt embraced chriſtianity, have thought it their duty to ſtudy the ſame; hence many verſions thereof in our own tongue, by which means a great number of Hebrew words have been introduced, as proper names of men and women; the ſacred names of God; the names of divers ſects, and profeſſions; the names of garments, utenſils, holy places, and many other things which occur in books of Jewiſh literature, as is well known to the learned.

63. Nor has the learned arts and profeſſions been leſs beholden to the Arabic, which has ſtored our tongue with various words and terms in theology, medicine, aſtronomy, geography, *&c.* The hiſtory, impoſture, and coran of Mahomed; the writings of Avicenna, Averrois, *&c.* As Muſſalman, Emir, Hegira, Alembic, Alcohol, Alkaheſt, Algeneb, Almicanter, Zenith, Algebra, *&c.*

64. As to the Greek, when we conſider that the hiſtory, life and acts of our Saviour and his apoſtles were all wrote in that language; that Homer and the moſt celebrated ancient poets; that Ariſtotle and other famous philoſophers; Hippocrates and Galen among the greateſt phyſicians of the ancients; Matthiolus the botaniſt; and all the principal hiſtorians, orators, eccleſiaſtical writers, *&c.* left us the monuments of ſcience in every branch, in this their native tongue; I ſay conſidering this, it is no wonder

wonder that we find the technical terms of every art and ſcience of Greek original. And as Greek authors abound in our libraries; ſo lexicons have been multiplied to explain them; and from thence the Engliſh have always taken the freedom to borrow whatever they pleaſe, or thought would conduce to enrich their own tongue.

65. The Latin makes near one half of the body of what we call the learned part of our tongue. For not only at the Roman conqueſt a great deal of common latin was incorporated with our Saxon; but at all times ſince we have been adopting and enfranchiſing words from that tongue, by reaſon of the great number of Latin books that have been read and taught in our ſchools in every age, and upon every ſubject; and eſpecially as all our religion, law, and phyſic, have been till lately taught in this learned and univerſal language; and our youth conſtantly educated therein in every public ſchool Add to this, the great force, energy, and elegance which the Latin tongue has been always thought to beſtow on our own; but whether with juſtice or not, I leave others to determine.

66. The French next to theſe have contributed to enhance the bulk, and character of our tongue; the old Norman French indeed makes but a courſe figure in it; nor the modern, ſo far as it is confin'd to the kitchen and cookery; but the Beau Monde, and the Bel Eſprits, have thought our northern accents a little too rough and uncouth; they have therefore obliged us with a large aſſortment of their ſmooth, polite and delicate ſounds to give a grace and eclat to our tongue.

67. The Italian tongue being the moſt ſonorous and muſical of any other, gave occaſion for tranſplanting a few of their words into our muſic, and dramatic poetry; alſo becauſe Rome has been famous for fine painting and ancient ſtatues, many words and terms in theſe arts have alſo been indenized; but all we have from the Italian is in ſo ſmall a proportion to the reſt, and ſo little known to the vulgar, that it is ſcarce to be conſider'd as any part of our langnage. And as to the Spaniſh, and Portugueſe, we happily owe nothing to them.

68. Beſides the methods hitherto mention'd of compounding our language; no ſmall addition of exotic and foreign words and phraſes have been made by commerce, trade, and navigation; as alſo by the ſettlements and commixture of ſtrangers from every part of the world, and in every buſineſs of life. Thus it appears of what kind they are, and from whence we derive the various conſtituent parts of our tongue.

69. I ſhall now proceed to conſider the ſeveral parts of Engliſh Speech, viz. Letters, Syllables, and Words; letters are the firſt elements of language. They are diſtinguiſhed by divers epithets in reference to the ſeveral organs of ſpeech which are concern'd in forming and pronouncing them. Thus they are call'd labials which are formed by the (Labia) lips; dentals, that are formed with the (Dentes) teeth; Palatines, that are form'd with the palate. Linguals, by (Lingua) the tongue, and gutterals, that are form'd as it were in (Gutter) the throat. But theſe are diſtinctions of little moment.

70. It is worth our while here a little to reflect on the wonderful apparatus of ſpeech in the mechaniſm of an animal (eſpecially the human) body; the Lungs, and muſcles of the thorax and diaphagma which conduce to their dilatation and compreſſion; the Larynx or windpipe, with its tubular form, its Annuli, or rings, and above all the curious ſtructure of the *Rimula or orifice* with its glottis, and epiglottis, the voluble and muſcular

Tongue; the Palates, the Cheeks, the Teeth, the Lips, the Jaw, the Noſe, &c. which all contribute to frame the ſounds, and form the voice in ſpeaking.

71. The Lungs in an animated body performs juſt the ſame office as the bellows do in an organ. That is to draw in and ſend out the air with different degrees of force, as the voice is required to be louder or lower. The windpipe is analogous to the organ-pipe; as this is ſmaller or larger, ſhorter or longer, ſo the natural tone of the voice is higher or lower; and farther, had the windpipe been rigid and its orifice always the ſame, each man's voice would have been a monotone; no variation, no inflection, no muſical cadence could then have had place; but now we are capable of all degrees of grave and acute, and can form and modulate the voice beyond even the power of muſic itſelf, by that contrivance on the upper part of the larynx juſt now mention'd, which anſwers to the Languette in the pipe of an organ.

72. As the breath thus expreſs'd from the lungs, and tuned by the windpipe, is yet farther to be wrought upon and form'd into very different and articulate ſounds, ſo this is effected by the different application, and configuration of the ſeveral parts of the mouth; and a fine, clear, and elate pronunciation is not to be obtain'd without a free paſſage of the breath at the ſame time thro' the noſtrils. But the particular manner in which each part is concern'd in framing the human voice will now be ſpecified in a ſeparate ſpeculation of each ſeveral letter of the alphabet.

73. The little ſyſtem of theſe letters is call'd the Alphabet from the names of the two firſt letters of the Greek, Alpha and Beta (ſee Inſt. 30.) With reſpect to theſe letters I ſhall enquire (1) into their origin and form (2) into the manner of their expreſſion, in a proper articulation of the voice by the different parts of the organs of ſpeech (3) the power or proper pronunciation each letter has, when conſider'd as part of a word. With ſeveral other peculiarities.

74. The firſt letter in all alphabets known to us is A, a; its origin is from the old Greek Α, and that from the old Hebrew א (as is manifeſt from Inſt. 19,20, 21, 22, 23.) It is form'd by a ſtrong and grave expreſſion of the breath thro' the mouth, with the lips half open, and the tongue quieſcent upon the under jaw. But we vary the expreſſion to give a different power or ſound of the letter; which we do in three reſpects, the firſt is the ſhort ſound of A as in fat; lad, nap. The ſecond is a long ſound; as in fate, lade, nape. The third is a broad ſound; as in all, bald, ward, talk, &c. This broad ſound was retain'd from the antient way of ſpelling with a (u) join'd with it in ſuch words; as talk was formerly ſpelt taulk; as well as balk, is yet write baulk.

75. The Letter B, is originally form'd of the old Phœnician beth ב, by reverting it; and the ſmall b ſeems to be from the ſame original. This letter is formed in the voice by a ſtrong and quick expreſſion of the breath and opening of the lips; and is therefore one of the labials. This letter has but one ſound.

76. The Roman letter C is form'd of the old Greek Λ, and that from the ancient Hebrew ד daleth (23) it is form'd by expreſſing the breath between the tongue elevated near the palate (to make the paſſage narrower, and the voice ſomewhat ſibilous,) and the lips open. It has a hard and ſoft ſound. Thus it ſounds hard like (k) before a, o, u, l, and r; as call, coſt, clean, crop. But it generally has the ſofter ſound (like s) as in city, ceſſion, cyder. In the Latin alphabet its harder ſound is uſed inſtead

inſtead of k, which is now in diſuſe; and for the ſame reaſons we have dropt it at the end of words after c, which is there always hard; as in publick, logick, &c. which are more elegantly wrote public, logic. Before (h) it has a peculiar ſound as in chance, chalk, chip; in chart, chord, and ſome other words 'tis hard like (k). But in many French words before (h) it is ſoft like (s) as chaiſe, chagrin, chevalier, chicanery. Thus alſo we take the French ſound in the word machine, but the latin in machination

77. The letter D was form'd from the old Phœnician daleth 𐤃, which was afterwards wrote ◁, and then by turning the angle into a ſemicircle it was wrote D. It is form'd in the voice by applying the top of the tongue to the fore-part of the palate, and then ſeparating them with a gentle guſt of the breath, the lips being at the ſame time open. It has but one proper ſound, ſomewhat related to that of T, as will hereafter be ſhewn.

78. The letter E is moſt evidently derived from the old character 𐤄 in the ancient Hebrew and Phœnician alphabets (reverted by the Greeks to this poſition Ε) and not from the Hebrew He ה, as mr. Ainſworth ſuppoſes. From this origin alſo is derived the Saxon e, which is the firſt letter in their alphabet that differs from the Latin as you ſee (49). It is formed by a narrower opening of the larynx than the letter A, but other parts of the mouth are the ſame nearly here as in that letter. This letter has a long and ſhort ſound in moſt languages; the ſhort ſound is audible in bed, fret, den, and other words ending in conſonants. Its long ſound is produced by a final *e*, or an *e* at the end of words as in glebe, here, ſcene, ſphere, interfere, revere, ſineere, &c. in moſt of which it ſounds like (ee) as alſo in ſome others by coming after (i) as in believe, chief, grief, reprieve, &c. and ſometimes this long ſound is expreſs'd by (ee) as in bleed, beer, creed, &c. Sometimes the final (e) is ſilent, and only ſerves to lengthen the ſound of the preceding vowel as in rag, rage; ſtag, ſtage; hug, huge; &c. The ſound of (e) is obſcure in the following words oxen, heaven, bounden, fire, acre, maſſacre, maugre, &c

79. The letter F was (as I have obſerved (32) the digamma of the Æolians; and undoubtedly made from the old Hebrew Vau, which was thus wrote 𐤅, and more anciently 𐤆. And tho' this letter is not now found in the modern Greek alphabet it was in the ancient one, and from thence the Latins received and tranſmitted it to us. It was diſmiſs'd by the Greeks after they had received their φ, which with their (υ) they thought ſufficient to ſupply its place. It is form'd by a ſtrong expreſſion of the breath, by joining at the ſame time the upper teeth and under lip. It has but one ſort of ſound, which is ſometimes intended by doubling it, as in of, off; it has great affinity with the (v) and ph; and the latter is wrote for it in all Greek words by us, as in philoſophy; tho' the Italians with more ſimplicity and juſtice write it filoſofia.

80. The Latin G was not in their moſt ancient alphabet; but was form'd from the modern Hebrew Gimel ג, after it had been transform'd into the Greek Gamma Γ; and perhaps the Saxon Ȝ might preceed and give riſe to the Latin form G. It is pronounced by ſhutting the teeth very gently together, ſo as ſcarce to touch, by a ſmall incurvation of the ſides of the tongue upwards with the top touching the palate at the ſame time that the breath is pretty ſtrongly expired thro' the lips a little way open'd. This letter has a ſoft ſound before (i) and (e); as gibe, gentle, and in moſt ſuch words; tho' in others it is hard; as gibberiſh, gimlet, gift,

giſt, get, together, &c. And there is nothing but cuſtom and obſervation by which a perſon can tell when it ſhould be ſounded ſoft or hard before e, i, or y. It is always hard before (a), (o), and (u). As garbe, gold, guilt. It is likewiſe harden'd by (h) as in gheſs, ghent, &c. And double (g) is always hard; as giggle, dogged, boggle, ſwagger, &c.

81. The letter H we have obſerved was in the old Greek alphabet and probably derived from the Phœnician Cheth 𐤇 (by putting a ſtroke acroſs the middle inſtead of each end,) and not from the modern ח, as is by ſome ſuppoſed. It is form'd by a ſtrong expiration of the breath between the lips cloſing as it were with a gentle motion of the lower jaw to the upper and the tongue nearly approaching the palate. It is very ſurprizing to find grammarians diſputing whether this be a letter or not, when at the ſame time it would be ridiculous to diſpute its being a diſtinct ſound, and form'd in a particular manner by the organs of ſpeech, and cauſes as different a ſound in words as any other letter can poſſibly do; witneſs the words eat, art, arm, ill, &c. which by prefixing H, become heat, hart, harm, hill, quite different words and ſounds from the former. Neither does it appear to me to have any thing of that hard aſpiration ſo much talk'd of, and for which it has been compar'd to the Hebrew gutteral ח; I believe the Engliſh ſound of the word thing is ſofter than that of the French ting. In ſhort I have not been able to obſerve any word in which we have the proper ſound of H, but what would be as much alter'd by leaving it out, as it would be by omitting any other letter; and conſequently it is as much a letter as any of the reſt.

82. The letter I was derived from the old Hebrew Jod which was thus written 𐤉; and not from the modern Hebrew י. It is form'd by throwing the breath ſuddenly againſt the palate as it comes from the larynx, with a ſmall hollowing of the tongue, and the ſame opening of the lips and teeth nearly as in pronouncing A and E. Its ſound is not always one and the ſame; it is long in fire, mire, tire, high, mind, climb, &c. and ſhort in, bid, hid, ſin, will, ſtill, &c Its ſhort ſound is lengthen'd by e final, as in fin, fine; bid, bide, &c. It has ſometimes the ſound of (u) as in bird, third, firſt, &c. It ſounds like (y) in collier, onion, bullion, celeſtial, poinard, &c. It ſounds like (ee) in machine, magazine, &c. like (a) in ſirrah; and is ſomewhat obſcure in goſſip. No Engliſh word ends in (i) but either (e) is added as eaſie; or elſe the (i) is turn'd into (y) as eaſy.

83. There is another form of this letter which is thus J. I have met with many obſervations on the ſound of this letter, which I think extremely trifling; the Engliſh expreſs by it no more than a ſingle ſound, viz. that of (g) ſoft; nor is this character uſed but when the ſoft ſound of (g) is required before vowels where (g) is uſually hard. Thus we ſay jack, jet, join, inſtead of gack, get, goin; which would be contrary to the genius of our tongue; tho' we make a more frequent uſe of (g) in this caſe, than our anceſtors; writing gentleman for jentleman, &c.

84. The letter K was in the ancient Greek alphabet, as you ſee (21), and was made from the old Hebrew Caph 𐤊 (ſee 19), and not the modern Caph כ, in its final form ך, as mr. Ainſworth tells us. For any one may ſee the old Caph reverted makes at once our K, with the leaſt alteration. This letter is form'd in the voice, by a gutteral expreſſion of the breath thro' the mouth, together with a depreſſion of the lower jaw and opening of the lips and teeth. The ſound of K is much the ſame as the hard ſound of C, and it is uſed for the moſt part only before i, e, and n, in the beginning

beginning of words where the hard ſound of (c) is form'd; as in kill, ken, knave; &c. It has been heretofore join'd with (c) at the end of words; as publick, logick; but as it is there quite ſuperfluous; it is now left out. It ought not to be wrote in words of a French derivation, as that language has no ſuch letter. Thus we write riſque, burleſque, pique, barque, cinque, and not riſk, burleſk, pik, bark, cink; tho' ſome good writers prefer the latter way in ſome words, bark, riſk, &c. The Latins alſo diſcarded this letter, from the alphabet (except in the word kalendarium) ſupplying its power or ſound by (qu) or (c) as in conquer, calendar, &c

84. The letter L was found in the old Greek alphabet in this form Λ which was derived from the old Hebrew Lamed thus wrote ל (ſee 19). And not from the modern Lamed ל as is uſually thought, or from the Greek Λ as Ainſworth teaches. It is ſounded by intercepting the breath between the top of the tongue and fore-part of the palate with the mouth open. In this ſound there is ſomething of an aſpiration; and therefore the Britons uſually doubled it or added an (h) to it; as in lla*n* or lhan, a temple; llâu or lhâu, a baud. In our words of one ſyllable, it is doubled at the end; as in tell, well, dwell, call, fill, roll, &c. But in words of more ſyllables than one, it is ſingle at the end; as evil, civil, general, &c. It is placed after moſt of the conſonants in the beginning of words and ſyllables, as black, clean, glare; a-ble, ad-dle, ea-gle, &c. but before none. Its ſound is clear in Abel, repel; but obſcure, in able, temple, &c.

85. The letter M is from the old Grecian Μ which was formed by reverting the old Hebrew Mem which was thus wrote מ, and leaving out the horizontal ſtroke. The Saxon character is ↀ, which mr. Ainſworth ſuppoſes was form'd by the coalition of the three numerals CIↃ and ↀ ſtand for 1000, and IↃ and D, for 500.) The ſound of this letter is form'd by ſhutting the lips, and thereby intercepting the breath as it is ſtrongly expreſs'd thro' the mouth and noſtrils jointly. Its ſound is always the ſame in Engliſh; it ſuffers no conſonants after it in the begining of words and ſyllables, unleſs in ſome of Greek originals, as mnemoſyne, amneſty, nor does it come after any in that caſe. It ſuffers not the ſound of (n) to be heard after it in ſome words as autumn, ſolemn, &c.

86. The letter N is from the old Greek Ν, and that from the old Hebrew Nun as is eaſy to obſerve from (19, 20, 21.) Its ſound is form'd by a ſtrong expreſſion of the voice thro' the mouth and noſtrils, being at the ſame time intercepted by applying the tongue to the fore palate, and the lips or mouth open. It ſuffers no conſonant immediately after it, in the beginning of words and ſyllables; nor any before it but (g), k, and ſ; as in gnaw, knave, ſnow, &c.

87. The letter O is in the oldeſt Greek alphabet, and alſo in the old Hebrew (19) where it ſtood for the modern Gnain ע, from which mr. Ainſworth and others by miſtake ſuppoſe it was form'd. Its ſound is formed by the breath flowing out of the mouth thro' the cylindric concavity of the tongue and round configuration of the lips; it has its proper ſound in roſe; the ſound of (a) long, or (au) in folly; and of (u) in courſe, ſome, &c. which were anciently ſpelt with (u). (ſee Inſt. 52, &c) Some words anciently ſpelt with (ou) ſtill retain the broad ſound as old, ſcold, gold, &c. It is obſcure in in biſhop, comfort, purport, &c. and ſounds like (u) obſcure in iron, citron, ſaffron; &c. The ſound of this

letter is often ſo ſoft and broad as to require it double, and that chiefly in the middle of words, as gooſe, reproof, &c. ſometimes at the end; as too, cuckoo, as ſome ſpell it, This (oo) ſounds like (u) ſhort in flood, blood; the ſingle (o) has the ſound of (oo) in wolf, Rome, womb, tomb, move, reprove, &c.

88. The letter P in the ancient Latin alphabet was thus wrote ⊓, and the ſame alſo in the oldeſt Greek, which was deduced from the old Hebrew Pe thus ⊐, the final form of which was probably ⊓. From hence by reverting the figure and a ſmall addition it became ⊓, and then the angular point being rounded off, it became P. From the ſame original undoubtedly is the modern Hebrew פ, and its final ף. This ſound is made by expreſſing the breath ſomewhat more ſuddenly than in forming the ſound of B, or elſe other circumſtances are nearly the ſame in this caſe as in that. This letter is not ſounded in pſalms, ptolomy, pſeudo prophet, pſychology, ptiſan, &c. Ph ſounds f in phyſic, phoſphorus, phiz, and in moſt other words. But in phthiſic, and ſome Greek words the Ph is not pronounced.

89. The letter Q, tho' not in the old Greek or Latin alphabet (21, 23.) is yet derived from the more ancient Hebrew ⊕ by turning the character, and making the angular top round and carrying the perpendicular part obliquely under the round one; and from hence alſo the modern Hebrew character ק of the ſame letter. I know not whence mr. Ainſworth had his ⊖ from which he derives this letter; and believe that abundance has been ſaid to little purpoſe concerning it, for want of having been acquainted with the old Hebrew and Phœnician characters. The Saxons had not this letter, but expreſs'd it by (cp) as in cpacian, to quake, &c. It is form'd in the voice in a different manner from (k) and is therefore a different letter. For in expreſſing this ſound, the cheeks are contracted, and the lips (eſpecially the under one) are put into a cannular form for the paſſage of the breath. This letter is, however, never ſounded alone but in conjunction with (u) after it, as in qualm, queen, quite, quote, oblique, &c. and never ends any Engliſh word.

90. The letter R is form'd in the moſt ancient Latin alphabet (23) and was form'd from the old Greek ⊕, or perhaps from the old Phœnician ⊖ (20) which ss neareſt the preſent form. They are therefore greatly miſtaken who derive it from the modern Hebrew ר. This ſound is form'd by a gutteral extruſion of the breath, vibrated thro' the mouth with a ſort of quivering motion of the tongue drawn from the teeth, and cannulated, with the tip a little elevated towards the palate. Its ſound in words is but one; it is ſometimes aſpirated, by writing (h) after it in Greek words, to anſwer their (ῥ); as in rhapſody, rhetoric, rhymes, &c. otherwiſe it is always follow'd by a vowel at the beginning of words and ſyllables.

91. The letter S was uſed in the ſame form by the ancient Greeks, as appears in the Sigean inſcription (24) only in an inverted poſition. This they derived from the old Hebrew or Phœnician ſamech ⊰ (19) and not from the modern one ס. This is plain not only from the figure; but alſo from the name; for the old Dorians call'd this letter σαν, ſan, which the Ionians afterwards call'd σίγμα from the Chaldean סמכא ſimcha, by tranſporting the ſecond and third letter. Its ſound is form'd by driving the breath thro' a narrow paſſage between the palate and the tongue elevated near it, together with a motion of the lower jaw and teeth towards the upper, the lips a little way open, with ſuch a ſpecial configuration of every part of the mouth and larynx as renders the voice ſomewhat ſibilous

or

or hiſſing. The ſound of this letter is ſomewhat variable in words. Thus it is ſtrong in yes, this, us, thus; ſoft by final (e); as in deviſe, premiſe, wiſe, hoſe, muſe, &c. in which words it has the ſound of (z) very nearly. It is doubled, and thereby made hard at the end of words; as preſs, kiſs, loſs, puſs, &c. It is ſometimes ſilent (or not ſounded) as in iſle, iſland, viſcount, &c. It is wrote in the long character (ſ) in the middle of words, but at the end we uſe only the ſhort one (s).

92. The letter T was in the ſame form in the old Greek alphabet and inſcription, and was derived from Phœnician or Samaritan character Tau ✝ by placing the horizontal line or ſtroke quite upon the top of the perpendicular one. It is form'd in the voice by a ſtrong expulſion of the breath through the mouth upon a ſudden detraction of the tongue from the fore-part of the palate with the lips at the ſame time open. T has its proper ſound in tan, ten, tin, ton, tun; fat, let, hit, hot, put. When it becomes before (i) follow'd by another vowel it is ſounded like (ſ); as in nation, potion, expatiate, &c. When aſpirated, that is, when (h) comes after it, it has a twofold ſound; one clear and acute as thin, theory, thief, &c. the other more obſcure and obtuſe, as in then, thoſe, their, &c. It is ſaid by ſome, that T ſounds like (ch) before eous, ous, uous; as in beauteous, portentous, tortuous; but I think this a vicious pronunciation, and would not recommend it.

93. The letter U ſeems to owe its original to the following V conſonant, tho' it is abſolutely as different a letter from that as E and F. It is form'd in the voice by a round configuration of the lips, and a greater extruſion of the under one, the tongue is alſo more canulated, than in forming the O; elſe other things are much the ſame. The ſound is ſhort in rub, gun, muſt; but it is lengthened by final (e) as in tub, tube, tun, tune. It is moſtly long in words of many ſyllables as union, curious, ſecurity, importunity, &c. but in ſome it is obſcure as in venture, nature, &c. Its ſound is rather acute than long, in brute, flute, &c. It is ſilent in guard, guinea, &c. It is found at the end of few Engliſh words as you, thou; but in many French words as in lieu, adieu, &c.

94. The letter V we find was in the moſt ancient Greek alphabet by the Sigean inſcription (24). And as it had the force of the Hebrew Vau, ſo it might probably be form'd from thence, tho' the figure of this letter in the moſt ancient eaſtern alphabets do not approach very near it, nor is the Phœnician Y ſo very remote as not to ſlip very eaſily into it by carrying the right hand ſtroke down to the bottom of the other before it was made to join it. I have derived V from the ſame character as I did F (79). And the power or ſound of theſe two letters is by moſt grammarians ſuppoſed to be nearly the ſame, but they are widely different in all reſpects, even in the vocal formation; for V is ſounded in a much ſlower and more obtuſe expreſſion of the breath and application of the upper teeth to the under lip, than is done in pronouncing F, where the voice is more clear and acute. Beſides how very different is the ſound of vulgar, and fulgar? Does not this prove V and F very different letters? Again, we write knife and life in the ſingular, but knives and lives, in the plural; in which very different ſounds and ſignifications are made by the letter (v); in nouns and verbs we alſo write theſe different letters reſpectively. This letter is placed before all vowels but no conſonants, as vane, venture, vile, vow, vulture, vye.

95. The letter W is compounded of two ſingle V's, as is implied in the name; this letter, tho' never uſed by the Hebrew, Greeks, or Romans;

mans; was yet among the Arabians, and all the northern nations, the Teutones, Germans, Saxons, and Britons, &c. But ſtill it is not uſed by the French, Spaniards, Portugueſe or Italians. This letter is of an ambiguous nature, being a conſonant at the begining of words, and a vowel at the end; for it ſtands before all vowels but (u); as water, welfare, winter, woful; and is ſounded at the end like (u), ſow, few, ſaw; it preceeds (r) in wrath; and follows (s) in ſwear; as alſo (th) in thwart. It is obſcure in ſhadow, widow, &c.

96. The letter X was not uſed by the Hebrews, or ancient Greeks; for as it is not a ſimple but a compound letter, the ancients who uſe great ſimplicity in all their writing made uſe of, and expreſs'd this letter by its component letters (cs); thus inſtead of their modern πλέξω, the ancient Attics wrote πλεκσω. This letter has ſometimes the ſound of (gs) but ſo obſcure as hardly to be allow'd, as in the Latin Grex which Fabius ſays might have been as well written Gregs, tho' I confeſs I cannot find this by my ear. This letter with us begins no words but of Greek original, and is in few others but what are of Latin derivation, as perplex, fixity, reflexion, defluxion, &c. We often expreſs this ſound by ſingle letters as (cks) in backs, necks; by (ks) in books, breaks; by (cc) in acceſs, accident; by (ct) in action, unction; by (cts) in acts, effects, by (cs) in ecſtacy, ecſarcoma.

The letter Y was not in the old Hebrew alphabet tho' they were not without the ſound of it in their ' jod, if the pronunciation of the ancient Jews were the ſame as that of the moderns. Its figure was derived from that of V without doubt, for they ſeem to have been both the ſame letter in the moſt ancient Greek alphabet; for V is in the fifth line and Y in the ſeventh of the Sigean inſcription for the ſame letter (v); it is form'd by expreſſing the breath with a ſudden expanſion of the lips from that configuration by which we expreſs the vowel U. It is one of the ambigeneal letters being a conſonant in the begining of words, and placed before all the vowels; as yarn, year, yield, young, and yule. At the end of words it is a vowel, and is ſubſtituted for the ſound of (i) as in try, deſcry, &c. In this caſe the Saxons put a point over it; as (ẏ) in Cẏnɲic, kingdom; hẏs, -or his, &c.

98. The laſt letter of our alphabet Z was the eighth of the Hebrews, which in the moſt ancient form was thus wrote 𐤆, and afterwards in this form ז from which 'tis evident our Z might eaſily be deduced; unleſs its more ancient form ז (22) may be ſuppoſed to be derived more immediately from the old Hebrew one above-mentioned, and the modern z from that by obliquating the perpendicular ſtroke. As it was not in the moſt ancient Greek alphabet, ſo neither was it in uſe among the firſt Latians. It is formed or pronounced by a motion of the tongue from the palate downwards and then upwards to it again, with a ſhutting and opening of the teeth, at the ſame time. This has been reputed a double letter and to contain the ſounds of (ds) but I think with very little reaſon; and as if we thought otherwiſe we often double it, as in puzzle, muzzle, &c. We place it before all vowels, as zany, zeal, zink, zone, zupalium, zygoma; but before no conſonants.

99. Having thus deliver'd what we not improperly call the philoſophy of letters and language; I ſhall proceed to the diſtinctions of letters into Vowels and Conſonants. A vowel is a moſt ſimple and diſtinct ſound, formed by the leaſt motions of the organ of ſpeech being nothing more

than

than a bare flowing of the breath thro' the larynx, with its orifice of a proper aperture, and modulated by the tongue in paſſing thro' the mouth. In this manner, 'tis plain, from what has been ſaid, the letters A, E, I, O, U, and Y are form'd, and no others beſides them. Theſe therefore are properly call'd Vowels, and theſe only.

100. A conſonant is a letter whoſe ſound is more compounded, and requires beſides the expreſſion of the breath and motion an application of ſeveral other parts of the organ, as of the tongue to the palate, the teeth to the lips, the opening and ſhutting of the teeth and lips, &c. Whence 'tis eaſy to underſtand that in forming ſuch a ſound, that of one vowel or other will make a part or be mix'd with it as (b) ſounds (bee), (f) ſounds (ef) k. ſounds (ka); r ſounds (er) or (ar); and ſo of the reſt; ſo that the names of theſe letters do all expreſs their ſounds, and which cannot conſiſt of leſs than two or three letters, whereas thoſe of vowels have but one.

101. And indeed the ſounds of vowels are ſo ſimple, that with the Oriental nations they have not eſteem'd them letters but rather the notes or tunes of ſpeech; and were therefore not in their alphabets among the conſonants, but repreſented by peculiar marks and characters, call'd by the general name of points. A ſpecimen of which I ſhall here give from the Hebrew tongue, which is nearly the ſame with all the others, viz. the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Perſic, &c.

Kamets	(◌ָ)	a long.
Pathach	(◌ַ)	a ſhort.
Tzeri	(◌ֵ)	e long.
Segol	(◌ֶ)	e ſhort.
Sheva	(◌ְ)	e very ſhort.
Hhirek Magna	(◌ִי)	i long.
Hhirek Parva	(◌ִ)	i ſhort.
Hholem Magna	(◌ֹ)	o long.
Hholem Parva	(◌ָו)	o ſhort.
Shurek	(◌ֻ)	u long.
Kybbuts	(◌ֻ)	u ſhort.

102. Accordingly theſe Oriental vowels are not wrote with the conſonants in the body of the word (which with them conſiſts altogether of conſonants or letters) put under them, in the following manner.

יְהוָה בַּשָּׁמַיִם, that is, in Engliſh characters J h v h B ſh m i m, the
o
e a a a ai

Lord is in the Heavens. And ſo little neceſſary do they hold theſe very few natural ſounds in writing, that they almoſt wholly omit them, and print their books without them, ſuppoſing that if we know the conſonants in a word, it is impoſſible not to pronounce it right, at leaſt, not to underſtand the ſenſe.

103. Syllables are the next larger component parts of a word. This is defined to be a perfect and compleat ſound, utter'd in one breath, in which there is always at leaſt one vowel Hence we obſerve; (1.) That one vowel alone may make a ſyllable, it being in it ſelf a perfect ſound;

and (2.) That as many vowels as are ſounded diſtinctly, ſo many ſyllables there are in a word. Hence words are call'd Monoſyllables when there is but one ſyllable; and Polyſyllables when they conſiſt of two or more.

104. As to the doctrine of ſyllables but little is required to be ſaid, more than what relates to the rules of ſpelling or dividing any word into its proper number of ſyllables. As for inſtance, to divide the word Orient according to art we find it to contain three ſyllables, becauſe there are three diſtinct ſounds in it, viz. O-ri-ent. Thus alſo in the word antipodes, there are four diſtinct ſounds, with a vowel in each, viz. an-ti-po des. But it muſt be confeſt that unleſs a perſon is acquainted with the cuſtomary way of pronunciation which obtains in any country, he will find it a difficult matter to arrive at a tolerable ſkill in this affair; and to teach this, ſeems to be the principal uſe of a Dictionary next to the explication of words, tho' hitherto ſo much neglected in all of our own tongue.

105. The general rule above for ſpelling may be branch'd out into the following particular ones, viz. (1.) When a conſonant comes between two vowels, it goes with the latter as a-bi-li-ty, a-mo-rous, &c. except (x), as in ex-emplary, ox-en; and in ſome caſes (p), as up-on. (2.) When two vowels come together, each having a diſtinct ſound they muſt be divided; as in re-al, po etry, audi-ence, Archela-us; otherwiſe not, as re-joice, gau-dy, &c. (3.) The conſonants b, f, t, and in ſhort any conſonant before (l) or (r) follow'd by (e) final, always goes with it in dividing, as trem-ble, a-ble; tri-fle, raf-fle; mi-tre, a-cre, maſa-cre, maugre, &c. (4) Compound words muſt be reſolved into their original component parts; as, non-ſenſe, un-uſed, where-of, wing-ed, name-leſs, drink-ing, deliver-ance. To this rule we refer the following words, ad-orn, ab-ominate, and ſome others which ſeem exceptions to the ſecond rule; but of this more hereafter when we come to treat of etymology.

106. It may not here be improper to take notice of the ſeveral abbreviatures of ſound which cuſtom has ſettled amongſt us with reſpect to the laſt ſyllables of many Engliſh words being expreſs'd in one ſound quite different from what they really have.

Thus the Syllables	tial	found	ſhall, in Credential, Nuptial, &c.
	cian		ſhan, in Magician, Grecian, &c.
	tiate		ſhate, in gratiate, expatiate, &c.
	tient		ſhent, in Patient, proficient, &c.
	ſion		ſhun, in Admiſſion, Deciſion, &c.

107. I ſhall conclude this head of ſyllables by only obſerving, that any language is ſo much more ſmooth, eaſy, and ſonorous, as it abounds more with a due proportion and alternation of vowels and conſonants in ſyllables and words; as on the other hand any tongue muſt be harſh, difficult, and ill-ſounding, where conſonants abound, and are crouded upon ſingle vowels in ſyllables in general. This is the caſe of the Welch or old Britiſh, the Dutch, and other northern tongues to whom we owe the rougher part of our own language. Thus from the Saxons we have the word ſtrength, in which there is but one vowel to ſeven conſonants; of this ſort are length, ſtruck, ſtrand, thwart, wrath, &c. On the other hand, the French have as it were deluged us with vowels, as in adieu, beauty, beauteous, purlieu, beau, &c. Between theſe extremes, we have the golden mean from the Latin and Greek, which temper'd with the

other

ther, render our tongue beyond diſpute the moſt excellent in the world, in regard to the ſeveral ſtiles and peculiarities of the philoſopher, the orator, the poet, the lover, or the hiſtorian.

108. From ſyllables we proceed to words, the conſtituent parts of Speech; 'A word is a compleat diſtinct and ſignificant ſound, or written 'repreſentation, expreſſive to the ear or eye of ſome thought or operation 'of the mind,' according to what has been heretofore deliver'd relating to the nature and uſe of ſpeech from Inſt. 12 to 17 incluſive. The doctrine of words or ſpeech in general is call'd Grammar, the etymology of which ſee in the dictionary. In every ſpeech or language there are four principal ſorts of words, viz. (1.) Nouns, or names of things, (2.) Verbs, or words which aſſert or predicate ſome one thing of another. (3.) Words which imply the quality and nature of things. (4.) Words which relate to the manner and circumſtances of things. Of all which we ſhall treat ſeparately, in a general manner.

109. In doing this the ſame method will be taken here as was purſued in diſcourſing of the letters, viz. to ſhew how the ſeveral parts of ſpeech were treated in the ſeveral languages from whence our own is derived, that ſo the genius and rationale thereof may the more plainly appear. Of nouns or names there are three ſorts, common, proper or perſonal, and relative. Common names are thoſe we give things in general and denote the kind, and ſpecies, as man, horſe, houſe, book; &c. Proper or perſonal names are ſuch as denote the individuals of each ſpecies; as Cæſar, Cato, John; London, Paris, &c. relative names (call'd by the Latins pronouns) are ſuch as point out or relate to the perſon or perſons in queſtion as I, thou, he; we, ye, they.

110. In nouns we conſider number, gender, and caſe or declenſion as it is uſually call'd. The number of nouns is threefold, viz. (1.) Singular; when the name denotes only one particular thing, as, a hand. (2.) Dual; when it denotes two things only. (3.) Plural; when it denotes more than one or two things, as hands, houſes, men, &c. There are beſides what we call collective nouns, which have the name or appellation ſingular, and yet ſignify plurally, or many; as a flock, a people, &c.

111. The genders of nouns are by nature no more than two, becauſe they have reference only to the ſex; and therefore can be properly only maſculine or feminine; that is, if a name relate to a male it is ſaid to be of the maſculine gender; if to a female, of the feminine gender. But if it is the name of a thing that has no ſuch thing as ſex belonging to it, it is ſaid to be of the neuter gender, that is, properly ſpeaking, of no gender at all; as a ſtone, a houſe, &c. Yet notwithſtanding this, many nations have introduced an artificial diſtinction of ſexes among almoſt all ſorts of inanimate ſubſtances; tho' at the ſame time they knew of no ſuch thing as different ſexes in any thing but animal ſubſtances; they were little aware that the ſame thing obtains in all the large genius of vegetables or on the other hand that it was deficient in any ſort of animals as we are aſſured it is (by late diſcoveries) in all the *Polypous*-kinds. They had alſo their *Epicene* or common gender, which implied either male or female, as parent, is common to father or mother. But we do not find they knew of any ſort of creature which nature had furniſh'd with both the ſexes, as we have of late years diſcover'd in ſnails, lobſters, &c.

112. The declenſion of nouns is nothing more than the particular manner in which a name is expreſs'd according to the different caſe in which

it is uſed; thus (1.) if the thing be barely named only, it is the moſt ſimple of all, and is call'd the nominative caſe, as a man, the king, an orrery, &c. But (2) when we aſſert any thing of another as its efficient cauſe or of which it is the property, then the name is ſaid to be of the genitive (q. d. generative) caſe; as the palace of the king, the face of a man, the lowing of an ox, &c. (3) The naming a thing to which any thing is at the ſame time ſaid to be done, is call'd the dative caſe; as, I give a book to the maſter; a word to the wife; &c. (4) When the name follows the verb and is affected by it, it is then ſaid to be in the accuſative caſe; as I give a book; fools lay wagers, &c. (5) When we name a thing by invocation or calling upon it; the name is then ſaid to be in the Vocative caſe; as thou, O Lord, &c. (6) When a thing is named under the circumſtances of doing by, a taking any thing from it; it is ſaid to be in the ablative caſe; as I write with a pen; I ſaw from the window; take a part from the whole; &c. And theſe caſes are the ſame both for the ſingular and plural number.

Having thus ſpecified the affections of nouns, or names of things, we ſhall next ſhew the reader how they were differently expreſs'd or repreſented in the ſeveral mother tongues, viz. the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Saxon; and the ſeveral Idiomatic tongues derived from them. The Hebrews had but two genders (as always imitating the ſimplicity of nature) the maſculine ends in the radical letters generally, as מלך, King; but the feminine is made by adding thereto the letter ה or ת; as מַלְכָה, the queen; and מַלְכוּת, the kingdom.

114. They have indeed three numbers of nouns, whereas moſt other nations have but two; but this argues no luxuriance, but rather a ſcrupulous imitation of nature, which has many times the dual number only, as in the hands, wings, eyes, noſtrils, &c. in animal nature. They expreſs the ſingular by the radix, the dual by adding the termination ־ַיִם; and the plural by ִים if maſculine, or by ִות if feminine.

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
Thus	יוֹם a Day.	יוֹמַיִם two Days.	יָמִים Days.
	כָּנָף a Wing.	כְּנָפַיִם two Wings.	כנפות Wings.

Tho' ſeveral maſculines alſo have the plural in ות, as from אב father, אבות fathers. The Chaldee, and Syriac inſtead of ה uſe א for the feminine. The dual number in ־ַיִן, and the plural in ִין if maſculine, but if feminine in ָן only.

115. The Hebrews denotes the ſeveral caſes of nouns by letters and particles prefix'd thereto.

Thus

Thus the Nom. is the root, as מֶלֶךְ the King.
The Genitive by ה or ל, as הַמֶּלֶךְ of the King.
The Dative by ל, as לַמֶּלֶךְ to the King.
The Accuſative by את, as אֶת־הַמֶּלֶךְ the King.
The Ablative by {ב / מן} as {בַּמֶּלֶךְ by the King. / מִן־הַמֶּלֶךְ from the King.

The Chaldee and Syriac for the genitive uſe ד, or דִּי; and the Rabbins uſe the prepoſition שֶׁל; but other caſes are much the ſame as with the Hebrews.

116. So likewiſe the pronouns are declined in both numbers by prefixes as follows.

(1) Firſt Perſon.

	Singular		Plural	
Nom.	אֲנִי	I	אֲנַחְנוּ	we
Gen.	שֶׁלִּי	of me	שֶׁלָּנוּ	of us
Dat.	לִי	to me	לָנוּ	to us
Acc.	אוֹתִי	me	אוֹתָנוּ	us
Abl.	מֶנִּי	from me	מֵמֶּנּוּ	from us

(2) The ſecond perſon.

Nom.	אַתָּה	thou	אַתֶּם	ye
Gen.	שֶׁלְּךָ	of thee	שֶׁלָּכֶם	of you
Dat.	לְךָ	to thee	לָכֶם	to you
Acc.	אוֹתְךָ	thee	אֶתְכֶם	you
Abl.	מִמְּךָ	from thee	מִמָּכֶם	from you

Note, The feminine is אַתְּ thou woman, קַתֶּן ye women, and in all the other caſes it is ךְ inſtead of ךָ in the ſingular and כֶן inſtead of כֶם in the plural.

(3) The

(3) The third perſon.

Nom.	הוּא	he	הֵם or הנה	they
Gen.	שֶׁלּוֹ	of him	שֶׁלָּהֶם	of them
Dat.	לוֹ	to him	לָהֶם	to them
Acc.	אוֹתוֹ	him	אֹתָם	them
Abl.	מִמֶּנּוּ	from him	מֵהֶם	from them

The feminine is הִיא ſhe; and הֵן or הֵנָּה they; and in the other caſes ה is uſed for ו in the ſingular and הֵן for הֵם in the plural.

117. Names or words denoting the qualities of things, as good, bad, high, low, thick, thin, ſure, ſweet, &c. do all admit of what is call'd degrees of compariſon, that is, of having the ſignification expreſſed in three degrees; the firſt is call'd the poſitive or loweſt degree, as hot, great; the ſecond is call'd the comparative or encreaſed degree, as hotter, greater; the third is call'd the ſuperlative or higheſt degree, as hotteſt, greateſt. But in Engliſh we compare not only by the terminations (er) and (eſt) but alſo by the words more and moſt; as happy, more happy, moſt happy; ſometimes each degree is expreſs'd by ſo many different words, as good, better, beſt; little, leſs, leaſt; bad, worſe, worſt; much, more, moſt; &c. And ſometimes we expreſs a fourth degree by the word very; as fair, fairer, very fair, faireſt.

118. Names of qualities are compared in the Hebrew much after the ſame manner as we do by more and moſt; for in the comparative they uſe יוֹתֵר more, מִן more than; and for the ſuperlative degree they uſe the word מְאֹד moſt; and hence it appears how great a ſimilitude there is between the ancient Hebrew, or rather the oriental way of declining and comparing names of every kind and that of our own. But one thing ought not to be paſs'd by without notice, that is, that they had a cuſtom of expreſſing the ſuperlative degree by the ſacred name of God. Thus we read of the mountains of God, for very high; the city great to God, for the very great city. Sons of God, for men of the firſt rank. They had alſo another way to expreſs the ſuperlative and that was by the genitive plural join'd with the noun ſingular; as king of kings; ſong of ſongs, vanity of vanities; for the greateſt king, the beſt of ſongs, the greateſt vanity, &c. And the ſame idioms of ſpeech were common to all the eaſtern nations.

119. We come now to the more principal ſort of words which we uſually call Verbs from the Latin *Verbum*, a word; they are by ſome call'd Affirmations, but I think with great impropriety; I know of no word that ſo fully expreſſes the nature of theſe words as that of predicate; becauſe what even we affirm, deny, or declare by theſe words, we are properly ſaid to predicate, which is a general word, and includes in it the agency of every other.

120. Ac-

120. According to the different ſignification of verbs or predicates they are divided into active and paſſive; the firſt ſort predicates the action of the agent; as a good boy loves his book; the ſecond ſort predicates what is ſuffer'd by the patient; as a naughty boy is beaten. In predicates we likewiſe conſider the perſon, whether firſt, ſecond, or third, (109); and alſo the number, whether ſingular, dual or plural. (110) For the ſubject of which a thing is predicated may be the firſt perſon as, I love, or I am loved; we love, or are loved; ye love, or are loved. Or the third perſon; he loves, or is loved; they love, or are loved. Sometimes the word (it) is the ſubject, and then the verb is ſaid to be impersonal as, it raineth, it behoveth; but 'tis plain the word (it) is here analogous to the third perſon, as is ſhewn by the termination of the verb in (eth).

121. Beſides perſon and number, there is another affection of predicates, and that is time (which is call'd the tenſe of a verb by grammarians) time is threefold, either preſent, paſt, or future, in which any thing may be predicated, as I do ſee, I have ſeen, I ſhall ſee. To theſe ſome people have added others, as the preterimperfect tenſe, which implies the time not perfectly paſt, as, I liſten'd whilſt ſhe ſang. The preterpluperfect tenſe, which relates to the time as paſs'd before ſome other time paſt; as I had heard it before you told me. But more of this hereafter.

122. In verbs or predicates we likewiſe expreſs the particular manner in which a thing is predicated, which is call'd the mood. Thus if the thing be barely indicated, it is call'd the indicative mood, as I do love books. But when verbs imply command, exhortation, &c. they are ſaid to be in the imperative mood. As, know thy ſelf; let him love; let us hear. The manner of predicating the power, liberty, will, or neceſſity of doing a thing is call'd the potential mood; as I can read; thou mayeſt write; we will chuſe; they ought to know. When any condition is ſubjoin'd to the doing of a thing, the verb is ſaid to be in the ſubjunctive mood; as, if I write, I do it, that you may learn. Laſtly, when neither number nor perſon is concern'd, but the action is expreſs'd indefinitely, the verb is ſaid to be in the infinitive mood. As to love, to walk, to be heard, &c. Theſe ſeveral moods or manners of predicating the doing or ſuffering a thing are here ſpecified, not that we in our tongue have any ſuch thing denoted in the predicate or verb it ſelf, but becauſe they are to be found in other languages of which we are by and by to treat.

123. There is derived from verbs another ſort of words which are call'd Participles, becauſe they partake of the nature of noun or name as having in ſome languages number, gender, and declenſion; and alſo of the nature of a verb in denoting the doing or ſuffering a thing; and is therefore both active and paſſive. The active with us ends in (ing): As loving, teaching, &c. The paſſive in (ed), as loved, ſlighted, &c. Tho' in this part our tongue is very anomalous; but at preſent I am giving only thoſe diſtinctions of the ſeveral parts of ſpeech which have been introduced into language in general, and which by ſome are expreſs'd one way, by ſome another; as we now proceed to ſhew. And firſt as we have ſeen how the Hebrews decline nouns, let us next obſerve the genius of that tongue in conjugating verbs, that is, of expreſſing the predication of a thing actively and paſſively with all the circumſtances of perſon, mood, and tenſe.

124. The Hebrew theme or root is the third perſon ſingular of the preter or paſt tenſe, as פָּקַד, he viſited. Of this all the other perſons are

form'd

form'd by prefixing or affixing ſome of thoſe they call ſervile letters; thus the third perſon feminine, is made by ה, as פָּקְדָה ſhe viſited. The ſecond perſon maſculine, by תָּ as פָּקַדְתָּ thou haſt viſited; the ſame if feminine by תְּ, as פָּקַדְתְּ. The firſt perſon ſingular both maſculine and feminine is made by תִּי as פָּקַדְתִּי, I have viſited. Thus alſo the third perſon plural is made by וּ; the ſecond if maſculine by תֶּם, by תֶּן if feminine; and the firſt by נוּ. And this conjuggation of the active form they call Kal, but in the paſſive form it is call'd Niphal as being form'd from the active by prefixing נִ, as נִפְקַד he was viſited. The reſt the ſame as before.

125. The ſecond conjugation is call'd Pihel in the active voice, and its characterſtic is to have the point dageſh (ּ) in the ſecond radical letter, as פִּקֵּד; and it is uſed to denote a great, earneſt, vehement, accurate or frequent action; as he viſited much or often; he pray'd earneſtly, &c. Sometimes they uſe the long o (וֹ) between the firſt and ſecond radical, and then it is call'd Pohel as פּוֹקֵד, in the ſame ſenſe as before; but this form is not ſo frequent. From Pihel is form'd the paſſive voice call'd Puhal or Pyhal, by means of the ſhort u (ֻ) as פֻּקַּד he was very much viſited.

126. The third conjugation is known by the prefix הִ and the long (ִי) after the ſecond radical; whence it is call'd Hiphil in the active voice; and it is uſed to denote the power by which the action or thing is effected as הִפְקִיד, he cauſed or made him to viſit. The paſſive form is call'd Hophal as being made by changing the ſhort i (ִ) into ſhort o (ָ) and the long i (ִי) into a (ֵי); הָפְקַד, he was order'd to be viſited.

127. The fourth conjugation is call'd Hithpael, from its characteriſtic הִתְ prefix'd to the radix, in the Pihel form. As הִתְפַּקֵּד; the perſons being form'd by affixes as before (124), this form is uſed only when the action is reciprocal, or returns upon the agent, as he viſited himſelf. הִתְגָּאַל he defiled himſelf, &c. In this conjugation, if the firſt radical happen to be any of theſe four letters, צ, ז, ש, ס, then the ת is placed after the two firſt; as for הִתְסַבֵּל, they ſay הִסְתַּבֵּל; and after the two laſt it is turn'd into ד, as for הִתְזַמֵּן, they ſay הִזְדַּמֵּן, &c.

128. As to tenſes the Hebrew knows but three, viz. the paſt, the preſent, and the future. The paſt tenſe is that of the radix or theme, which we have already exemplified. The preſent tenſe they expreſs by the participle, which in the active form they call Benoni, as thus פּוֹקֵד viſiting; ſo they ſay אֲנִי פוֹקֵד, I viſiting, for I viſit; they have two participles of the paſſive form, viz. פָּקוּד being viſited; and נִפְקָד having been viſited. The future tenſe is form'd by ſervile letters prefix'd and affix'd, as is ſhewn in the following ſcheme.

129. Their

129. Their *modes* expreſs'd in the verb are likewiſe but three, viz. the *indicative*, the *imperative*, and the *infinitive*, all which are expreſs'd by the ſervile letters in every conjugation, as is evidently ſhewn in the following ſynopſis or paradigm of the regular verb פָּקַד. In the Hebrew tongue, as well as in many others, there is great anomaly in conjugating verbs; but the intelligent reader will eaſily obſerve how near the Hebrew method of expreſſing ſome of the perſons, tenſes, and moods in the verb it ſelf regularly; others by auxiliary words irregularly, approaches to our own, tho' we make greater uſe of auxiliary words than they do.

Conj. IV.	Conj. III.			
Hithpael	*Hophal*	*Hiphil*	*Perſons*	
הִתְפַּקֵּד (-)	(י) הָפְקַד	הִפְקִיד (..)	3 m.	Preter Indicative
הִתְפַּקְּדָה	הָפְקְדָה	הִפְקִידָה	3 f.	
הִתְפַּקַּדְתָּ	הָפְקַדְתָּ	הִפְקַדְתָּ	2 m. S	
הִתְפַּקְּדְתְּ	הָפְקַדְתְּ	הִפְקַדְתְּ	2 f.	
הִתְפַּקַּדְתִּי	הָפְקַדְתִּי	הִפְקַדְתִּי	1	
הִתְפַּקְּדוּ	הָפְקְדוּ	הִפְקִידוּ	3	
הִתְפַּקַּדְתֶּם	הָפְקַדְתֶּם	הִפְקַדְתֶּם	2 m. P	
הִתְפַּקַּדְתֶּן	הָפְקַדְתֶּן	הִפְקַדְתֶּן	2 f.	
הִתְפַּקַּדְנוּ	הָפְקַדְנוּ	הִפְקַדְנוּ	1	
הִתְפַּקֵּד (-)	Deeſt	הַפְקֵד (:)	2 m. S	Impe-rative
הִתְפַּקְּדִי		הַפְקִידִי	2 f.	
הִתְפַּקְּדוּ		הַפְקִידוּ	2 m. P	
הִתְפַּקֵּדְנָה		הַפְקֵדְנָה	2 f.	
אֶתְפַּקֵּד (-)	(י) אָפְקֵד	אַפְקִיד (..)	1	Future
תִּתְפַּקֵּד	תָּפְקֵד	תַּפְקִיד	2 m.	
תִּתְפַּקְּדִי	תָּפְקְדִי	תַּפְקִידִי	2 f. S	
יִתְפַּקֵּד	יָפְקֵד	יַפְקִיד	3 m.	
תִּתְפַּקֵּד	תָּפְקֵד	תַּפְקִיד	3 f.	
נִתְפַּקֵּד	נָפְקֵד	נַפְקִיד	1	
תִּתְפַּקְּדוּ	תָּפְקְדוּ	תַּפְקִידוּ	2 m.	
יִתְפַּקְּדוּ	יָפְקְדוּ	יַפְקִידוּ	3 m. P	
תִּתְפַּקֵּדְנָה	תָּפְקַדְנָה	תַּפְקֵדְנָה	2 & 3 f.	
הִתְפַּקֵּד (-)	הָפְקֵד	מַפְקִיד (..)	Infinite	
מִתְפַּקֵּד		מַפְקִיד (..)	m. S	Participle Benoni
מִתְפַּקְּדִים		מַפְקִידִים	m. P	
מִתְפַּקֶּדֶת		מַפְקִידָה	f. S	
מִתְפַּקְּדֹת		מַפְקֵדֶת	f. P	
	(י) מָפְקָד	מַפְקִידוֹת	m. S	Participle Pahul
	מָפְקָדִים		m. P	
	מָפְקָדָה		f. S	
	מָפְקָדֹת		f. P	

130. A PARADIGM of HEBREW CONJUGATIONS.

Conj. II.		Conj. I.			
Pyhal	*Pihel*	*Niphal*	*Kal*	*Perſons*	
(־) פֻּקַּד	פִּקֵּד (־)	נִפְקַד (ֵ)	פָּקַד (ֵ)	3 m. S	Preter Indicative
פֻּקְּדָה	פִּקְּדָה	נִפְקְדָה	פָּקְדָה	3 f. S	
פֻּקַּדְתָּ	פִּקַּדְתָּ	נִפְקַדְתָּ	פָּקַדְתָּ	2 m. S	
פֻּקְּדְתְּ	פִּקַּדְתְּ	נִפְקַדְתְּ	פָּקַדְתְּ	2 f. S	
פֻּקַּדְתִּי	פִּקַּדְתִּי	נִפְקַדְתִּי	פָּקַדְתִּי	1 S	
פֻּקְּדוּ	פִּקְּדוּ	נִפְקְדוּ	פָּקְדוּ	3 P	
פֻּקַּדְתֶּם	פִּקַּדְתֶּם	נִפְקַדְתֶּם	פְּקַדְתֶּם	2 m. P	
פֻּקַּדְתֶּן	פִּקַּדְתֶּן	נִפְקַדְתֶּן	פְּקַדְתֶּן	2 f. P	
פֻּקַּדְנוּ	פִּקַּדְנוּ	נִפְקַדְנוּ	פָּקַדְנוּ	1 P	
Deeſt	פְּקֹד (־)	הִפָּקֵד (־)	פְּקֹד (־)	2 m. S	Impe-rative
	פִּקְדִי	הִפָּקְדִי	פִּקְדִי (ֵ)	2 f. S	
	פִּקְדוּ	הִפָּקְדוּ	פִּקְדוּ	2 m. P	
	פְּקֹדְנָה	הִפָּקֵדְנָה	פְּקֹדְנָה	2 f. P	
אֲפֻקַּד	אֲפַקֵּד (־)	(ֵ)אֶפָּקֵד (־)	(ֵ)אֶפְקֹד (ֵ)	1 S	Future
תְּפֻקַּד	תְּפַקֵּד	תִּפָּקֵד	תִּפְקֹד (ֵ)	2 m. S	
תְּפֻקְּדִי	תְּפַקְּדִי	תִּפָּקְדִי	תִּפְקְדִי	2 f. S	
יְפֻקַּד	יְפַקֵּד	יִפָּקֵד	יִפְקֹד	3 m. S	
תְּפֻקַּד	תְּפַקֵּד	תִּפָּקֵד	תִּפְקֹד	3 f. S	
נְפֻקַּד	נְפַקֵּד	נִפָּקֵד	נִפְקֹד	1 P	
תְּפֻקְּדוּ	תְּפַקְּדוּ	תִּפָּקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	2 m. P	
יְפֻקְּדוּ	יְפַקְּדוּ	יִפָּקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּ	3 m. P	
תְּפֻקַּדְנָה	תְּפַקַּדְנָה	תִּפָּקַדְנָה	תִּפְקֹדְנָה	2 & 3 f. P	
פֻּקוֹד	פַּקֵּד	הִפָּקֵד (־)	(ֵ)פָּקוֹד (ֵ)	Infinite	
	מְפַקֵּד		(ֵ) פּוֹקֵד	m. S	Participle Benoni
	מְפַקְּדִים		פּוֹקְדִים	m. P	
	מְפַקֶּדֶת		פּוֹקֶדֶת } פּוֹקְדָה	f. S	
	מְפַקְּדוֹת		פּוֹקְדוֹת	f. P	
מְפֻקָּד		נִפְקָד (ֵ)	פָּקוּד	m. S	Participle Pahul.
מְפֻקָּדִים		נִפְקָדִים	פְּקוּדִים	m. P	
מְפֻקָּדָה		נִפְקָדָה	פְּקוּדָה }	f. S	
מְפֻקָּדֹת		נִפְקָדֹת			
מְפֻקָּדוֹת		נִפְקָדוֹת	פְּקוּדוֹת	f. P	

131. The Chaldee and Syriac are but different dialects of the Hebrew; for they conjugate verbs after the ſame manner by three conjugations in the active voice, viz. Pehal, Pahel, and Aphel; and three paſſive, Ethpeel, Ethpaal, and Ethtaphal; for they form all their paſſives in imitation of the Hebrew Hithpahel, by prefixing אִתְ (ith), or אֶתְ (eth) and ſometimes הִתְ (hith) to the active voice of each conjugation. Of this we have an inſtance in Ephphatha (it ſhould be Ethphathach, if litterally tranſlated) from the verb פתח he opened; and with the prefix את, it is אֶתְפַּתַּח be opened, in the imperative mood. Mark vii. 34.

132. Beſides the parts of ſpeech hitherto mentioned, there is another ſort of words which are uſed to expreſs the manner or circumſtance of an action or any thing that is predicated of another. The principal of this ſort are uſually called Adverbs, from being joined to verbs or nouns to expreſs the manner, time, place, number, order, quantity, quality, and various other accidents, of which more hereafter. Theſe kind of words are expreſſed in the Hebrew, and in all the oriental tongues, by what we call prefixes, affixes, and paragogic letters.

133. The prefixes are prepoſitions made of the letters מ, ש, ה, ו, כ, ל, ב; thus for inſtance they uſe מ for out of, or from, as מִבֵּית out of the houſe; מִיְּהוָה. ש ſignifies that, as שָׁקַמְתִּי, that I aroſe. ה interrogates, as הַיֵּשׁ, is there? ו is a conjunction copulative, as וְרָשׁ עָנִי the afflicted and the poor. כ implies likeneſs, as כְּאִישׁ, as, or, like a man. ל is to, for, near, between, &c. as לַיהוָה to the Lord. ב moſtly ſignifies in or with; as בְּמִרְמָה, in or with deceit.

134. The Affixes are chiefly pronouns truncated, to make one word out of two, as is evident from (Inſt. 116.) compared with the following table of affixes.

		f.	m.	f.	m.
Sing.	י ני נִי	ך	ךָ	ה נָה	ו הוּ
Plur.	נו נוּ	כֶן	כֶם	ז הֶן	ם הֶם
	First.	Second.		Third.	

135. Hence it is that we ſo often meet with Hebrew words, names, &c. terminating in i, ni, nu, &c; as עבדי abdi, my ſervant; אבי abi, my father; אדני adonai, my Lord; אלי Eli, my God; עמי ammi, my people; עמ־נו־אל Im-manu-el, God with us; שבק־ת־ני Sabak-tha-ni, 'Thou haſt forſaken me, Matth. xxvii. 46." By the way, it may not be amiſs to obſerve here; that the exclamation of our Saviour, 'Eli, 'Eli, lama ſabakthani, as it is rendered by the greek, and by our tranſlators, 'My God, my God, why haſt thou forſaken me!" ſeems to carry in it an idea of deſpondency and diſtruſt at the point of death, as is not becoming of any man, much leſs the moſt perfect of men. It appears to me, that the author of the Syriac verſion thought ſo; for he has much better

better expreſſed it thus, ‏ܐܠܗܝ ܠܡܢ ܫܒܩܬܢܝ‏ 'O God, 'O God, to whom haſt thou left me!" i. e. into what mercileſs hands haſt thou ſuffered me to fall!

136. In every particular relating to ſpeech, the Hebrew manner is followed by the Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan; only, in the latter there is no uſe of the Vowel Points, as probably there was not in the original Hebrew: the principal differences conſiſt in a metatheſis or change of ſervile letters, and ſometimes the radical, tho' rarely. But I have ſaid as much of the nature and genius of the Hebrew tongue as is ſufficient for my purpoſe, and ſhall now proceed to the Greek cuſtom of ſpeech.

137. Of the Greek letters we have already largely treated; and ſhall now proceed to ſhew the particular methods they uſed for declining nouns and conjugating verbs, and other parts of ſpeech. And in reſpect to the firſt of theſe, we find it was quite different from the Hebrew manner above-mentioned; for the Greeks did this by different terminations of the noun or name, according to the different caſe in which it was uſed both in the ſingular and plural number; they alſo expreſſed the different genders of adjective nouns and pronouns, in the ſame manner for the moſt part. In the number of nouns they follow the Hebrew, having the dual number; which alſo they diſtinguiſh in the verbs, where the Hebrew had none. They have but five caſes, the ablative being the ſame as the dative termination with them.

138. As indicative and relative particles are common to all languages, ſo we find a moſt frequent uſe of them in the Greek tongue; the common article which they prefixed to words was declinable in number, caſe, and gender; as follows:

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.			
	N.	G.	D.	A.	N,A.	G,D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Maſ.	ὁ	του	τω	τὸν	τὼ	τοῖν	οἱ	των	τοῖς	τους
Fem.	ἡ	της	τῇ	τὴν	τὰ	ταῖν	αἱ	των	ταῖς	τὰς
Neut.	το	του	τω	τὸ	τὼ	τοῖν	τα	των	τοῖς	τά

139. The relative or ſubjunctive article, they declined thus;

	Singular.				Dual.		Plural.			
	N.	G.	D.	A.	N,A.	G,D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Maſ.	ος	ου	ω	ον	ω	οιν	οι	ων	οις	ους
Fem.	η	ης	ῃ	ην	α	αιν	αι	ων	αις	ας
Neut.	ο	ου	ω	ο	ω	οιν	τα	ων	οις	α

140. The nouns are of various declenſions according to their ſeveral endings; the firſt declination has two terminations of the maſculine gender only, viz. ας and ης; as τιμιας honour, κριτὴς a judge, and are thus declined:

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N,A.	G,D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
τιμι-ας	ου	ᾳ	αν	α	α	αιν	αι	ων	αις	ας	αι
ὁ κριτ-ης	ου	ῃ	ην	η							

141. The

141. The ſecond declenſion has alſo two terminations alſo, viz. α and μ; as μυσα a ſong, τιμὴ honour; and both of the feminine gender, and are thus delined:

	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N,A.	G,D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
ἡ	μυσ-α	ης	ῃ	αν	α	α	αιν	αι	ων	αις	ας	α
ἡ	τιμ-η	ης	ῃ	ην	η							

142. The third declenſion has two terminations, ος and ον; of which ος is maſculine for the moſt part, and ον neuter. As ὁ λογος ſpeech, and το ξύλον wood; which are thus declined:

	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N,A.	G,D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
ὁ	λογ-ος	ου	ω	ον	ε	ω	οιν	οι	ων	οις	ους	ου
το	ξυλ-ον	ου	ω	ον	ον			α	ων	οις	α	α

143. The fourth declenſion has the two terminations ως and ον; the former of the maſculine, feminine, or common gender, the latter of the neuter; as ὁ Μενελεως, Menelaus, and το ευγεων, fertile; and are thus declined:

	N.	G.	D.	A.	N.	N,A.	G,D.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
ὁ	Μενελε-ως	ω	ῳ	ων	ως	ω	ῳν	ω	ων	ῳς	ως	ω
το	Ευγε ων	ω	ῳ	ων	ων			ω	ων	ως	ω	ω

144. The fifth declenſion has nine terminations of the nominative; viz. four vowels, α, ι, υ, ω; and five conſonants, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ; but the firſt letters of the genitive, &c. terminations, are not to be known, but by a grammar or dictionary, as γραμμα, γραμμα-τος, a letter; μέλι, μελ-τος, honey; γονυ, γον-υος, the knee; λητω, λητ-ως, latona; παιαν, παι-ανος, pæan; ἡπαρ, ἡπα-τος, the liver; μονὰς, μον-αδος, unity; θωραξ, θωρ-ακος, the breaſt; ὠψ, ὠ-πος, the viſage. In all which, 'tis eaſy to obſerve, that the genitive caſe adds a ſyllable to the radix or nominative; and that it conſtantly terminates in ος. The dative of this declenſion both ſingular and plural, changes ος into ι, as γραμμα-τος, γραμμα-τι, ſingular, and γραμμα-σι, plural. The other caſes are eaſily known for words of this declenſion, by that of the article prefixed thereto.

145. The Greeks had a ſort of nouns or names, which they called Patronymics, as being derived from the name of the father or ſome perſon of the family. Thus from Ατρευς, Atreus, come Ατρειδης, Atrides; from Πηλευς, Peleus, Πηλειδης, Pelides; but theſe are terms for the moſt part uſed by poets, who often ſay Atrides for Atreus's ſon, when they ſpeak of Menelaus or Agamemnon; and Pelides for Achilles, the ſon of Peleus. Hence theſe and ſuch like words abound in our language in the various tranſlation of the Greek poets, particularly in that of Homer, by Mr. Pope.

146. The adjective nouns, or names of quality, were by them made to expreſs the different genders by different terminations; thus:

Maſ.

for general examples, we have the adjectives.

Maſ.	Fem.	Neut.	
Αγιος,	αγια,	αγιον,	holy.
Οξυς,	οξεια,	οξυ,	acute.
χαριεις,	χαριεντα,	χαριεν,	gracious.
Απλους,	απλη,	απλουν,	ſimple.
Πας,	πασα,	παν,	all.

147. Theſe adjectives in each reſpective form, are declined after the ſame manner with the nouns ſubſtantive above thro' all the caſes; and the conjugation to which they belong, is known by the termination thus, Αγιος, is declined as a noun of the third conjugation (142). As αγιος, αγιε, αγιω, &c. Αγια follows the ſecond conjugation (141). As αγια, αγιης, αγιη, αγιην, &c. ſome follow the fifth declenſion, as Πας, παντος, παντι, παντα, &c.

148. Sometimes they uſed the ſame termination for both maſculine and feminine ſubjects; as ὁ and ἡ αληθης, and το αληθες, true; ὁ and ἡ ευχαρις, and το ευχαρι, gracious. Sometimes all the three genders were expreſſed only by the particle, and not at all in the adjective; as ὁ and ἡ and το μακαρ, happy. On the other hand, ſome adjectives are varied thro' the whole theme to expreſs the genders, as εις, maſ. μια, fem. εν, neut. one. So all the compounds of εις; as ὑδεις, ὑδεμια, ὑδεν, &c.

149. As they expreſſed caſe and gender by different terminations, ſo they did likewiſe the degrees of compariſon. Thus the themes in ος formed the comparative by changing ς into τερος, and the ſuperlative in ταλος, as ενδοξος, glorious; ενδοξοτερος, more glorious; ενδοξοταλος, moſt glorious. Some form the comparative in ιων, and the ſuperlative in ιστος; as σωφρων, modeſt, σωφρονεστερος, more modeſt, σωφρονεσταλος, moſt modeſt. Many words are very irregular, and expreſs the degrees by no certain rule; as Καλος, καλλιων, καλλιστος, fair, fairer, faireſt. And in a great number of caſes the degrees are formed by wholly different words, and very often the ſame degree by ſeveral different words; thus Κακος, bad, forms the comparative by four words κακοτερος, κακιων, χειρον, χειρων, worſe; and the ſuperlative by two, κακιστος and χειριστος, worſt of all.

150. The Pronouns in this tongue are Εγω, I; συ, thou; ὁ of him, (for the nominative is here wanting;) and they are thus declined:

Singuler.				Dual.		Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N,A.	G,D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Εγω,	εμου,	εμοι,	εμε,	γω.	γων.	ημεις,	ημων,	ημιν,	ημας.
Συ,	σου,	σοι,	σε,	σφω,	σφω,	υμεις,	υμων,	υμιν,	υμας.
	ου,	οι,	ε.	σφε,	σφιν,	σφεις,	σφων,	σφισι,	σφας.

Their pronouns poſſeſſive are alike, εμος, mine, σος, thine, ος or εος, his; ημετερος, ours, υμετερος, yours, σφετερος, theirs. Their demonſtrative pronouns, τουτος, this, εκεινος, he, αυτος, himſelf. Theſe are all declined and compared in the ſame manner as adjective nouns (Inſt. 147. 149.)

151. In this language even adverbs and prepoſitions are compared, declined, and admit of genders; as Ανω, above; Ανωτερος, more above, or higher;

higher; Ανωτατος, moſt lofty. Εγγυς, near; Εγγυτερος, nearer; ἐγγυτατος, neareſt. So the prepoſition, υπερ, over; υπερτερος, moreover; υπερτατος, overmuch. Προ, before; προτερος, more before; πρῶτατος or πρωτος, foremoſt, or firſt of all. But in all other caſes, the adverbs, prepoſitions, &c. really become adjectives, and conſequently ſubject to all the ſame accidents of ſpeech.

152. The predicates, or verbs, in this tongue admit of great variety in reſpect of conjugations, tenſes, &c. the conjugations are here denoted by the different terminations of the preſent, preterperfect, and future tenſe of the firſt perſon of the verb. Thus verbs of the firſt conjugation make the future in ψω, and the preterperfect tenſe in φα; as γραφω, I write; γραψω, I will write; γεγραφα, I have written. Verbs of the ſecond conjugation, have for the ſame characters ξω and χα; as λεγω, I ſpeak; λεξω, I will ſpeak; λελεχα, I have ſpoken. The third has σω and κα; as πληθω, I fill; πλησω, I will fill; πεπληκα, I have filled. The fourth and fifth conjugation are ſomewhat irregular, and rather compounded of theſe, than diſtinct from them.

153. As to the tenſes they have not only the preſent, paſt, and future, as in the Hebrew; but they diſtinguiſh two futures, a time more than perfectly paſt, and beſides this, two indefinite tenſes, which they called Aoriſts; and in the paſſive voice, they expreſs a time which they called, the time a little after the future. So very critical and exact were they in regard to the circumſtance of time.

154. The moods which they expreſs were five; the indicative, the imperative, the optative, the ſubjunctive, and the infinitive; and theſe they nicely diſtinguiſh in each voice, and all the ſeveral tenſes. Their verbs have not only an active and paſſive form, but they had alſo a mean or middle form, which was partly active, and partly paſſive, both in the inflection and ſignification. They likewiſe had as many participles as tenſes in every voice.

I ſhall lay before the reader, a paradigm of all the variations, inflections, and terminations, a Greek verb undergoes to expreſs the number, perſon, tenſe, mood, &c. in the active, paſſive, or middle voice, as follows:

INDICATIVE MOOD.

155.

		Singular			Dual			Plural		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Present λεγω	A	ω	εις	ει		ετον	ετον	ομεν	ετε	ουσι
	P	ομαι	η	εται	ομεθον	εσθον	εσθον	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται
	M	ομαι	η	εται	ομεθον	εσθον	εσθον	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται
Imperfect ελεγ-ον	A	ον	ες	ε		ετον	ετην	ομεν	ετε	ον
	P	ομην	ου	ετο	ομεθον	εσθον	εσθην	ομεθα	εσθε	οντο
	M	ομην	ου	ετο	ομεθον	εσθον	εσθην	ομεθα	εσθε	οντο
Aoriſt, 2. ελεγ-ον	A	ον	ες	ε		ετον	ετην	ομεν	ετε	ον
	P	ην	ης	η		ητον	ητην	ημεν	ητε	ησαν
	M	ομην	ου	ετο	ομεθον	εσθον	εσθην	ομεθα	εσθε	οντο
Future, 2. λεγ-ω	A	ω	εις	ει		ειτον	ειτον	ουμεν	ειτε	ουσι
	P	ουμαι	ηση	εται	ομεθον	εσθον	εσθον	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται
	M	ησομαι	η	ειται	ομεθον	εισθον	εισθον	ομεθα	εισθε	ονται
Future, 1. λελ-ω	A	ω	εις	ει		ετον	ετον	ομεν	ετε	ουσι
	P	θησομαι	θηση	εται	ομεθον	εσθον	εσθον	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται
	M	ομαι	η	εται	in 3. prior decl. ut			in præſ. in 4. ut in f. 2.		
Aoriſt, 1. ελεξ-α	A	α	ας	ε		ατον	ατην	αμεν	ατε	αν
	P	θην	θης	θη		θητον	θητην	θημεν	θητε	θησαν
	M	αμην	ω	ατο	ομεθον	ασθον	ασθην	αμεθα	ασθε	αντο
Perfect λελεχ-α	A	α	ας	ε		ατον	ατον	αμεν	ατε	ασι
	P	μαι	αι	ται	μεθον	θον	θον	μεθα	θε	νται, μενοι εισι
	M	α	ας	ε		ατον	ατον	αμεν	ατε	ασι
Pluſq.Per. ελελεχ-ειν	A	ειν	εις	ει		ειτον	ειτην	ειμεν	ειτε	ειταν
	P	μην	ο	το	μεθον	θον	θην	μεθα	θε	νται, μενοι ησαν
	M	ειν	εις	ει		ειτον	ειτην	ειμεν	ειτε	ειταν
λελεξ-ομαι	P	ομαι	η	εται	μεθον	εσθον	εσθον	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται

156. *The* IMPERATIVE MOOD.

		Singular 2	Singular 3	Dual 2	Dual 3	Plural 2	Plural 3
Preſent & Imperf. Λεγ-ε	A	ε	ετω	ετον	ετων	ετε	ετωσαν
	P	υ	έσθω	εσθον	έσθων	εσθε	έσθωσαν
	M	υ	έσθω	εσθον	έσθων	εσθε	έσθωσαν
Aoriſt 2. λεγ-ε	A	ε	ετω	ετον	ετων	ετε	ετωσαν
	P	ηθι	ήτω	ηθον	ήτων	ητε	ήτωσαν
	M	οῦ	έσθω	εσθον	έσθων	εσθε	έσθωσαν
Aoriſt 1. λεξ-αν	A	ον	ατω	ατον	ατων	ατε	άτωσαν
	P	θητι	θήτω	θητον	θήτων	θητε	θέντωσαν
	M	αι	ασθω	ασθον	άσθων	ασθε	άσθωσαν
Perfect. λελεχ-ε	A	ε	ετω	ετον	ετων	ετε	έτωσαν
	P	ο	θω	θον	θων	θε	θωσαν
	M	ε	ετω	ετον	έτων	ετε	έτωσαν

157. *The* OPTATIVE MOOD.

Preſent & Imperf. Λεγ-οιμι	A	οιμι	οις	οι	οιτον	οίτην	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν
	P	οίμην	οιο	οιτο	οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
	M	οίμην	οιο	οιτο	οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
Aoriſt 2. λεγ-οιμι	A	οιμι	οις	οι	οιτον	οίτην	οίμεν	οιτε	οιεν
	P	είης	ειης	είη	είητον	είήτην	είημεν	είητε	είησαν
	M	οίμην	οιο	οιτο	οίμεθον	οίσθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
Future 2. λεγ-οιμι	A	οῖμι	οῖς	οῖ	οῖτον	οίτην	οῖμεν	οῖτε	οῖεν
	P	ησοίμην	οιο	οιτο	οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
	M	οίμην	οῖο	οῖτο	οίμεθον	οῖσθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οῖσθε	οῖντο
Future 1. λεξ-οιμι	A	οιμι	οις	οι	οιτον	οίτην	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν
	P	θεσοίμην	οιο	οιτο	οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
	M	οίμην	οιο	οιτο	οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
Aoriſt 1. λεξ-αιμι	A	αιμι	αις	αι	αιτον	αίτην	αίμεν	αιτε	αιεν
	B	θείην	θείης	θείη	θείητον	θείήτην	θείημεν	θείητε	θείησαν
	M	αίμην	αιο	αιτο	αίμεθον	αισθον	αίσθην	αίμεθα	αισθε	αιντο
Perfect & Pluſq. κελεχ-οιμι	A	οιμι	οις	οι	οιτον	οίτην	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν
	P	μένος ὦ	είης	είη	ω	είητον	είήτην	οι εἴημεν	είητε	είησαν
	M	οιμι	οις	οι	οιτον	οίτην	οίμην	οιτε	οιεν
λελεξ-οιμεν	P	οίμην	οιο	οιτο	οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο

158. *The* SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

		Singular			Dual			Plural		
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Preſent & Imperf. Λεγ-ω	A	ω	ῃς	ῃ		ητον	ητον	ωμην	ητε	ωσι
	P	ωμαι	ῃ	ηται	ώμεθον	ησθον	ησθον	ώμεθα	ησθε	ωνται
	M	ωμαι	ῃ	ηται	ώμεθον	ησθον	ησθον	ώμεθα	ησθε	ωνται
Aoriſt 2. λαγ-	A	ω	ῃς	ῃ		ητον	ητον	ωμην	ητε	ωσι
	P	ῶ	ῇς	ῇ		ῆτον	ῆτον	ὦμεν	ῆτε	ὦσι
	M	ωμαι	ῃ	ηται	ώμεθον	ησθον	ησθον	ώμεθα	ησθε	ωνται
Aoriſt 1. λεξ-ω	A	ω	ῃς	ῃ		ητον	ητον	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι
	P	θῶ	θῇς	θῇ		θῆτον	θῆτον	θῶμεν	θῆτε	θῶσι
	M	ώμαι	ῃ	ηται	ώ μεθον	ησθον	ησθο	ώμεθα	ηθε	ωνται
Perfect. λελεχ-ω	A	ω	ῃς	ῃ		ητον	ητον	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι
	P	μένος ὦ	ῇς	ῇ	ω	ῆτον	ῆτον	οι ὦμεν	ῆτε	ὦσι
	M	ὦ	ῃς	ῃ		ητον	ητον	ωμην	ητε	ωσι

159. *The* INFINITIVE MOOD. PARTICIPLE.

Preſent and Imperfect. λεγ-	A	ειν	ων	ουσα	ον
	P	εσθαι	όμενος	η	ον
	M	εσθαι	όμενος	η	ον
Aoriſt 2. λαγ-	A	εῖν	ων	ουσα	όν
	P	ῆναι	εἷς	εἷσα	έν
	M	έσθαι	όμενος	η	ον
Future 2. λεγ-	A	εῖν	ῶν	οῦσα	οῦν
	P	ήσεσθαι	όμενος	η	ον
	M	εῖσθαι	ούμενος	η	ον
Future 1.	A	εῖν	ων	ουσα	ον
λεξ-	P	εσθαι	όμενος	η	
λεχθησ-	M	εσθαι	όμενος	η	ον
Aoriſt 1.	A	αι	ας	ασα	αν
λεξ-	P	θῆναι	θείς	θεῖσα	έν
λεχ-	M	ασθαι	αμενος	η	ον
Perfect and Pluſq.	A	ναι	ως	υῖα	ος
	P	θαι	μένος	η	ον
λελεχ-	M	έναι	ὼς	υῖα	ός
λελελ-	P	θαι	ό ενος	η	ον

160. In the foregoing ſcheme, 'tis eaſy to obſerve the Greeks made uſe of prefixes as well as affixes, like the Hebrews; but with much greater variety; thus in the imperfect tenſe there is one letter prefixed to the theme, as ε-λεγον; in the preterperfect there are two, as λε-λεχα; in the pluſq. perfect there are three prefixed, as ελε-λειχειν. By this paradigm we may ſee how conciſely they could expreſs themſelves in regard of the circumſtances of any predication; for what we by a circumlocution expreſs in the phraſe, *I would I might be read hereafter*, they ſay in one word, λελεξοιμην.

161. In this tongue the greateſt uſe is made of prepoſitions; the principal of which are the following:

viz. ἐν, in
εἰς, to, or into.
ἐκ, ἐξ } out of.
συν, with.
προ, before.
προς, to, or before.
ανα, by, again.
κατα, according to, againſt.
δια, through, becauſe of.
μετα, with, after.
παρα, from, with, againſt.
αντι, for, againſt.
επι, upon, to, over and above.
περι, of, concerning.
αμφι, of, about, both ways.
απο, from, or under.
υπο, under.
υπερ, over, above.

162. By means of theſe prepoſitions they greatly compounded their verbs; and thereby acquired a greater variety of verbs and verbal nouns, than any language before ever had. Thus from the radix or ſimple verb, φερω, to bear, to carry, &c. by compoſition they make, αναφερω, to bear or carry up, or again; διαφερω, to differ; περιφερω, to bear or carry about; προσφερω, to carry to, to profer; συμφερω, to bear with; μεταφερω, to tranſfer, or tranſlate. And ſo in reſpect of many other verbs of a common or general nature.

163. From ſimple verbs or themes, they very ſignificantly derived a large claſs of names, which they called verbal nouns. Thus from λεγω, I read; and the preterperfect of the middle voice, λελογα, comes the noun Λογος, a word, ſpeech, or diſcourſe. So from the firſt perſon preterperfect of the paſſive voice of γραφω, I write, comes the word, γραμμα, a letter; and ſo of numberleſs others. Hence alſo, the compound verbal nouns, αναλογια, analogy; προλογος, prologue; διαλογος, dialogue; επιλογος, epilogue; καταλογος, catalogue, &c; αναγραμμα, anagram; hence alſo diagram, epigram, &c.

164. They not only compounded their verbs, but likewiſe their nouns in the ſame manner; thus, for inſtance, from the theme οδ, the way; they made εἰοδ, ingreſs; ἐξοδος, egreſs; επανοδος, regreſs; ἐφοδος, a going to, or upon. μεθοδος, method, or going by; περιοδος, period, or going about; προσοδος, advent, or going to; συνοδος, ſynod, or coming together, &c. And the like in a multitude of others.

165. They enriched their tongue with a ſtill greater variety, by compounding nouns and verbs together into one word; thus γενεαλογεω, to genealogize, is compounded of γενος, generation: and λεγω, to declare. Thus alſo γεωμετρεω, to meaſure the earth, is from γη, the earth; and μετρεω, to meaſure. Hence the words geography, coſmography; and all

of

of the like kind. The ſame thing they effected by compounding nouns with nouns, whether ſubſtantives or adjectives. As Βαρομετρον, barometer, from Βαρος, weight, and μετρον, a meaſure; Φιλοσοφος, philoſopher, from φιλος, a friend or lover, and σοφια, wiſdom, &c.

166. The affirmative or poſitive ſignifications of nouns and verbs, they had a very ſhort way to render negative, by prefixing the particle or letter α; thus αμνηστια, amneſty, from α, and μναομαι, to remember; αθεος, atheiſt, from α and Θεος, God; and ſo in others. Hence this letter comes to be called the privative particle.

167. As we obſerved of the Hebrews, ſo among the Greeks there were different dialects, idioms, or ways of ſpeaking peculiar to ſeveral people or nations of Greece; the principal of which were the four following, viz. (1) The Attics, who inhabited that part of Greece called Attica. (2) The Ionians who lived in the county of Leſſer Aſia, call Ionia. (3) The Dorians Inhabitants of part of Achaia or Greece. (4) The Æolians, who inhabited the county of Æolia in Leſſer Aſia, which was before called Myſia.

168. Among theſe the Attic dialect came neareſt the pure Greek; the chief properties of this dialect were as follows: They changed σ into ξ, and ſaid, ξυν for συν; σσ into τ, as θαλατία for θαλασσα; into ρ, as αρρην for αρσην, a male. And uſed contractions very much.

169. The Ionic dialect put η for α; as φιλιη for φιλια; alſo ε for α; as γελεω for γελαω; and on the contrary, α for ε; thus they ſaid τάμνω for τέμνω. And among the conſonants they put κ for π; κως for πως; alſo π for φ; as ἀπαιρῆμαι for ἀφαιρῆμαι. They were quite averſe to contraction of words, and even reſolved the diphthongs.

170. The Doric dialect delighted much in the letter α; for they uſed it inſtead of η, as φαμα for φημη; alſo for ε; as πιαζω for πιέζω; alſo for ω as μυσαν for μυσῶν; πρατος for πρωτος. Laſtly, they uſed it for ει. as κλαΐδας for κλειδας. They alſo put η for α, as ζην for ζᾶν; and for ει, as κοσμην for κοσμειν. For ει they uſed αι, as αἰδε for εἰδε. For υ they ſometimes put ω, as μωσα for μυσα; ſometimes ευ, as αλευμαι for αλυμαι; and ſometimes οι; as λιγοισα for λιγυσαι. Among the conſonants they put σδ for ζ, as συριδδω for συριζω; σ for θ, as σιος for θεος; κ for τ, as ποκα for τοτε; and on the contrary, τ for κ, as τηνος for κεινος.

171. The Æolic dialect puts ω for ο, as κωρος for κορος; and contrarily, ο for ω, as ερομα for ερως; ε for α, as θερσος for θαρσος; αις for ας, as καλαις for καλας π for μμ, as οππαΐα for ὁμμαΐα; β before ρ, as βρακος for ῥακος. They reject the aſpiration, and ſay ἥλιος, Elios, for ἥλιος, Helios, the Sun. And inſtead of the ι they often double the following conſonants as, for σπιρω they uſe σπιρρω.

172. The Greek poets had alſo a peculiar diction, and alſo mixed the dialects; thus Homer uſed moſt of the dialects, but chiefly the Ionic; Pindar the Doric; Ariſtophanes and Euripides, the Attic; Sophocles and Æſchylus, moſtly doric, in their ſongs, chorus's, &c; concerning all which ſee the larger Greek grammers.

173. From Greece we proceed to Italy, part of which anciently called Latium, and its Inhabitants Latini, the Latines, whoſe language we ſtill call Latin, of which we are now to treat, as it makes ſo conſiderable a part of our own As the Latins borrow'd their letters from the moſt ancient Greeks (*Inſt.*) ſo they did likewiſe in a great meaſure imitate them in their

their diction, or manner of expreſſing the ſeveral parts of ſpeech, and their reſpective accidents, as perſon, gender, caſe, mood, &c. only in reſpect to number they differed from the Hebrew and Greek, having only the ſingular and plural. Alſo in forming verbal expreſſions, they wholly omit the method of prefixes, being content with different terminations only. Laſtly, they made the dative and ablative two diſtinct caſes, and ſo had ſix in all.

174. Tho' the Latins did not make quite ſo much uſe of indicative particles as the Greeks, yet theſe they had, and declined them in the ſame manner, Thus

	Singular			Plural		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Hic	Hæc	Hoc	Hi	Hæ	Hæc
Gen.	Hujus	Hujus	Hujus	Horum	Harum	Horum
Dat.	Huic	Huic	Huic	His	His	His
Acc.	Hunc	Hanc	Hoc	Hos	Has	Hæc
Voc.	Hîc	Hæc	Hoc	Hi	Hæ	Hæc
Abl.	Hoc	Hic	Hoc	His	His	His.

175. Their nouns ſubſtantive, like thoſe of the Greek, were of different declenſion according to the different terminations of the theme, or elſe of the genitive caſe ſingular, which laſt is the general characteriſtic, and therefore is annexed to each word in the dictionaries. For if once we know the genitive of the ſingular, we immediately know how it muſt terminate to expreſs every other caſe both ſingular and plural; accordingly they had five declenſions, of which the genitive ſingular of the firſt was æ; of the ſecond, i; of the third, is; of the fourth, us; of the fifth, ei. All which are exhibited in the following table of each declination throughout.

	Singular						Plural					
	N	G	D	A	V	A	N	G	D	A	V	A
1	Muſ-a	æ	æ	am	a	a	æ	arum	is	os	æ	is
2	Domin-us	i	o	um	e	o	i	orum	is	as	i	is
3	Frater-	is	i	em	*	e	es	um	ibus	es	es	ibus
4	Man-us	ûs	ui	um	us	u	us	uum	ibus	us	us	ibus
5	Di-es	ei	ei	em	es	e	es	erum	ebus	es	es	ebus

177. Theſe declenſions are pretty regular, and what anomalies there are, we are made acquainted with from the grammer. Thus in the ſecond declenſion, the vocative is the ſame with the nominative in general; as O magiſter, O maſter; and ſome that end in us has the vocative the ſame, as O Deus, O God. So filius, has the vocative in i; as O fili, O ſon. In the third declenſion, ſeveral letters are expreſſed to the genitive is, according to the theme; thus frater makes frat-ris; lapis makes lapi-dis; ſtirps makes ſtirpis, &c.

178. In nouns or adjective, or names of quality, they ſometimes expreſſed all the three genders by different terminations; as bonus, bona, bonum, good; thus they ſaid, bonus vir, a good man; bona mulier, a good woman; bonum vinum; good wine. Sometimes they expreſſed the genders

genders of nouns by thoſe of the particles only; as *hic parens*, a father; but *hæc parens*, a mother. Some adjectives expreſs the maſculine and feminine by the article, and the neuter by a different termination; as hic triſtis vir, hæc triſtis mulier; but they ſaid, hoc triſte ſilentium. Again, ſome adjectives kept the ſame form under all the genders; as hic fælix, hæc felix, hoc felix. From what we have ſaid, 'tis eaſy to be obſerved, that adjectives of every form have their caſes expreſſed in each number, like the ſubſtantives to which they are ſimilar in termination.

179. The Latins very much imitate the Greeks, alſo, in the manner of comparing of their adjectives, which they do by adding to the theme, or poſitive degree the terminations or or us, in the firſt caſe that ends in *i*, from the comparative degree. Thus from durus, hard, they ſaid for the maſculine and feminine, hic durior, hæc duri-or; and for the neuter, hoc duri-us, harder. So triſtis, ſad; hic & hæc triſtior, and hoc triſtius, more ſad. The ſuperlative degree they expreſſed by ſimus; as duriſſimus, hardeſt; triſtiſſimus, ſaddeſt.

180. To the general rule they had ſome exceptions: Thus, if the poſitive ended in er, they formed the ſuperlative, by adding imus, as pulcher, fair; pulcherimus, faireſt. Again, ſome which end in lis, change lis into llimus, for the ſuperlative, as humilis, humble; humillimus, moſt humble; but of this ſort, there are very few. If a vowel come before us in the poſitive, it is compared by magis, more; and maxime, moſt; as pius, pious; magis pius, more pious; maxime pius, moſt pious.

181. In ſome inſtances, they as well as the Greeks, compared by quite different words; as bonus, good; melior, better; optimus, beſt. Magnus, great; major, greater; maximus, greateſt. Multus, much; plus, more; plurimus, moſt. But of theſe there are not a great number.

182. They exactly followed the Greeks in the declenſion of their primitive pronouns, ego, I; tu, thou; ſui, of himſelf, as will appear by comparing Inſt. 150. with the following ſcheme.

	Singular					Plural					
N	G	D	A	V	A	N	G	D	A	V	A
Ego,	mei	mihi	me	*	me	nos	noſtrûm	nobis	nos	*	nobis
Tu	tui	tibi	te	tu	te	vos	veſtrûm	vobis	vos	vos	vobis
*	ſui	ſibi	ſe	*	ſe	*	ſui	ſibi	ſe	*	ſe

183. There are alſo ſeveral adjective pronouns, or perſonal names, which they varied through all the genders, numbers, and caſes according to the following examples, of iſte, is, he; qui, quis, who.

	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
M.	Ille	illius	illi	illum	ille	illo	Illi	illorum	illis	illos	illi	illis
F.	Illa	illius	illi	illam	illa	illâ	Illæ	illarum	illis	illas	illæ	illis
N.	Illud	illius	illi	illud	illud	illo	Illa	illorum	illis	illa	illa	illis
M.	Is	ejus	ei	eum		eo	Ii	eorum	iis } eis	eos		iis } eis
F.	Ea	ejus	ei	eam		eâ	Eæ	earum		eas		
N.	Id	ejus	ei	id		eo	Ea	earum	iis	ea		iis
M.	Qui	cujus	cui	quem		quo	Qui	quorum	quibus	quos		quibus
F.	Quæ	cujus	cui	quam		qua	Quæ	quarum	quibus	quas		quibus
N.	Quod / Quid	cujus	cui	quod / quid		quo / qui	Quæ	quorum	quibus	quæ		quibus

184. As

184. As in the nouns, ſo in the verbs, the Latins dropt the dual number, as finding it quite ſuperfluous, and eaſily ſupplied by ambo, ambæ, ambo, both; or by duo, two. Their tenſes were but five; the preſent, preterimperfect, preterperfect, preterpluperfect, and the future; they diſregarded the two aoriſts, and the ſecond future of the Greeks, together with their paulo poſt futurum, as niceties of too little uſe, and apt to perplex the language too much; and by thus retrenching the tenſes they rendered thei language more ſimple and facile, and therefore much preferable to the Greek in this reſpect.

185. Another thing in which they improved upon the Greeks was, by imitating the Hebrew ſimplicity, in contenting themſelves with forms for the active and paſſive voice only; thus one third of the greateſt difficulty of learning the language was avoided by their wiſely rejecting the form of the mean or middle voice, (ſee Inſt. 154). Their active voices were generally the radix or theme which terminated in one or two vowels, as amo, I love; doceo, I teach; and were made to expreſs the paſſive by adding the letter (r); as amor, I am loved; doceor, I am taught. They had indeed many verbs of an active ſignification under a paſſive form: as loquor, I ſpeak; and on the contrary, ſome (tho' very few) verbs of an active form have a paſſive ſignification; as vapulo, I am beaten. But this created little difficulty when once the forms themſelves were known.

186. The moods alſo underwent a correction; for whereas the Greeks had two forms, for what was called the optative and ſubjunctive moods, the Latins included both in one, judiciouſly chuſing to expreſs the optative, potential, and ſubjunctive moods, by a ſingle word or two proper to each, rather than embarraſs a language with a numerous ſet of terminations to no purpoſe; for by this means one form was ſufficient, and they could more naturally convey their ideas, by ſaying, Utinam amaviſſem, O that I had loved; or, I might or ought to had loved; or, Cum amaviſſem, when I had loved; if the thing be well expreſſed once in the proper word, why ſhould it be again expreſſed in the verb?

187. The participles of latin verbs are two in each voice; thus from amo, I love, is formed amans, loving; and in the future tenſe, amaturus, about to love; in the paſſive voice, amor; the participle of the preſent, is amatus, loved; of the future, amandus, to be loved. And theſe forms are general for every ſort of verb.

188. Beſides the uſual forms of verbal expreſſion, the Latins had two others, called Gerunds and Supines. The former of which ſeems to be a ſort of verbal nouns having the ſignification of a verb, and the form of a noun; as (N) amandum, to love; (G) amandi, of loving; (D) amando, to or for loving; (A) amandum, to love; (Ab.) amando, in loving. Though the nominative and dative are rarely in uſe. In this form of expreſſion they ſeem to have imitated the Hebrew, who 'tis well known had thoſe very ways of ſpeaking; as בְּפָקְדוֹ in viſitando, in viſiting. לֵאמֹר dicendo, ſaying, &c.

189. The ſupines are a form of expreſſion ſomewhat a-kin to the former: Of theſe there are two kinds, one active, in um; as amatum, to love, and the other paſſive, in u; as amatu, to be loved.

190. The conjugations of verbs in this tongue, are ſimple, regular for the moſt part, and few; in each reſpect far exceeding the Greek. They are but four in number, and are thus characterized or diſtinguiſhed; verbs of

the firſt conjugation have the firſt perſon of the preter tenſe in *avi*; the infinitive mood in *are*, and the firſt ſupine in *atum*, and in like manner the other conjugations as exhibited below.

	Preſent.	Preterperf.	Infinit.	Supine.
1. Conj.	Amo,	Amavi,	Amare,	Amatum.
2. Conj.	Doceo,	Docui,	Docere,	Doctum.
3. Conj.	Lego,	Legi,	Legere,	Lectum.
4. Conj.	Audio,	Audivi,	Audire,	Auditum.

191. I ſhall now ſubjoin a Paradigm of terminations, expreſſing every perſon, number, mood, tenſe, &c. of every conjugation, in the active and paſſive voice of a Latin verb; with the Engliſh expreſſion fitted thereto by the ſide, ſo, that thereby it will be very eaſy to find the Latin expreſſion for any Engliſh one, if the ſignification of the verb, &c. be firſt known from a dictionary. For example, ſuppoſe the expreſſion or predication be——He may have loved; I know, that to love, is *amo* in the dictionary, and there ſeeing *are* and *avi*, I know 'tis of the firſt conjugation. Again, the word *he* is the 3d perſon ſingular, and *may* is the potential mood; and *have* is the preterperfect tenſe. Therefore, I look in the firſt conjugation in the 2d mood, preterperfect tenſe, 3d perſon ſingular, and I find *av-erit*; which being joined to the verb *am-o*, inſtead of *o*, makes *amaverit*, the expreſſion required; and thus you proceed for any other.

192. A PARADIGM of Latin Verbs in each Conjugation.

The INDICATIVE MOOD.

Tenſes	1 Am-o I love	2 Doc-eo I teach	3 Leg-o I read	4 Audio I hear.	Engliſh for perſon, mood, and tenſe, &c.
Preſent.	S.	S.	S.	S.	
	1 o	eo	o	io	I
	2 as	es	is	is	Thou-eſt
	3 at	et	it	it	He-eth, s.
	P.	P.	P.	P.	
	1 amus	emus	imus	imus	We
	2 atis	etis	tis	itis	Ye —
	3 ant	ent	unt	iunt	They
Imperfect.	S.	S.	S.	S.	
	1 abam	ebam	ebam	iebam	I-ed
	2 abas	ebas	ebas	iebas	Thou-edſt
	3 abat	ebat	ebat	iebat	He-ed
	P.	P.	P.	P.	
	1 abamus	ebamus	ebamus	iebamus	We
	2 abatis	ebatis	ebatis	iebatis	Ye -ed
	3 abant	ebant	ebant	iebant	They
Preterperfect.	S.	S.	S.	S.	
	1 av-i	u-i	i	iv-i	I have-ed
	2 av-iſti	u-iſti	iſti	iv-iſti	Thou haſt-ed
	3 av-it	u-it	it	iv-it	He hath-ed
	P.	P.	P.	P.	
	1 av-imus	u-imus	imus	iv-imus	We
	2 av-iſtis	u-iſtis	iſtis	iv-iſtis	Ye have-ed
	3 av-{erunt	u-{erunt, ere	{erunt, ere	iv-{erunt, ere	They
Preterpluperfect.	S.	S.	S.	S.	
	1 av-eram	u-eram	eram	iv-eram	I had-ed
	2 av-eras	u-eras	eras	iv-eras	Thou hadſt-ed
	3 av-erat	u-erat	erat	iv-erat	He had-ed
	P.	P.	P.	P.	
	1 av-eramus	u-eramus	eramus	iv-eramus	We
	2 av-eratis	u-eratis	eratis	iv-eratis	Ye had-ed
	3 av-erant	u-erant	erant	iv-erant	They
Future.	S.	S.	S.	S.	
	1 abo	ebo	am	iam	I ſhall or will
	2 abis	ebis	es	ies	Thou ſhalt, &c.
	3 abit	ebit	et	iet	He ſhall, &c.
	P.	P.	P.	P.	
	1 abimus	ebimus	emus	iemus	We
	2 abitis	ebitis	etis	ietis	Ye ſhall, or will
	3 abunt	ebunt	ent	ient	They

193. *The* SUBJUNCTIVE *&c.* MOODS,

Preſent.	1 em	eam	am	iam	I may, or can
	2 es	eas	as	ias	I may, canſt
	3 et	eat	at	iat	He may, can
	1 emus	eamus	amus	iamus	We
	2 etis	eatis	atis	iatis	Ye } may, can
	3 ent	eant	ant	iant	They
Imperfect.	1 arem	erem	erem	irem	I might
	2 ares	eres	res	res	I mighteſt
	3 aret	ret	ret	ret	He might
	1 aremus	eremus	eremus	remus	We
	2 aretis	eretis	eretis	retis	Ye } might
	3 arent	erent	erent	rent	They
Preterperfect.	1 av-erim	u-erim	erim	v-erim	I may have-ed
	2 av-eris	u-eris	eris	v-eris	I mayſt have-ed
	3 av-erit	u-erit	erit	v-erit	He may have-ed
	1 av-erimus	u-erimus	erimus	v-erimus	We
	2 av-eritis	u-eritis	eritis	v-eritis	Ye } may have-ed
	3 av-erint	u-erint	erint	v-erint	They
Preterpluperf.	1 av-iſſem	u-iſſem	iſſem	iv-iſſem	I might have-ed
	2 av-iſſes	u-iſſes	iſſes	iv-iſſes	I mighteſt have-ed
	3 av-iſſet	u-iſſet	iſſet	iv-iſſet	He might have-ed
	1 av-iſſemus	u-iſſemus	iſſemus	iv-iſſemus	We
	2 av-iſſetis	u-iſſetis	iſſetis	iv-iſſetis	Ye } might have-ed
	3 av-iſſent	u-iſſent	iſſent	iv-iſſent	They
Future.	1 av-ero	u-ero	ero	iv-ero	I ſhall have-ed
	2 av-eris	u-eris	eris	iv-eris	I ſhall have-ed
	3 av-erit	u-erit	erit	iv-erit	He ſhall have-ed
	1 av-erimus	u-erimus	erimus	iv-erimus	We
	2 av-eritis	u-eritis	eritis	iv-eritis	Ye } ſhall have-ed
	3 av-erint	u-erint	erint	iv-erint	They

194. *The* IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pref. Future	2 a, ato	e, eto	e, ito	i, ito	——Thou
	3 et, ato	eat, eto	at, ito	iat, ito	Let him
	1 emus	eamus	amus	iamus	Let us
	2 ate, ote	ete, etote	ite, itote	ite, itote	——Ye
	3 ent, anto	eant, ento	ant, unto	iant, iunto	Let them

195. *The* INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pref.	are	ere	ere	ire	To
Paſt	av-iſſe	u-iſſe	iſſe	iv-iſſe	To have or had-ed
Fut.	turum { eſſe / fuiſſe	turum { eſſe / fuiſſe	turum { eſſe / fuiſſe	turum { eſſe / fuiſſe	To be about
Ger.	andi, do, dum	endi, do, dum,	endi, do, dum,	iendi, do, dum,	of-ing, by-ing, To
Sup.	atum, atu,	tum, tu,	tum, tu	itum, tu,	To-, to be-ed
Part.	ans, aturus.	ens, turus.	ens, turus.	iens, iturus.	-ing, about to-

196. *The* PASSIVE VOICE. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	1 or	eor	or	ior	I am-ed
	2 aris, are	eris, ere	eris, ere	iris, ire	Thou art-ed
	3 atur	etur	itur	itur	He is-ed
	1 amur	emur	imur	imur	We
	2 amini	emini	imini	imini	Ye } are-ed
	3 antur	entur	untur	iuntur	They
Imperfect.	1 abar	ebar	ebar	iebar	I was-ed
	2 abaris, abare	ebaris, ebare	ebaris. ebare	iebaris, iebare	Thou waſt-ed
	3 abatur	ebatur	ebatur	iebatur	He was-ed
	1 abamur	ebamur	ebamur	iebamur	We
	2 abamini	ebamini	ebamini	iebamini	Ye } were-ed
	3 abantur	ebantur	ebantur	iebantur	They
Perfect.	1 atus ſum, fui	tus ſum, fui	tus ſum, fui	itus ſum, fui	I have been-ed
	2 atus es, fuiſti	tus es, fuiſti	tus es, fuiſti	itus es, fuiſti	Thou haſt been-ed
	3 atus eſt, fuit	tus eſt, fuit	tus eſt, fuit	itus eſt, fuit	He hath been-ed
	1 ati ſumus	ti ſumus	ti ſumus	iti ſumus	We
	2 ati eſtis	ti eſtis	ti eſtis	iti eſtis	Ye } have been-ed
	3 ati ſunt	ti ſunt	ti ſunt	iti ſunt	They
Pluperfect.	1 ati eram	ti eram	ti eram	iti eram	I had been-ed
	2 ati eras	ti eras	ti eras	iti eras	Thou hadſt been-ed
	3 ati erat	ti erat	ti erat	iti erat	He had been-ed
	1 ati eramus	ti eramus	ti eramus	iti eramus	We
	2 ati eratis	ti eratis	ti eratis	iti eratis	Ye } had been-ed
	3 ati erant	ti erant	ti erant	iti erant	They
Future.	1 ati eram	ebor	ar	iar	I ſhall, will, be-ed
	2 aberis, abere	eberis, ebere	eris, ere	ieris, iere	Thou ſhalt, &c. be-ed
	3 abitur	ebitur	etur	ietur	He ſhall, &c. be-ed
	1 abimur	ebimur	emur	iemur	We
	2 abimini	ebimini	emini	iemini	Ye } ſhall, &c. be-ed
	3 abantur	ebuntur	entur	ientur	They

197. *The*

197. *The* SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.	1 er	ear	ar	iar	I may, can, be-ed
	2 ereris, ere	earis, eare	aris, are	iaris, iare	Thou may'ſt, &c. be-ed
	3 etur	eatur	atur	iatur	He ſhall, &c. be-ed
	1 emur	eamur	amur	iamur	We
	2 emini	eamini	amini	iamini	Ye } may, &c. be-ed
	3 entur	eantur	antur	iantur	They
Imperfect.	1 arer	erer	erer	irer	I might, &c. be-ed
	2 areris, arere	ereris, erere	ereris, erere	ireris, irere	Thou might'ſt, &c. be-ed
	3 aretur	eretur	eretur	iretur	He might, &c. be-ed
	1 aremur	eremur	eremur	iremur	We
	2 aremini	eremini	eremini	iremini	Ye } might, &c. be-ed
	3 arentur	erentur	e entur	irentur	They
Perfect.	1 atus ſim	tus ſim	tus ſim	itus ſim	I may have been ed
	2 atus ſis	tus ſis	tus ſis	itus ſis	Thou may'ſt have been-ed
	3 atus ſit	tus ſit	tus ſit	itus ſit	He may have been-ed
	1 ati ſimus	ti ſimus	ti ſimus	iti ſimus	We } may have been -ed
	2 ati ſitis	ti ſitis	ti ſitis	iti ſitis	Ye
	3 ati ſint	ti ſint	ti ſint	iti ſint	They
Pluperfect.	1 atus eſſem	tus eſſem	tus eſſem	itus eſſem	I } might have been -ed
	2 atus eſſes	tus eſſes	tus eſſes	itus eſſes	Thou
	3 atus eſſet	tus eſſet	tus eſſet	itus eſſet	He
	1 ati eſſemus	ti eſſemus	ti eſſemus	iti eſſemus	We } might have been -ed
	2 ati eſſetis	ti eſſetis	ti eſſetis	iti eſſetis	Ye
	3 ati eſſent	ti eſſent	ti eſſent	iti eſſent	They
Future.	1 atus fuero	tus fuero	tus fuero	itus fuero	I } ſhall have been-ed -ed
	2 atus fueris	tus fueris	tus fueris	itus fueris	Thou
	3 atus fuerit	tus fuerit	tus fuerit	itus fuerit	He
	1 ati fuerimus	ti fuerimus	ti fuerimus	iti fuerimus	We } ſhall have been -ed
	2 ati fueritis	ti fueritis	ti fueritis	iti fueritis	Ye
	3 ati fuerint	ti fuerint	ti fuerint	iti fuerint	They

198. *The* IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pref. Future.	2 are, ator	ere, etor	ere, itor	ire, itor	Be thou-ed
	2 ator, etur	eatur, etor	atur, itor	iatur, iator	Let him be-ed
	1 emur	eamur	amur	iamur	Let us be-ed
	2 amini, aminor	emini, eminor	imini, iminor	imini, iminor	Be ye
	3 entur, antor	eantur, entor	antur, antor	iantur, iuntor	Let them be-ed

199. *The*

199. *The* INFINITIVE MOOD

Preſ.	ari		eri		i		iri	To be-ed
Paſt	atum	eſſe / fuiſſe	tum	eſſe / fuiſſe	tum	eſſe / fuiſſe	itum	eſſe / fuiſſe	To have been-ed
Fut.	atum iri		tum iri		tum iri		itum iri		To be about to be-ed

200. PARTICIPLES.

Paſt	atus, a, um	tus, a, um	tus, a, um	itus, a, um	ed
Fut.	andus, a, um	endus, a, um	endus, a, um	iendus, a, um	To be-ed

201. The Latin tongue abounded with a great number of adverbs, conjunctions, prepoſitions, &c. of which the latter being here, as well as in the Greek, of great uſe in the compoſition of verbs, it will be neceſſary to exhibit the principal of them in a table, as follows:

A, or ab, from.
Ad, to.
Adverſus, againſt.
Ante, before.
Cis, Citra } on this Side.
Circum, about.
Contra, againſt.
Coram, before.
Cum, with.
Clam, ſecretly.
De, of, or from.
E, Ex } out of.
Extra, without.
Intra, within.
Infra, below.
Inter, between.
In, in, or into.
Juxta, by, or beſide.
Ob, for, or againſt.
Per, by, or through.
Poſt, afterwards.
Præ, before, better than.
Præter, beſides, moreover.
Pro, for, before, becauſe of.
Prope, near to.
Propter, becauſe of.
Secundum, according to.
Sine, without.
Sub, Subter } under.
Super, over, above.
Supra, above another.
Trans, beyond.
Tenus, up to.
Verſus, towards.
Ultra, beyond.

202. Beſides theſe, there were ſeveral other prepoſitions which they uſed only in compoſition with nouns and verbs, as *dis*, *re*, *ſe*, *am*, *ve*, and ſome add *ne*; of all which, I ſhall now proceed to ſhew the uſe in compoſition of words, having obſerved, (1.) That for the ſake of euphony, and to avoid aſperity in utterance, the final conſonant in prepoſitions is ſometimes changed into a vowel, as aufero, for adfero; (2.) ſometimes into a conſonant; as affluens, (inſtead of adfluens,) affluent. (3.) So *cum* has been changed into *con* in many words; as condoleo (inſtead of cumdoleo) to condole. (4.) Sometimes the final conſonant is dropt, as coæqualis

coæqualis (for conæqualis) coequal. (5.) To avoid what they called hiatus, from too great a concourſe of vowels; they often interpoſed a conſonant between the prepoſition and theme; as redimo (to redeem) from re again, and emo to buy. So they ſaid redoleo (to give a ſmell, for reoleo; redundo, (to redown) for reundo, &c.

203. In compounding nouns and verbs, the prepoſition *a* was uſed before m and v; as a-moveo, to amove; or remove; a-verto, to avert. Ab, is uſed before all vowels; as ab-alieno, to abalienate; ab-erro, to aberrate or wander; ab-juro, to abjure; ab-oleo, to aboliſh; ab-utor, to abuſe. Alſo, before the conſonants d, f, h, j, l, n, r, s; as abduco, to abduce or lead from. Ablutio, ablution; ab-rado, to abrade, &c. This prepoſition takes s befere c; as abſ-condo, to abſcond; and before t, as abſ-tineo, to abſtain; and ſometimes before e, as abſ-ens, abſent. Sometimes the b was changed into u, as aufero, to bear away.

204. The prepoſition *ad* is uſed before all the vowels; as ad-æquatus, adequate; ad-eptus, adept; ad-itus, a paſſage; ad-oro, adore; ad-umbro, to adumbrate. Before words begining with a conſonant, the d is changed into the ſame conſonant for the moſt part; as ac-commodo (for adcommodo) to accommodate. Af-fecto (for ad-fecto) to affect. Ag-gravo (for ad-gravo) to aggravate. Al-ludo (for ad-ludo) to allude to. An-necto (for ad-necto) to annex. Ap-plaudo (for ad-plaudo) to applaud. Ar-rogo (for ad-rogo) to arrogate. Aſ-ſiſto (for adſiſto) to aſſiſt. At-traho (for ad-traho) to attract, &c.

205. The prepoſition *ante* is compounded with many words; as antecedens, antecedent. Ante-pono, to antepone; in ſome caſes the (e) is changed into (i); as anti-cipo, to anticipate. The oppoſite to this prepoſition is *poſt*; and gives a contrary ſignification to words; as poſt-pono, to poſt-pone.

206. *Cis* was rarely uſed in compoſition as cis-alpinus, on this ſide of the Alps. *Citra* was never thus uſed. *Circum* was prefixed to moſt words, as circum-ambulo, to circumambulate; circum-cido, to circumciſe; circum-venio, to circumvent. So likewiſe *contra*; as contra-dico, to contradict; contra-ſto, to contraſt, &c.

207. The prepoſition *cum* undergoes great change in compoſition, thus before vowels it is changed into *co*; as co-æquo, to coequate. Coerceo, to coerce; co-incido, to coincide. Co-operatio, co-operation. Alſo before (h); as co-hortor, to cohort. Before c, d, f, g, n, q, s, t, it is changed into *con*; as con-cedo, to concede; con-dignus, condign; con-fero, to confer; con-glomero, to conglomerate; con-necto, to connect. Con-queſtus, conqueſt. Con-ſiſto, to conſiſt; con-tineo, to contain. Before (b) (m) and (p) it is wrote *com*; as com-bino, to combine; com-mitto, to commit; com-pleo, to compleat. Laſtly, before l and r it is changed into *col*, and *cor*; as col-lectus, collected. Cor-rodo, to corrode; cor-rumpo, to corrupt, &c.

208. The prepoſition *de* is compounded with almoſt all words, and moſtly retains its own ſignification from; as de-horto, to de-hort, or perſwade from; ſometimes it ſignifies downwards, as deſcendo, to deſcend; ſometimes it is intenſive, or encreaſes the ſignification, as de-clamo, to declaim; de-claro, to declare. It is ſometimes privative or negative; as de-formo, to deform; de-genero, to degenerate.

209. The prepoſition *di* and *dis* are never uſed but in compoſition. Di is placed before words begining with d, g, l, m, n, v. As di-duco, to diduce;

diduce; di-gero, to digeſt; dilacero, to dilacerate; di-minuo, to diminiſh, di-numero, to dinumerate or number; di-vulgo, to divulge. The prepoſition *dis* is placed before c, j, p, q, r, s, t; as diſ-cerno, to diſcern; diſ-jungo, to disjoin; diſ-pliceo, to diſpleaſe; diſquiſitio, diſquiſition; diſ-rumpo, to burſt; diſ-ſeco, to diſſect; diſ-traho, to diſtract. Before f, the (s) is turned into f; as dif-fero, to differ. In theſe inſtances 'tis eaſy to obſerve, that theſe particles ſometimes denote diviſion, ſometimes negation; and ſometimes diverſity, as in diſ-ſentio, to diſſent, or be of a diverſe opinion.

210. The prepoſition *e* and *ex* made a large claſs of compound words. *E* was placed before conſonants, viz. b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, and v; and *ex* before vowels, and alſo before c, h, p, q, t, s; before f, the x becomes f. Examples of all which here follow. E-bullio, to boil over; e-duco, to educate; e-greſſus, egreſs; e-levo, to elevate. E-macio, to emaciate. E-numero, to enumerate. E-poto, to drink out of; e-rudio, to erudiate; e-vado, to evade. Ex-amino, to examine; ex-cedo, to exceed; ex-erceo, to exerciſe; ex-hibeo, to exhibit; ex-itus, exit; ex-onero, to exonerate; ex-plano, to explain; ex-quiſitus, exquiſite; ex-tollo, to extol; and inſtead of ex-fluens, they ſaid ef-fluens, effluent, for the ſake of euphony, or ſmooth expreſſion. Beſides the proper ſignifications of theſe particles, 'tis plain they ſometimes intend, ſometimes diminiſh, and otherwiſe affect the ſignifications of the words with which they are compounded.

211. From the prepoſition *extra*, we have the compounds extraordinary, extravagant, &c. From *intra* and *infra*, there is none. But *inter* compounds with moſt words, and moſt times with its proper ſignification. As inter-cedo, to intercede, or go between. Inter-pono, to interpoſe. Sometimes it denies; as inter-dico, to interdict; ſometimes it encreaſes the ſignification; as inter-rogo, to interrogate; ſometimes it reiterates; as inter-polo, to interpolate or make new.

212. The prepoſition *in*, moſtly retains its proper ſignification in or into in compoſition; as in-duco, to induce or lead in; in-cludo, to include or ſhut in. Oftentimes it is intenſive, as in-tono, to intone or make a great ſound. Sometimes it is infinitive; as in-æſtimabilis, ineſtimable; moſt often it is privative or negative; as in-corruptus, not corruptible; inimicus, i. e. non amicus, not a friend. Sometimes it ſignifies above, as im-pendeo, to impend, or hang over. For *in* as well as *con*, before b, m, and p, changes the (n) into (m); as im-buo, to imbue; im-mortalis, immortal; im-purus, impure. And before (l) or (r) it changes (n) into the ſame letter; as il-lumino, to illuminate; ir-radio, to irradiate.

213. The prepoſition *ob* is uſed in compoſition generally in its own ſignifications only, as for, before, upon, againſt, of, to. It ſtands entire before vowels, and the conſonants d, l, n, r, s, t, v; as ob-auro, to gild or over-lay with gold; ob-edio, to obey; ob-jicio, to object; ob-oleo, to ſtink; ob-umbro, to ſhadow over. Ob-duro, to harden; ob-ligo, to oblige; ob-noxius, obnoxious; ob-ruo, to over-run; ob-ſcuro, to obſcure; ob-tuſus, obtuſe; ob-verto, to turn toward or againſt. Before (c) the (b) is turned into (c); as oc-curo, to occur; alſo before (f) it becomes (f); as of-fendo, to offend; before (m) the b is dropt ſometimes, as o-mitto, to omit; before (p) it is changed into p; as op-pono, to oppoſe; op-pugno, to oppugn.

214. The prepoſition *per* is for the moſt part intenſive, as per-ambulo, to walk over and over; per-cipio, to perceive or take thoroughly; perficio, to

to make perfectly; perſuadeo, to perſuade. Sometimes it is privative; as perfidus, perfidious. *Præ* retains its proper ſignifications (201) in compoſition; as præ-dico, to predict, or foretell; præ-judico, to prejudge. Præ-fero, to prefer; præ eminens, pre-eminent; præ-ficio, to ſet over others. So likewiſe *præter*; as præter-eo to paſs by, or beſides; præter-mitto, to preterunit or leave undone.

215. The prepoſition *pro* in compoſition retains not only in its own ſignification (201) *for* or *before*; as pro-fero, to profer; pro-pono, to propoſe; but is ſometimes privative; as pro-fano, to profane; pro-hibeo, prohibit; ſometimes it is intenſive; as pro-clamo, to proclaim aloud. Promiſcuus, promiſcuous; ſometimes it ſignifies *over*; as pro mineo, to ſtand out over or above others. It ſometimes ſignifies openly; as promulgo, to promulge; ſometimes downwards; as pro-pendeo, to hang or bend downwards or forwards; ſometimes forwards; as pro pello, to propel; ſometimes beforehand; as pro video, to provide or foreſee.

216. The inſeparable prepoſition *re* has various ſignifications in compoſition with nouns and verbs; as again, back again, often, far, &c. as will appear by the following inſtances. Re-ago, to react; re-bello, to rebel; re-cedo, to recede; re-duco, to reduce. It is ſometimes intenſive; as re-frigero, to refrigerate; re-futo, to refute; re-præſento, to repreſent; re-munero, to remunerate or reward. Re ſideo, to reſide; ſometimes it induces a contrary ſignification, as re-tego, to retect or diſcloſe; re-velo, to reveal; for tego and velo both ſignify to cover over or keep ſecret.

217. *Sub* retains its proper ſignifications in compoſition; as ſub-duco, to ſubdue or bring under; ſub-jicio, to ſubject; ſub-mitto, to ſubmit; ſub-ſcribo, to ſubſcribe. It ſometimes denotes a mediocrity or diminiſhes the ſenſe of a word; as ſub acidus, ſubacid, i. e. ſomewhat acid; ſub amarus, ſomewhat bitter. Sub-rideo, to ſubride, or ſmile. Sub-ſervio, to ſubſerve, or be of ſome ſervice. Before c, f, g, p, the (b) is changed into the ſame letter; as ſuc-cedo, to ſucceed; ſuf-fero, to ſuffer; ſug-gero, to ſuggeſt; ſup-pono, to ſuppoſe. *Subter* is ſeldom uſed in compoſition; as ſubter fugio, to fly away under cover.

218. *Se* is an inſeparable article, and generally implies ſeparation; as in ſe-paro, to ſeparate; ſe-duco, to ſeduce; ſe-ligo, to ſelect. It is ſometimes negative; as ſe-curus, ſecure, (i. e. ſine cura, without care.) *Super* retains its native ſignifications in compound words; as ſuper-induco, to ſuperinduce; ſuper-ſtitio, ſuperſtition; ſuper-ſedeo, to ſuperſede; &c.

219. The prepoſition *trans* was much uſed in compoſition; as tranſcendo, to tranſcend; tranſ-fero, to tranſ-fer; tranſ-migro, to tranſmigrate; tranſ-pono, to tranſpoſe. Tranſ-verſus, tranſverſe. Before d, j, n, it is often contracted into *tra*; as tra-duco, to traduce; tra-jicio, to traject; tra-no, to ſwim over. Before q, the (s) is loſt; as tran-quillus, tranquil; of *trans* and quietus, quiet; whence in this word only this prepoſition ſeems to be intenſive, if of any ſignification at all.

220. In the Latin as well as in the Greek (Inſt. 165) we find the ſame method of enriching the language, by deriving a great number of very ſignificant words from the verbs both ſimple and compound. Thus from amo, to love, comes amabilis, aimable; amor, amour; amoroſus, amorous. From doceo, to teach; comes docibilis, docibile; docilis, docile; docilitas, docility; documentum, document; doctrina, doctrine; doctrinalis, doctrinal; doctor, doctor, a teacher. From lego, to read, we derive legibilis, legible; from legendus, legend; from lecturus, lecture; from lectus, lection, a reading, &c. From audio, to hear, comes audibi-

lis, audible; auditor, auditor, &c. And the ſame thing is obſerved in all compound verbs. But of theſe things I ſhall treat more particularly hereafter.

221 I have been more large upon the ſubject of compoſition in Latin [illegible] than in the Greek; becauſe it can be more generally read in Roman [illegible]ers, and is better ſuited to the unlearned reader; and to make the [illegible]n of the thing ſtill more apparent, I have taken care to give examples [illegible]y in ſuch Latin words as have been introduced into our own tongue, [illegible]ch therefore at the ſame lets the Engliſh reader into the rationale of [illegible]at part of his own language; and they who underſtand what has been [illegible]re ſaid in regard of the Latin (from 200 to 220) will eaſily infer the [illegible]e thing in the Greek; from the great analogy there is between the two tongues.

222. As every mother tongue has its daughter dialects, ſo perhaps there is none that can boaſt ſo illuſtrious a progeny as the Latin; for it has furniſhed no leſs than four kingdoms with their language, viz. Italy, France, Spain, & Portugal. For during the flouriſhing ſtate of the Roman empire, theſe ſeveral countries were Roman provinces, and their languages of courſe became ſubject to mutations and mixture with the Roman; till at laſt they became quite new modelled, and formed into a great reſemblance with the original Latin; as will appear from a particular ſurvey of each.

223. The Italian tongue may be reckoned the eldeſt of the family, and has the greateſt affinity to its parent Latin; but at this diſtance of time it has not ſo exact a correſpondence of features as one might imagine, when we conſider it as the language of the people of the ſame country. Thus the indicative article ille, illa, the Italians have contracted into il, lo, and la; of which the two firſt are put before the maſculine, and the latter before feminine nouns. And are thus declined:

	Maſculine		Maſculine		Feminine	
	Sing.	Plural	S.	P.	S.	P.
N.	il	i	lo	gli	la	le
G.	del	dei	dello	degli	della	delle
D.	al	ai	allo	agli	alla	alle
Ab.	dal	dai	dallo	dagli	dalla	dalle

223. Again the Italians have dropt the Latin method of declining nouns by terminations, and do it entirely by articles, as in the following ſpecimens of libro, a book, ſpecchio, a glaſs, and caſa, an houſe.

Sing.	N. il libro	S. lo ſpecchio	S. la caſa
	G. del libro	dello ſpecchio	della caſa
	D. al libro	allo ſpecchio	alla caſa
	Ab. dal libro	dallo ſpecchio	dalla caſa
Plur.	N. i libri	P. gli ſpecchii	P. le caſa
	G. dei libri	degli ſpecchii	delle caſe
	D. ai libri	agli ſpecchii	alle caſe
	A. dai libri	dagli ſpecchii	dalle caſe

Note; The accuſative is always the ſame with the nominative; and the vocative formed by ô; and are therefore not here mention'd.

224. This

224. This method of declining nouns by articles only, is undoubtedly an improvement upon the Latin, as it renders a language much more ſimple and eaſy, and ſufficiently anſwers the purpoſe at the ſame time; it is peculiar to this tongue to have all its nouns both ſubſtantive and adjective terminate in vowels; of which there are but 15 that ends in (i) and ſix in (u). Thoſe which end in (a) make their plural in (e) generally; and thoſe which end in (e) or (o) form their plural in (i). Some of their nouns have no different terminations for number, which is only diſtinguiſhed by the article, as la caſtità, le caſtità; il re, the king; i re, the kings.

225. The adjectives in Italian end in (o) or (e); thoſe in o make the feminine in a, as dotto, dotta, a learned man, and woman; and the plural in (i); as dotti, learned men. Thoſe in (e) are the ſame in both genders, but have the plural in (i). They form the comparative degree by più, more; and meno, leſs; as più dotto, more learned; meno dotto, leſs learned. And the ſuperlative, by iſſimo, maſculine, or iſſima, feminine. As dottiſſimo, moſt learned; bella, fair; belliſſima, faireſt. But ſometimes it is expreſſed by il più, la più; as il più bello, la più bella, the moſt fair man or woman.

226. The Italian pronouns perſonal retain ſomething of their original Latinity; as, io, I; tu, thou; egli or eſſe, he; ella or eſſa, ſhe; which are thus declined:

	I	Thou	He	She
Sing.	N. io	S. tu	S. egli or eſſo	S. ella, eſſa, lei,
	G. di me	di te	di lui	di lei
	D. a me	à te	a lui	a lei
	A. me	te	lui	lei
	Ab. da me	da te	da lui	da lei
Plur.	We	P. Ye	P. They	P. They
	N. Noi	voi	eligno	elleno or eſſe
	G. di noi	di voi	di loro	di loro
	D. à noi	a voi	a loro	a loro
	A. ci	vi	loro	loro
	Ab. da noi	da voi	da loro	da loro

Note, In the dative and accuſative caſes inſtead of me, te, they ſometimes uſe mi and ti. Se is the ſame in both numbers, himſelf, or themſelves.

227. The Italian conjugations of verbs are but three, viz. (1) Thoſe that make the infinitive in are; as amo, I love; amare, to love. (2) Thoſe which form it ère; as credo, I believe; credere, to believe. (3) In ire; as ſento, I hear, ſentire, to hear. Their moods are the ſame with the Latin; and their tenſes, except that they have added a ſecond preterperfect in the Indicative Mood, and a ſecond preterpluperfect in the Subjunctive. But becauſe the preterperfect and the preterpluperfect are both formed by the participle of the verb, and not by terminations, I have not included them in the following:

A PARADIGM of the three CONJUGATIONS.

228. INDICATIVE.

	1. Am-o		2. Cred-o		3. Sent-o	
	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.
Preſent.	o	iamo	o	iamo	o	iamo
	i	ate	i	ete	i	ite
	a	ano	e	ono	e	ono
Preteri.	avo	avamo	evo	evamo	ivo	ivamo
	avi	avate	evo	evate	ivi	ivate
	ava	avano	eva	evano	iva	ivanno
Preterp.	ai	ammo	ei	emmo	ii	immo
	afti	aſte	eſti	eſte	iſti	iſte
	ò	arono	è	erono	ì	irono
Future.	ero	eremo	ero	eremo	iro	iremo
	erai	erete	erai	erete	irai	irete
	era	eranno	era	eranno	ira	iranno

229. *The* IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*	iamo	*	iamo	*	iamo
a	ate	i	ete	i	ite
i	ino	a	ano	a	ano

230. *The* SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	i	iamo	a	iamo	a	iamo
	i	iate	a	iate	a	iate
	i	ino	a	ano	a	iano
Preteri.	aſſi	aſſimo	eſſi	eſſimo	iſſi	iſſimo
	aſti	aſte	eſſi	eſte	iſſi	iſte
	aſſe	aſſero	eſſe	eſſero	iſſe	iſſero
2 Preteri.	erei	eremmo	erei	eremmo	irei	iremmo
	ere	ereſte	ereſti	ereſte	ireſti	ireſte
	erebbe	erebbero	erebbe	erebbero	irebbe	irebbero

231. *The* INFINITIVE MOOD.

Amare
Credere
Sentire

232. The

232. They have no active participle, and but one paſſive, viz. Amato, loved; credulo, believed; ſentito, heard; but inſtead of (o) you add (a) for feminines, as amata, &c. They retain one of the Latin gerunds, viz. that in *do* (ſee 188.); as amando, in loving; credendo, in believing; ſentendo, in hearing, nor have they any thing of the Latin ſupines.

233. Becauſe the tenſes of half the active voice and all the paſſive, are formed by means of the auxiliary verb, ſono, I am, from the Latin ſum; and hò, I have, from the Latin habeo; therefore it will be neceſſary to conjugate theſe in the next place. And hence it will appear what great ſimilitude there is between the Italian method and our own; as alſo, how far they imitate the Latin will appear by comparing half the tenſes in 196, 197, with what is here delivered.

234. INDICATIVE PRESENT.

	Latin	Ital.	Engliſh	Italian	Engliſh
Sing.	Sum	Sono	I am	Ho	I have
	es	ſei	Thou art	hai	Thou haſt
	eſt	e	He is	ha	He has
Plur.	Sumus	Siamo	We are	habbiamo	We have
	eſtis	ſete	Ye are	havete	Ye have
	ſunt	ſono	They are	hanno	They have

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	eram	ero	I was	havevo	I had
	eras	eri	Thou waſt	havevi	Thou hadſt
	erat	era	He was	haveva	He had
Plur.	eramus	eramo	We were	havevamo	We had
	eratis	erate	Ye were	havevate	Ye had
	erant	eramo	They were	havevano	They had

Preterperfect Definite.

Sing.	fui	fui	hebbi	I had
	fuiſti	foſti	haveſti	Thou hadſt
	fuit	fù	hebbe	He had
Plur.	fuimus	fummo	havemmo	We had
	fuiſtis	foſte	haveſte	Ye had
	fuerunt	furono	hebbero	They had

Preterperfect.

Sing.	ſono ſtato	I have been	ho havuto	I have had
	ſei ſtato	Thou haſt been	hai havuto	Thou haſt had
	è ſtato	He has been	hà havuto	He hath had
Plur.	ſi amoſtati	We have been	habbiamo havuto	We have had
	ſete ſtati	Ye have been	havete havuto	Ye have had
	ſono ſtati	They have been	hanno havuto	They have had

Preter-

Preterpluperfect.

Sing.	fueram	ero ſtato	I had been	havevo havuto	I had had
	fueras	eri ſtato	Thou hadſt been	havevi havuto	Thou haſt had
	fuerat	era ſtato	He had been	haveva havuto	He has had
Plur.	fueramus	eramo ſtati	We had been	havevamo havuto	We had had
	fueratis	erate ſtati	Ye had been	havevate havuto	Ye had had
	fuerant	erano ſtati	They had been	havevano havuto	They had had

Future.

Sing.	ero	ſaro	I ſhall be	haverò	I will have
	eris	ſarai	Thou ſhalt be	haverai	Thou wilt have
	erit	ſara	He ſhall be	havera	He will have
Plur.	erimus	ſaremo	We ſhall be	haveremo	We will have
	eritis	ſarete	Ye ſhall be	haverete	Ye will have
	erint	ſaranno	They ſhall be	haveranno	They will have

235. *The* Imperative Mood.

Sing.	*	*	*	*	*
	ſis, eſto	ſii	Be thou	habbi	Have thou
	ſit, eſto	ſia	Let him be	habbia	Let him have
Plur.	ſimus	ſiamo	Let us be	habbiamo	Let us have
	ſitis	ſiate	Be ye	habbiate	Have ye
	ſint	ſiano	Let them be	habbiano	Let them have

239. *The* Subjunctive Mood Present.

Sing.	ſim	ſia	I be	habbia	I may have
	ſis	ſia	Thou be	habbi	Thou mayſt have
	ſit	ſia	He be	habbia	He may have
Plur.	ſimus	ſiamo	We be	habbiamo	We may have
	ſitis	ſiate	Ye be	habbiate	Ye may have
	ſint	ſiano	They be	habbiano	They may have

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	eſſem	foſſi	I were	haveſſi	I had
	eſſes	foſti	Thou wert	haveſſi	Thou hadſt
	eſſet	foſſe	He were	haveſſe	He had
Plur.	eſſemus	foſſimo	We were	haveſſimo	We had
	eſſets	foſte	Ye were	haveſte	Ye had
	eſſent	foſſero	They were	haveſſero	They had

Preterimperfect 2.

Sing.	ſarei	I ſhould be	haverei	I ſhould have
	ſareſti	Thou ſhouldſt be	havereſti	Thou ſhouldſt have
	ſarebbe	He ſhould be	haverebbe	He ſhould have
Plur.	ſaremmo	We ſhould be	haveremo	We ſhould have
	ſareſte	Ye ſhould be	havereſti	Ye ſhould have
	ſarebbero	They ſhould be	haverebbero	They ſhould have

Preterperfect

Preterperfect

Sing.	fuerim	ſia ſtato	I had been	habbia havuto	I have had
	fueris	ſii ſtato	Thou haſt been	habbia havuto	Thou haſt had
	fuerit	ſia ſtato	He has been	habbia havuto	He hath had
Plur.	fuerimus	ſiamo ſtati	We have been	habbiamo havuto	We have had
	fueritis	ſiate ſtati	Ye have been	habbiate havuto	Ye have had
	fuerint	ſiano ſtati	They have been	habbiano havuto	They have had

Preterpluperfect.

Sing.	fuiſſem	foſſi ſtato	I had been	haveſſi havuto	I had had
	fuiſſes	foſſi ſtato	Thou hadſt been	haveſti havuto	Thou hadſt had
	fuiſſes	foſſe ſtato	He had been	haveſſo havuto	He had had
Plur.	fuiſſemus	foſſimo ſtati	We had been	haveſſimo havuto	We had had
	fuiſſetis	foſſe ſtati	Ye had been	haveſte havuto	Ye had had
	fuiſſent	foſſero ſtati	They had been	haveſſero havuto	They had had

Preterpluperfect 2.

Sing	Sarei ſtato	I ſhould have been	haverei havuto	I ſhould have had
	ſareſti ſtato	&c.	havereſti havuto	&c.
	ſarebbe ſtato		haverebbe havuto	
Plur.	ſaremmo ſtati		haveremmo havuto	
	ſareſte ſtati		havereſſe havuto	
	ſarebbero ſtati		haverebbero havuto	

Future.

Sing.	fuero	ſaro ſtato	I ſhall be	havero havuto	I ſhall have
	fueris	ſarai ſtato	&c.	havera havuto	&c.
	fuerit	ſara ſtato		havera havuto	
Plur.	fuerimus	ſaremmo ſtati		haverêmo havuto	
	fueritis	ſarete ſtati		haverete havuto	
	fuerint	ſaranno ſtati		haveranno havuto	

237. INFINITIVE.

Preſent.	eſſe,	èſſere,	to be	havère	to have
Preterp.	fuiſſe,	eſſere ſtato	to have been	havere havuto	to have had
Participle		ſtato M. / ſtata F.	been	havuto M. / havuta F.	had
Gerunds		eſſendo	in being	havendo	in having

238. I have given a compleat paradigm of the auxiliary verbs in this place, becauſe they are in this tongue of the greateſt conſequance; ſince half the tenſes in the Indicative mood, more than half in the Subjunctive, and all the Paſſive voice of verbs are formed thereby. Thus to expreſs the 2d preterperfect of the indicative; they ſay, Hò amat, I have loved; hai amato, thou haſt loved: And the preterpluperfect is, havevo amato, I had loved; havevamo amato, we had loved. Alſo in the Subjunctive Mood, they ſay,

Preterperf.

in	Preterperf.	ch'io habbia amato,	that I have loved.
	Preterplup.	s'io haveſſi amato,	If I had loved.
	2 Preterpl.	haverei amato,	I ſhould have loved.
	Future,	quando havero amato,	When I ſhall have loved.

And thus the other perſons and numbers are formed in the ſame tenſes and moods, by only the auxiliary verb hò, and the paſſive participle amato, joined to its proper tenſes.

239. Thus all the perſons in each number, mood, and tenſe of the paſſive voice, are formed by ſono, hò and amato or amati together, as follows in the firſt perſon ſingular in each.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent	ſono amato	I am loved
Preterimp.	ero amato	I was loved
Preterimp. def.	fui amato	I was loved
Preterperf.	ſono ſtato amato	I have been loved
Preterplup.	ero ſtato amato	I had been loved.
Future	ſaro amato	I ſhall or will be loved.

After the ſame manner if you only join the participle amato, to the other moods and tenſes of the auxiliary ſono; you have the proper expreſſions in them for the paſſive voice.

340. The Latin formed all the tenſes of the paſſive voice except the two firſt, in the ſame manner (196, 197.) And ſince they, as well as the reſt, may be expreſſed in like manner by the participle, the Italians judged right, and improved upon their original in reducing the whole to an uniformity of expreſſion. And in this they are followed by the French, and moſt European nations, as will hereafter appear. It is alſo very obſervable, that the Italian auxiliary ho, havevo, &c. is very nearly allied in form and ſound to the Engliſh (or rather Teutonic) have; which ſhews them both to be of the ſame original.

341. The Italian form their adverbs from their adjectives, by adding amente, or mente, inſtead of the final vowel; as from dotto, learned; comes dottamente, learnedly; from ſanto, holy; ſantamente, holily; from conſtante, conſtant, conſtantemente, conſtantly; from fidele, faithful, fidelmente, &c. Every part of ſpeech; yea, every word (except a particle or two) ends in a vowel in this ſonorous language.

342. The genius of the Italian tongue is no ways friendly to the hard, harſh, and hiſſing ſounds of conſonants; hence they never pronounce the letter H at the begining of words; but they interpoſe it in plural nouns to ſoften the hard ſounds of c and g in the ſingular; as il fuoco the fire; i fuochi, the fires; il luogo, the place, i luoghi, the places. In Latin, and French words, the l coming after f, b, p, is changed into i; as from flamma, fiamma, a flame; blanc, bianco, white; planus, piano, ſoft, ſmooth. Templum, tempio, a temple. When c and p come before t they are changed into t. As from doctus, dotto, learned; aptitudo, attitudinè, attitude; they drop the b before s; as from obſcurus, oſcuro, obſcure;

ſcure; or change into s; as from obſervo, obſervare, to obſerve. Ph is changed into f; as philoſophus, filoſofo, a philoſopher. X into s; as Xerxes, ſerſe; they often reject the conſonant g; as magiſter, maeſtro, maſter; they change j into gi; as jovis, giove, jove; and ſometimes into l; as julius, luglio, july. They often put g before l, as in the laſt example, and in figlio from filius, a ſon. There is no k, x, or y, in the Italian tongue.

243. As the orthography of the Italian is very different from the Latin; ſo likewiſe is the orthoepy, or manner of pronunciation, as will appear from the following ſynopſis thereof.

Syllables,	Pronounce.	Example,	Read.
ce	che	cena	chena
ci	chi	citta	chitta
cia	chia	ciaſcuuo	chiaſcuuo
cie	chie	cielo	chielo
cio	chio	bacio	batchio
ge	dge	genio	dgenio
gi	dgi	giro	dgiro
gia	ja	giardino	jardino
gie	je	gieſu	jeſu
gio	jo	giove	jove
giu	joo	giuſto	jooſto
gli	lli	pigliare	pilliare
gna, gne	nnia, nnie	Regnare	renniare
che	ke	che	ke
chi	ki	chi	ki
ſce	ſhe	ſcemare	ſhemare
ſci	ſhi	laſciare	laſhiare
ti	tſi	natione	natſione
u	oo	virtu	virtoo
uo	o	buono	bono
vv	v	avvenire	avenire
z	ts or ds	diligenza, zefiro	diligentſa, dſefiro

244. The French tongue is another dialect of the Latin, but comes not quite ſo near it as the Italian; but as our own tongue is much more related to the French, it will be of more conſequence to the meer Engliſh reader to be well apprized of the nature and genius of this modern modiſh language.

245. The French, like the Italians, decline their nouns by articles only, and have no different terminations, but for number, which generally is made plural by s, ſometimes by x with a vowel or two before it, and in ſome caſes there is no difference at all. The maſculine gender has the article le or un, and the feminine la or une; as un homme, a man; une femme, a woman; le roy, the king; la maiſon, the houſe.

ARTICLES.

	Maſculine		Feminine,	Common Plural.
N.	le	the	la	les
G.	du	of	de la	des
D.	au	to	a la	aux
A.	le	the	la	les
Ab.	du	from	de la	des

246. Declenſion of Nouns. { Roy, the king. Reine, the queen.

	Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
N.	Le Roy	Les Roys	La Reine	Les Reines
G.	Du Roy	Des Roys	De la Reine	Des Reines
D.	Au Roy	Aux Roys	A la Reine	Aux Reines
A.	Le Roy	Les Roys	La Reine	Les Reines
V.	O Roy	O Roys	O Reine	O Reines
Ab.	Du Roy	Des Roys	De la Reine	Des Reines

247. If the noun begin with a vowel, or h mute, the article drops the vowel in the ſingular number, and taking an apoſtrophe ('), is pronounced with the noun; as in the following examples: L'Homme, the Man. L' Empereur, the Emperor.

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
N.	L'Homme	Les Hommes	L'Empereur	Les Empereurs
G.	Del'Homme	Des Hommes	De l'Empereur	Des Empereurs
D.	A l'Homme	Aux Hommes	A l'Empereur	Aux Empereurs
A.	l'Homme	Les Hommes	L'Empereur	Les Empereurs
V.	O Homme	O Hommes	O Empereur	O Empereurs
Ab.	De l'Homme	Des Hommes	De l'Empereur	Des Empereurs.

248. The French pronouns are ſingular. Moi, je, j; toi, tu, thou; lui or il, he. Plural, nous, we; vous, ye; eux or ils, they, which are all declined by articles as above. By adding même, ſelf, they ſay moi-même, myſelf; toi-même, thyſelf, &c. After the ſame manner are declined the following pronouns ce, cet or cette, this, that; ces, theſe or thoſe; celui, celle, he that, ſhe that; alſo the pronouns poſſeſſive; as mon, ma, my; ton, ta, thy; ſou, ſa, his, hers; nôtre, ours; vôtre, yours; leur, theirs; with their plurals, mes, tes, ſes; nos, vos, leurs.

248. The French adjective nouns are declined as the ſubſtantives above; the gender in them is diſtinguiſhed not only by the articles le and la, but alſo by different terminations, and ſometimes by different words; as may be clearly ſeen in the following ſynopſis, viz.

Maſculine	Feminine	
Le Merchand	La Merchande,	Merchant
Le Prince	La Princeſſe	Prince
Le Menteur	La Menteuſe	a Liar
Le Pecheur	La Pechereſſe	a Sinner
L' Electeur	L'Electrice	an Elector
Le Serviteur	La Servante	a Servant
Le Creux	La Creuſe	
Le Beau	La Belle	Fair
Le Public	La Publique	Public
Le Vif	La Vive	Alive
Le Fol	La Folle	A Fool
Le Bon	La Bonne	Good
Le Payen	La Payenne	of the country
Le Gros	La Groſſe	Groſs
Le Doux	La Douce	Sweet
Le Frais	La Fraiche	Freſh
Le Blanc	La Blanche	White
Le Sec	La Seche	Dry
Le Verd	La Verte	Green.

240. The French compare their adjectives chiefly by the words plus, more; and tres, moſt; as grand, great; plus-grand, greater; tres-grand, greateſt; or elſe, le plus-grand de tous, the greateſt of all, when a comparaiſon is made. Some are irregular; as bon, good; meilleur, better; peu, ſmall; moins, leſs; le moindre, the leaſt.

253. The verbs in this tongue have the ſame tenſes as the Italian (227) and one more, viz. a 2d preterpluperfect in the Indicative Mood; for they are very particular in expreſſing the time of an action. But, like the Italians, they follow the Latin method of conjugating verbs by different terminations, not half way thro' the active voice, and not at all in the paſſive, (which the late French Grammarians do not mention) it being wholly formed by the auxiliary verbs, je ſuis, I am; and avoir, to have, from the Latin ſum and habeo, as before obſerved (233.) Theſe, therefore, muſt be firſt conjugated and well underſtood, and then all the reſt will be eaſy.

251. But becauſe the French orthoepy is very different from their orthography, it will be neceſſary to ſhew how every phraſe is not only written but pronounced by them; which I ſhall do by way of appoſition in two columns, as follows:

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Written	Pronounced	Written	Pronounced
je ſuis I am	je ſui	j'ay I have	j'è
tu es	tu è	tu as	tu a
il eſt	i lè	il a	i la
nous ſommes	nou-ſome	nous avous	nou-zavong
vous êtes	vou zète	vous avez	vou-zavrè
ils ſont	i-ſong	ils ont	i-zong

Preterimperfect.

j'etois	j'ètai	j'avois	j'avai
tu etois	tu ètai	tu avois	tu avai
il etoit	i-lètai	il avoit	i-lavai
nous etions	nou-zètiong	nous avions	nou-zaviong
vous etiez	vou-zètiè	vous avions	vou-zavie
ils etoient	i-zètai	ils avoient	i-zavai

Preterperfect Definite.

je fus	je fû	j'ens	j'û
tu fus	tu fû	tu eus	tu û
il fut	i-fû	il eut	i-lû
nous fumes	nou-fûme	nous eumes	nou-zûme
vous futes	vou fûte	vous eutes	vou-zûte
ils furent	i-fûre	ils eurent	i-zûre

Preterperfect Indefinite.

j'ay ètè	jè ètè	j'ay en	j'e û
tu as ètè	tu a ètè	tu as eu	tu a û
il a ètè	i-la-ètè	il a eu	i-la û
nous avons ètè	nou-zavo-zètè	nous avous eu	nou-zavong-zû
vous avez ete	vou-zavè-zètè	vous avez eu	vou-zave-zu
ils ont ètè	i-zon-ètè	ils ont eu	i-zong-tû

1 Preterpluperfect.

j'avois ètè	j'avai-ſètè	j'avois eu	j'avais-û
tu avois ete	tu avai-ſètè	tu avois eu	tu avais û
il avoit ete	i-lavai-tete	il avoit eu	i-lavai û
nous avions ete	nou-zavion-zètè	nous avions eu	nou-zaviong-zû
vous aviez ete	vou-zavion-zètè	vous aviez eu	vou-zavie-zû
ils avoient ete	i-zavai-zete	ils avient eu	i-zavai-tû

2 Preterpluperfect.

j'eus ètè	j'u-ſetè	j'eus eu	j'û û
tu eûs ètè	tu û-ſetè	tu eus eu	tu û û
il eut ètè	i lu tètè	il eut eu	i-lû-tû
nous eûmes ètè	nou-zûme-zètè	nous eumes eu	nou-zûme-zu
vous eûtes ètè	vou-zûte-zèté	vous eutes eu	vou-zûte-zu
ils eurent ete	i-zûre-zètè	ils eurent eu	i-zûre-tû

Future.

je ſerai	je ſere	j'aurai	j'orè
tu ſeras	tu ſera	tu auras	tu ora
il ſera	i-ſera	il aura	i lo-ra
nous ſerons	nou-ſerong	nous aurons	nou-zorong
vous ſerez	vou-ſerè	vous aurez	vou-zorè
ils ſeront	i ſorong	ils auront	i-zorong

252. *The* IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ſois	ſoi	aye	aye
qu'il ſoit	ki ſoi	qu'il ait	ki-lè
ſoyons	ſoyong	ayons	ayong
ſoyez	ſoyè	ayez	ayè
qu'ils ſoient	ki-ſe	qu'ils ayent	ki-ze

253. *The* CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

que je ſois	ke je ſoi	que j'aye	ke j'ayè
tu ſois	tu ſoi	tu ayes	tu aye
il ſoit	i-ſoy	il ait	i-lè
nous ſoyons	nou-ſoyong	nous ayons	nou-zayong
vous ſoyes	vou-ſoye	vous ayez	vou-zaye
ils ſoyent	i-ſoy	ils ayent	i-zè

1 Preterimperfect.

je ſerois	je ſerai	j'aurois	j'orai
tu ſerois	tu ſerai	tu aurois	tu orai
il ſeroit	i-ſerai	il auroit	i-lorai
nous ſerions	nou-ſeriong	nous aurions	nou zoriong
vous ſeriez	vou-ſeriè	vous auriez	vou-zoriè
ils ſeroient	i-ſerai	ils aurient	i-zorè

2 Preterimperfect.

je fuſſe	je fûſe	j'euſſe	j'ûce
tu fuſſe	tu fûſe	tu euſſe	tu ûce
il fût	i-fû	il eût	i-lû
nous fuſſions	nou-fûſiong	nous euſſions	nou-zûciong
vous fuſſiez	vou fûſié	vous euſſiez	vou-zûciè
ils fuſſent	i-fûſe	ils euſſent	i-zûce

254. *The* INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent	etre	etre	avoir	avoir
Preterp.	avoir ètè	avoi-rètè	avoir eu	avoi-rû

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent	etant	etang	ayant	ayang
Preterp.	ayant ètè	ayant-tètè	ayant eu	ayan tû

255. In the Conjunctive mood, I have given only the three firſt tenſes, becauſe they alone are diſtinguiſhed by different terminations; the others which follow being compounded of the two auxiliary verbs (as is evident from the ſame tenſes in the Indicative mood, (251) and the ſame thing was obſerved in the Italian (236);) therefore it will ſuffice to give only the firſt perſon in each for a ſample:

Preterperf.	J'aye ètè	J'aye eu
1 Preterplup.	J'aurois ètè	J'aurois eu
2 Preterplup.	J'euſſe ètè	J'eûſſe eu
Future	J'aurai ètè	J'aurai eu

256. In the French tongue there are four conjugations of verbs. (1) The firſt have the Infinitive mood in er; as parler, to ſpeak. (2) The ſecond make the Infinitive in ir; as bat-ir, to build. (3) The third form the Infinitive in evior; as rec-evoir, to receive. (4) The fourth ſort end the mood in indre or oître, or univerſally in re; as cra-indre, to fear; con-noitre, to know; rend-re, to render, &c. All which in the ſimple tenſes of each mood are here exhibited in the following

PARADIGM.

257. *The* INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	Conj. 1.	Conj. 2.	Conj. 3.	Conj. 4.
S.	je parle	bât-is	reç-ois	rend-s
	tu parles	bât-is	reç-ois	rend-s
	il parle	bat-it	reç-oit	rend
P.	nous par-lous	bat-iſſons	rec-evons	rend-ous
	vous parl-ez	bat-iſſez	rec-evez	rend-ez
	ils parl-ent	bat-iſſent	rec-oivent	rend-ent

Preterimperfect.

S.	je parl-ois	bat-iſſois	rec-ovois	rend-ois
	tu parl-ois	bat-iſſois	rec-evois	rend-ois
	il parl-oit	bat-iſſoit	rec-evoit	rend-ois
P.	nous parl-ions	bat-iſſions	rec-evions	rend-ions
	vous parl-iez	bat-iſſiez	rec-eviez	rend-iez
	ils parl-oient	bat-iſſoient	rec-evoient	rend-oient

Preterperfect definite.

S.	je parl-ai	bat-is	rec-eus	rend-is
	tu parl-as	bat-is	rec-eus	rend-is
	il parl-a	bat-it	rec-eut	rend-it
P.	nous parl-âmes	bat-imes	rec-eûmes	rend-imes
	vous parl-âtes	bat-ites	rec-eûtes	rend-ites
	ils parl-erent	bat-irent	rec-eurent	rend-irent

Future

Future.

S.	je parl-erai	bat-irai	rec-evrai	rend-rai
	tu parl-eras	bat-iras	rec-evras	rend-ras
	il parl-a	bat-ira	rec-evra	rend-ra
P.	nous parl-âmes	bat irous	rec-evrous	rend-rous
	vous parl-âtes	bat-irez	rec evrez	rend-rez
	ils parl-erent	bat-iront	rec-evront	rend-ront

258. *The* IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S	parl-e	bat-is	reç-ois	rend-s
	qu'il parl-e	bat-iſſe	reç-oive	rend-e
P.	parl-ons	bat-iſſons	rec-evons	rend-ons
	parl-ez	bat-irez	rec-evez	rend-ez
	qu'il parl-ent	bat-iront	reç-oivent	rend-ent

259. *The* CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

S.	que je parl-e	bat-iſſe	reç-oive	rend-a
	tu parl-es	bat-iſſes	reç-oives	rend-es
	il parl-e	bat-iſſe	reç-oive	rend-e
P.	nous parl-ions	bat-iſſions	rec-evions	rend-ions
	vous parl-iez	bat-iſſiez	rec-eviez	rend-iez
	ils parl-ent	bat-iſſent	reç-oivent	rend-ent

Imperfect 1.

S	que je parl-erois	bat-irois	rec-evrois	rend-rois
	tu parl-erois	bat-irois	rec-evrois	rend-rois
	il parl-eroit	bat-iroit	rec-evroit	rend-roit
P	nous parl-erions	bat-irions	rec-evrions	rend-rions
	vous parl-eriez	bat-iriez	rec-evriez	rend-riez
	ils parl-eroient	bat-iroient	rec-evroient	rend roient

Imperfect 2.

	que je parl-aſſe	bat-iſſe	rec-euſſe	rend-iſſe
	tu parl-aſſes	bat-iſſes	rec-euſſes	rend-iſſes
	il parl-at	bat-ît	rec-eût	rend-ît
P.	nous parl-aſſions	bat-iſſions	rec-euſſions	rend-iſſions
	vous parl-aſſiez	bat-iſſiez	rec-euſſiez	rend-iſſiez
	ils parl-aſſent	bat-iſſent	rec-euſſent	rend iſſent

260. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent	parl-er	bat-ir-	rec-evoir	rend-re
Preterp.	avoir parl-e	avoir bat-î	avoir rec-eu	avoir rend-u

PAR-

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent	parl-ant	bat-iſſant	rec-evant	rend-ant
Preterp.	ayant parl-è	ayant bât-i	ayant rec-eu	ayant rend-u

261. The compound tenſes of the Indicative and Conjunctive Moods are formed by the auxiliary avoir, and participles of each verb joined to it; as, j'ai parl-e, I have ſpoken; j'avois bat-i, I had built; j'ens rec-eu, I had received; and the like in the Conjunctive Mood. From this ſcheme of the French verbs, 'tis evident, there is, properly ſpeaking, but one conjugation in this tongue, ſince two or three of the final letters of every perſon in every mood and tenſe, are for the moſt part the ſame; and therefore when they are well known, it will be nearly ſufficient for a general idea, at leaſt, in reading this language.

262. The paſſive voice is formed by only joining the participle of the verb to the ſeveral perſons of the auxiliary ſuis in 151, 152, 153; thus from aimer, to love, we ſay, je ſuis aimè, I am loved; nous ſommes aimè, we are loved; j'etois aime, I was loved, &c. which is ſo eaſy to obſerve and apprehend that nothing more need be ſaid about it (ſee 239.) As the Italians dropped one Gerund, ſo the French have rejected both; for no voice of that ſort is known in their tongue, by any final formation. See 188.

263. In this tongue there are what they call reciprocal verbs, that is, ſuch whoſe action affects the perſon or ſubject of the verb; je me rejouïs, I rejoice my ſelf, for, I rejoice; je me leve, I riſe my ſelf, for, I riſe up. But this is rather a peculiar way of ſpeaking, or what we call an idiom of ſpeech, than a diſtinct ſort of verbs; for any verb may be uſed in this manner upon occaſion.

264. When the French aſk a queſtion in the third perſon ſingular, as, doth he ſpeak? then, becauſe they place the perſonal particle il after the verb; and becauſe the verb ends and this particle begins with a vowel, they interpoſe the conſonant t to prevent a colliſion of vowels or hiatus, and inſtead of ſaying, parle il? they ſay, parle-t-il, and pronounce it, parl-e-ti, or parl-e-tee; for it is to be obſerved that the vowel (i) is in this tongue not pronounced as in Engliſh, but like (ee,) eſpecially in the middle, and at the end of words. The conſonant (i) is a ſound with them that cannot be formed or repreſented by letters, but muſt be learned *viva voce*.

265. They have ſomething peculiar, and puzzling to learners, in the uſe of the letter (y); by which they ſometimes ſignify there or thither; as il y a, there is, it is, or 'tis; ſometimes it, or of it; as, prenez y garde, mind it, or look to it. Vous y étes, you are in the right, you hit it; j'y penſarai, I ſhall think of it; y a t-il? is there any? y a-t-il long-temps que? is it a long time ſince? il y a un an, it is a year.

266. When the French aſk a queſtion, they put (1) the verb. (2) The perſonal pronoun with an hyphen (-) before it. (3) The participle if it be compound tenſe, as, ai je? have I? ai-je eu? have I had? a-t-il eu? has he had? avez-vous eu? have ye had? the affirmation or negation of an anſwer is, ſimply ouï, yes; and non, no, or not at all.

267. But they make uſe of negatives in their phraſeology in a manner different from almoſt all the world; for they deny by two negatives, which with all mankind beſides make an affirmative ſentence. Their negative particles are ne, not, no; and pas, point, no, not; jamais, never, rien, nothing. And with theſe they ſay je ne veux pas, I will not. Je n'eu ſçai rien, which ve-batim, is I do not of it know nothiug, which is equivalent to the affirmation, I do know ſomething of it; though they mean quite the contrary, viz. I know nothing of it.

268. In framing the phraſe with negative, they put (1) the perſonal pronoun. (2) The prime negative ne. (3) The verb. (4) The ſecondary negatives pas, point, jamais, rien, and ſometimes plus. (5) The participle, if it be a comp. tenſe. (ſee inſt. 255) Thus for example they ſay.

Je n'ai pas (eu) de courage	I have (had) no courage
Ju n'as point (eu) de ——	Thou haſt (had) no ——
Il n'a jamais (eu) de ——	He has (had) no ——
Nous n'avous plus (eu) de ——	We have (had) no more —
Vous n'avez rien (eu) ——	You have (had) nothing —
Ils n'out pas (eu) le ——	They have not (had) the Courage.

269. But if a queſtion be aſked with the negatives, then they put. (1) The prime negative ne. (2) The verb. (3) The pronoun. (4) The ſecondary negative. (5) The participle. (6) The ſubject of the predication. As for example.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	6.	
N'ai-je pas eu du courage ?		Have I had no courage ?
N'as tu point eu du courage ?		Haſt thou had no courage ?
N'a-t-il pamais eu du —— ?		Hath he had no —— ?

270. And if beſides this, there be ſome perſonal pronouns governed or affected by the verb they take place in the queſtion between the prime negative, and the auxiliary. Thus for example, if to this queſtion, hath he ſaid any thing ? N'a-t-il pas parle ? we add —— of it there for us, viz. Has he ſaid any thing of it there for us? they ſay, ne nous y en a t-il pas parlé ? and in this ſort of phraſes, perhaps conſiſts the chief difficulty as well as elegancy of the French tongue.

271. The French orthography being very difficult to Engliſhmen, and yet that which diſcovers more of the genius of this tongue then any thing beſides; I have thought it neceſſary to add the following examplrs, (to what you have already in 251 —— 254) having always found it eaſier to be apprehended this way, than by written rules or precepts for that purpoſe.

Word written.	Pronounced.	
Un Païs	Un Peï	A Country.
Un Eſtat	Un n-Eta	A State.
Un Royaume	Un Roiome	A Kingdom
Un Empire	Un n-Anpire	an Empire
Une Republique	Une Republike	A Republic
Une Principauté	Une Principôté	A Principality
Un Province	Un Provaince	A Province
Un Duche	Un Douſhé	A Dutchy

Word written.	Pronounced.	
Une Comte	Un Kontè	A County
Un Evêche	Un n Evêſhe	A Biſhoprick.
Un Art	Un n-Ar	An Art.
Une Science	Un Siance	A Science.
La Muſique	La Muzike	Muſic.
Un Theologien	Un Teolojien	A Divine.
Un Philoſophe	Un Filozôfe	A Philoſopher.
Un Maitre	Un Mêter	A Maſter.
Un Ecolier	Un n-Ekolié	A Scholar.
Un Bourgeois	Un Bourjoi	A Burgeſs.
Un Francois	Un Franſai	A Frenchman.
Un Flamand	Un Flamang	A Fleming.
Paris	Pari	Paris.
Londres	Londre	London.
Pragne	Prag	Prague.
Bruſſelles	Brucèle	Bruſſels.
La Maiſon	La Mezong	An Houſe.
Le Corps	Le Kor	The Body.
Un Membre	Un Manbre	A Member.
Un Os	Un n-O	A Bone.
La Moëll	La Moile	The Marrow.
Les Cheveux	Le Sheveu	The Hair.
Le Cœur	Le Kueur	The Heart.
L'Eſprit	L'Eſpri	The Spirit.
La Raiſon	La Rezong	Reaſon.
Un Homme	Un n-Ome	A Man.
Une Femme	Une Fame	A Woman.
Un Oiſeau	Un n-Oizô	A Bird.
Un Roy	Un Roi	A King.
Une Reine	Une Rène	A Queen.
Un Prince	Un Praince	A Prince.
Un Prelat	Un Prela	A Prelate.
L'Air	L'Er	The Air.
L'Eau	L'O	The Water.
Le Tems	Le Tang	The Time.

272. The Spaniſh tongue is another very conſiderable dialect or deſcendant from the Latin; but though it may be of conſequence to travellers, merchants, &c. yet to us it is of little account, inaſmuch as our language has no dependence upon it, as having borrowed nothing worth mentioning from it. However, for the ſake of analogy, the relation it has to the Latin, and the vaſt extent of countries in which it is uſed, I ſhall here give a ſhort ſpecimen of the nature and genius of this tongue, which they call the Caſtalian, by way of eminence; and ſhall ſubjoin thereto the Portugueſe or Luſitanic idiom, which is rather to be reputed a ſub-dialect of the Spaniſh than the Latin tongue.

273. The letters in this tongue are Roman, all others being prohibited in the year 1091, by a decree of the national council at Leon, in the reign of don Alonſo VI. They uſed much the (ç) call'd the Cedilla, as well as the French; bnt have now dropt it for (z) which has nearly the ſame ſound. Their n ſounds like nn, or rather as ni; as Ano, a year, ſounds

ſounds Anio; Nino, a child, Ninio; &c. Hence our word Ninny, a ſilly (i. e. a childiſh) fellow.

274. The Spaniſh and Portugueſe decline their nouns by articles, and make the plural by s, as you ſee in the following examples.

Spanish.	Portuguese.
Singular.	Singular.
N. El padre, the father.	O templo, the church.
G. Del padre, of the father.	Do templo, of the church.
D. Al / Para el } padre, to the father.	Ao / pera O } templo, to the church.
Acc. Al or el padre, the father.	O, Ao templo, the church.
V. O padre, o father.	O templo, o church.
Ab. Del padre, from the father.	De templo, from the church.
Plural.	Plural.
N. Los padres, the fathers.	Os templos, the churches.
G. De los padres, of the fathers.	De or dos templos, of the churches.
D. A los padres, to the fathers.	Aos pera os templos, to the churches
Ac. Los padres, the fathers.	Os templos, the churches.

275. The feminine gender is diſtinguiſhed by the article La, Sing. and A, Plur. and ſometimes by a different termination alſo, as Principe, a prince; Princeſa, a princeſs. Examples of both here follow, Madre, mother, and Caſa, a houſe.

	Spaniſh.		Portugueſe.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
N.	La madre.	Las madres.	A caſa.	As caſas.
G.	De la madre.	De las madres.	Da caſa.	Das caſas.
D.	A la madre.	A las madres.	A caſa.	As caſas.
Ac.	La madre.	Las madres.	A caſa.	As caſas.
V.	O madre.	O madres.	O caſa.	O caſas.
Ab.	De la madre.	De las madres.	Da caſa.	Das caſas.

276. The Spaniards uſe the particle Lo to the neuter gender, as Lo bueno, that which is good. And if the adjective end in (o) in the maſculine, it takes (a) in the feminine; as Hombre bueno, a good man; Muger buena, a good woman. Thoſe which end in (e) are generally the ſame in all genders. Thus in Portugueſe, they ſay Fermoſo and Fermoſa, beautiful; Alto and Alta, high; &c.

277. The degrees of compariſon of adjectives in theſe tongues ſhew very plain Veſtigia of the Latin; as

Spaniſh.	Portugueſe.
Poſ. Bueno, good.	Pequeno, ſmall or little.
Comp. Mejor, better.	Menor, leſſer.
Sup. Boniſſimo or Optimo, beſt.	Pequeniſſimo, ſmalleſt of all.
Grande, great.	Grandé, great.
Mayor, greater.	Mayor, greater.
Grandiſſimo, greateſt.	Maximo, greateſt.

278. But

278 But in moſt compare by the words Mas, more; and Menos, leſs; Mucho mas, much more; as Docto, learned; Mas docto, more learned; Menos docto, leſs learned; Mucho docto, much learned; and Mucho mas docto, much more, or moſt learned. Here the reader will obſerve we have borrowed from the Spaniſh our word *Much*, and uſe it in the ſame manner, inſtead of *Mas*, the Portugueſe ſay, *Mays*; as *Claro*, clear; *Mays claro*, more clear; *Menos claro*, leſs clear, &c.

279. The Perſonal Pronouns in theſe tongues bear a diſtant reſemblance to the Original Latin. Thus,

	Spanish.		Portuguese.	
	Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
I,	Yo	We, Nos or Noſotros	Eu	Nos
Thou,	Tu	Ye, Vos or Voſotros	Tu	Vos
He	El	They, Ellos.	Elle	Elles.

In declining theſe Pronouns *Yo* makes *mi* in the genitive, dative and ablative caſes, and *me* in the accuſative ſingular; alſo *Tu* makes *ti* and *te* in the ſame caſes. The Portugueſe to the firſt add *m*, and ſay *min* in every caſe but the firſt. As the Latins had their *met*, and the French their *meme*, for ſelf; ſo the Spaniards have *Miſmo*, as *Yo miſmo*, I myſelf; the Portugueſe, *Meſmo*, as *Tu meſmo*, thou thyſelf.

280. The Verbs in theſe tongues, are conjugated very much like the Italian and French; and have the ſame moods and tenſes nearly with them. Their Auxiliary Verb *To have*, is thus conjugated.

	Spanish.		Portuguese.	
	Indicative.		Preſent.	
	Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plur.
1	He	hemas	Ey	hemos
2	Has	haveis	Has	eys
3	Ha	han	Ha	ham
	Preterimperfect.			
1	Havia	haviamos	Avia	aviamos
2	Havias	haviades	Avias	avieys
3	Havia	havian	Avia	aviam.
	Preterperfect 1.			
1	Huve	huvimos	Ouve	ouvemos
2	Huviſte	haviſtes	Ouveſte	ouveſtes
3	Huvo	huvieron.	Ouve	ouveram.
	Future.			
1	Havre	havremos	Averey	avaremos
2	Havras	havreis	Averas	avereys
3	Havra	havran.	Avera	averam.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

	Sing.	Plural.	Sing.	Plural.
1		hayamos		ajamos
2	Hayas	haved	Ajas	ajays
3	Haya	hayan.	Aja	ajam.

281. Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

1	Si haya	hayamos	Oxala ouvera	ouveramos
2	hayas	hayais	ouveras	ouvereys
3	haya	hayan.	ouvera	ouveram.

Preterimperfect.

1	Si huviera	huviamos	Oxala ouveſſe	ouveſſemus
2	huvieras	huvieradeis	ouveſſes	ouveſſeys
3	huviera	huvieran.	ouveſſe	ouveſſem.

Perterperfect.

1	Si huvieſſe	huvieſſemos	Oxala ouveſſe	ouveſſemos
2	huvieſſes	huvieſſedois	ouveſſes	ouveſſeys
3	huvieſſe	huvieſſen.	ouveſſe	ouveſſem.

Perterperfect 2.

1	Si havia	havriamus	Oxala ouvera	overamos
2	havrias	havriades	ouveras	ouvereys
3	havria	havrian.	ouvera	ouveram.

Future.

1	Si huviere	huvieremos	Oxala aja	ajamos
2	huvieres	huvieredois	ajas	ajays
3	huviere	huvieren.	aja	ajam.

282. Infinitive Mood.

Haver, To have.	Aver, To have.
Participle, Havido, had.	Avido, had.
Gerund, Haviendo, having.	Avendo, having.

283. It is cuſtomary in theſe two tongues to make uſe of the Verb *Tengo*, Span. and *Tenho*, Port. (from the Latin *Teneo*) to hold, as an Auxiliary, inſtead of *Haver*, to have. And as in this reſpect, ſo in the other of the auxiliary verb *Sum*, I am, they have two ſorts, viz. *Eſtar*, and *Sa*, both which ſignifies *To be*; of which the latter is uſed to denote the Nature or inherent quality, as *Sa bueno*, to be good; *Sa malo*, to be evil. But the other *Eſtar* denotes ſome adjunct, circumſtance, or accidental quality; as *Eſtar bueno*, to be well; *Eſtar enfermo*, to be infirm. They are conjugated as follows:

284. Indicative Mood. Preſent.

	Spaniſh.		Portugueſe.	
Sing.	Soi	eſtoi	Sou	eſtou
	Eſes	eſtas	Es	eſtas
	Es	eſta	He	eſta
Plur.	Semos	eſtamos	Somos	eſtamos
	Sois	eſtais	Soys	eſtays
	Son	eſtan	Sam	eſtam.

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	Era	eſtaba	Era	eſtava
	Eras	eſtabas	Eras	eſtavas
	Era	eſtaba	Era	eſtava
Plur.	Eramos	eſtabamos	Eramos	eſtavamos
	Erais	eſtabais	Ereys	eſtaveys
	Eran	eſtaban.	Eram	eſtavam.

Preterperfect.

Sing.	Fui	eſtuve	Fuy	eſtive
	Fuiſte	eſtuviſte	Foſte	eſtiveſte
	Fue	eſtuvo	Foy	eſteve.
Plur.	Fuimos	eſtuvimos	Fomos	eſtivemos
	Fuiſteis	eſtuviſteis	Foſtes	eſtiveſtes
	Fueron	eſtuvieron	Foram	eſtiveram.

Preterpluperfect.

He or huve	Sido, &c.	Fora	eſtivera
		Foras	eſtiveras
		Fora	eſtivera.
		Foramos	eſtiveramos
		Foreys	eſtiveroys
		Foram	eſtiveram.

Future.

Sing.	Sere	eſtare	Serey	eſtarey
	Seras	eſtaras	Seras	eſtaras
	Sera	eſtara.	Sera	eſtara.
Plur.	Seremos	eſtaremos	Seremos	eſtaremos
	Sereis	eſtareis	Sereys	eſtareys
	Seran	eſtaran.	Seram	eſtaram.

285. The Imperative Mood.

Sing.	Se	eſta	Se	eſta
	Sea	eſte	Seja	eſteja
Plur.	Seamos	eſtemos	Sejamos	eſtejamos
	Sed	eſtad	Sede	eſtay
	Sean	eſten	Sejam	eſtejam.

286. The

286. The Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Sea	eſte	Seja	eſteja
	Seas	eſtes	Sejas	eſtejas
	Sea	eſte	Seja	eſteja
Plur.	Seamos	eſtemos	Sejamos	eſtejamos
	Seais	eſteis	Sejays	eſtejays
	Seon	eſten	Sejam	eſtejam.

Preterimperfect 1.

Sing.	Fuera	eſtuviera	The ſame as in the Indicative.
	Fueras	eſtuvieras	
	Fuera	eſtuviera	
Plur.	Fueramos	eſtuvieramos	
	Fueradeis	eſtuvieradeis	
	Fueran	eſtuveran	

Preterimperfect 2.

Sing.	Fueſſe	eſtuvieſſe
	Fueſſes	eſtuvieſſes
	Fueſſe	eſtuviſſe
Plur.	Fueſſemos	eſtuvieſſemos
	Fueſſedeis	eſtuvieſſedeis
	Fueſſen	eſtuvieſſen

Perterperfect.

Sing.	Seria	eſtaria
	Serias	eſtarias
	Seria	eſtaria
Plur.	Seriamos	eſtariamos
	Seriadeis	eſtariadeis
	Seraan	eſtarian

Future.

Sing.	Fuere	eſtuviere	For	eſtiva
	Fueres	eſtuvieres	Fores	eſtiveres
	Fuere	eſtuviere	For	eſtiva
Plur.	Fueremos	eſtuvieremos	Formos	eſtivamos
	Fueredeis	eſtuvieredeis	Fordes	eſtivades
	Fueren	eſtuvieren	Forem	eſtiverem.

287. Infinitive Mood.

	Ser, (to be)	Eſtar.	Ser, (to be) Eſtar.
Particip.	Sido, (been)	Eſtado.	
Gerund.	Siendo,	Eſtando.	Sendo.

288. In

288. In each of theſe languages there are three Conjugations of Regular Verbs; viz. ſuch as have the Infinitive Mood (1) in *ar*, as *Amar*, to love. (2.) In *er*, as *Reſponder*, to anſwer. In *ir*, as *Veuir*, to come. All which are exhibited in the ſubſequent diagram.

289. Indicative Preſent.

Singular.			Plural.		
1	2	3	1	2	3
o	o	o	amos	emos	imos
as	es	es	ais	eis	is
a	e	e	an	en	en

Preterimperfect.

aba	ia	ia	abamos	iamos	iamos
abas	ias	ias	abais	iais	iais
aba	ia	ia	aban	ian	ian

Preterperfect.

e	i	i	amos	imos	imos
aſte	iſte	iſte	aſteis	iſteis	iſteis
o	o	o	aron	eron	eron

Future.

re	re	re	remos	remos	remos
ras	ras	ras	reis	reis	reis
ra	ra	ra	ran	ran	ran

Imperative Mood.

a	e	e	emos	amos	amos
			ad	ed	id
e	a	a	en	an	en

290. Subjunctive Mood. Preſent.

e	a	a	emos	amos	amos
es	as	as	eis	ais	ais
e	a	a	en	an	an

Preterimperfect 1.

ara	era	era	aramos	eramo	eramos
aras	eras	eras	arais	erais	erais
ara	era	era	aran	eran	eran

Preterimperfect 2.

aſſe	eſſe	eſſe	aſſemus	eſſemos	eſſemos
aſſes	eſſes	eſſes	aſſeis	eſſeis	eſſeis
aſſe	eſſe	eſſe	aſſen	eſſen	eſſen

Preterperfect.

Preterperfect.

Singular.			Plural.		
aria	ria	ria	ariamos	riamo	riamos
arias	rias	rias	ariais	riais	riais
aria	ria	ria	arian	rian	rian

Future.

are	ere	ere	aremos	eremos	eremos
ares	eres	eres	areis	ereis	ereis
are	ere	ere	aren	eren	eren

290. Infinitive Mood.

		1	2	3
Partic.	Active	ante	ente	ente
	Paſſive	ado	ido	ido
Gerund		ando	endo	iendo.

292. As in the Italian and French, ſo here the compound tenſes are made by the auxiliary Verbs and Participle of each conjugation; as, yo he amado, I had loved, &c. Alſo all the paſſive voice; as, yo ſoi amdo, I am loved; yo havia ſido amado, I have, or had been loved, &c. And ſo of the reſt. The Portugueſe terminations are, for the moſt part the ſame as the Spaniſh, or at leaſt ſo very much like them, that I judged it not neceſſary to expreſs both, eſpecially ſince the difference that is may as well be ſeen in the perſons, &c. of the auxiliary verbs, as in theſe.

Note, In the 2d plural of the preterimperfect tenſe, they often uſe the termination, a deis for ais; as, amabadeis, for amabais, ye did love.

293. By what has been ſaid there, appears a greater affinity between the Caſtilian tongue and Latin, than between the French and Latin, or the Italian and Latin; for the French have no Gerundine voice, and the Italians have no participle of the active, both which are formed in the Spaniſh. But what relation each of theſe tongues have to, and how they vary in their idiomatic differences from the original Latin will beſt appear, by a few examples in each part of ſpeech appoſitely placed together; as in the following table:

294.

Latin	Italian	French	Spanish	Portug.	English
Charitas	Carità	Charitè	Caridàd	Caridade	Charity
Fidelitas	Fedelità	Fidelitè	Fidelidàd	Fieldade	Fidelity
Fortitudo	Fortezza	Fortitude	Fortaleza	Fortaleza	Fortitude
Multitudo	Mutitudine	Multitude	Multitud	Multidao	Multitude
Religio	Religione	Religion	Religion	Religiao	Religion
Patientia	Patientia	Patience	Paciencia	Paciencia	Patience
Juſtitia	Giuſtitia	Juſtice	Juſticia	Juſticia	Juſtice
Exemplum	Eſſempio	Exemple	Exemplo	Exemplo	Example
Planta	Pianto	Plante	Planta	Planta	Plant
Pax	Pace	Pax	Paz	Paz	Peace
Filius	Figlio	Fils	Flijo	Filho	Son
Homo		Homme			
Finalis	Finale	Final	Final	Final	Final
Bonus	Bono	Bon	Bueno	Bom	Good
Malus	Male	Mal	Mal	Mal	Evil
Plorare	Deplorare	Deplorer	Deplorar	Deplorar	Deplore
Non	Non	Non	No	Não	Not
Cum	Con	Avec	Con	Com	With

295. We are now arrived at the Baſis and Foundation of the Engliſh Tongue, I mean, the Teutonic Language; and this will be found to bear a much greater relation or reſemblance to the other parts than is uſually imagined. I have already obſerved: (36, 37, 38) that the ancient Teutones were originally from Aſia, a part of the Celtic Nation, which

which ſettling in Germany were call'd Almanes, and their Language the Teutſhe Sprake, or Allamandic Tongue. The German writers are ſo fond of their language, that they eſteem it an original one, that it has great affinity and agreement with the Hebrew or Phœnician in point of ſimplicity and expreſſion, that it throws great light on the Latin and Greek, and laſtly, that it is the proper mother tongue to the Engliſh which is in the main, but a dialect thereof.

295. As this is the caſe, I ſhall here lay before the reader, a view of this venerable tongue in its two principal dialects of German and Saxon, and parallel them both with the Engliſh, that the derivation and concordance therewith may the better appear. The articles ſet before nouns of the maſculine gender, in the ſeveral caſes in each of theſe tongues are, as follows :

	German	Saxon	Engliſh
Nom.	Der	Se	the or thoſe
Gen.	Des	þæꝛ	of the or I
Dat.	Dem	þam	to the
Acc.	Den	þone	the
Abl.	Vou Dem	þam	from the
		Plural	
N.	Die	þa	the
G.	Der	þæna	of the
D.	Den	þam	to the
Ac.	Die	þa	the
Ab.	Vou Den	þam	from the

297. Here we obſerve the Engliſh article continues unvaried through all the caſes in each number, which are ſhewn by other participles, of, to, and from ; and not by different terminations, as in the German and Saxon, which in this reſpect imitate the Greek and Latin, (138, 174.) as we do the Hebrew (115). The German puts the article die before fem. nouns, and the Saxon the article ꝥeo ; the neuter gender is denoted in German by das, and in Saxon by þaꝛ, whence the Engliſh word *that*, which is often uſed to the ſame purpoſe. In changing Þ into TH, and S into T, we have the article *the* from the German die; them from dem ; and theſe from des. Our indefinite articles a and an, come from the German ein; as, ein glas wein, a glaſs of wine ; for an in Saxon is one, as nan, is none.

298. Our method of declining nouns, and expreſſing the numbers is very ſimilar to the Hebrew. For they as well as ourſelves, make the plural in general, by the addition of one or two letters to the ſingular, and decline both numbers by articles, and not by terminations (ſee 114, 115.) But the German and Saxon are more complex and variable, declining their nouns as well by terminations as by articles, in imitation of the Greek and Latin. Thus the Germans for inſtance, ſay,

	German			Engliſh	
	Sing.		Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N.	ein	vater	die væter	a father	fathers
G.	eines	vaters	der væter	of a father	of fathers
D.	einem	vater	den vætern	to a father	to fathers
Ac.	einen	vater	die væter	a father	fathers
Ab.	von einem	vater	von den væter	from a father	from fathers

299. The German forms the plural moſtly by adding s to the ſingular; as, waſſer, water: waſſers, waters; or by adding the ſyllable es; as, der fiſh, the fiſh; des fiſhes, the fiſhes. Sometimes they uſe an apoſtrophe (') ; as, der ſtrom, the ſtream; der ſtromes, or ſtrom's, the ſtreams. Sometimes by adding er; as, das haus, the houſe; di hæuſer, the houſes. Sometimes by adding en; as, meniſh, man; menſhen, men; frawe, woman; frawen, women. In all ſuch caſes, it is evident, how nearly our idiom is allied to this part of the teutonic.

300 The Saxon exceeds even the Latin for declenſion of nouns, having no leſs than ſix; all which are here laid down in the following articles.

First Declenſion.

	Singular		Plural	
	Saxon	Engliſh	Saxon	Engliſh
N.	Smiδ	a ſmith	Smiδaꝛ	the ſmiths
G.	Smiδe	of a ſmith	Smiδa	of the ſmiths
D.	Smiδeꝛ	to the ſmith	Smiδum	to the ſmiths
Ac.	Smiδe	the ſmith	Smiδaꝛ	the ſmiths
V.	Smiδ	o ſmith	Smiδa	o ſmiths
Ab.	Smiδe	from the ſmith	Smiδum	from the ſmiths

300. Second Declenſion.

N.	þiꝛeȝa	a prophet	þiꝛeȝen	prophets
G.	þiꝛeȝan		þiꝛeȝena	
D.	þiꝛeȝan		þiꝛeȝum	
Ac.	þiꝛeȝaꝛ		þiꝛeȝan	
V	þiꝛeȝa		þiꝛeȝan	
Ab.	þiꝛeȝan		þiꝛeȝum	

302. Third Declenſion.

N.	Anδȝit	underſtanding	Anδȝitu-ta-to
G.	Anδȝiteꝛ		Anδȝita
D.	Anδȝite-ta		Anδȝitum
Ac.	Anδȝit		Anδȝitu
V.	Anδȝit		Anδȝitu
Ab.	Anδȝit		Anδȝitum

203. Fourth

303. Fourth Declenſion.

N.	ꝑoꝛð	a word	ꝑoꝛð-ðe-ða
G.	ꝑoꝛðeꝛ		ꝑoꝛða
D.	ꝑoꝛðe		ꝑoꝛðum
Ac.	ꝑoꝛð		ꝑoꝛð
V.	ꝑoꝛð		ꝑoꝛð
Ab.	ꝑoꝛðe		ꝑoꝛðum

304. Fifth Declenſion

N.	ꝑıln	a maid	ꝑılna ne no-nu
G.	ꝑılne		ꝑılna
D.	ꝑılne		ꝑılnum
Ac.	ꝑıln		ꝑılna
V.	ꝑıln		ꝑılna
Ab.	ꝑılne		ꝑılnum

305. Sixth Declenſion.

N.	Sunu	a ſon	Suna	Sons
G.	Suna		Suna	
D.	Suna-nu		Sunum	
Ac.	Suna-nu		Suna	
V.	Sunu		Suna	
Ab.	Sunu		Sunum	

306. The Saxons call'd upon a perſon, or made the vocative by eala ꝑu; as, eala ꝑu Smiꝺ, o thou ſmith; and in the plural, eala ȝe Smiꝺaꝛ, o ye ſmiths. But in this tongue there is great irregularity in many nouns: Thus ꝑæꝺeꝛ, father, is not variable in the ſingular, but in the plural it follows the firſt declenſion. So Bꝛoꝺoꝛ, brother; Moꝺoꝛ, mother; in the oblique caſes make ſometimes Bꝛeꝺeꝛ and Meꝺeꝛ; but in the plural are of the third declenſion. So ꝑoꝛ, a foot; and Man, a man; in the plural, make ꝑeꝛ, and Men.

307. The German and Saxon have alſo a declenſion of adjective nouns, in the following manner:

	German		Saxon		
	Sing.	Plural	Sing.		Plural
			Maſ.	Fem.	
N.	treuer, true,	trewe	Ꝉoꝺ, good	ȝoꝺe	Ꝉoꝺe
G.	trewen	trewer	Ꝉoꝺeꝛ	ȝoꝺꝛe	Ꝉoꝺꝛa
D.	trewen	trewen	Ꝉoꝺum	ȝoꝺꝛe	Ꝉoꝺum
Ac.	trewen	trewe	Ꝉoꝺne-ȝoꝺ	ȝoꝺe	Ꝉoꝺe
V.	trewer	trewe	Ꝉoꝺa	ȝoꝺe	Ꝉoꝺe-an
Ab.	trewen	trewen	Ꝉoꝺum	ȝoꝺꝛe	Ꝉoꝺum

307. Tho'

307. Tho' we did not imitate the theſe Teutonic dialects, in the declenſions of ſubſtantives and adjectives; yet we owe our method of comparing the ſignification of adjectives entirely to them, as will appear in the following ſcheme:

Degrees of Compariſon.

	German	Saxon	Engliſh
Poſitive	ſtark	ꝛuꝺꝛtuꝛꝛe	juſt
Comp.	ſtarker	ꝛuꝺꝛtꝺuꝛeꝛe	juſter
Superl.	ſtarkeſt	ꝛuꝺꝛtꝺuꝛaꝛt	juſteſt

308. But we retrench the Teutonic luxury greatly; for the Germans have different terminations for different genders; as, maſ. er-erer-eſter. Fem. e-ere-eſte. Neut. es-eres-eſtes; the examples we have given being, what they call the abſolute ſtate of the word. The Saxons likewiſe form'd the comparative, by the ſeveral terminations, eꝛ, eꝛe, aꝛ, æꝛe, ıꝛ, oꝛ, uꝛ, ẏꝛ; and the ſuperlative in as many, viz: aꝛt, aꝛte, æꝛt, eꝛt, ıꝛt, oꝛt, uꝛt, ẏꝛt. And when they would ſpeak very emphatically, they added a to each of them, eꝛna, aꝛta, &c.

309. We derive not only the above regular method of comparing adjectives, but alſo our irregularities of that ſort; thus the German has guth, good; beſſer, better: beſte, beſt; and the Saxon, ᵹoꝺ, betꝛe, betꝛt, or betꝛeſt tꝛ; they alſo ſaid, ẏꝛel, evil; ꝑẏꝛꝛ, worſe; ꝑẏꝛꝛt, worſt; alſo, micel, much: mæꝛe, more; mæꝛt, moſt; lẏtel, little; leſſe, leſs; læꝛt, leaſt; uttꝛꝛ, or ẏttꝛe, outer; ẏttꝛeꝛt, or ẏtemeꝛt, outmoſt, or laſt of all.

310. The pronouns of the Teutones had the dual number, which was preſerved in the Saxon; but I find no mention of it in the modern German; and in the Engliſh we have nothing of it. Tho' this is a mark of great antiquity in the Teutonic tongue; we have refined upon them (as the Latins did upon the Greek) (173) in rejecting the dual number, and ſupplying it more naturally and conciſely, by the words *two* and *both*; which are ſufficient for all expreſſions of this kind.

311. A PARADIGM of primitive Pronouns.

	German		Saxon			Engliſh	
	S.	P.	S.	D.	P.	S.	P.
N:	ich	wihr	ic	ꝑıt	ꝥe	I	we
G.	meiner	enſer	min	unceꝛ	uꝛe	of me	of us
D.	mihr	uns	me	unc	uꝛ	to me	to us
Ac.	mich	uns	me / mec	ꝑıt	uꝛ	me	us
Ab. von	mihr	uns	me	unc	uꝛ	from me	from us

312. Second

312. Second Perſon.

N.	du	thr	Ðu	Gyt	ge	thou	ye
G.	deiner	ewer	þin	incep	eyþep	of thee	of you
D.	dir	euch	þe	incpm	eop	to thee	to you
Ac.	dich	euch	þe / þec	inc	eop	thee	you
Ab.	von dir	euch	þe	incpm	eop	from thee	from you

313. Third Perſon.

			Maſ.	Fem.				
N.	er	ſie	he	heo	hi	he	ſhe	they
G.	ſeina	ihrer	hyr	hipe	hipa	of him	her	of them
D.	ihm	ihnen	him	hipe	him	to him	her	to them
A.	ihn	ſie	hine	hi	hi	him	her	them
Ab.	ihm	ihnen	him	hipe	hipe	from him	her	from them

314. The Saxon has no dual in this third perſon, but diſtinguiſhes the two genders, he and ſhe. In all the perſons, you obſerve the Engliſh decline all the oblique caſes (i. e. all but the firſt) in each number by articles only; and 'tis eaſy to obſerve every where, how the Engliſh is made from the German and Saxon; but in every reſpect there is great variety and anomaly, which muſt be learnt from grammers; what is here done, being only to ſhew the general rules and analogy of the languages.

315. The pronouns poſſeſſive, in ſuch as denote property or poſſeſſion in regard of each perſon, are declined tnro' all the caſes, genders, and numbers, very much like the Greek and Latin, as is evident, in the following example of the firſt perſon, Sing. in the Saxon. (which is nearly the ſame in the German.)

Sing.	Maſ.	Fem.	Neuter.	Plural in each gender.	
N.	Ðin	mine	min	Mine	my or mine
G.	minep	minpe	minep	minpa	of my
D.	minum	minpe	minum	minum	to my
Ac.	minne	minp	min	mine	my
Ab.	minum	minpe	minum	minum	from my

316. In like manner, the poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon plural, is thus deſcribed.

N.	upe	upe	upe	upe	our
G.	upep	upre	upe	upra	of our
D.	upum	upre	upum	upum	to our
Ac.	upne	upe	upne	upe	our
Ab.	upum	upre	upum	upum	from our

317. Thus

317. Thus the poſſeſſives of the ſecond perſon, Ðin, þine, þin, thy, or thine; ȝopeɼ, or eopeɼe, eopeɼ, yours; are declined. Of the third perſon, there is no poſſeſſive that is declinable; but that is expreſſed by the genitive caſe of the primitive, in the ſame manner nearly the demonſtrative pronoun, ȝiɼ, maſ. þeoɼ, fem. þat, neut. this, that, is declined; alſo the relatives, ilpilc, who, or which; Sɒilc, ſuch; hpa, who? hpæt, what? Æniȝ, any; an, one; aȝen, own; ȝall, all; Apiht, ought; napiht, nought; næniȝ, none; &c. Here 'tis obſervable, that the Saxon places the letter (h) before the p; but the German omits it at the beginning, and takes it after the (c) in the oblique caſes; as, wer, who? welher, which? was, what? weme, or welhem, to whom? wes, whoſe? weſſen, or welken, of whom? In all which caſes, the Engliſh places the (h) immediately after the (w).

318. In imitation of other tongues, the Teutonic pronouns had their paragogic particle, ſylf, ſelf, annexed to them; which was alſo declinable like other adjectives; as, ſylf, G. ſylfeɼ, D. and Ab. ſylfum, Ac. ſylfne, plural. N. and Ac. ſylfe. G. ſylfna, D. and Ab. ſylfum; in compoſition thus; ic ɼylf, I myſelf; pe ɼylfe, we ourſelves; where the f is turned into v in the Engliſh. They had another word, ylc, or ylca, which they uſed in the ſame ſenſe, ſe ylc, the ſame; or, ſe ylca, the very ſame. Hence our word like, the like, be-like ſo, &c.

319. There is nothing in which the genius of the Engliſh tongue is ſo remarkable and diſtinct; as in the manner of predication, that is, of forming the word or verb to expreſs all the accidents of perſon, number, time, manner, &c. relating to the doing or ſuffering any action or ſubject of the predication. And in this great affair, it wholly depends on the Teutonic idiom. For whereas the Greek and Latin expreſſed what related to volition, power, futurity, ſuffering, &c. by peculiar terminations or moods of the verb, or predicate it ſelf alone; the Teutonic imitating the plainneſs and ſimplicity of the Eaſtern ſtyle, did all this by ſeveral diſtinct verbs, each expreſſing its particular part of the complex idea or notion, contained in the whole predication.

320. In this tongue, therefore, we find ſeveral auxiliary verbs by which this matter was accompliſhed; and they are the following, viz. have, am, will, ſhall, may, can, muſt, and ought. The two firſt of theſe are the principal, and therefore I ſhall ſhew how they were conjugated in the moſt conſiderable dialects of the Teutonic, viz. the German, Dutch, Saxon, and Engliſh; ſince from thence it will evidently appear, the Engliſh has ſometimes imitated, or rather borrowed from one, ſometimes from another of the dialects, but moſt of all from the Saxon.

321. Of the Verb, *To have.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	GERMAN.	DUTCH.	SAXON.	ENGLISH.
Sing.	Hab	Heb	ƿæbbe	Have.
	Haſt	Hebt	ƿæbbeſt	Haſt.
	Hat	Heeft	ƿæbbaþ	Hath.
Plur.	Haben	Hebben	ƿæbbaþ	We have.
	Habet	Hebt	ƿæbbaþ	Ye have.
	Haben	Heben	ƿæbbaþ	They have.

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	Hatte	Hadt	Hæfde	I had.
	Hatteſt	Hadt	Hæfdeſt	Thou hadſt.
	Hatte	Hadt	Hæfde	He had.
Plur.	Hatten	Hadden	Hæfdon	We had.
	Hatteſt	Hadt	Hæfdon	Ye had.
	Hatten	Hadden	Hæfdon	They had.

Preterperfect.

Sing.	Hab gehabt	Heb gehad	Hafde	I have had.
	Haſt gehabt	Hebt gehad	Hæfdeſt	Thou haſt had.
	Hat gehabt	Heeft gehad	Hæfde	He hath had.
Plur.	Haben gehabt	Hebben gehad	Hæfdon	We have had.
	Habet gehabt	Hebt gehad	Hæfdon	Ye have had.
	Habed gehabt	Hebben gehad	Hæfdon	They have had.

Future.

Sing.	Werd habben	Zal hebben	Sceal	I ſhall have.
	Wirſt haben	Zult hebben	Sceale	Thou ſhalt have.
	Wird haben	Zal hebben	Sceal	He ſhall have.
Plur.	Werden haben	Zullen hebben	Sceolon	We ſhall have.
	Werdet haben	Zult hebben	Sceolon	Ye ſhall have.
	Werden haben	Zullen hebben	Sceolon	They ſhall have.

322. By this ſcheme it appears how great a ſimilitude there is in all theſe Siſter Dialects of the old Teutonic mother tongue. It is particularly remarkable, that the German way of forming the preterperfect tenſe; viz. by taking in the verb of the preſent: thus the French ſay, *J'ai eu*, and the Germans, *Ich hab gehabt*, and we (from thence) *I have had.* (ſee 251.) whereas the Italians, Spaniards, &c. do this by the preſent tenſe and participle of the verb, as we have ſhewn above.

323. Another remarkable particular is, that in all the dialects of the Teutonic, the preterperfect of verbs is formed by prefixing the augment or particle *ge* before it, as will appear in the verbs farther on. In this

they ſeem to have relation to the Greek idiom, which always added a ſingle augment to the preterperfect, and a double one to the preterpluperfect, as we have ſhewn, (155, 160.) This prefix *ge* came afterwards to be changed into (*y*) as, *Yclcap'd.*

322. The Future tenſe was made by the auxiliary ꝩceal, from the verb Sceoldan, *to owe*; which in this tongue always ſignified a *neceſſity*, or *obligation* to do, or ſuffer; but never was a ſign of futurition as we make it. The preterimperfect tenſe was, Ich ſolte, Germ. and Ic ꝩceolb, Sax. *I ſhould*; and in this caſe we now uſe it in its primitive ſenſe, and thereby form the mood of the verb, implying what of right or neceſſity ought to have been done. As, *You ſhould have read*; *He ſhould have been taught*, &c.

325. We alſo have borrowed the preſent tenſe of the Saxon verb pillan, *to will*, for a ſign of the future tenſe, and uſe it when we would imply our will or deſign to do a thing in futurity, without any ſort of compulſion; as, *I will read*, *will walk*, &c. but we ſay, *He ſhall ſmart*, *ſhall die*, &c. This verb in the German is thus conjugated.

Preſent.

Sing.	Ich will	I will	Plur.	Wer wollen	We will.
	Du wilſt	Thou wilt		Ihr wollet	Ye will.
	Er will	He will		Sie wollen	They will.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Ich wolte	I would	Plur.	Wir wolten	We would.
	Du wolteſt	Thou wouldeſt		Ihr woltet	Ye would.
	Er wolte	He would		Sie wolten	They would.

So the Saxon, Ic pille, *I will*; Ic polde, *I would:* whence we may make this a general ſign of our having been willing to do a thing in the preterit tenſes. As, *I would love*; *He would have read*, &c. which makes what we may properly call the Voluntary Mood of the verb.

326. The Potential Mood in Engliſh is made by the ſign *Can*, from the old Teutonic verb Kœnen, *to be able*; which in the preſent was in the German thus:

Sing.	Ich kann	I can	Plur.	Wir kœnnen	We can.
	Du canſt	Thou canſt		Ihr kœnnet	Ye can.
	Er kann	He can		Sie kœnhen	They can.

The Saxon has, Ic can, *I can*; Imp. *I could*. And thus we ſay, *I can read*, *I could love*, *I could have gain'd*, &c. in that mood of the verb, which properly denotes power, or ability to do or ſuffer.

237. But there is ſtill another Mood, which though it has been always confounded with the foregoing, is yet very diſtant from; and may be properly called the Liberal Mood of the verb, as being that by which we expreſs our liberty or freedom to do or ſuffer in the predication by the

the ſign *May* or *Might*, which comes from the Teutonic verb Mægan, *to may*, i. e. to be at liberty to do, and it was thus conjugated in the German and Saxon dialects.

	German.	Saxon.	Engliſh.
Sing.	Mag	Mæg	I may.
	Magſt	Mægeſt	Thou mayſt.
	Mag	Mæg	He may.
Plur.	Mægen	Magon	We may.
	Maget	Magon	Ye may.
	Mægen	Magon	They may.
		Imperfect.	
Sing.	Mohte	Mihte	I might.
	Mohteſt	Mihteſt	Thou mighteſt.
	Mohte	Mihte	He might.
Plur.	Mohten	Mihton	We might.
	Mohtet	Mihton	Ye might.
	Mohten	Mihton	They might.

328. Another Mood of Verbs is that which expreſſes the neceſſity of doing or ſuffering, either from nature or duty, which we expreſs by the two ſigns or verbs, *Muſt* or *Ought*, of which the latter rather belongs to the mood in Inſt. 324, as it is derived from *owe*, to be in duty bound, and thence it is we ſay, with equal propriety, *I ſhould* or *ought* to have done a thing. But the word *muſt* implies indiſpenſible obligation, as when we ſay, *We muſt die, we muſt love*, &c. it has either a preſent or future ſignification; and is derived from the Teutonic verb *Muſſen*, which is thus conjugated.

	German.	Saxon.	Engliſh.
Sing.	Muſs	Moſte	I muſt.
	Muſt	Moſteſt	Thou muſt.
	Muſs	Moſte	He muſt.
Plur.	Muſſen	Moſton	We muſt.
	Muſſet	Moſton	Ye muſt.
	Muſſen	Moſton	They muſt.

329. The Imperative, or Commanding Mood is ſometimes made of the verb itſelf, as, *Love thou*; or elſe by means of auxiliaries, of which there are two, viz. *Do* and *Let*; as, *Do thou hear, let him hear*. This verb *Do* is an interrogative alſo, as, *Doſt thou love?* It is alſo uſed in negations, as, *I do not hear*. But if the negative be in anſwer to a queſtion the verb is not expreſſed, as, *Does he not hear?* Anſw. *He does not*. The word *Let* is not only Imperative, but permiſſive, as, *Let him go*; which in other tongues is ſtill the ſame mood. The verb *Let*, is from the Saxon Lætan, *to let*, which makes in the preſent tenſe, Læt, as Ic læt, þu lætеſt, Þe læt, *I let, thou letteſt, he letteth*. So the verb *Do* is thus varied in the Saxon.

SAXON.

Sing. Ic ðo, I do
þu ðeſt, ðyſt Thou doſt.
he ðeð, ðyð He doth.

Plur. we ðoð We do.
Ge ðoð Ye do.
He ðoð They do.

Ic ðið, ðiðe, ðyðe, I did; ðo þu, do thou; ðon, let him or them do.

330. The Optative Mood is made by ſome word expreſſing our wiſh, deſire, or option of a thing; as *I wiſh I heard; I would I had known; Would to God thou wert wiſe; God grant he may live; O that I had learned,* &c. In this we are nearer the German and Francic idiom than the Saxon. For as the French ſay, *Dieu veuille que j'aye*; ſo the Germans, *Gott gebe das ich habe*, God grant that I have. The Dutch is ſtill nearer our orthography; for they ſay, *Godt geve dat ik heb.* But the Saxons expreſſed this mood only by the adverb eala ȝif, *O give*, or *O grant*; and ſometimes they added *nu*, now, as eala ȝif ic ræðde nu, *O grant I had read now.*

331. The Subjunctive, or as it is by ſome called, the Conjunctive Mood, is, I think, improperly ſo called in Engliſh; it ſhould rather be the Conditional or Auxiliary Mood; ſince only the conditional particle *if*, or the auxiliaries, *may, can, muſt*, &c. requires any change in the form of the Indicative Mood (322;) and that only of the third perſon ſingular in the preſent tenſe; for we ſay, *If he have*, not, *if he hath*; and, *he may* or *can have*, not, *he may* or *can have*; but we ſay; *If thou haſt*, but *haſt* is not uſed after the auxiliaries, but *have*; as, *Thou mayſt have; thou canſt have.* And the ſame is to be obſerved of all other verbs active. As in theſe lines of mr. Pope:

If Mævius ſcribble in Apollo's Spite,
There are who judge ſtill worſe than *he can write.*

332. Since all this variety of Moods is in Engliſh expreſſed by different words appropriated to that purpoſe, and all the tenſes, by thoſe of the verbs *Have*, or *Do*; it follows, that to conjugate any verb active in Engliſh, is only to expreſs it connected with theſe auxiliary verbs in their ſeveral verbs, moods and tenſes reſpectively. I ſhall exemplify this in the ſeveral dialects by the verb *to love*, through the Indicative mood and its tenſes as follows.

333. Preſent Tenſe.

	German.	Saxon.	English.
Sing.	Liebe	Luꝼiȝe	I love.
	Liebeſt	Luꝼaſt-eſt	Thou loveſt.
	Liebet	Luꝼað,eð-ð	He loveth.

Plur.

	German.	Saxon.	Engliſh.
Plur.	Lieben	Lufiaƀ	We love.
	Liebet	Lufiaƀ	Ye love.
	Lieben	Lufiaƀ	They love.

334. Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing.	Liebte	Lufode-ede	I loved.
	Liebteſt	Lufodeſt	Thou lovedſt.
	Liebte	Lufode	He loved.
Plur.	Liebten	Lufodon	We loved.
	Liebtet	Lufodon	Ye loved.
	Liebten	Lufodon	They loved.

335. Preterperfect Tenſe.

Sing.	Hab geliebt	ƿæbbe lufod	I have loved.
	Haſt geliebt	ƿæbbeſt lufod	Thou haſt loved.
	Hat geliebt	ƿæbbaƀ lufod	He hath loved.
Plur.	Haben geliebt	ƿæbbaƀ lofode	We have loved.
	Habet geliebt	ƿæbbaƀ lofode	Ye have loved.
	Haben geliebt	ƿæbbaƀ lofode	They have loved.

336. The Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing.	Hatte geliebt	ƿæfoƀ ȝelufoƀ	I had loved.
	Hatteſt geliebt	ƿæfoƀ ȝelufoƀ	Thou hadſt loved.
	Hatte geliebt	ƿæfoƀ ȝelufoƀ	He had loved.
Plur.	Hatten geliebt	ƿæfdon ȝelufode	We had loved.
	Hattet geliebt	ƿæfdon ȝelufode	Ye had loved.
	Hatten geliebt	ƿæfdon ȝelufode	They had loved.

337. The Future Tenſe.

Sing.	Werde lieben	I ſhall love.
	Wirſt lieben	Thou ſhalt love.
	Wird lieben	He ſhall love.
Plur.	Werden lieben	We ſhall love.
	Werdet lieben	Ye ſhall love.
	Werden lieben	They ſhall love.

338. The Imperative Mood.

Sing.	*	*	*
	Liebe	Lufa ƿu	Love thou.
	Liebe er	Lufiȝe he	Let him love.
Plur.	Laſt uns lieben	Lufion ƿe	Let us love.
	Liebet	Lufiȝe ȝe	Love ye.
	Laſt ſie lieben	Lufion hi	Let them love.

339. The Infinitive Mood.

Lieben	Lufian	To love.

Participles.

340. Participles.

German.	Saxon.	Engliſh.
Preſ. Liebend	Lufiand-end	Loving.
Preter. Geliebt	Lufiad-ed-od	Loved.

341. As to Gerunds, the Teutonic dialects have no other than the participles of the preſent tenſe; for it is plain theſe anſwer to the Latin. Thus the Latin *Habendo* is exactly parallelled by the German *Habende*, and the Engliſh *Having*. And the Saxon Lufiand terminates with ſome likeneſs to the Latin gerund, *Amando*, loving; for we often put the participle by way of gerund, as when we ſay; *Having that, you have every thing*, that is, *In* or *by having, you have*, &c. The Saxons indeed have a particular ſort of Infinitive mood, which they uſed by way of gerund in each form; as,

in { di, ꝥıt ıꝛ tıma to fiædanne, it is time of reading, *or* to read.
do, Ne elca ꝥu to ȝecỳfiianne to Gode, be not ſlow in turning to God.
dum, Uꝛ ıꝛ to lufienne, We are to love, *or* it behoves us to love.

342. There is an Emphatic way of ſpeaking uſed by the Saxons and Engliſh by means of the verb *Do*, which was mentioned in 329; for whereas in ordinary ſpeech, we ſay, *I love, thou loveſt, he loveth*, &c. if we would expreſs the thing more earneſtly, and as it were with a double aſſeveration, we ſay, *I do love, thou doſt love, he doth love*, &c. And ſo in the preterit tenſe, *I did love, thou didſt love, he did love*. Though in the Weſtern parts of England this form of ſpeaking by *do* and *did* is much more uſed than the other in their common ſpeech; and whereas moſt people anſwer affirmatively by *Yes*, they ſay inſtead thereof, *I do*.

343. The Paſſive Voice of every verb is made by (1.) the Subſtantive verb *Am*, or *Be*. (2.) By the preterperfect tenſe, as ȝelufiod, loved. (3.) By the auxiliary verbs, *Have, may, can, will*, &c. It is therefore neceſſary in the next place to conjugate this important verb through the uſual Moods and Tenſes in each reſpective dialect as before.

344. Indicative Mood. Preſent.

	German.	Dutch.	Saxon.	Engliſh.
Sing.	Ich bin	Ben	eoni-ani-; Beom-beo,	I am.
	Du biſt	Zijt	eaꝛt, anꝑ; biꝛt, eꝛ	Thou art.
	Er iſt	Zis	ỳꝛ, ıꝛ; bỳþ, biþ	He is.
Plur.	Wir ſeyn	Zijn		We are.
	Ihr ſeyt	Zijt	Sinbon-ꝛỳnt-anon	Ye are.
	Sie ſeyn	Zijn		They are.

345. The Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing.	War	Was	ꝑæꝛ	I was.
	Warſt	Waart	ꝑæꝛe	Thou wert.
	War	Was	ꝑæꝛ	He was.

Plur.

	German.	Dutch	Saxon.	Engliſh.
Plur.	Waren	Waaren		We were.
	Waret	Waart	pæꝛon, pæꝛun	Ye were.
	Waren	Waaren		They were.

346. Future Tenſe.

Sing.	Wird ſeyn	Zal weſen	Beo	I ſhall be.
	Wirdſt ſeyn	Zult weſen	ByꝛꝀ	Thou ſhalt be.
	Wird ſeyn	Zal weſen	Byð pyꝛð	He ſhall be.
Plur.	Werden ſeyn	Zullen weſen		We ſhall be.
	Werdet ſeyn	Zult weſen	Beoð	Ye ſhall be.
	Werden ſeyn	Zullen weſen		They ſhall be.

347. The Imperative Mood.

Sing.	Seye	Beo þu, ꝛi þu	Be thou.
	Seye er	Byꝑ he, ꝛi he	Let him be.
Plur.	Laſt uns ſeyn	Beon pe	Let us be.
	Seyet	Beon ge	Be ye.
	Laſt ſie ſeyn	Beon hi	Let them be.

348. The Infinitive Mood.

Seyn	Zijn	Beon	To be.

Participles.

Preſent.	Seyn	Zijnde	Being.
Paſt.	Geweſen	Geweeſt	Been.

349. I have not here given the compound tenſes; for I find them not regularly in the Saxon; and in the German they are made (as in the Italian 234.) by the preſent of the indicative joined with the participle of the ſame, as *Ich bin geweſen, ich waar geweſen.* But the Engliſh make theſe tenſes like the French (251.) by joining the preſent and imperfect tenſe of the verb *Have* with the participle *Been*; as *J'ai été*, I have been; *J'avois été*, I had been; and ſo of the other perſons.

350. The Subjunctive mood is in Saxon the ſame as in the Future (346.) of the Indicative: As, *If I be, if thou beeſt, if he be*, &c. Indeed the verb *Be* in every dialect of the Teutonic ſeems to have been common to any mood, (yea, in the German and Dutch, *to be* is the only verb ſubſtantive of the Indicative) yet in modern Engliſh it is not properly uſed in the Indicative, but only in the Imperative, and other moods made by the auxiliary verbs in all the preter tenſes, but it is the only verb for the future tenſe of every mood in the paſſive voice.

351. This Subſtantive verb is the moſt irregular of any in our tongue, and makes the greateſt difficulty in learning it by foreigners. It is in truth only fragments of other dialects put together. Thus *am* is borrowed of the Saxon eom, who alſo had their *am* (344.) and this they had from the Greek ειμι of the ſame ſignification. *Is* was taken from the German *iſt*, or rather the Dutch *is*, which was formed from the Saxon ẏy or ıy. *Are* is from the Saxon aꝛon; *Was* from the Dutch

was,

was, and that from the German *war*, or Saxon pæꝛ (345.) *Be*, *being*, and *been*, ſeem all at firſt to have been derived from the Saxon *Beon*, the Dutch *Ben*, and the German *Bin*. Nor have the Saxons another participle of this verb than *Beon*, and it is to be obſerved, that in the Teutonic dialects, the infinitive mood, and participle of the preſent tenſe are of the ſame form, as *Seyn* or *Sein* in German, *Zijn* or *Zijnde* Dutch, &c. (ſee 348.) As to their Gerundine infinitive to beonne, *to be*, *of* or *in being*, we have given an account of that already, (341.)

351. Having thus finiſhed the ſubſtantive verb, there remains no difficulty of forming all the perſons of the paſſive voice in every mood and tenſe, as is done in the firſt in the following manner.

Indicative.

Ic eom ȝeluꝼod, I am loved.
Ic pæꝛ ȝeluꝼod, I was loved.
Ic beo ȝeluꝼod,
Ic ꝛeeal beon ȝeluꝼod, } I ſhall or will be loved.
Ic pille beon ȝeluꝼod,
Si pu ȝeluꝼod, Be thou loved.
eala ȝiꝼ ic pæꝛe ȝeluꝼod, O that I were loved.
eala ȝiꝼ ic beo ȝeluꝼod, O that I may be loved hereafter.
Beon ȝeluꝼod, To be loved.

353. And in the ſame manner you proceed to form every other perſon in each number. But we are here to obſerve, that tho' in regular verbs we have the two participles in *ing*, and *ed*, as *loving*, *loved*; *learning*, *learned*; *looking*, *looked*; *marvelling*, *marvelled*, &c. yet nothing is more irregular than the method of forming the participles of the preter tenſe of verbs, nor proves a greater obſtacle to foreigners in learning the Engliſh tongue. Nor is the preter tenſe of all verbs formed with the paſſive participle, which are oftentimes very different in irregular verbs, and ſometimes the preſent and preter tenſes are the ſame. Thus, *I read*, *he hath read*, *he is read*; here the verb *read* continues unaltered in every caſe. We ſay in the preſent tenſe, *I begin*; in the preter, *I began*; and the participle is, *begun*; all different from each other. But the verb *bind*, has the preter *bound*, and the participle the ſame.

354. We are got into a method of contracting our participial words either by dropping the *e* in the ſyllable *ed*, and ſupplying it by an apoſtrophe ('), we pronounce the *d* with the preceeding ſyllable, as *lov'd* for *loved*; *learn'd* for *learned*; &c. and ſometimes we change that *d* into *t*, for the ſake of euphony or ſmooth expreſſion, as *plac't* for *plac'd*; *ſnatch't* for *ſnatch'd*; and in many caſes the apoſtrophe is dropped alſo, and the *t* unites with the radix, or original word, as *ſmelt*, *ſpelt*, *kept*, &c. from *ſmell*, *ſpell*, *keep*, &c. It is obſervable, that this ſort of contraction, though it makes the pronounciation quicker it makes it rougher at the ſame time time; and diſbands a great number of vowels, which are always eſteemed neceſſary to make a language ſmooth and flowing But they who undertake to blame us for this, ſhould conſider that we do it in conſequence of the nature and genius of our tongue; and that

cluſters

cluſters of conſonants (as they have been called) are much eaſier and more agreeable to Teutonic organs, than cluſters of vowels in many caſes. I believe there are few Engliſhmen but what can much more eaſily and naturally pronounce the words, *length*, *ſtrength*, *warpt*, &c. than they can, *monſieur*, *oui*, *à-la-mode de Paris*. But theſe gentlemen themſelves tell us, we ought to ſay, *bereft*, *beſought*, *cleft*, *ſpilt*, &c. not *bereaved*, *beſeeched*, *cloven*, *ſpilled*, &c. which abound more plentifully with vowels; and why do they retrench vowels in ſome caſes, and blame our politeſt authors for doing the ſame in others?

355. Great numbers of words of Teutonic original acknowledge their deſcent by terminating the paſſive participle in *en*, as *hidden*, *choſen*, *broken*, *beaten*, *given*, *holden*, *riſen*, in imitation of the German dialect, which uſes the ſame ending in general, with the augment *ge*; as, gebakken, *baked*; gebonden, *bound*; geborſten, *burſt*; gefallen, *fallen*; gefohten, *fought*; gefunden, *found*; gefroſen, *froze*; geborn, *born*; geſwollen, *ſwoln*; gewonnen, *won*; geſeen, *ſeen*; geſhoren, *ſhorn*; geſunken, *ſunk*; geſpunnen, *ſpun*; geſprohen, *ſpoken*; geſtunken, *ſtunk*; getrunken, *drunk*; gewaxen, *waxen*; gewiſen, *wiſe*; gewonden, *wound up*; geworken, *work'd*. By theſe inſtances it plainly appears whence we had the method of forming, not only the termination in *en*, but of writing the whole both of the participle and preter tenſe of verbs ſo irregularly as we do.

356. The Saxon forms the ſame participle in *an*, for the moſt part, as ȝebunban, bound; ȝeſepen, ſeen; ȝehelpan, holpen; ȝeſæcan, ſought; ȝeþencan, thought, &c. Thoſe alſo which in Engliſh end in *t*, are in imitation of the other dialects. Thus the Germans terminate many in *t*, as, gebellet, *bark'd*; gebeuget, *bow'd*; gebrennet, *burnt*; gedekket, *cover'd*; gehanget, *hung*; &c. and the like may be obſerved in the Saxon, though not ſo commonly.

357. The augment *ge* was not uſed or prefixed to words beginning with *be*, *ent*, *em*, *er*, *ver*, *zer*, in the original tongues; it was uſed by the Engliſh at firſt in the ſame form; afterwards it was changed into *y* or *i*, as mentioned (323); and ſo continued more or leſs in uſe till within an hundred years of the preſent time; as may be ſeen in a tranſlation of Virgil printed about 1650, and other authors; but it is quite rejected as uſeleſs and redundant; and is not to be found but in an humourous ſtile, or imitations of poetry, or ſuch like occaſions.

358. Beſides the active and paſſive ſignifications of verbs, there is another ſort of ſignification which by ſome has been ſuppoſed to be neither, and the verbs of this claſs they have called Verbs Neuter; but this is ſo far from being the caſe, that this very kind of verbs does in reality imply both, and therefore inſtead of Neutral, might more properly have been called Ambigeneal Verbs. Of this tribe are the following, *I run*, *ſit*, *laugh*, *ſtand*, *walk*, *creep*, *dream*, *rejoice*, *grieve*, &c. In all theſe caſes can any man be ſo abſurd, as to pretend they are not verbs which ſignify action? that they have alſo a paſſive ſignification is evident, becauſe we often expreſs the ſame thing in a paſſive form; as, *I am running*, *I am ſitting*, *I am rejoiced*, &c. All that is meant by this diſtinction of verbs, is, that the action of the verb, in this caſe, does not affect any other perſon or thing, than that which is the ſubject of the verb itſelf. But even here we ſometimes add the Verbal Noun, which is the ſubject of the predication;

dication; and thereby we ſpeak with greater emphaſis and explication, in imitation of the Hebrew, or Oriental ſtile; as, *to dream a dream, to die the death, to run the race, to ſing the ſong*, &c.

359. The Latins much more properly called verbs active of the common ſort Tranſitive, becauſe their action paſſed to or upon another ſubject; as, I eat an *apple*, I beat the *dog*, &c. where the words apple and dog denote the patients which ſuffer the action of the verb. This caſe of the apple or dog, was called the accuſative caſe for that reaſon. But the other ſort of verbs they called Intranſitive, becauſe they had no ſubject externally on which the action of the verb did paſs, or in other words they had no accuſative caſe after them. To ſpeak properly, the Intranſitive verb is its abſolute ſtate; as *I ſee, I read, I hear*, &c. but the Tranſitive verb is particular; as, *I ſee a man, I read a book, I hear a noiſe.*

360. There is yet another denomination of verbs, viz. ſuch in which no perſon is uſed but that of the pronoun *it*, by which they are diſtinguiſhed; as, *It behoveth, it becometh, it rains, ſnows*, &c. Theſe are called Impersonal verbs though very improperly, they having the form of the third perſon ſingular, and the word *it* is as much a perſon to the verb as the ſubject can be, to which it relates. Thus when we ſay, *it rains*, the word *it* relates to the weather, and the predication is as much perſonal, as when we ſay, *the weather rains*, or *is rainy*. In the phraſe, *it behoves*, the particle *it* relates to the nature of things in general; as, *It behoves us to be religious, It becomes us to fulfil all righteouſneſs*, that is, the nature of things makes it our duty and advantage to be righteous and religious.

361. We are now come to ſuch kind of words as have no various inflexions or different terminations; and theſe we find ranged under the following claſſes, viz. (1.) Adverbs, or words joined to verbs, and other parts of ſpeech to denote the circumſtances, qualities, or manner of ſignification in the verb, or ſubject of predication. (2.) Conjunctions, which are a ſort of words or particles made uſe of to connect words and ſentences together, and to ſhew how and in what manner they depend on each other. (3.) Prepoſitions are little words placed before others, to ſhew the relation or circumſtantial references they have to one another. (4.) Interjections, are a ſort of words made uſe of to denote ſome ſudden or extraordinary emotion or paſſion of the mind. Theſe ſeveral kinds of words require the moſt ſkill and judgment in a writer, and gives the greateſt beauty, elegance, and energy to his ſtile and diction.

362. Adverbs are commonly formed of Adjective nouns by adding the termination *ly*, as from *wiſe*, wiſely; *true*, truely; *ſtrong*, ſtrongly, &c. This adverbial ending *ly*, is only an abbreviation of the Saxon lice, German *lich*, Dutch *lijk*, from whence the Engliſh *like*; ſo that theſe words were originally, and at length, *wiſelike, truelike, ſtronglike*, &c. Thus the ſeveral idioms expreſs the nominal adverbs as follows:

German.	Dutch.	Saxon.
Ernſtlich, earneſtly.	Meeſterlijke, maſterly.	tidelice, timely.
Hertzlich, heartily.	Dagelijk, daily.	Soðlice, truely.
Inniglich, inwardly.		Stoplice, locally.
Endlich, finally.		
Ordentlich, orderly.		
Nemblich, namely.		

363. Some

363. Some Adverbs relate to time; as, Nu, now; ȝeþýnn, heretofore; niþan, newly, or of late; aꝛ, e'er, or before; to dæȝ, to day; to morȝen, to-morrow; hþænne or ponne, when; þenne, or ponne, then; eꝛre, ever; næꝛre, i. e. na eꝛre, not, ever, never; heononþoꝛð, henceforth; ðennaȝ-þoꝛð, thenceforth; ðennaȝ-þoꝛþeaꝛd, thence-forward, &c.

364. Some are of place; as, hiþeꝛ, hither; þiðeꝛ, thither; heꝛ, here; ðæꝛ, there; hþæꝛ, where; heonon, hence; þanon, thence; hþanon, whence; þæðeꝛ, whither, &c. Some are of quality; as, þel, well; ýþele, evil, &c. Some affirm, as, ia, yea, or yes; þulþoð, forſooth. Some deny, as, Na, nay; ne or no, no; noht, not; noht þꝛa, not ſo. Some are of quantity; as, micel, much; lýtel, little; naht, nothing. Some are of likeneſs; as, þꝛa, ſo; þꝛaþꝛa, ſo, ſo. Some are Interrogatives; as, hþi, why? þoꝛ hþi, wherefore? Some are Numerals; as, Ænne, once; tuꝑa, twice; ðþuꝑa, thrice; with various others.

365. Conjunctions are of ſeveral kinds; as, Copulatives, anð, onð, and; ac, eac, and. Disjunctives; as, æꝛ, or; naþeꝛ, neither; ne, nor. Caſuals; þoꝛ, for; þat, that; þoꝛðan, becauſe. Exceptives; butan, but, unleſs. Adverſatives; þeah, though, hþæðeꝛ, whether. Illatives, þæꝛþoꝛ, therefore; heonon, hence, &c.

366. Prepoſitions are uſed either ſimply or in compoſition; of the firſt ſort are the following; Aȝean, againſt; þꝛð, with; in, in; to, to; beꝛoꝛan, before; beȝeond, beyond; betþýx, betwixt, or between, ȝemanȝ, among; innan, within; neah, near; oꝛeꝛ, over; unðeꝛ, under; uppan, upon; æꝛteꝛ, after; abutan, about; æt, at; þꝛam, from; þeoꝛ, far; into, into; mið, midſt; onȝean, againſt; toꝛeaꝛd, towards; up, up; til, till, &c.

367. Prepoſitions uſed in compounding words were many more among the Saxons than what we have borrowed, the principal of which are the following;

æꝛteꝛ; as, æꝛteꝛ-boꝛen, after born.
Mið; as, Miðꝑintreꝛ, Midwinter.
be; as, beꝛmeꝛan, to beſmear.
Miꝛ; as, Miꝛ-ȝeleaꝛan, to miſ-believe.
Oꝛeꝛ; as, oꝛeꝛ-ræcan, to over-reach.
Un; as, un-þaꝛiȝ, unwary.
Unðeꝛ; as, unðeꝛ biddan, to under-bid.
þið; as, þið-ſtandan, to withſtand.

Of this affair we ſhall treat more largely hereafter.

368. Interjections are expreſſive of the ſeveral paſſions of the mind; as, Sorrow, þa, woe! eoh, oh! þa him, woe be to him! þelaþa, well away! eala, alas! hiȝla, alack! Or rejoicing; ha, ha, he; laughing, þel me, well for me! or wiſhing; eala ȝiꝛ, grant that! þa la, I wiſh that; or admiring, eala hu, O how! loca nu, look now! behold! &c.

369. Having done with words, we come now to ſentences which make what we properly call Speech; for no perſon can be ſaid to ſpeak any

language, that does not know how to expreſs any thought or ſentiment of his mind in fit and proper words ſo put together and connected into a ſentence, as is agreeable to cuſtom and uſe of that tongue; and the part of grammar which gives rules for doing this, is called Syntax.

370. Every language has a Syntax peculiar to itſelf; that of the Engliſh tongue ſupplies us with the following rules and directions for the conſtruction of words into proper ſentences; viz. firſt, we indicate the ſubject of the predication in the ſingular number, by *a* or *an* (before a vowel) as, *a day*, *an altar*, *an houſe*; and we uſe *the* for both ſingular and plural, as, *the man*, *the men*. This is the nominative caſe of the noun.

371. The genitive caſe of a noun we denote by the prepoſition *of*, and place the ſaid noun after the ſubject of the predication, or nominative caſe; as, *the Son of man*; *the flower of the field*; but we have another way of expreſſing this by an apoſtrophe ('), and *s* after it; and then the genitive in this form is placed firſt; as, *Man's pride*, for *the pride of man*; *the brewer's arms*, for *the arms of the brewer*, or *brewers*; for it ſerves to expreſs the genitive caſe of both numbers equally, which ſhews that it is not a contraction of *his*, as ſome imagine: and one would have thought that a perſon who would venture to aſſert, we have no diſtinct genitive plural, ſhould firſt have proved it bad Engliſh to ſay, *the inventions of men*, or *men's inventions*. This way of forming the genitive is derived from the Saxons genitive plural, as in art. 299—304; and was uſed in the Saxon form in Chaucer's time, who ſaid, *Goddes folk*, for *God's folk*, or *God's people*.

372. The adjective is placed before the ſubſtantive without any diſtinction of number, caſe, or gender, contrary to the cuſtom of other tongues; as, *a good man*, *a great houſe*, &c. Here we except ſome pronouns; as, *this man*, *thoſe men*; *that ſtone*, *thoſe ſtones*. Sometimes when an adverb is added, we place both that and the adjective after the ſubſtantive, as, *a man truely pious*; *a ſervant faithful to his maſter*, &c.

373. Subſtantives are ſometimes uſed adjectively, as, *ſea-fiſh*, *ſunbeams*, *ſelf-conceit*, &c. and on the contrary, adjectives are ſometimes uſed ſubſtantively; as, *one of theſe little ones*; *the fate of others*; *the wiſe and great do thus*, &c.

374. The noun, which is the perſon to the verbs, is placed before the verb, and agrees with it in number and perſon; as, *I love*, *we read*; *thou loveſt*, *he loveth*; according to what hath been taught from 333 to 341. If there are two ſubſtantives the verb muſt be plural, as, *You and I ride*; *you and he walk*, not *walketh*. If a ſingle ſubſtantive has a plural ſignification, it may take the verb either ſingularly or plurally, as, *the flock graze*, or *grazeth in the meadow*. *Part is gone*, *and part remain*, &c.

375. When we interrogate or command, we put the verb firſt; as, *Loveſt thou? how readeſt thou? love thou*, *read ye*; unleſs we make uſe of any of the auxiliaries in 321, then the verb is laſt; as, *Doſt thou love? let him read*; ſo inſtead of ſaying, *were I a prince*, we ſay, *If I were a prince*; and the phraſes, *then ſaid I*, *then ſpake he*, &c.

376. The noun or name of the thing which is affected by the action of the verb, is put after the verb; as, *I read a book*, *I hear a voice*, *he beats a drum*; and here the noun is ſaid to be in the accuſative caſe. Sometimes

times the ſame noun is the accuſative caſe to two verbs, as, *He acts the part he diſapproves.* In poetry the accuſative caſe is often placed before the verb; as, *Arms and the man I ſing.*

377. In our negations the negative particle follows the verb; as, *I know not, ſwear not at all; know ye not?* unleſs when any of the auxiliaries (321) are uſed, in which caſe the negative precedes the verb; as, *I cannot read; thou mayſt not hear; he ſhall not go; doſt thou not hear? let him not ſpeak,* &c. We uſe but one negative, though the Saxons uſed two, as, Ne om ic na Cpiſt, I am not the Chriſt. And hence Chaucer, *I ne ſaid none ill*; which method of negation is alſo in the French tongue, as obſerved (267.) We on the contrary affirm by two negatives, as, *It is not unpleaſant*, for, *it is pleaſant*; *it is not impoſſible*, i. e. *it may be ſo.*

378. But the two negatives as uſed by the Saxons and French muſt be underſtood by way of appoſition, as if the above ſentence were worded thus, *Am I Chriſt, no, no*; which way of ſpeaking is ſtill in uſe among us; and in this caſe the two negatives anſwer to the addition of two negative quantities in Algebra, the ſum of which is negative. But our ordinary uſe of two negatives (in which the force of the firſt is much more than meerly deſtroyed by the latter) correſponds to the multiplication of two negative quantities in Algebra, the product of which is always affirmative; as mathematicians very well know.

379. We are now arrived to the laſt part of the deſign of this Inſtitution, which is to treat of the original and derivation of languages in general, and particularly that of the Engliſh tongue. This part of grammar is uſually called Etymology. We know of no language of greater antiquity than the Hebrew, which was the ancient tongue of the Phœnicians, or Canaanites, and probably the principal of thoſe which had their origin at the confuſion of Babel. But I ſee no reaſon to conclude this from the etymology of ſome Hebrew words from others, as, אדם Adam, from אדמה Adamah, the earth; חוה Eve, from חיה to live; אישה a woman, from איש a man, &c. becauſe theſe words may have their origin from words which are found in the Hebrew tongue, and cannot be found in any other, and yet it is poſſible there might have been a language antecedent to the Hebrew in which Moſes wrote his hiſtory, and from which he might take even thoſe original words from whence he derives others, though loſt and unknown to the latter ages of the world. Were it not for the Art of Printing, all footſteps of the ancient Celtic or Gothic tongue might probably be loſt to thoſe who ſhall live two or three thouſand years hence in our iſland; and the language we now ſpeak, could it be tranſmitted to them unaltered, might paſs for an original, as much as the Old Britiſh or Hebrew does with us.

380. But to wave this topic, this is certain, that there are words in the Hebrew tongue whoſe radices are not there to be found, but muſt be ſought for elſewhere. Thus for inſtance, in Gen. i. 1. there are no leſs than three words אלהים, שמים, and ארץ, which ſeem to owe their original to the Arabic; for in that tongue אלה ſignifies *to adore, to worſhip*; whence אלה, or אלהים God, the object of adoration. Alſo שמה to appear high above others, to excel or be eminent, may well be thought the radix of the word שמים, the heavens. In like manner

manner ארץ in Arabic ſignifies, to be humble, low, or depreſſed; and therefore a proper theme, whence to derive the noun ארץ, the earth. Thus the Hebrews themſelves knew not what to make of the expreſſion יהבך (Pſal. liv. 23.) till they chanced to hear an Arabian merchant ſay to his porter, *Take* יהבך *thy burden, and lay it on thy camel.* Much more might be ſaid, but let this ſuffice for the Hebrew.

381. The Greek is indeed a mother tongue, but not ſo abſolutely an original, as not to diſcover plain veſtigia of Hebrew derivation in a great number of words, of which the following catalogue is a ſufficient proof.

As from ענב to love greatly, αγαπαω, to love, to kiſs.
אגר to gather together, αγειρω, to gather, to collect.
ארים (Chald.) to lift up, αιρω, to lift up, to ſuſtain.
עם with, ἅμα, with, together.
מרות to rebel, αμαρταιω, to ſin, to treſpaſs.
אניה ſadneſs, ανία, grief, ſorrow.
ארץ the earth, ἀρόω, to plough the land.
ארך to prolong, αρχη, the beginning.
עמק to occupy, ασκεω, to exerciſe.

And thus you may proceed through the whole alphabet.

382. The Latin is evidently derived for the moſt part from the Greek, and ſome from the Hebrew. Thus *ante* is from αντα, *brevis* from βραχυς, *camera* from χαμαρα, *centum* from εκατον, *decem* from δεκα, *talentum* from ταλαντον, *buccina* from βυκανη, *caniſtrum* from καναστρον, *diſco* from δασκω, *humilis* from καμαλ⊙, *limpidus* from λαμπω, *machina* from μηχανη, *patina* from πατανη, *ſcutica* from σκυταλη, *ſtringo* from στραγγιω, *triſtis* from ταρασσω, *trutina* from τρυτανη, *domo* from δαμω, *follis* from φαλλ⊙, *marmor* from μαρμαρον, *puer* from παϊς, *ſapio* from σοφ⊙, *thronus* from θρον⊙, *tolero* from ταλαω, *crapula* from κραιπαλη, *culmus* from καχαμη, *gelu* from γελα, *malus* from μελας, *vitulus* from ἰταλ⊙, *urſus* from αρκτ⊙, *ſpiro* from σπαιρω, *aranea* from αραχνη, *audeo* from αυσω, *habeo* from αβω, *maneo* from μενω, *teneo* from τεινω, *tumeo* from θημ⊙. And after this manner the reader will find the greateſt part of the words in the Latin tongue derived from the Greek, by the permutation and tranſpoſition of letters, in a learned treatiſe on this ſubject by Voſſius prefixed to his *Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.*

383. But that which is of the greateſt conſequence to us, is the original and derivation of our own tongue from its ſeveral fountain heads; the firſt and moſt remote of which is the Hebrew, from which we have very few words, excepting proper names of perſons, places and things, as was obſerved (62.) But that the reaſon and ſignification of theſe may be underſtood in general, I ſhall here explain moſt of the ſimple words or themes, of which they are compounded as follows:

אב a father; as in Abbi, Abiathar, Abſalom, Abner.
אדני lord; as in Adonijah, Adonibezek, Adonizedek.
אח brother; as in Achitophel, Ahaziah, Ahimelech.
בעל lord; as in Baalpeor, Baalzebub, Baalim.
בר (Syr.) ſon; as in Barabbas, Bar-jeſus, Bar-jonas.
באר a well; as in Beerſheba.
בן a ſon; as in Benajah, Benoni, Benjamin.
בת a houſe; as in Bethlehem, Bethſaida, Bethel.
דן a judge; as in Dan, Daniel.
עבד a ſervant; as in Abdi, Abdiel, Obadiah.
אל God; as in Eli, Eliakim, Eleazer, Elijah.
ישועה ſalvation; as in Joſhuah, Jeſus, Eſaiah.
מלך a king; as in Melchizedek, Abimelech.
עם a people; as in Ammi, Amminadab, Amram.
רב a maſter; (Syr.) as Rabbi, Rabboni.
צדק righteouſneſs; Zedekiah, Melchizedek.

Let theſe ſuffice for a ſpecimen of Hebrew etymology.

384. The next ſource of Engliſh words, is the Greek tongue, and a very conſiderable one it is; the words derived from hence are either ſimple or compound; the manner of compoſition in this tongue has already been ſhewn (162—166.) I ſhall here ſhew how compound words from the Greek may eaſily be known by the prepoſition at the beginning, as in the following examples. (See 161.)

α, privative; as, achreſty, achronic, apepſy, atheiſt.
αμφι, amphi; as, amphibious, amphitheatre, Amphiſtii.
ανα, ana; as, analyſis, analogy, anaphora, anathema.
αντι, anti; as, antidote, antitype, antichriſt, antagoniſt.
απο, apo; as, apoſtle, apophyſis, apoſtrophe, apothecary.
κατα, cata; as, catamite, catoptrics, catechiſm.
δια, dia; as, diapaſon, diameter, diaphanous, diaſtole.
εκ, ec; as, ecſtaſy, eccentric, ecliptic, ectype.
εξ, ex; as, exegeſis, exorciſm, exoſteſis, exotic.
εν, en; as, enthuſiaſm, enharmonic, enthymem, emphaſis.
επι, epi; as, epiphany, epiſtle, epitrope, epitaph.
υπο, hypo; as, hypocriſy, hypotheſis, hypothenuſe.
υπερ, hyper, as, hyperbole, hypercritical, hypermeter.
μετα, meta; as, metaphor, metalepſis, metatheſis.
παρα, para; as, parabola, parameter, paragraph.
προ, pro; as, prognoſtic, prolegomena, prolepſis.
προς, proſ.; as, proſody, proſelyte, proſthеſis.
περι, peri; as, perimeter, peripneumony, periphaſis.
συν, { ſyn; as, ſynagogue, ſynod, ſynechdoche. / ſym; as, ſymmetry, ſympathy, ſymbol.

385. Words

385. Words derived from the Greek diſcover themſelves by terminations in a great meaſure, as is evident from the following catalogue.

Terminat.
ancy; as, necromancy, chiromancy, &c.
aſm; as, ſpaſm, chaſm, cataplaſm.
aſtic; as, plaſtic, elaſtic.
ax; as, parallax, arctophylax, climax.
aſter; as, poetaſter, grammaticaſter.
aſia; as, anomaſia, paranomaſia.
cele; as, hydrocele, bubonocele.
chy; as, anarchy, hierarchy.
cope; as, microſcope, teleſcope, polemeſcope.
etry; as, geometry, trigonometry.
gram; as, diagram, parallelogram, epigram.
graph; as, paragraph.
iad; as, myriad, iliad, chiliad.
iac; as, dæmoniac, hypochondriac, maniac.
iaſt; as, ſcholiaſt.
ical; as, mathematical, phyſical, logical.
ic; as, logic, rhetoric, phyſic.
ics; as, mathematics, phyſics, ethics.
ion; as, enchiridion.
iſm; as, chriſm, baptiſm, catechiſm.
iſt; as, baptiſt, anagrammatiſt, pſalmiſt.
ize; as, catechize, baptize.
labe; as, aſtrolabe.
lage; as, enallage, hypallage.
logy; as, theology, coſmology.
logue; as, theologue, dialogue, epilogue.
meter; as, geometer, diameter, thermometer.
oce; as, ploce, emploce.
ody; as, melody, pſalmody.
ope; as, trope, epitrope.
ophe; as, ſtrophe, anaſtrophe, apoſtrophe.
oides; as, rhomboides, hyoides.
oid; as, cycloid, paraboloid, trochoid.
ole; as, hyperbole.
ome; as, epitome.
omy; as, anatomy, phlebotomy, aſtronomy.
oſis; as, anaſtamoſis, exoſtoſis.
oma; as, diploma.
ory; as, theory.
ox; as, paradox, orthodox, heterodox.
phor; as, metaphor.
pher; as, philoſopher, geographer.
phy; as, biography, geography, philoſophy.
pſe; as, eclipſe, ellipſe.
ſis; as, analyſis, ſyntheſis, theſis.
ſy; as, hereſy.
ycle; as, cycle, epicycle.

With ſeveral others that might be adduced.

386. Words

386. Words of Greek derivation may alſo be known, and their true meaning underſtood, by an explanation of any ſuch Greek words as make the original, or enter their compoſition, as in the following ſpecimen.

Αγγελος, a meſſenger; angel, archangel, evangeliſt.
Αγωνια, ſtriving; agony, antagoniſt.
Αιμα, blood; hæmaſtatics, hæmorrhagia.
Αληθης, true; Philalethus.
Αλεξω, to drive out; alexipharmic, alexiterial.
Ανθρωπος, a man; anthropologia, philanthropy.
Αρχη, beginning; archetype, Archeus.
Αρχος, chief; archangel, architect, archiater.
Αρθρον, a joint; arthroſis, enarthrodia.
Αστηρ, a ſtar; aſteriſm, aſtronomy, aſtrology.
Βαθος, depth; bathometer.
Βαπτω, to dip; baptize, baptiſtery.
Βαρος, weight; barometer, baroſcope.
Βιος, life; biography, amphibious.
Γη, the earth; geography, geology, geocentric.
Γαμεω, to marry; philogamy, miſogamiſt.
Γαστηρ, the belly; gaſtric, epigaſtric, engaſtric.
Γενος, kind; geneſis, homogeneal, heterogeneal.
Γλωσσα, the tongue; gloſſary, epiglottis, gloſs.
Γραφω, to write; graphical, geography, paragraph.
Γυμνος, naked; gymnaſtic, gymnoſpermous.
Δεκα, ten; decade, decagon, decalogue.
Δενδρον, a tree; dendrology, lithodendron.
Δεσποζω, to govern; deſpotic, deſpotiſm.
Δοχος, receiving; ſynecdoche.
Δημος, the people; democracy, epidemical, endemical.
Διδασκω, to teach; didactic, autodidactus.
Δοξα, opinion; doxology, orthodox, heterodox.
Εθος, cuſtom; ethics.
Ειδος, likeneſs; idea, cycloid, choroides.
Ειδωλον, an image; idol, idolatry.
Ευ, well; euphony, eudoxy, evangeliſt.
Ηλιος, the ſun; heliography, heliocentric, Aphelion.
Ημερα, a day; ephemeris, hemerobious.
Ημισυ, half; hemiſphere, hemiſtich, hemitone.
Θεος, God; theology, atheiſt, Theodoſia.
Θεωρεω, to contemplate; theory, theorem.
Θερμη, warmth; therometer, thermoſcope.
Θυμος, the mind; enthymem, enthymia.
Ιδιος, peculiar; idiom, idiopathy.
Ιερος, holy; hierarchy, hieroglyphics.
Ισος, equal; iſochronal, iſoſceles, iſomeria.
Κακος, evil; cacodæmon, cacochymia, cacotrophy.
Καρδια, the heart; cardiac, cardialgia.
Κρατεω, to command; ariſtocracy, democracy.
Κεφαλη, the head; cephalic, cephalalgia.
Κλεος, fame; Cleopatra, Cleomedes, Cleonicus.

Κοσμος, the world; coſmography, coſmogeny.
Λογος, a diſcourſe; logic, dialogue, philology.
Λιθος, a ſtone; lithontriptic.
Λυσις, ſolution; analyſis, dialyſis.
Μαντις, a diviner; necromancy, chiromancy.
Μέτρον, a meaſure; hydrometer, geometer.
Μηχανη, an artifice; mechanics, mechanical.
Μικρος, ſmall; microſcope, micrometer, microcoſm.
Μισος, hatred; miſogamiſt, miſogyniſt.
Μονος, one, alone; monoſyllable, monotony.
Μορφη, form; metamorphoſis, anamorphoſis.
Μουσα, a ſong; muſe, muſic.
Νομος, a law; aſtronomy, Antinomians.
Νοσος, a diſeaſe; noſocomium, noſologia.
Οδος, a way; exodus, methodus, parody.
Οικος, a houſe; oeconomy, Antœcii.
Ομος, like; homologous, homogeneal.
Ονομα, a name; ſynonymous, anonymous.
Οπτω, to ſee; optics, catoptrics, dioptrics.
Ορθος, right; orthography, orthodoxy.
Οστεον, a bone; oſteology, exoſtoſis.
Ουρανος, heaven; ouranology, uraniſcopia.
Ους, an ear; outacouſtics, catacouſtics.
Πολεμος, war; polemical, polemoſcope.
Πολις, a city; polity, policy, Neapolis.
Πολυς, much; polygram, polygon, Polypus.
Πυρ, fire; pyrotechny, pyrotics, pyromancy.
Ρευμα, a flowing; rheum, rheumatiſm.
Σαρξ, fleſh; ſarcology, ſarcotics, ſarcocele.
Σκια, ſhadow; ſciography, Amphiſcii, Periſcii.
Σκοπεω, to view; microſcope, teleſcope, polyſcope.
Σοφος, wiſe; philoſophy, ſophiſm, ſophiſtical.
Στομα, the mouth; anaſtomaſis.
Στροφη, a turning; apoſtrophe, anaſtrophe, cataſtrophe.
Σφηρα, a globe; ſphere, hemiſphere, planiſphere.
Σωμα, body; ſomatology, aſomatous.
Τεχνη, art; technical, philotechnos.
Τροπη, a turn; tropic, epitrope.
Τοπος, a place; topics, topical.
Τροφη, nouriſhment; atrophy, cacotrophy.
Υγρος, moiſt; hygrometer, hygroſcope.
Υδωρ, water; hydrometer, hydroſtatics.
Φαινω, to appear; phænomena, epiphany, diaphanous.
Φραζω, to ſpeak; phraſe, phraſeology.
Φιλος, a lover; philoſopher, philology.
Φυσις, nature; phyſics, phyſic, metaphyſics.
Φωνη, a voice; phonics, polyphonous.
Χειρ, the hand; cheiromancy, encheireſis.
Χεω, or Χυω, to melt; chemiſtry, alchymiſt.
Χρονος, time; chronicle, chronic, ſynchronical.
Ψευδης, falſe; pſeudo-prophet, pſeudo-apoſtle.

Ψυχη, ſoul; pſycology, pſycomachy.

387. There are other marks by which we may diſtinguiſh Greek words from others; viz. the beginning conſonants, ſuch as no other tongue uſe; as *pn* in *pneumatics*; *pſ* in *pſalms*; *pt* in *ptiſan*; *rh* in *rhetoric*; *phl* in *phlegm*; *phr* in *phrenſy*; *phth* in *phthiſic*; with many others, which will be eaſily underſtood by obſerving the etymologies in the Dictionary, and what we have heretofore ſaid of the nature and genius of the Greek tongue, from 137 to 172.

388. The words of Latin original in our tongue are a much more numerous family; I have already largely treated of thoſe which are compounded with Latin prepoſitions from art. 202 to 221 incluſive, and exemplified them in ſuch words as we have enfranchiſed from that tongue, to repeat this will be meer tautology; I ſhall therefore ſhew how the words of Latin derivation may be known and diſtinguiſhed in a great meaſure by their ſeveral terminations, as in the following table where you have the terminations in the firſt column, the words whence they are made in the ſecond, and Engliſh examples in the third.

389. able, *amabilis*; amiable, able, notable.
act, *actus*; act, enact, re-act, tranſact.
al, *cordialis*; cordial, verbal, legal.
ant, *ſecans*; ſecant, obſervant.
ate, *ſtatus*; ſtate, relate, meditate.
cede, *recedo*; recede, precede, concede.
cle, *circulus*; circle, ventricle, auricle.
cy, *fluentia*; fluency, clemency, ardency.
ect, *electus*; elect, ſelect, perfect.
detego; detect, protect.
ence, *prudentia*; prudence, reverence, preſence.
ent, *ardens*; ardent, regent, preſent.
ere, *ſincerus*; ſincere, ſevere, auſtere.
revero; revere, perſevere.
eſs, *abſceſſus*; abſceſs, receſs, progreſs.
fy, *rarifacio*; rarify, clarify, ſatisfy.
ibe, *deſcribo*; deſcribe, preſcribe.
ible, *audibilis*; audible, legible, docible.
ice, *malitia*; malice, avarice.
ict, *edictum*; edict, predict, contradict.
id, *liquidus*; liquid, fluid, putrid
ide, *præſido*; preſide, ſubſide, deride.
il, *fertilis*; fertil, agil, tranquil.
ile, *ſubtilis*; ſubtile, exile, profile.
ine, *divinus*; divine, canine, opine.
ion, *opinio*; opinion, dominion, coalition.
ign, *ſignum*; ſign, deſign, condign.
iſe, *reviſo*; reviſe, deviſe, demiſe.
iſs, *remiſſus*; remiſs, amiſs, diſmiſs.
it, *admitto*; admit, ſubmit, remit.
ive, *dativus*; dative, active, relative.
men, *omen*; omen, ſpecimen, abdomen.

nſe, *ſenſus*; ſenſe, tenſe, denſe.
oſe, *verboſus*; verboſe, acetoſe.
our, *donor*; donour, honour, colour.
ous, *calloſus*; callous, amorous, numerous.
pel, *expello*; expel, compel, impel.
que, *antiquus*; antique.
tude, *multitudo*; multitude, amplitude, fortitude.
ty, *majeſtas*; majeſty, amity, affability.
uct, *ductus*; duct, product, aquæduct.
uce, *produco*; produce, deduce, induce.
ude, *crudus*; crude, rude, obtrude.
uge, *refugium*; refuge, ſubterfuge.
ume, *perfumo*; perfume, preſume, reſume.
une, *tribunus*; tribune, importune, opportune.
ure, *ſecurus*; ſecure, mature, indure.
uſe, *infuſum*; infuſe, refuſe, excuſe.
ute, *acutus*; acute, execute, mute.
x, *prolixus*; prolix, perplex, vex.

390. In theſe examples the reader is to obſerve that the firſt word is made from the Latin theme; the reſt are examples (generally) of the ſame terminations derived from other forms in Latin, which would have made too tedious a taſk to have been ſeverally produced. I ſhall next ſet down ſome of the principal ſimple words of the Latin tongue, in the firſt letter A, each of which ſupply a claſs of words, more or leſs, to enrich the Engliſh tongue:

Acer, *ſharp*; acid, ſubacid, acidity.
Acuo, *to ſharpen*; acute, acumen, acuteneſs.
Ædes, *a houſe*; edify, edification.
Adulterium, Adultery, adulterate.
Æquus, *equal*; equality, equivalent, equivocate.
Ago, *to do*; act, actuate, tranſact.
Alienus, *ſtrange*; alienate, alienation.
Alter, *the other*; alternate, alter, ſubaltern.
Altus, *high*; altitude, exalt, altimetry.
Ambigo, *to doubt*; ambiguous, ambiguity.
Ambulo, *to walk about*; amble, preamble, ambulation.
Amicus, *a friend*; amicable, inamicable, amity.
Amo, *to love*; amiable, amorous, paramour.
Amplus, *wide*; ample, amplitude, amplify.
Angulus, *a corner*; angle, angular, rectangular.
Animus, *the mind*; animoſity, exanimate, magnanimous.
Anima, *the ſoul*; animate, inanimate, animal.
Annus, *a year*; annual, annuity, ſuperannuated.
Antiquus, *old*; antiquity, ancient, antiquate.
Aperio, *to open*; aperient, aperture.
Aptus, *fit*; apt, aptitude, adapt.
Aqua, *water*; aquatic, aquaduct, aquarius.
Arbitror, *to deride*; arbitrate, arbitrator.
Ardeo, *to burn*; ardent.

Arguo,

Argŭo, *to diſpenſe*; argue, argument.
Arma, arms, armament, armiſtice.
Ars, art, artifice, artificial.
Auctor, author, authority, authorize.
Auctus, *enlarged*; auction, argument.
Audeo, *to dare*; audacious, audacity.
Audio, *to hear*; audible, auditor, audience.
Avis, *a bird*; aviary.
Auris, *an ear*; auricle, auricular.

391. By this ſample, though only of principal ſimple words, the reader will be able to form ſome judgment how great a part of our moſt elegant and ſignificant words we owe to the Latin tongue; of which it would be too great a labour to give a detail through all the other letters, and indeed needleſs, ſince they are eaſily obſerved, through the courſe of the Dictionary in the reſpective etymologies.

392. Though we have borrowed many words from the French, yet we cannot give ſuch evident marks and tokens of their original as we have done in the Latin and Greek. The beſt Criterion to know them by is the great number of vowels with which they generally abound; as in *Dieu, adieu, lieu, flambeau, jet d'eau, beauty, beau, joy, rejoice, praiſe, chaiſe, avaunt, tour, haut, gout, purloin, derniere, poignant, devoir, jolity, matin, averdupois, ſuit, joint, courage, advantage, ſuddain, about, doubt, rout, relief.*

393. But moſt of the French words in our tongue were at firſt borrowed from the Latin by the French, and having moulded them into a Gallic form, gave them to us at ſecond-hand. For a ſpecimen of theſe Latino-gallic words, take the following catalogue in each of the three tongues.

LATIN.	FRENCH.	ENGLISH.
Deus,	Dieu,	Dieu.
Locus,	Lieu,	Lieu.
Bonus,	Bon,	Bonny.
Bonitas,	Bonté,	Bounty.
Leo,	Leon,	Lion.
Tempus,	Tems,	Time, tenſe.
Novus,	Neuf,	New.
Extraneus,	Etrange,	Strange.
Fons,	Fontaine,	Fountain.
Mons,	Montagne,	Mountain.
Acris,	Aigre,	Eager.
Camera,	Chambre,	Chamber.
Tener,	Tendre,	Tender.
Cinis,	Cendre,	Cinder.
Propoſitum,	Propos,	Purpoſe.
Pretium,	Prix,	Price.
Gratia,	Grace,	Grace.
Amor,	Amour,	Amour.
Contra,	Contre,	Counter.

Pœna,

Pœna, Peine, Pain.

394. Theſe and many others that might be adduced, ſufficiently ſhew what kind and number of words our anceſtors took, and we are ſtill taking from the French. In like manner we have many ſecond-hand Latin words from the Italian, and ſome from the Spaniſh; but they are not enough to merit a diſtinct conſideration, nor any other account of them than what has been given in thoſe articles which treat directly of theſe particular idioms of the Latin tongue; and the etymologies of the Dictionary. See from art. 223 to 243; and from 272 to 293, inclusively.

395. Though we undoubtedly derive moſt of our monoſyllable words from the Saxon, yet it may be worth while to ſhew how near the German tongue is akin to our own by convincing the reader how eaſy it is by a change of one or two letters, to make German words Engliſh, and Engliſh words German; of which take the following inſtances.

Change A into EA; as *Mal*, meal; *ja*, yea; *bard*, beard.
Æ EA; as *Lærnen*, to learn; *bær*, a bear; *ſtæde*, ſtead.
A O; as *Lang*, long; *mang*, among; *geſang*, ſong.
AU EA; as *Draumen*, to dream; *Saum*, the ſeam.
B F; as *Kalb*, calf; *wieb*, wife; *halb*, half.
V; as *Hærbeſt*, harveſt; *haben*, to have; *eben*, even.
D TH; as *Ding*, thing; *nord*, north; *danken*, to thank.
E EA; as *Erde*, earth; *tredden*, to tread; *ſtelen*, to ſteal.
O; as *Mer*, more; *werk*, work; *ſer*, ſore.
EI O; as *Ein*, one; *heim*, home; *ſtein*, ſtone.
I; as *Sleim*, ſlime; *meile*, mile; *lein*, line.
F P; as *Shif*, ſhip; *ranſen*, to reap; *ſharf*, ſharp.
G Y; as *Honig*, honey; *ſagen*, to ſay; *Weg*, way.
H GH; as *Liht*, light; *reht*, right; *naht*, night.
K; as *Buh*, book; *mahen*, to make; *ſpræhen*, to ſpeak.
CH; as *Bruh*, breach; *ſprake*, ſpeech; *welh*, which.
I EE; as *Bir*, beer; *dif*, deep; *hir*, here.
J Y; as *Jar*, year; *ja*, yea; *jung*, young; *jarn*, yarn.
K C; as *Kann*, can; *klawe*, claw; *korn*, corn; *krone*, crown.
CH; as *Kinn*, chin; *kirke*, church; *kæs*, cheeſe.
M W; as *Mit*, with; *meuſh*, wench; *wærmut*, wormwood.
O U; as *Toif*, turf; *ſommer*, ſummer; *tonne*, tun.
P B; as *Stupfel*, ſtubble; *plappern*, to blabber.
S T; as *Waſſer*, water; *das*, that; *was*, what; *laſſen*, to let.
T D; as *Shatten*, ſhadow; *brot*, bread; *witwer*, widdower.
TH; as *Monat*, month; *motte*, moth; *trad*, thread.
U EE; as *ſuhen*, to ſeek; *bluten*, to bleed; *fulen*, to feel.
I; as *Kuſs*, kiſs; *durſt*, thirſt; *dunkt*, think.
OO; as *Blume*, bloom; *pful*, pool; *blut*, blood.

V

Change V into F; as *Vater*, father; *vor*, for; *volk*, folk.
W WH; as *Was*, what; *war*, where; *welk*, which.
Z T; as *Zam*, tame; *milz*, milt; *zunge*, tongue.

396. One might proceed ſtill farther, and ſhew the agreement between the two dialects in the manner of compound words which is entirely the ſame in both, as is evident by the following inſtances; Goldſmitt, *goldſmith*; ſtokkfiſh, *ſtockfiſh*; ſhul-meiſter, *ſchoolmaſter*; ſhu-maker, *ſhoemaker*; ſhu-laiſt, *ſhoelaſt*; bræuhaus, *brewhouſe*; pomp-waſſer, *pump-water*; buh-binder, *book-binder*; ſtif-vater, *ſtep-father*, halb-bruder, *half-brother*; kwekk-ſilver, *quick-ſilver*; ſne-ball, *ſnow-ball*; ſonn tag, *ſunday*; freitag, *friday*; zimmer-mann, *timber-man*; (i. e. a carpenter) Maus-falle, *mouſe-trap*; vornam, *forename*; brande-wein, *burnt wine*; butter-faſs, *butter-fat*; (or churn,) mon-ſhein, *moon-ſhine*; hand-ſhue, *hand ſhoe*, (viz. a glove;) groſe-mutter, *grand-mother*; ſtraſen-ræuber, *ſtreet-robber*; hornn-man, *horn-man*, (i. e. a cuckold;) fiſh hændler, *fiſh-handler*, (i. e. a fiſh-ſeller;) zukker-bækker, *ſugar-baker*; ſing-vogel, *ſong-fowl*, (i. e. a ſong-bird;) dib-hænker, *thief-hanger*, (i. e hangman;) hut-maker, *hat-maker*; finger-hut, *finger-hat*, (i. e. thimble;) hæi-monat, *hay-month*, (i. e. July,) &c.

397. I might now inſtance in a great number of words from the Dutch, the near orthography between their dialect and the vulgar part of our own; but at preſent I ſhall wave that, and proceed to the grand ſource and fountain of the Engliſh tongue, I mean the Saxon, from whence by far the greateſt part of our common words are derived; and that by nearly the ſame ſort of alteration or mutation of letters as in the German dialect was ſhewn (395;) thus by changing Æ into A, we have *adder* from æddep; *aft* from æptan, behind; and alſo into E; as *early* from æplic, of æp, before; by changing C into K; we have moſt under that letter, a *knave* from cnape, a boy; *knight* from cniht, a ſervant; *knot* from cnotta, &c. By changing ȝ into y, we have moſt words beginning with Y; as *yard* from ȝeꝛd; *year* from ȝeap; *yeaſt*, from ȝeſt; *yoke* from ȝeoc, &c. Sometimes we change *h* into *gh*; as *light* from liht, not heavy. Sometimes we drop a letter, as *h* in *lot* from hlot. Moſt frequently by tranſpoſing *h*, as *where* from hpæp; *whet* from hpettan, to ſharpen.

398. But the beſt way to diſtinguiſh the Saxon words, is by the prepoſitions or terminations with which they are compounded; for the Teutonic had this method of compounding words as well as the Latin and Greek; their prepoſitions, and words compounded therewith, I ſhall ſpecify in the following inſtances. (See 367.)

399. The firſt is the inſeparable particle or letter *a*; which ſometimes ſignifies *on*; as *aſhore*, of a and ſcape. Sometimes *in*, as *abed*; ſometimes *off*, as *alight*, from alihtan, to get off a horſe. But it is moſt redundant; as in *abide*, *ariſe*, *awake*, *aſhamed*, &c. which ſignify no more than the ſimple words *bide*, *riſe*, *wake*, *ſhamed*, &c.

400. With the prepoſition *after*, æptep, many words are compounded, as, *after-pains*, *after-clap*, *after-wit*, *afternoon*, &c. This prepoſition in the Teutonic form is *achter*; and the words compounded therewith in Dufflæus's Teutonic Dictionary are many more than in our own; as, *achter-klap*, *achter-noen*, *achter-ſprake*, &c.

401. The

401. The particle *all* retains its original Teutonic form nearly, which was *alle*, and ſometimes *al*. From this proceeds a numerous claſs of words, as, *all-wiſe*, *almighty*, *almoſt*, *always*, *alone*, *all-alone*, *all-along*, *all-abroad*.

402. The word *back*, compounds many words, as *back-ſlide*, *back-bite*, *back-door*, *back-ward*, *draw-back*, and many others.

403. The prepoſition *be* is retained in a great number of our words, but it is of much greater extent in the Teutonic, in which for the moſt part it had the ſame ſignification with the Latin *con* or *cum*; though with us it has a ſort of reciprocal meaning, as *to be-deck*, is, to deck one's-ſelf; *to be-have*, to carry one's-ſelf, &c. Sometimes it has a negative ſenſe, or rather anſwers to the *de* of the Latin, as, *to be-head*, to decollate, *or* cut off the head. Sometimes it implies, to act the part of, as, *to be-friend*, is, to act the part of a friend. Sometimes it is intenſive, as, *to be-labour*, to beat very much; *to be-daub*, to daub all over. Sometimes it has the force of the Latin *re*; as, *to be-think*, to re-collect, &c.

404. With the prepoſition *by*, in Saxon bi, in Dutch *by*, in German *bey*, we compound ſeveral words; as, *by-laws*, *by-ſtander*, *by-word*, *by-blow*, &c. but in other dialects it is much more uſed in compoſition; as Bi-naen, by-ſpel, by-ſlappen, *to ſleep by* or *lie with*; by-ſtaen, *to ſtand by*, &c.

405. The prepoſition *fore*, in Dutch *voor*, in German *vor*, in Saxon ꝼoꝛe, is compounded with a great many words; as *fore-go*, *fore-know*, *fore-taſt*, *fore-warned*, *fore-caſt*, *fore-land*, *fore-lock*, &c. but in the other dialects it is in much greater uſe than with us.

406. Another prepoſition uſed in Teutonic compoſition is *for*, German and Dutch *ver*, Saxon ꝼoꝛ, from the Teutonic *fer*, implies negation or privation; as *for-bear*, *for-bid*, *for-ſwear*, *for-give*, *for-ſake*, which is from the Saxon ꝼoꝛꝼecan, German *verſagen*, to *for-ſay*, that is, to deny.

407. The word *God* is indeed no prepoſition, but is uſed in compoſition in all the Teutonic dialects; it is from the Saxon ȝoð, German *gott*, Gothic *goth*; as, *god-father*, *god-mother*, *god-child*, *god-ſon*, *god-head*; alſo, *goſſip* and *goſpel*, are originally *god-ſyp* and *god-ſpel*, for ꝼpellan, in Saxon, is *to tell* or *relate*; ſo that what we call *goſpel* is literally the ſame as the Greek *Evangelion*, and *goſpeller* is the ſame as *evangeliſt*.

408. Some compound adverbial words we have from the adverb *here*; as, *hereabouts*, *hereafter*, *hereby*, *hereto*, *heretofore*, *herein*, *hereat*, &c.

409. The Teutonic made great uſe of the prepoſition *in* as well as the Latin in compoſition, but we have above an hundred of the latter to one of the former in the Engliſh tongue, in which the examples are few; as *inbred*, *inroad*, *inſtead*, *inward*, &c.

410. The word *land*, which is the ſame in all the dialects, compounds with ſeveral other words; as, *land-mark*, *land-holder*, *land-lord*, *land-waiter*, *landſkip*, *land-grave*, &c. The word *grave*, in Saxon ȝnaꝛe, ſignifies a governour; in Dutch *grave* or *greve* is a viſcount; the German *graaf*, and Teutonic *grafo* both ſignify an earl; whence we find it ſo generally in the compoſition of great mens titles in each of theſe dialects.

411. The

411. The prepoſition *Mid* we retain in very few words; as, *Mid-day, mid-heaven, mid-night, mid-wife, mid-ſummer, mid-ſhip-man*, &c.

412. But the prepoſition *Miſ*, in Saxon Mıꝛ, Gothic *Miſſa*, is uſed very often in our own tongue as well as in the originals. As, *Miſ-believe, miſ-behave, miſ-deeds, miſ-give*, &c. but this prepoſition compounds with Latin and French words as much as Teutonic; as, *Miſ-adviſe, miſ-demeanour, miſ-apply, miſ-apprehend*, &c.

413. The prepoſition *Over* in Saxon ofer, in German *oever*, in Dutch *over*, is very much uſed in compoſition in every dialect, tho' perhaps, leaſt of all in the Engliſh, where it is ſuperſeded by the equivalent Latin prepoſition *Super*; though we acknowledge our vulgar relation in a great many inſtances; as, *Over-bear, over-reach, over-look, over-power, over-much, over-flow*, &c.

414. The prepoſition *Out* from the Saxon ute, has a contrary ſignification to the prepoſition *in*, and compounds a few words with us; as, *Out-bid, out-do, out-caſt, out-landiſh, out-law, out-miſt, out-right, out-run, out-ride, out-wit, out-works*, &c.

415. The word *Sea* in Saxon ſæ, German *ſee*, Dutch *ſee*, or *zee*, is compound with many other words, in the ſame manner as we ſhew'd of the word *Land*, 410; as, *Sea-Fowl, ſea-fiſh, ſea-chart, ſea-port*, and in many ſea-phraſes.

416. We make uſe of the Teutonic particle or prefix *un* to give a negative ſignification to all ſorts of words, as the Latins do, and we from them by their prepoſition *in* or *im*, ſee 215; as, *Un-able, un-certain, un-alter'd, un-done, un-begotten, un-bent, un-common*, &c.

417. The prepoſition *Under* in Saxon unber, in Dutch *onder*, in German *unter*, from the Teutonic *undar* and *untar*, is greatly uſed in compoſition as well in Engliſh as every other dialect, and that with words of every original indifferently; as, *Under-bid, under-foot, under-lay, under-mine, under-rate, under-ſtand, under-take*, &c.

418. The prepoſitions *Up* and *upper*, are uſed greatly in the Dutch and German compoſition, as it was anciently among the Saxons, but they are ſeldom uſed by us; as, *Up-hold, up-land, up-right, upper-moſt, upper-hand, upper-room*, &c. Some authors affect the old Teutoniſm, eſpecially in verſe, as Milton, &c. who ſay, *up rear*.

419. The word *Water*, like that of *Sea* 415, is compounded with a greater number of others; as, *Water-fowl, water-dog, water-fall, water-gage, water-men, water-way, water-works*, &c.

420. Thus much for words compounded by Saxon prefixes; I ſhall now proceed to thoſe compounded with affixes, and terminations derived from the Teutonic idioms. And theſe are both in adjective and ſubſtantive nouns or names, as in the following examples.

421. The firſt and moſt general termination of the Teutonic kind is *iſh*, in Saxon iſc, in German *iſch*; all from the Gothic *iſh*; in ſubſtantives it implies likeneſs; as, *jew-iſh, rom-iſh, ſheep iſh*, &c. but in adjectives it implies a dimunition, as, *black-iſh, ſweet-iſh, tall-iſh*, &c.

422. The termination *like* and *ly*, are in Saxon lic, Dutch *ligh*, German *lich*; and in all the dialects implies the ſame thing, *viz.* ſimilitude or likeneſs, as, *God-like, gentleman-like*, &c. but moſt commonly we uſe the termination *ly*, and thus expreſs the nouns adverbially; as, *God-ly, good-ly, juſt-ly, great-ly, heaven-ly*, &c.

423. The termination *leſs*, Saxon leaꝛ, denotes want or defect in the words to which it is affixed; as, *Hope-leſs, help-leſs, care-leſs, ſhame-leſs, father-leſs, friend-leſs*, &c.

424. Sometimes they add the termination *en*, to the matter of which any thing is made or compoſed; as, *Wood-en, beech-en, oak-en, aſh-en, braz-en*, for *braſſ-en, lead-en*, &c. By this termination we alſo form many verbs from nouns of the ſame quantity; as, from *Height, ſtrait, ſharp, hard, fright, ſoft*, &c. we make *height-en, ſtrait-en, ſharp-en, hard-en, fright-en, ſoft-en*, &c.

425. Many words take the termination *ful*, denoting *ful-neſs*; as, *peace-ful, health-ful, tune-ful, bliſs-ful*, and ſometimes it is uſed in a contrary ſenſe, to denote deficiency by way of irony; as *hope-ful* for *hope-leſs*, and the like. This termination is more generally uſed in the Saxon and other northern dialects than in our own.

426. To many adjectives we join the termination *ſom*, from the Saxon ꝛum, which generally augments the ſignification; as, *toil-ſom*, full of toil; *tire-ſom*, apt to weary, or tire one; *whole-ſom* (for hælꝛum, i. e. *health-ſom*,) *health-ful*, or conducing to health. To theſe, add, *hand-ſom, ful-ſom*, &c.

427. Numeral nouns take the termination *ty*, from the Saxon tiȝ; as, *Twen-ty, thir-ty, for-ty, fif-ty*, &c. and under this head we may reckon all thoſe which in the Saxon terminate in iȝ, which we turn into *y*, as heꝛiȝ, *hea-vy*, ðꝛeoꝛiȝ, *drea-ry*, miꝛiȝ, *mer-ry*, æniȝ, *any*, &c.

428. The termination *Dom* is from the Saxon, and ſignifies the office, condition, or quality of a perſon or thing, either with power and dominion, or without; as, *king-dom, pope-dom, duke-dom, chriſten-dom, wiſ-dom, thral-dom, free-dom*, &c.

429. The word or termination *ric*, in Saxon ꝛic or ꝛicæ, ſignifies power or office; and therefore the Teutonic dialects uſe it in common with *Dom*. Thus in Saxon they ſaid cýnȝꝛic or cýnꝛice, the Dutch ſay *koningrijk*, which is the ſame as *kingdom*: but we have only one inſtance of this termination, viz. in the word biſhopric, the power and dignity of a biſhop, unleſs in ſome proper Saxon names, of which more by and by.

430. The terminations *head* and *hood* ſignify the ſame thing as the above, viz. Condition or office; and are derived from the Saxon habe, in Germ. and Teut. *heit*; as, *God-head, prieſt-hood, man-hood*, for *man-head*; *knight-hood, child-hood, neighbour-hood, brother-hood*, &c.

431. The Saxons had a termination ꝛcýꝛ, which they made great uſe of, but we have it not in that form, tho' the ingenious mrs. Elſtob, thought it not improbable, that ſuch Engliſh words as denote care, office, or employment, and ended in *ry*, might have this termination *ry*, formed from thence by a tranſpoſition of letters. As, *Yeoman-ry, houſe-wife-ry, cooke-ry*, &c. But mr. Bailey thinks it came from the above termination ꝛic, which ſeems moſt probable.

432. Another very common termination was ꝛcýꝛ, in Engliſh *ſhip*, Dutch *ſchip*, German *ſchiff*. In all the dialects it ſignifies as before, office, dignity, ſtate, or employment; as, *Fellow-ſhip, workman-ſhip, lord-ſhip, warden-ſhip, worſhip*, for *worth-ſhip, court-ſhip*; &c. Hence alſo the termination *ſkip*, in *land-ſkips*, which in Dutch is *land-ſchap*; in Ger-

man

man *land-ſchaft*, in Daniſh *land-ſkip*; which word we retain'd with divers others from our Daniſh anceſtors.

433. The word *craft*, in Saxon cpæꝼt, was uſed as a termination in many words, of which we retain a few, as, *Prieſt-craft*, in an ill ſenſe; *handy-craft*, *ſmall-craft*, &c.

434. The termination *neſs*, from the Gothic *neſs*, was uſed to denote the quality or condition of the thing in the abſtract; as, *Whiteneſs*, *hardneſs*, *goodneſs*, *likeneſs*, *greatneſs*, &c.

435. The termination *er*, Saxon eꝛ, denotes the maſculines; as, *reader*, *ſinger*, *ſpinner*, &c. and the termination *ſter*, Saxon eꝛcre, denoted the feminine, as, *ſongſter*, *ſpinſter*, &c. But this diſtinction is ſcarce at all obſerved in the Engliſh.

436. The termination *ling*, Saxon linȝ, is ſtill in uſe, as, *Stripling*, *foundling*, *witling*, *firſtling*, *ſtuckling*, *changling*, &c.

437. Having diſpatch'd the etymologies of common words by prepoſitions and terminations: I ſhall now proceed to the derivation of the proper names of perſons, places, and things, in the following alphabetical order of ſuch words as compoſe them.

438. *Ab*, in the beginning of the names of places is generally a contract of abbot, abbot, and denotes a monaſtery to have been formerly there, or elſe that it belong'd to ſome abbacy; as, *Abington*, q. d. *abby-town*.

439. *Ac*, *Ak*; theſe initial ſyllables take their origin from the Saxon word *ac*, which ſignifies an oak; thus Acton, is ac-tun, i. e. *oak-town*, or town environed with oaks.

440. *Ad*, *Adle*, comes from the Saxon æpel, *Noble*, *famous*, *egregious*, as, *Adleſton*, or *Adelſtan*, for æpelꝛtan, Æthelſtan, the termination *ſtan*, being anciently a mark of the ſuperlative degree. And it is worth obſerving here, that inſtead of our modern word, *gentleman*, *nobleman*, &c. our anceſtors uſed the word, *adelman*, or *eadleman*.

441. *Al*, *Ald*, come from the Saxon ealð, old, or ancient; as, *Aldborough*, i. e. *Old-borough*; *Aldgate*, i. e. *Old-gate*; *Alderſgate*, *Alderley*, *Aldermanſter*, *Aldworth*, &c. though many names have the initial *al*, from Saxon *æl*, all, as, *Albert*, i. e. *All-bright*; *Aldred*, i. e. *all-dread*, *Al-fred*, i. e. *all-peace*, &c.

442. *All*, or *Hal*, come from healle, *hall* or *palace*; from the Gothic *alk*, a *temple*. And hence it became a common termination, as, in *Woodall*, *Moor-all*, *More-hall*, *White-hall*, &c.

443. *Bald*, in Saxon bald, *bold*; as, *Baldred*, *Baldwin*, &c. *Bert* from beorht *brave*; as, *Bertha*, *Berthold*, *Berthulph*, i. e. *famous-helper*, *Berthwald*, *Cuthbert*, &c.

444. *Brad*, comes from Saxon bꝛad *broad*; ſo *Bradford* is, *broadford*, originally. So *Bradbury*, *Bradſhaw*, *Bradley*, &c.

445. *Bourn*, *Burn*, &c. come from the Saxon burn, a river; and that from the Gothic *Brunna*, of the ſame ſignification: hence ſeveral towns are call'd ſimply *Bourne* which ſtand near a rivulet, or ſtream; others have it in their compoſition; as, *Wimbourne*, *Swanbourne*, *Langbourne*, *Bradbourne*, *Milbourne*, &c.

446. *Brig*, *Brix*, come from Saxon bꝛicȝ, a bridge; as, *Stockbridge*, *Woodbridge*, *Weybridge*, *Bridge-water*, *Bridgenorth*, *Burbridge*, or *Bowerbridge*, *Brixtoke*, *Brixworth*, &c.

447. *Burg, Burrow,* come from Saxon Burg or Byrig, a town, city, or caſtle; and that from the Gothic *Baurgs,* which ſignified the ſame thing. Theſe biſhop Gibſon thinks come from beorg, and that from the Gothic *Bairg,* a rock or mountain; for anciently moſt cities were built on rocky hills, and afterwards were removed into vales for the conveniency of water. A memorable inſtance of this we have in Sarum, which was formerly on the hill, and called Searlp-byrig, i. e. Dry-town; thus, Edinburgh, i. e. the town on the hill Eden; Peterborough, i. e. a town dedicated to St. Peter. This termination is now often written *Bury,* as in *Edmundbury, Saliſbury,* &c.

448. *Bye, Bee,* are terminations from the Saxon by and byng, an habitation, from *bian,* which is from the Gothic *Bauan,* to inhabit; thus *Kettleby,* i. e. a town where kettle-makers lived; ſo *Derby, Appleby, Danby,* &c. *Willoughby, Kirkby,* &c.

449. *Car,* is derived from *caer,* a city; as *Carliſle, Cardiff, Cardigan,* &c. Alſo Caſter and Cheſter, were ſuppoſed to be from the Saxon ceaſtep, a city, town, or camp; hence Chicheſter, was the town or city of Siſſa who built it. Dr. Gibſon thinks theſe terminations come from the Latin *caſtrum,* a camp; becauſe in Burton's Itinerary he obſerves they were added to no places, but ſuch where the Romans had formerly made their camps and fortifications.

450. *Cheap, chip, chipping,* all come from the Saxon cyppan, *to buy,* or ceapan, to cheapen; and therefore they denote Market-towns; as *Chippenham, Chipping-Norton, Chipping-Wiccomb, Cheapſide,* &c. Hence the phraſe *to chop and change*; hence alſo the word *chapman,* cyp-man, ſhop, &c. Hence alſo the Daniſh and Swediſh towns in copen, as, *Copenhagen, Nycopen,* i. e. New-market, &c.

451. *Clif, Clive,* come from the Saxon clif, a *rock,* or *ſteep place,* and that from the Latin *Clivus, ſteep* or *ſtaunt height*; hence *Radcliff,* q. d. *Red-cliff,* i. e. *Red-rock*; ſo *Whitclif* for *White-cliff,* or White-rock, *Clevelland,* i. e. Rocky-land, &c. And ſtill cliffs and rocks with us are ſynonymous terms.

452. *Comb* at the end, and *Comp-* in the beginning of words, indicate the low ſituation of the place, from the Saxon comb, which ſignifies a valley. Hence all thoſe places named *Compton,* or Vale-town; and thoſe more numerous which end in *Comb*; as, *Wiccomb, Winchcomb, Melcombregis,* &c. Verſtegan ſays, *Comb* with our anceſtors ſignifies a high or hilly field; but who he means by anceſtors, I know not; the Saxons they could not be; nor the Britains, becauſe they alſo, as biſhop Gibſon obſerves, called a valley *Kum,* from which word the biſhop derives the above names, though not rightly, I think, with ſubmiſſion.

453. *Cot, Cote,* from the Saxon cot, an *houſe,* denotes a hut or cottage, or a village of ſuch little houſes to have been in the places bearing this ſyllable; as, *Cote-hill, Cotſwold,* &c. And in the northern parts they call a ſheep-fold, a ſheep-coat, or ſheep-cote. Hence alſo divers names of men, as, *Heathcote, Weſtcote, Southcote,* &c.

454. *Croft,* in Saxon cropt, was a little plot of ground, which we call a cloſe; hence ſundry names, as, *Bancroft, Longcroft, Holtcroft,* &c.

455. *Cuth,* from the Saxon cuð, *known* or *famed,* is found in ſeveral Saxon names; as, *Cuthbert, Cuthred, Cuthburh, Cuthwine,* &c. This word is originally from the Gothic *Kunnan,* to know.

456. *Dale,*

456. *Dale*, in Saxon dæle, a little valley or bottom, is uſed in ſeveral names; as, *Greendale*, *Dibdale*, for Deep-dale, *Dugdale*, &c.

457. *Den*, *Dean*, are from the Saxon den, which ſignifies both a vale, and any woody-place; hence *Tenderden*, *Biddenden*, *Marden*, *Smarden*, *Eaſt-Dean*, *Weſt-Dean*, &c. and in divers ſirnames of men, as, *Camden*, q. d. *Camp-den*, &c.

458. *Dun*, *Don*, come from the Saxon duna, a mountain, a ridge of hills; from whence our name for them, *Downs*. Hence *Heydon*, *Standon*, *Swindon*, *Dunſtable*, *Dunſtane*, &c.

459. *Ea*, *Ee*, *Ey*, all come either (1.) from the Saxon ea, *water*; as, *Eaton*, i. e. ea-tun, Water-town. Or (2.) from the Saxon iȝ, an iſland; the ȝ being melted into y, (as is uſual, 397) as, *Ramſey*, *Angleſey*, *Jerſey*, *Winchelſea*, &c. Hence alſo the ſirnames, *Sidney*, *Tilney*, &c. families whoſe eſtates were ſituated in iſlands, or near great waters.

460. *Ed*, is from the Saxon Ead, *bleſſed*, *happy*; as in *Edmund*, *Edward*, *Edgar*, *Edwin*, &c. Here the reverend biſhop Gibſon refutes Verſtegan, who pretends the Saxon ead, did ſignify an *oath*, whereas the name for that is að, to which we prefix the vowel *o*, as we do in other caſes; as, *oaten*, from aten, &c.

461. *Ethel*, comes from æðel, *noble*; as in *Ethelbert*, *Ethelbald*, *Ethelfred*, *Ethelred*, *Ethelward*, *Ethelwin*, &c. (See 439.)

462. *Field*, from the Saxon ꝼelð, or ꝼealð, forms the termination of ſeveral words, as, *Bedingfield*, *Broomfield*, *Greenfield*, &c. and is itſelf the ſirname of ſeveral ancient families.

463. *Ford*, comes from the Saxon ꝼorda, a ſhallow ſtream or rivulet; as, *Bradford*, *Guilford*, *Oxford*, *Biddiford*, *Chelmsford*, *Waterford*, &c. and it is itſelf the ſirname of divers ancient families, and one of the moſt common in England of Saxon original.

464. *Fred*, is from the Saxon ꝼriðe, *peace*; and hence *Frederic* is, literally, ꝼriðe-ric, *rich in peace*. Hence alſo *Fredegund*, *Fredeſwyde*, *Alfred*, &c.

465. *Gate*, in the names of places, a way or paſſage; as, *Highgate*, i. e. high way or road; and *grave* in Saxon ȝræf, implies a grove, and ſometimes a cave, (from the Gothic Graban, *to dig*) as in *Norgrave*, *Sowgrave*, *Notgrave*, *Blagrave*, *Waldgrave*, &c.

466. *Ham*, from the Saxon ham, an *houſe*, *farm*, or *village*; as, *Hamton*, *Wareham*, *Southam*, *Southamton*, *Chippenham*, *Cheltenham*, &c. Alſo in ſirnames, as, *Denham*, &c. From this word comes our Engliſh word *Home*; alſo the word *Hamlet*.

467. *Holme*, comes from holm, a place ſurrounded by water, or a little iſland; hence we find ſeveral ſuch places called the *Holmes*; hence alſo the Steepholme and Flatholme at the mouth of the river Severn in King-road. *Holt* ſignifies the place did abound with woods; as, *Cherry-holt*, *Apple-holt*, are the ſame as *Cherry-wood*, *Apple-wood*, &c. Hence the ſirnames *Holton*, &c.

468. *Hurſt*, is from the Saxon hyrſt, a wood or foreſt; as, *Midhurſt*, *Billingſhurſt*, *Stanhurſt*, *Sandhurſt*, &c.

469 *Lade*, is in Saxon lade, to purge, or unload; it generally ſignifies the mouth of a river, either where it emptieth itſelf into the ſea, or ſome greater river; as at *Cricklade*, *Lechlade*, *Framlade*, &c.

470. *Marſh*,

470. *Marſh, Mars,* come from the Saxon Mepꝛe, a watry fenny place; hence *Marſhfield, Saltmarſh,* &c. Alſo *Mere,* in Saxon Mepe, a lake, pond, or pool; is found in many names; as, *Haſlemere,* &c. But *Mer,* a termination of ſome Saxon ſirnames, comes from Mæpe, excellent, celebrated, notable; as, *Elmer, Ethelmer,* &c.

471. *Mund,* is in the Saxon Mund, peace; and terminates many words; as, *Edmund, Ethelmund, Alchmund, Sigiſmund, Reymund,* &c. Verſtegan is here again miſtaken, when he aſſerts *Mund* ſignified mouth, for that the Saxons always expreſſed by Muð.

472. *Preſt,* and *Pres,* ſeem derived from the Saxon pꝛeoꝛꝛ, an elder; as that was from the Greek πρεσβυς, a word of the ſame ſignification. Hence our word *prieſt,* by leaving out the *o,* as we do in many other caſes. Hence the names *Preſton, Preſbury,* &c.

473. *Red, Read,* come either from the Saxon ꝛæðe, council; or from reeð, as *Redbridge,* a bridge or ford of reeds; or from the Britiſh *Redin,* which ſignifies oziers. Hence, as Cambden thinks, is derived the name *Reading,* a town in Berkſhire.

474. *Ric,* from the Saxon ꝛic, *rich*; alſo, dominion, empire, &c. (ſee 429.) This word is from the old Gothick *reiks,* a *prince*; and that, perhaps, from the Latin *rex,* a king. We find this ſyllable in many ancient names, as, *Richard, Richmond, Alfric, Ethelric, Egelric, Etheric, Alric,* &c.

475. *Rig, Ridge,* ſeem derived from the Saxon hꝛicȝe, the back; hence our phraſe, a ridge of hills; and this is denoted in the names where it is found; as, *Lindridge, Cotheridge, Waldridge, Eldridge,* &c.

476. *Sel,* is from the Saxon ſel, or ſeal, good, large, or ſpacious; which it denotes in various names; as, *Selby, Selon, Selwood,* i. e. great wood, &c.

477. *Stead,* and *Sted,* are derived from the Saxon ſtæð, or ſtyð, and that from the Gothic *ſtads,* all which ſignify, a place; as in moſt names, as, *Grinſted, Beſted, Barkſted,* &c. *Stowe* has the ſame ſignification, as in *Godſtow,* i. e. a place dedicated to God.

478. *Stan,* is in Saxon ſtan, a ſtone; and hence the names of many places and perſons; as, *Stanes, Stanton,* i. e. Stony-town, *Stanley,* i. e. Stony-field, *Stanſtead,* i. e. Stony-place, &c.

479. *South, Sut, Suth,* are all from the Saxon ſuð, ſouth; as, Sutton, i. e. South-town; *Sutkwell,* i. e. South-well. So alſo *Sus* in Suſſex, i. e. South-ſaxony. Hence alſo *Suffolk,* i. e. *South-folk,* in oppoſition to *Northfolk,* or *Norfolk.*

480. *Thorp,* comes from the Saxon ꝺoꝛpe, a village; ſome villages and ſmall towns are yet ſo called, as *Thorp* near Chertſey in Surry; *Adleſtrop* ſeems to be contracted from Adleſthorp. Alſo the ſirnames, *Longthorp, Colthorp,* &c. denote ſuch families as had originally the lordſhip of ſome one or more of thoſe thorps or villages.

481. *Ton,* comes from the Saxon tun, a town; this probably was from ꝺun, a mountain; becauſe towns were formerly always built upon mountains. This is one of the moſt common terminations of the names of places; as, *Hamton, Wilton, Boſton, Sutton, Norton, Weſton,* &c. The ſame word tun, alſo ſignified an hedge or fence about a place. Hence houſes and places ſo encloſed within a fence, got the name annexed to them, as, *Cotton,* i. e. Cote-tun, or Fenced-houſe.

482. *Weald,*

482. *Weald, wald, walt,* all derived from pealð, a wood or foreſt; and imply the ſame thing in places which have theſe words in their names; as, *Walton, Waltham, Walden,* &c.

483. *Wic, wich,* in Saxon þic, ſignify, (1.) A village. (2.) A port, or harbour. (3.) A caſtle, from the Gothic *weiks,* of the ſame ſignification. Hence, *Harwich, Norwich, Ipſwich, Warwick, Wiccomb,* &c.

484. *Win,* is from þin, a battle, from þinnan, to contend; hence this ſyllable in the names of places, imports ſome ſignal battle to have been there fought, or victory gained. As *Winburn, Winton, Wincheſter, Winwidfield,* &c. And in the names of perſons, it implies ſome of the anceſtors of the family had been great warriours, and victorious; as, *Edwin, Baldwin, Godwin,* &c.

485. *Worth,* is from the Saxon þorð, a court, or forum; which is implied to have been in thoſe places, whoſe names are terminated herewith; as, *Wandſworth, Badſworth, Petworth,* &c.

Thus have I endeavoured to lay open all the ſources or fountains, both of the original and genius of our language; in a method not before attempted, and that in as clear and conciſe a manner, as the great variety and multiplicity of matters would admit of. And more than a juſt account of the original, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of our tongue, I know of nothing that can be done: for as to the pretence of fixing a ſtandard to the purity and perfection of any language, while the ſtate of the people remains unchanged and unmix'd with others, is utterly vain and impertinent, becauſe no language as depending on arbitrary uſe and cuſtom, can ever be permanently the ſame, but will always be in a mutable and fluctuating ſtate; and what is deem'd polite and elegant in one age, may be accounted uncouth and barbarous in another. Of this truth none I think can doubt, as we have ſuch numerous inſtances of it in the fore-going part of this eſſay, to which perhaps two or three centuries may add as many more. And Addiſon, Pope, and Foſter, may appear to our poſterity in the ſame light as Chaucer, Spencer, and Shakeſpear do to us; whoſe language is now grown old and obſolete; read by very few, and underſtood by antiquarians only.

Plate 1.

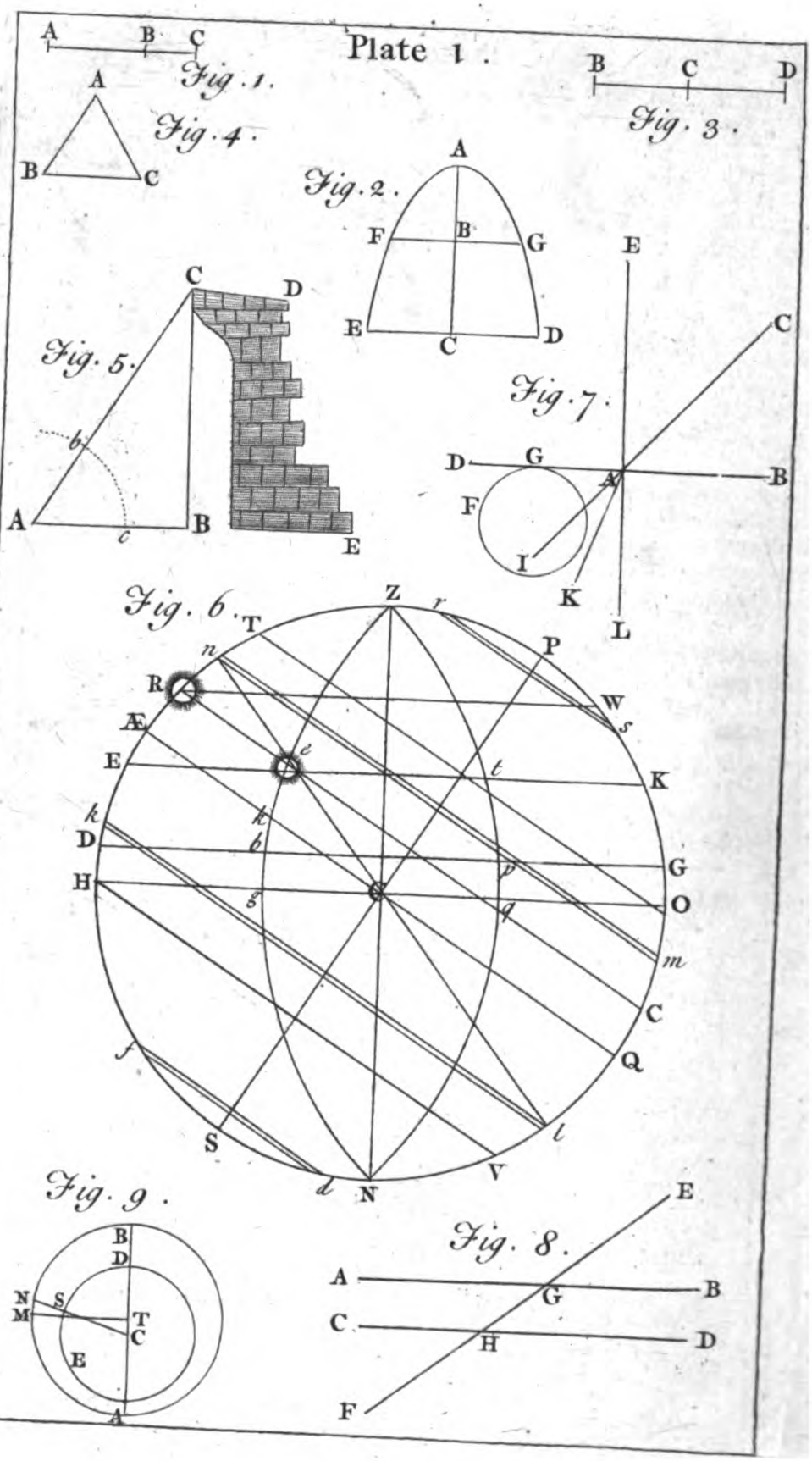

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Fig. 7.
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Plate 2.

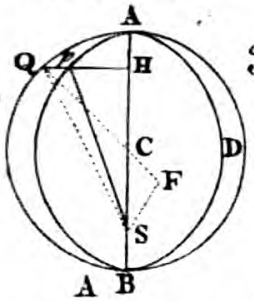


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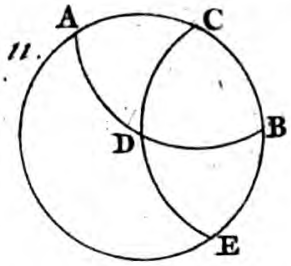


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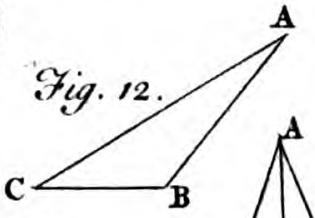


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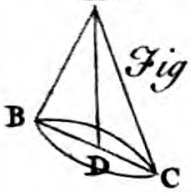


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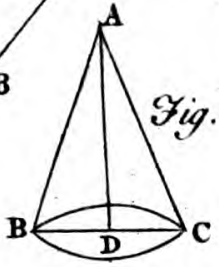


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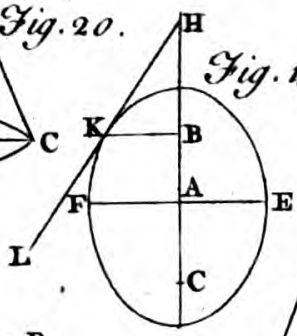


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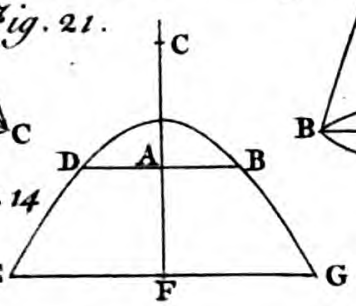


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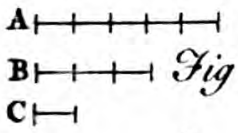


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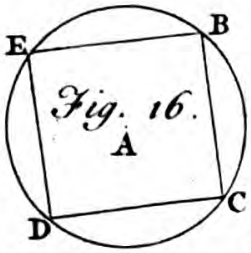


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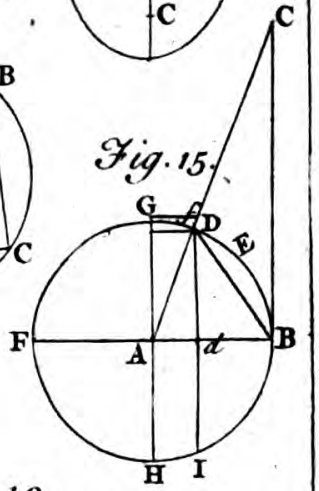


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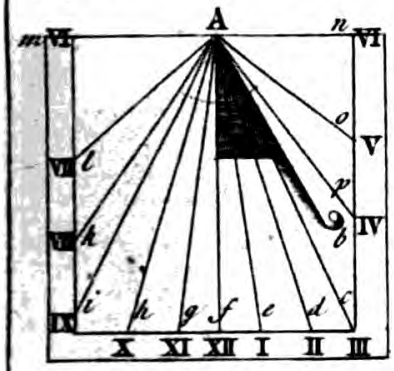


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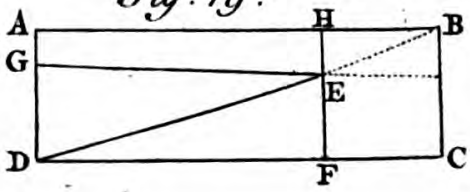


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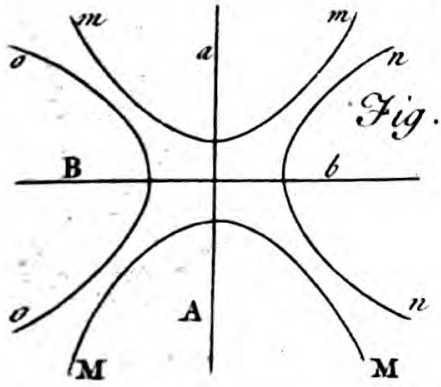


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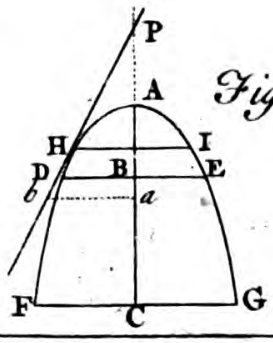


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Plate 3.

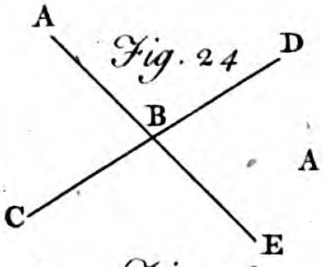


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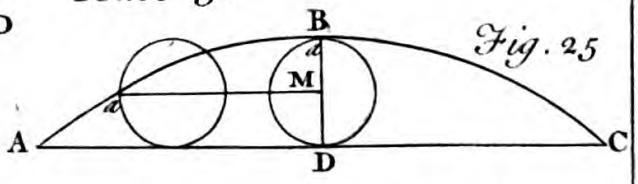


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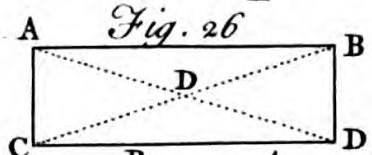


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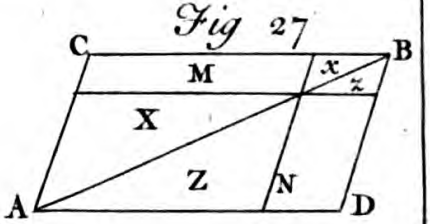


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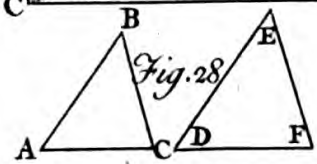


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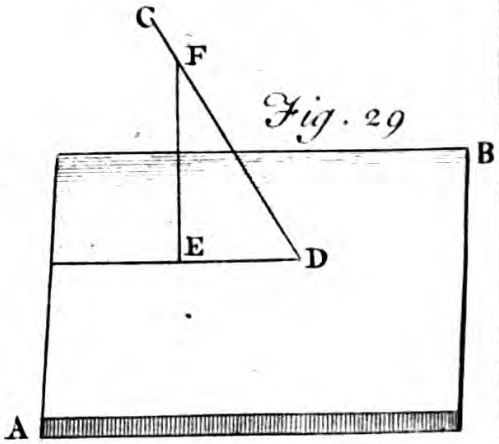


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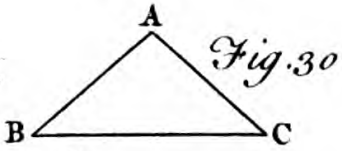


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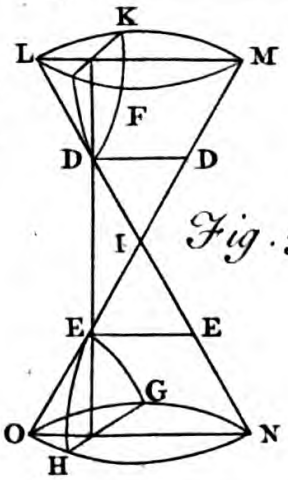


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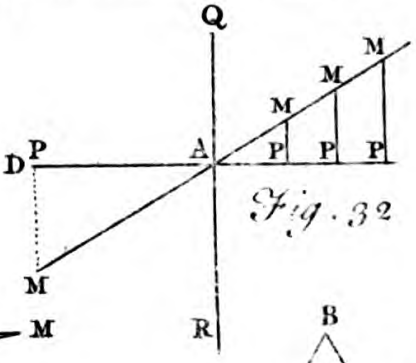


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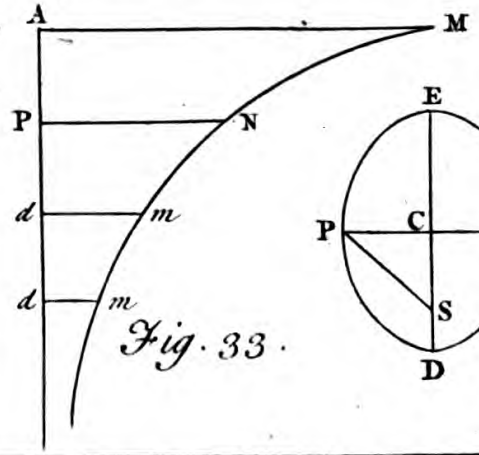


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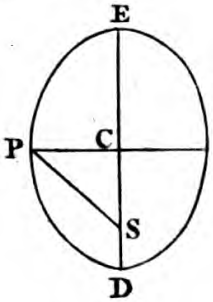


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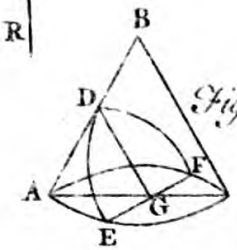


Fig. 35

Plate 4.

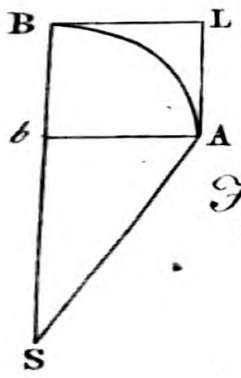


Fig. 36

Fig. 37

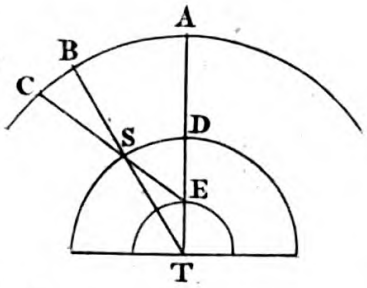


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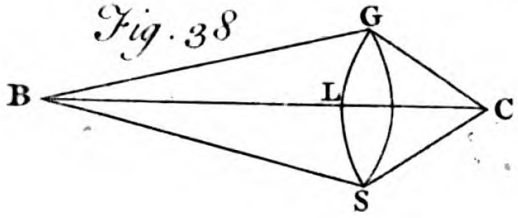


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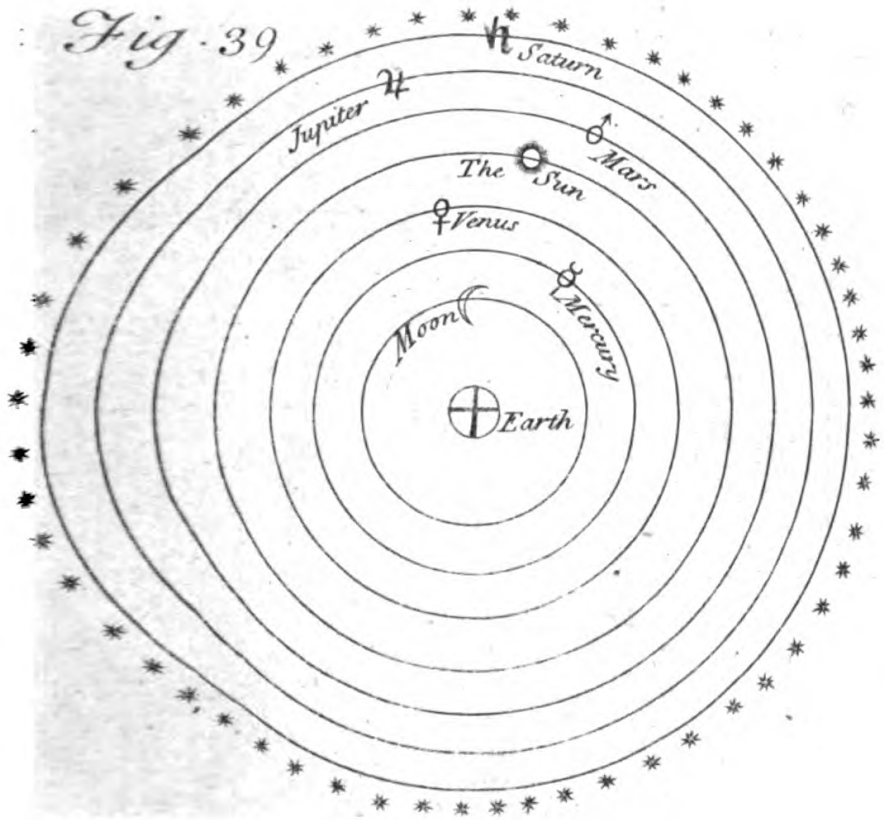
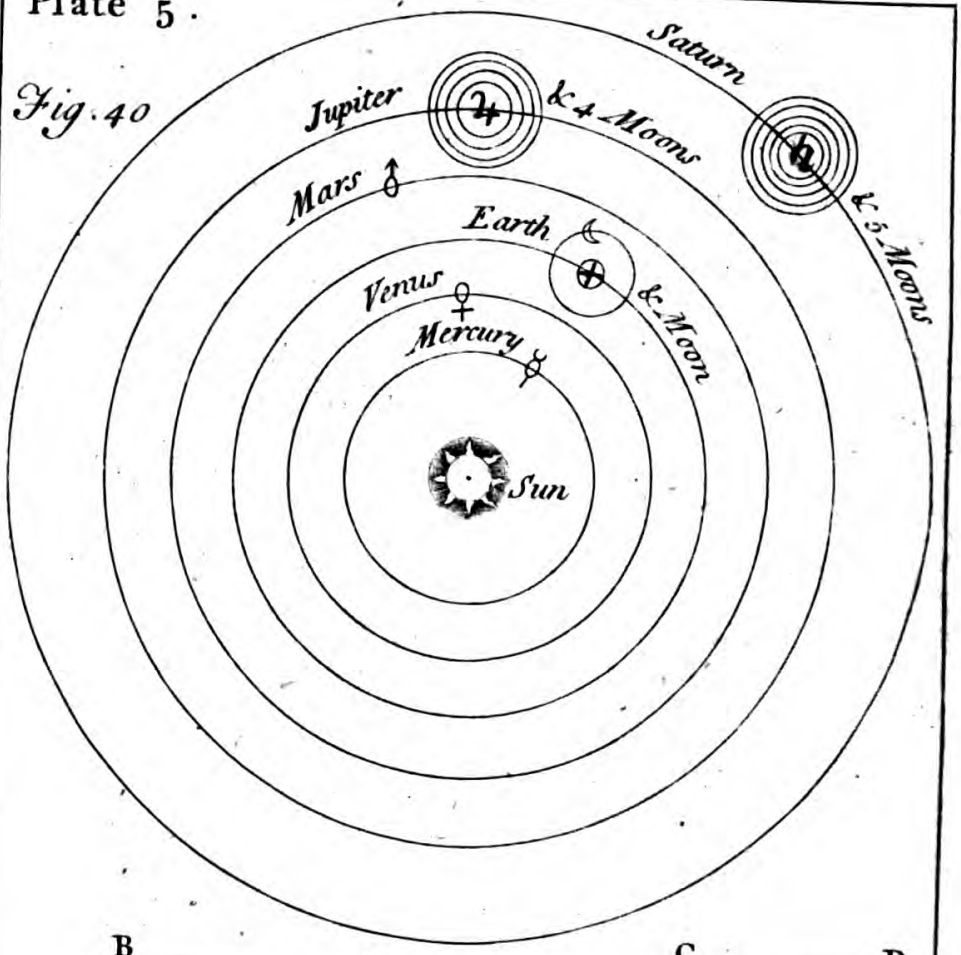


Plate 5.

Fig. 40



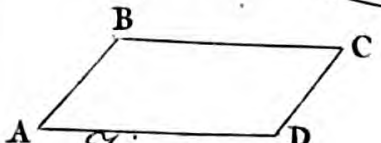


Fig. 41.

Fig. 42

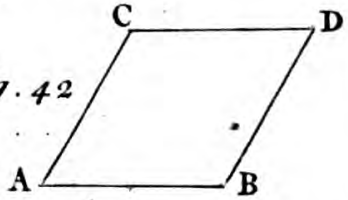


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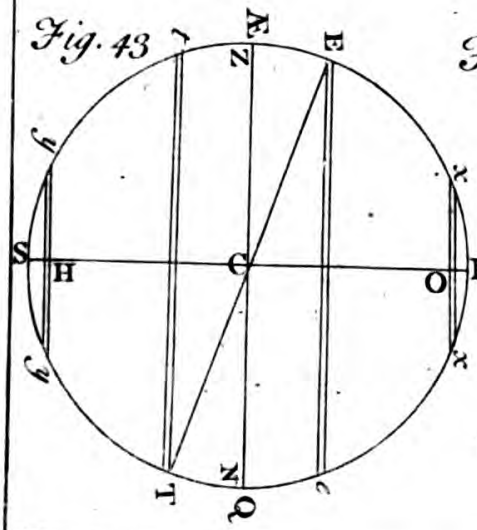


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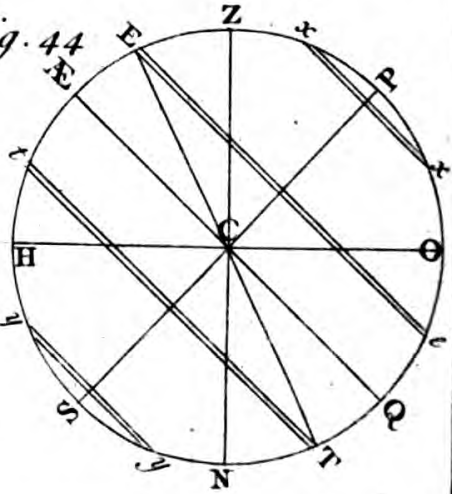


Plate 6 .

Fig. 45

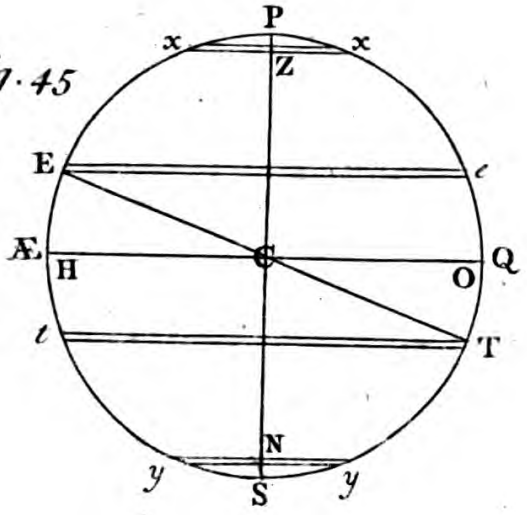
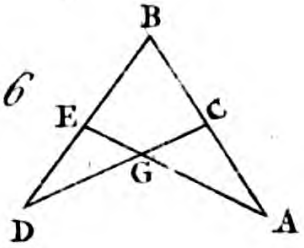


Fig. 46



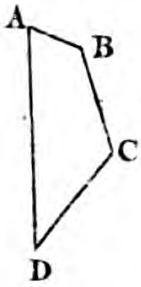


Fig. 47

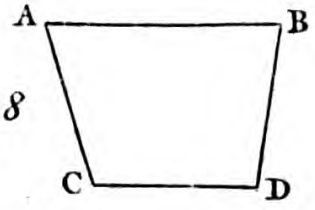


Fig. 48

A NEW

Univerſal Engliſh DICTIONARY.

A'BACUS (of αβαξ, gr. a table) a deſk, or ſlate, uſed for accounts, or ſchemes, by mathematicians.

ABACUS (in architecture) a ſquare table, on the top of a pillar.

ABLIENATION. See *Alienation*.

To ABA'NDON (of *abandonner*, fr.) 1 to put away, caſt off, or forſake utterly. 2 to divorce, or deſert.

ABA'NDONED. 1 forſaken, or deſerted. 2 wicked, perfidious, deſperate.

To ABA'SE (of *abbaiſſe*, fr.) to bring low, or humble.

To ABA'SH (of *eſbahir*, fr. to aſtoniſh) to ſurprize, make aſhamed, or confound.

To ABA'TE (of *abbatre*, fr.) to decreaſe, diminiſh, or make leſs.

A'BBESS, a nun that is poſſeſſed of an abbey, and governs other nuns.

A'BBEY, a convent, or houſe of religious perſons.

A'BBOT or ABBAT (of אבא, ſyr. father) the ruler, or governor of an abbey.

To ABBRE'VIATE (of *abbrevio*, lat. of *ab* from, and *brevio* to abridge) to abridge, or ſhorten.

ABBU'TALS (of *aboutir*, fr. to limit or bound) the buttings and boundings of lands, highways, &c. either towards the eaſt, weſt, north, or ſouth, ſhewing how they lie in reſpect to other places.

To A'BDICATE (of *abdico*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *dico* to ſpeak) to renounce, diſown, or give up.

ABDO'MEN (of *abdo*, lat. to hide) the lower part of the belly, that covereth the inwards, or inteſtines.

ABERRA'TION (of *aberro*, lat. of *ab* from, and *erro* to wander) a wandring, or going aſtray.

To ABE'T. 1 to ſet on, or encourage. 2 to aid or maintain.

ABE'TTOR, an accomplice, or aſſiſtant.

To ABHO'R (of *abhorreo*, lat. of *ab* at, and *horreo* to tremble) to deteſt, loath, or hate.

To ABI'DE. 1 to ſtay or continue. 2 to dwell or live. 3 to endure or ſuffer. 4 to tarry for, or expect.

To ABIDE by a perſon, to defend or protect him.

To ABIDE by a thing, to perſiſt, or perſevere in it.

A'BJECT (of *abjectus*, lat. of *ab* from, and *jacio* to caſt away) mean, contemptible, vile, wretched.

ABI'LITY. 1 power. 2 eſtate or wealth. 3 parts or capacity. 4 knowledge or ſkill.

ABJURA'TION (of *abjuro*, lat. of *ab* for, and *juro* to ſwear) a forſwearing, or denying a thing upon oath.

To ABJU'RE of *abjuro*, lat. of *ab* for, and *juro* to ſwear) 1 to forſwear. 2 to renounce or diſown.

ABLA'TION (of *ablatio*, lat. of *ab* from, and *latum* to take away) a taking away.

A'BLATIVE *Caſe* (in Grammar) the laſt of the ſix caſes in nouns and participles, and denotes taking away.

A'BLE. 1 ſtrong, valiant, ſtout. 2 fit, capable. 3 ſkilful, expert, learned. 4 wealthy, rich.

ABLE'PSY (of αβλεψια, gr. of α privative, and βλεπω to ſee) blindneſs, inconſiderateneſs, or unadviſedneſs.

ABLU'ENT (of *abluens*, lat. of *ab* from, and *lavo* to waſh) waſhing away, cleanſing.

ABLU'TION (of *abluo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *lavo* to waſh) a purgation or waſhing, in uſe in the Romiſh church.

ABNEGA'TION (of *abnego*, lat. of *ab* for, and *nego* to deny) denying, or renouncing one's intereſt.

ABNO'RMOUS (of *abnormis*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *norma* a rule) out of rule or order.

ABO'DE, a dwelling-place, or habitation.

To ABO''LISH (of *aboleo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *oleo* to ſmell) 1 to take away even the ſmell of a thing. 2 to deſtroy or conſume. 3 to diſannul, or make void. 4 to raſe out, or deface.

To ABO''MINATE (of *abominor*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *omen* an augury) 1 to avoid, or flee from as ominous. 2 to deteſt, abhor, or hate.

ABO'RTION (of *abortio*, lat. to bring forth before the time) a miſcarriage in women, or bringing forth before the time.

ABO'RTIVE, that which is brought forth before the time, or that which comes to nought.

ABO'VE. 1 aloft or over our heads. 2 more or longer than. 3 greater or preferable.

To ABO'UND (of *abundo*, lat. of *ab* with, and *undo* to overflow) to overflow, or have abundance, or plenty.

ABO'UT, round about, or near to.

A'BRACADA''BRA, a charm uſed formerly againſt agues.

ABRE'AST, even with, or walking equal in front.

To ABRI'DGE (of *abreger*, fr.) 1 to ſhorten or contract. 2 to deprive or take away.

An ABRI'DGMENT, a compendium, or ſhort account, of a book, writing, or thing.

ABRO'AD. 1 without doors, or from home. 2 in, or from foreign parts. 3 publickly, or in open ſight. 4 round about, here and there.

To A''BROGATE (of *abrogo*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *rogo* to requeſt) to aboliſh, repeal, or make void.

ABRU'PT (of *abruptus*, lat. of *ab* of, and *rumpo* to break) 1 broken off on a ſudden. 2 raſh, haſty, unſeaſonable.

A'BSCESS (of *abſceſſus*, lat. of *ab* off, and *cedo* to yield) an ulcer or impoſthume, ariſing in any part of the body.

ABSCI'SSÆ (in conics) is that part of the diameter of a curve line comprehended between the vertex, and the ordinate, as A B fig. 2.

To ABSCO'ND (of *abſcondo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *condo* to hide) to conceal, or hide one's ſelf.

A'BSENT (of *abſens*, lat. of *ab* from, and *ſum* to live) 1 not preſent, or miſſing. 2 wandring or unattentive.

To ABSO'LVE (of *abſolvo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *ſolvo* to releaſe) to acquit, diſcharge, forgive, or pardon.

A'BSOLUTE (of *abſolutus*, lat. of *abſolvor* to be freed) free, perfect, arbitrary, not depending on another.

ABSOLU'TION (from the verb to *abſolve*, which ſee) a pardoning, remiſſion, or forgiveneſs of ſins, pronounced by the prieſt.

To ABSO'RB (of *abſorbeo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *ſorbeo* to ſup) to ſup up, devour, or conſume.

ABSO'RBENT Medicines, are alkalies, that abſorb or drink up the acid juices of the body.

To ABSTA'IN (of *abſtineo*, lat. to keep from) to refrain, forbear, or keep from.

ABSTE'MIOUS, temperate, moderate, one that drinketh no wine.

To ABSTE'RGE (of *abſtergo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *tergeo* to wipe) to cleanſe or wipe off.

ABSTE'RGENT Medicines, ſuch as are of a cleanſing quality.

A'BSTINENCE (of the verb to *abſtain*, which ſee) moderation, temperance, ſobriety.

To ABSTRA'CT (of *abſtrabo*, lat. of *ab* from, and *trabo* to take) 1 to ſeparate or divide. 2 to reduce into an epitome or ſmall compaſs.

ABSTRU'SE (of *abſtruſus*, lat. of *ab* from, and *trudo* to put) ſecret, obſcure, or hard to be underſtood.

ABSU'RD (of *abſurdus*, lat. of *ab* with, and *ſurdus* hearing to no purpoſe) fooliſh, impertinent, odious, againſt reaſon.

ABU'NDANCE (of *abundantia*, lat. of *ab* with, and *undo* to overflow) plenty, or great ſtore.

To ABU'SE (of *abutor*, lat. of *ab* againſt, and *utor* to uſe) 1 to uſe improperly, or contrary to deſign. 2 to rail at or affront. 3 to injure or hurt.

ABY'S of αβυσσος, gr. of α without, and βυσσος a bottom) the bottomleſs pit, or gulph of infinite depth.

ACA''DEMY (of ακαδημια, gr.) a place in the ſuburbs of Athens, famous for Plato's ſchool, called ſo from Academus, or Ecademus, a nobleman; hence all great ſchools are called by that name.

To ACCE'DE (of *accedo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *cedo* to yield) to come into, to agree or aſſent to a thing.

To ACCE''LERATE (of *accelero*, lat. of *ad* to, and *celero* to make haſte) to haſten or make ſpeed.

A'CCENT (of *accentus*, lat. of *ad* of, and *cano* to ſing) the riſing or falling of the voice.

ACCENT (in Grammar) is a mark on a particular ſyllable of any word, to ſhew it is to be pronounced with a ſtronger or weaker voice.

To ACCE'PT (of *accipio*, lat. of *ab* from, and *capio* to receive) to receive or take.
ACCE'PTABLE, agreeable, pleaſant.
ACCEPTA'TION of a word, is the received meaning or ſenſe of a word, in which it is uſually underſtood.
ACCE'SS (of *acceſſus*, lat. an admittance) an approach, paſſage, or way to a place.
ACCE'SSIBLE. 1 eaſy to be come at. 2 to be ſpoken with eaſily.
ACCESSIBLE Altitude (in Geometry) is the altitude or height of an object, whoſe foot may be approached to from a remote ſtation.
ACCE'SSION (of *acceſſio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *cedo* to ſubmit) 1 a coming to or receiving. 2 an addition, advantage, gain, &c.
A'CCESSORY or A'CCESSARY, a party guilty of felony, by aiding or concealing him that committed it.
A'CCIDENCE, a book ſo called, containing the grounds of the Latin tongue.
An A'CCIDENT (of *accidens*, lat. of *ad* to, and *cado* to fall) chance, caſualty, or ſomething unlooked for.
A'CCIDENT, a philoſophical term, uſed in oppoſition to ſubſtance.
ACCIDE'NTAL. 1 happening by chance. 2 not eſſential.
ACCLAMA'TION (of *acclamatio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *clamo* to ſpeak aloud) 1 a calling aloud, a ſhouting in applauſe, an huzza. 2 a crying out againſt, or exploding.
ACCLI'VITY (of *acclivis*, lat. of *ad* towards, and *clino* to bend) ſteepneſs, or the riſing of a hill from the foot upwards.
To ACCO'MMODATE (of *accommodo*, lat. of *ad* for, and *commodo* to make fit) 1 to fit, or ſet in fit order. 2 to furniſh or ſupply with. 3 to make up a difference.
To ACCO'MPANY (of *accompagner*, fr.) to go with, bring on the way, or keep company with.
An ACCO'MPLICE 3 (of *complice*, fr.) one that is acceſſory or privy to a crime.
To ACCO'MPLISH (of *accomplir*, fr.) to finiſh, perform, or compleat.
ACCOMPLISHED. 1 finiſhed, or compleated. 2 a perſon of exceeding fine parts or learning.
ACCO'MPT. See *Account*.
To ACCORD (of *accorder*, fr.) 1 to agree or unite. 2 to adjuſt, reconcile, or compoſe.
To ACCO'ST (of *accoſter*, fr.) 1 to approach, come up to, or ſet upon a perſon. 2 to ſpeak or talk to.
ACCO'UNT (of *compte*, fr.) 1 reckoning. 2 eſteem or value. 3 relation or deſcription. 4 ground, reaſon, or conſideration. 5 deſign or intention.
To ACCO'UNT. 1 to reckon, or value. 2 to believe, or hold. 3 to explain or account for.
ACCO'UNTABLE, liable to give an account or reaſon.
ACCO'UNTANT, an arithmetician, or one ſkill'd in accounts.
To *ACCOU'TRE* (of *accoutre*, fr.) to equip, dreſs, or furniſh.
ACCOU'TREMENTS, habits, equipage, or furniture.
ACCRE'TION (of *accretio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *creſco* to grow) a growing, or ſticking to.
To ACCRE'W or ACCRU'E (of *acroitre*, fr.) to increaſe, to augment, or gain.
To ACCU'MULATE (of *accumulo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *cumulus* an addition) to heap up, or gather together in abundance.
A'CCURACY (of *accuratio*, lat. of *ad* about, and *curo* to take pains) care, diligence, or exactneſs.
To ACCU'RSE, 1 to brand with oaths. 2 to excommunicate.
To ACCU'SE (of *accuſo*, lat. of *ad* for, and *cauſor* to blame) to cenſure, blame, or charge with a crime.
ACCUSA'TION, charge, impeachment, or indictment.
ACCU'SATIVE *caſe* (in Grammar) the fourth caſe of a noun.
To ACCU'STOM (of *accoûtumer*, fr.) to uſe or inure ones ſelf to a thing.
ACE 1 (*As*, fr.) that ſide of the dice, on which is but one ſpot.
ACE'PHALI (of ακέφαλος, gr. of α without, and κεφαλη a head) 1 certain levellers in the time of king Henry I. who acknowledged no church, head or ſuperior. 2 certain heretics in the 5th century, who aſſerted but one nature and ſubſtance in Chriſt.
ACE'RB (of *acerbus*, lat. of *aceo*, to be ſowr) 1 ſharp, or ſowr, as unripe fruit. 2 bitter, grievous, painful.
ACE'RBITY, 1 ſowrneſs, ſharpneſs, bitterneſs. 2 grief, trouble, ſeverity.
ACE'TOUS (of *acetoſus*, lat. of *acetum* vinegar) vinegary, or being ſomething like vinegar.
ACHA'TES, gr. a gem, or precious ſtone of different colours, the veins and ſpots of ſome of which repreſent various figures, as of trees, ſhrubs, &c.
ACHE, a pain in any part of the body.
To ACHIE'VE (of *achever*, fr.) to compaſs, get, or obtain.
A'CHLYS (of αχλυς, gr. a cloud) 1 dark, miſty, or dim-ſighted. 2 a diſorder of the eyes, a kind of *Amblyopia*.
A'CID (of *acidus*, lat. ſowr) ſowr, eager, ſharp.
ACI'NUS, lat. (of *acer*, ſowr) a ſtone in grapes and other fruit.
To ACKNO'WLEDGE (from the prep. *ad* or *ac*, and the verb cnap, to know, ſax.) 1 to own or confeſs. 2 to be thankful, or grateful for. 3 to reward or requite.
A'COLYTE an inferior church-officer.
ACME, gr. (of α neg. and καμνω to be weary). 1 the prime of a thing, as the flower of age,

the vigour of a conſtitution, &c. 2 the utmoſt top, or height of any thing. 3 the point of a weapon. 4 (among Phyſicians) the height of a diſtemper, or when the morbific matter is at the height.

A'CONITE, the name of a poiſonous herb, otherwiſe call'd wolf's-bane.

A'CORUS, the ſweet cane or flag.

ACOU'STICS (of *ακυστικά*, gr. of *ακυω*, to hear) the doctrine of ſounds.

To ACQUAI'NT (of *accointer*, fr.) to inform, give notice, or make known.

ACQUAI'NTANCE, the being known to a perſon, or to have correſpondence, or converſation with him.

ACQUE'STS (of *aqueſts*, fr.) purchaſes, or acquiſitions.

To ACQUIE'SCE 3 (of *acquieſco*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *quieſco*, to reſt ſatisfied) 1 to reſt ſatisfied with. 2 to aſſent or ſubmit to.

To ACQUI'RE (of *acquiro*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *quæro*, to purchaſe) 1 to purchaſe, get, or obtain. 2 to learn, or acquire the knowledge of a thing.

ACQUISI'TION, an acquiring, obtaining, or purchaſing.

To ACQUI'T (of *acquitter*, fr.) to diſcharge, or free from.

ACQUI'TTANCE, a diſcharge in writing for money formerly due.

A'CRASY (of *ἀκρασια*, gr. of *α* neg. and *κρᾶσις*, diſpoſition) 1 an indiſpoſition or diſorder. 2 (among Phyſicians) the exceſs or predominancy of one quality above another, in the conſtitution of a human body. 3 a medicinal compoſition.

A'CRE, a ſuperficial meaſure of land, containing 160 ſquare perches, according to the ſtatute.

A"CRID (of *acer*, lat. ſowr) ſowr, ſharp, tart, biting.

A"CRIMONY, ſharpneſs, or ſowrneſs in bodies, by which they corrode or diſſolve others.

ACRISY, or ACRISIA (of *ἀκρισία*, gr. of *α* neg. and *κρίσις*, judgment) 1 that of which no judgment is paſt, or choice made. 2 a matter in diſpute, or which is not yet determined. 3 want of judiciouſneſs, or raſhneſs in judging. 4 (among Phyſicians) the uncertainty of the ſtate of a diſtemper, ſo that they cannot paſs a right judgment upon it.

ACRO"NICAL (of *ακρονυχος*, gr. of *ακρον* the extremity, and *νυξ*, the night) a poetical term, ſignifying the riſing of a ſtar when the ſun ſets, or the ſetting of a ſtar when the ſun riſes; and then they are ſaid to riſe or ſet acronically.

ACRO'S (of *ακρος*, gr. the top) 1 the top, or extremity of any member. 2 a little ſtem or ſtock.

ACROS (in Botany) the tops of plants.

ACROS (in Phyſic) the height, and vigour of a diſeaſe.

ACRO"STIC (of *ακροστιχίς*, gr. of *ακρος*, the top, or beginning, and *στιχος*, a verſe) a poem whoſe initial letters make up a perſon's name, or other motto, according to the intention of the poet.

To ACT (of *ago*, lat. to do) 1 to do, or perform. 2 to imitate, or mimick.

An ACT (of *acta*, lat. of *ago*, to do) 1 a deed or performance. 2 a decree or ſtatute.

A'CTION, 1 a fight, or battle. 2 a geſture, or way of delivery. 3 a ſuit at law.

A'CTION (in Horſemanſhip) is the agitation of the tongue, and champing on the bit, which is a ſign of mettle.

ACTION (in Commerce) is a ſhare or part of a company's ſtock.

A'CTIVE (of *activus*, lat. quick) quick, lively, nimble, briſk, buſy, always adoing.

ACTIVE voice of a verb (in Grammar) ſignifies action or doing.

ACTI"VITY, nimbleneſs, ſprightlineſs, or vigour.

A'CTOR, a doer, or agent. 2 a ſtage-player.

AC'TRESS, a woman that acts on the ſtage.

A'CTUAL (of *actuel*, fr.) 1 real. 2 that has a real being, or exiſtence.

A'CTUARY (of *actuarius*, lat. a notary) a regiſter, or clerk of a convocation.

To A'CTUATE, to encourage, embolden, or animate.

A'CUMEN, lat. (of *acuo*, to ſharpen) 1 the point or edge of any thing. 2 quickneſs, or ſharpneſs of wit. 3 quickneſs of reliſh.

To ACU'MINATE (of *acuo*, lat. to whet, of *acus*, a needle) to whet, ſharpen, point, or improve.

ACU'TE (of *acutus*, lat. of *acuo*, to ſharpen) 1 ſharp, keen, or quick. 2 ſubtile, or ingenious. 3 ſharp in reply.

ACUTE *angle*. See *Angle*.

ACUTE *angled triangle*. See *Triangle*.

ACUTE *angled cone*, is ſuch a cone, whoſe axis makes an acute angle with its ſide.

ACUTE *accent* (in Grammar) ſhews when the voice is to be raiſed, and is expreſſed thus (').

ACUTE *diſeaſe*, is that which is over in a little time, but not without eminent danger to the patient.

ACU'TO (in Muſic) a high or ſhrill ſound.

A'DAGE (of *adagium*, lat. of *ad*, before, and *ago* to obſerve) a proverb, old ſaying, or ancient obſervation.

ADA'GIO (in Muſic) is the ſloweſt movement, eſpecially if the word be repeated.

A"DAMANT (of *adamas*, lat. a hard ſtone.) Pliny ſaith there are ſix kinds of it, but it is generally taken for the diamond.

ADAMA'NTINE, belonging to Adamant, very hard, or inflexible.

A"DAMITES, a ſort of heretics, who, pretending to imitate Adam, went naked to their

their aſſemblies, and had women in common.

To ADA'PT (of *apto*, lat. to fit) 1 to fit, or make fit. 2 to join, or apply to. 3 to prepare, or make ready.

ADA'PTED, accommodated, prepared, or adjuſted.

A'DAR (of אדר heb. mighty) the name of the twelfth month among the Jews, nearly anſwering to our month of March.

To ADD (of *addo*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *do*, to give) to join, or put to, to augment, or increaſe.

A'DDER, a ſerpent, or viper, whoſe poiſon is deadly.

ADDER's tongue, a herb ſo called.

A'DDICE, or ADZE (of ἄξω, gr. to break) a tool uſed by coopers and other artificers.

To ADDI'CT (of *addico*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *dico*, to dedicate) to give up ones ſelf wholly to a thing, or conſtantly to apply ones mind on one ſubject.

ADDI'TAMENT. See *Addition*.

ADDI'TION (of *addo*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *do* to give) 1 a joining to, or increaſing. 2 an advantage, or ornament. 3 an appendage to a book, or building.

ADDITION (in Arithmetick) is the finding one number equal to two, or more numbers, taken together.

ADDITION *Algebraical*, is the connexion, or putting together of all the letters or numbers, to be added, into one ſum, ſtill preſerving their proper ſigns.

A'DDLE, 1 empty or void, of no effect or weight. 2 vain, or one that miſcarries in his purpoſe. 3 fooliſh, ſimple, or a prating coxcomb. 4 dry lees of wine.

ADDRE'SS (of *addreſſe*, fr.) 1 ſkill or induſtry. 2 an epiſtle dedicatory. 3 a remonſtrance, or petition. 4 a genteel behaviour in converſation. 5 a ſpeaking or making application to. 6 direction of a perſon, or place.

To ADDRE'SS, 1 to ſpeak, or make application to. 2 to preſent a preſent, a petition, or remonſtrance. 3 to make ready or prepare. 4 to direct unto.

ADDU'CENT (of *adducens*, lat. of *ad* to, and *duco* to draw) drawing, or leading to.

ADDU'CTORS (of *adduco*, lat. of *ad*, to, and *duco*, to draw) thoſe muſcles which cloſe or draw together, thoſe parts of the body to which they are joined.

ADENO'GRAPHY (of ἀδήν, a gland, and γραφή, deſcription) a treatiſe, or deſcription of the glands.

ADE'PTS (of *adeptio*, lat. of *adipiſcor*, to get or obtain) a name given to thoſe alchymiſts who pretend to have diſcovered the philoſopher's ſtone.

A'DEQUATE (of *adæquatus*, lat. of *ad* to, and *æquor* to be equal) equal or proportionable.

ADEQUATE Ideas (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as perfectly repreſent the images, which the mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from.

ADFE'CTED equations. See *Equations*.

To ADHE'RE (of *adhæreo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *hæreo* to ſtick faſt) to cleave, join, or ſtick faſt to.

ADHE'RENT, 1 one that adheres, or ſticks faſt to a party. 2 a partner, or one that takes part with.

ADHE'SION (of *adhæſio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *hæreo* to ſtick) 1 a cleaving, or ſticking to. 2 (in Philoſophy) it is the ſtate of two bodies, which are joined or faſtened to each other, either by the mutual interpoſition of their own parts, or the compreſſion of external bodies.

ADJA'CENT of *adjacens*, lat. of *ad* near, and *jaceo* to lie) lying near, or bordering upon.

ADJA'CENT Angle. See *Angle*.

ADIA'PHOROUS (of ἀδιαφορία, gr. of α in, and διαφορὸς different) indifferent.

A'DJECTIVE (of *adjectivum*, lat. of *ad* to and *jacio* to give) a word added to a noun ſubſtantive, to denote its property.

ADIE'U (*adieu*, fr.) farewel, God be with you.

To ADJO'IN (of *adjungo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *jungo* to join) 1 to join together. 2 to lie cloſe to.

To ADJO'URN (of *adjourner*, fr.) to put off till another day.

A'DIPOUS (of *adipoſus*, lat. of *adeps* fat) greaſy, full of fat.

To ADJU'DGE (of *adjudico*, of *ad* upon, and *judico* to paſs ſentence) to paſs ſentence, decree, or determine.

A'DJUNCT (of *adjunctum*, lat. of *ad* to, and *jungo* to join) a thing joined to another.

ADJUNCT (in *Philoſophy*) whatever comes to any being from without.

ADJUNCT (in *Logic*) a quality belonging to any thing, as its ſubject.

ADJU'NCTION, addition, or augmentation.

To ADJU'RE (of *adjuro*, lat. of *ad* to, and *juro* to ſwear) 1 to charge ſolemnly. 2 to compel another to ſwear.

To ADJU'ST (of *adjuſter*, fr.) 1 to make fit. 2 to ſet in order. 3 to balance, or ſettle an account. 4 to determine, or make up a difference.

A'DJUTANT (of *adjutor*, lat. of *ad* to, and *juvo* to aid) 1 a helper, or an aſſiſtant. 2 an officer in the army, who aſſiſts a ſuperior officer.

A'DMENSURA'TION (of *admenſuratio*, lat. of *ad* even, and *metior* to meaſure) a meaſuring, or making ſhares equal.

To ADMI'NISTER (of *adminiſtro*, lat. of *ad* with, and *miniſtro* to aſſiſt) 1 to aſſiſt, ſuccour, or give relief. 2 to manage, govern, or diſpoſe of affairs. 3 to give an oath, the ſacrament, &c.

ADMI'NISTRATION, the management

or care of affairs. See *Adminiſtrator*.

ADMI″NISTRA′TOR, he that adminiſters or has the care of affairs.

ADMI″NISTRA′TRIX, ſhe that hath the management of affairs.

A′DMIRAL (probably of *amir* a governor, in arab. and αλι⊛, gr. belonging to the ſea. See *Spelman.*) the chief commander of a fleet of ſhips.

Lord High ADMIRAL *of Great Britain*, he that hath the chief command or government of the royal navy, and the determining of all maritime cauſes, civil and criminal.

A′DMIRALTY *Office*, the court where all maritime affairs are adjuſted.

To ADMI′RE (of *admiror*, lat. of *ad* at, and *miror* to marvel) 1 to obſerve with wonder, or to marvel at. 2 to be in love with, or to have great regard for. 3 to reverence, or adore.

ADMIRA′TION, wondring, admiring, or marvelling.

To ADMI′T (of *admitto*, lat. of *ad* for, and *mitto* to let paſs) 1 to permit or ſuffer. 2 to acknowledge or allow of. 3 to think or ſuppoſe. 4 to let in or receive.

ADMI′TTANCE or ADMI′SSION, having acceſs to, or leave to enter.

To ADMI′X (of *admiſceo*, lat. of *ad* with, and *miſceo* to mix) 1 to mingle or mix one thing with another. 2 to join to, or intermeddle with.

To ADMO″NISH (of *admoneo*, lat. of *ad* with, and *moneo* to warn) 1 to warn, or put in mind of. 2 to exhort, counſel, or adviſe. 3 to rebuke, or reprove.

ADMONI″TION, exhortation, inſtruction, &c.

ADO′ or ADO′E. 1 pains or trouble. 2 noiſe or uproar.

ADOLE″SCENCY or ADO′LESCENCE (of *adoleſcentia*, lat. of *ad* towards, and *oleſco* to grow) the flower of youth, from fourteen to twenty-five years of age.

ADO′NIC *Verſe*, a ſhort ſort of verſe, made to bewail the death of Adonis.

ADO′NIS *Flower*, an anemony or emony.

To ADO′PT (of *adopto*, lat. of *ad* in, and *opto* to chooſe or elect) to chooſe or elect one for a ſon, or heir, tho' he be no kin to the family.

ADO′PTION, the free chuſing one for his ſon, or child.

To ADO′RE (of *adoro*, lat. of *ad* to, and *oro* to pray) 1 to pray to, to worſhip, or reverence. 2 to love greatly or violently.

A′DORAT, a Latin word uſed by chemiſts, ſignifying a four pound weight.

To ADO′RN (of *adorno*, lat. of *ad* with, and *orno* to garniſh) to garniſh, beautify, or ſet off.

ADO′WN, a word uſed by poets for *down*.

ADRO′IT (of *adroit*, fr.) dexterous, ingenious, induſtrious.

ADRY′, thirſty, or parched.

ADSCI″TITIOUS (of *adſcitus*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſciſcor* to be ordained) 1 added, borrowed, foreign. 2 falſe or counterfeit.

To ADVA′NCE (of *avancer*, fr.) 1 to go forward. 2 to give before hand. 3 to prefer, or raiſe one. 4 to further or promote. 5 to lift up or exalt. 6 to ſhew, exhibit, or make appear.

ADVA′NCE *Ditch* (in Fortification) is a ditch that is digged all along the glacis, beyond the counterſcarp.

ADVANCE *Guard* or VA′NGUARD, the firſt, or foremoſt diviſion, or line of an army.

ADVA′NCEMENT, honour, promotion, or preferment.

ADVA′NCER (in *Hunting*) is one of the ſtarts or branches of a ſtag's attire, between the back-antler and palm.

ADVA′NTAGE, profit, or intereſt.

A′DVENT (of *adventus*, lat. of *advento* to draw near) a time appointed by the church, as a preparation for the feaſt of the nativity of our Saviour then approaching.

ADVENTI′TIOUS or ADVE′NTUAL (of *adventitius*, lat. of *ad* to, and *venio* to happen) that comes by chance, or unexpected.

ADVENTITIOUS *Matter*, that which does not properly belong to a body, but comes to it from ſome other place.

To ADVE′NTURE (of *aventurer*, fr.) 1 to hazard, or run the risk of. 2 to enterprize, or eſſay.

ADVENTURE. 1 an accident or chance. 2 an enterprize or expedition. 3 a hazard or fortune.

ADVE′NTUROUS, bold, daring, or hazardous.

A′DVERB (of *adverbium*, lat. of *ad* to, and *verbum* a verb) is a part of ſpeech joined to verbs, to declare the manner, time, &c. of an action.

ADVE′RSE (of *adverſus*, lat. of *ad* againſt, and *verto* to turn) oppoſite, or contrary.

ADVERSE (in *Logic*) 'is when two contraries are in perpetual oppoſition to each other.

A′DVERSARY, an enemy, antagoniſt, or one of an adverſe party.

ADVE′RSITY, calamity, affliction, misfortune, trouble.

To ADVE′RT (of *adverto*, lat. of *ad* to, and *verto* to turn) to mark, mind or take heed.

ADVE′RTENCY, conſideration, attention, or taking great care.

To ADVERTI′SE (of *adverto*, lat. of *ad* to, and *verto* to turn) to warn, declare, or give advice of.

ADVE′RTISEMENT, advice, intelligence, or information.

ADVI′CE (of *avis*, fr.) 1 counſel, or inſtruction. 2 notice, account, or information.

To ADVI′SE. 1 to give counſel or advice. 2 to conſult or deliberate. 3 to give information,

formation, or account of. 4 to conſider carefully of.

ADVI'SEABLE. 1 proper to be conſider'd. 2 proper to be done.

ADULA'TION (of *adulatio*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *ludo*, to play) fawning, cringing, or flattering.

ADULA'TOR, one that fawns, flatters, or cringes.

ADU'LT (of *adultus*, lat. of *ad* to, and *oleſco* to grow) grown up, or come to full age, or man's eſtate.

To ADU'LTERATE (of *adultero*, lat. of *ad* with, and *alter* another) to corrupt, marr, ſpoil, or counterfeit.

ADU'LTERER, a man that commits adultery.

ADU'LTERESS, a woman that commits adultery.

ADU'LTERY (of *adulterium*, lat. of *ad*, with, and *alter*, another) the ſin of incontinence in a married perſon, by defiling the marriage bed.

To ADU'MBRATE (of *adumbro*, lat. of *ad* of, and *umbra* a ſhadow) 1 to ſhade from heat. 2 to draw or expreſs a thing. 3 to ſhadow out, to imitate, or repreſent.

A'DVOCATE (of *advocatus*, lat. of *ad* to, and *voco* to call) 1 a lawyer, or one that defends another in a court of juſtice. 2 an interceſſor, or one that interceeds for pardon. 3 a partiſan, or favourer of a party.

A'DVOCATESHIP, the office of an advocate.

To ADVO'W. See *To avow*.

ADVOWEE (of *avoue*, fr.) one that has a right to preſent to a benefice.

ADVOWEE paramount, the king, or higheſt patron.

ADVO'WSON appendant, the right of preſentation, which depends on a manour as an appurtenance.

ADVOWSON, the right of patronage, or the right to preſent to a parſonage, when it becomes void.

ADVOWSON in groſs, is the right of preſentation that is abſolute, without belonging to any manour.

ADU'ST, or ADUSTED (of *aduſtus*, lat. of *ad* with, and *uro* to burn) burnt, roaſted, or parched.

ADU'STIBLE, combuſtible, or what is capable of being burnt.

ÆGAGROPILI (among Naturaliſts) are balls generated in the ſtomachs of ſome animals, having matter like hair within, and hard without.

Æ'OLIPYLE 4, or ÆOLIPY'LÆ 5 (of αἰολος, of wind, and πυλαι, the gates, gr.) an inſtrument in hydraulics, being a round hollow ball of metal, having a long ſlender pipe opening into the ball; which being almoſt filled with water, is laid on or near the fire, the vaporous air will fly out thro' the pipe, with a great noiſe and violence.

ÆNI'GMA (of αἰνιγμα, gr. of αἰνος, a fabulous ſpeech) a perplexed, or obſcure ſpeech, a riddle or dark ſentence.

ÆQU'ATOR. See *Equator*.

ÆQUINO'CTIAL. See *Equinoctial*.

Æ'RA. See *Epocha*.

Æ'STIVAL (of *Æſtivalis*, lat. of *Æſtas* ſummer) of, or pertaining to ſummer.

To Æ'STUATE (of *Æſtuo*, lat. of *Æſtus*, a torrent, or ſtream) to overflow, or rage like the ſea.

ÆTHER (of αἰθης, gr. of αἰθω to ſhine) 1 the pure air. 2 the ſky, the firmament, the whole region of the air, fire, and light above us.

ÆTHER (in Philoſophy) a very thin elaſtic fluid, readily pervading the pores of all bodies, and by its elaſtic force expanded thro' all the heavens.

ÆTHE'RIAL, belonging to the air, celeſtial, heavenly.

ÆTIO''LOGY (of *Ætiologia*, lat. of αἰτιολογία, gr. of αἰτία, a cauſe, and λέγω, to ſay) 1 a rhetorical figure, ſhewing cauſe or reaſon. 2 (in Phyſic) the reaſon given of natural, or preternatural accidents in human bodies.

ÆTI'TES 3 (of αἰτίτης, gr. of ἀετος an eagle) the eagle-ſtone ſuppoſed to be found in the eagle's neſt; it is of the bigneſs of an egg, with another ſtone looſe within it.

AFFABI''LITY (of *affabilitas*, lat. of *ad* to, and *fari* to ſpeak) courteſy, kindneſs, gentleneſs, eaſineſs of addreſs.

A'FFABLE, courteous, complaiſant, eaſy to be ſpoken to.

AFFAI'R (of *affaire*, fr.) 1 buſineſs, or employment. 2 engagement, or fight. 3 amour, or intrigue.

To AFFE'CT (of *affecto*, lat. of *ad* to, and *facio* to do) 1 to touch, or move. 2 to deſire, or hanker after. 3 to love, or have a value for.

AFFECTA'TION, 1 paſſion, or inclination. 2 formality, or preciſeneſs.

AFFE'CTED, 1 ſtudied, or over-curiouſly done. 2 diſpoſed, or inclined. 3 moved, or touched. 4 beloved, or eſteemed. 5 troubled, or ſeized with a diſtemper.

AFFE'CTION, 1 love or eſteem. 2 any paſſion of the mind.

AFFECTION (with Phyſicians) often ſignifies affliction, as hypochondriac affection, i. e. affliction.

AFFECTION of matter (among Naturaliſts) are thoſe properties, with which it is naturally endued.

AFFE'TTO, or AFFETTUOSO (in Muſic) ſignifies to perform in a tender, moving, or affecting manner.

AFFIA'NCE (lat. of *ad* and *fido*, to truſt) truſt, or confidence.

AFFIDA'VIT, a depoſition, or witneſſing a thing upon oath before a magiſtrate.

AF-

AFFI'NAGE (of *affinage*, fr.) fining or refining of metals.

AFFI'NITY (of *affinitas*, lat. of *ad* upon, and *finis* a border) 1 kindred or alliance by marriage. 2 relation, agreement, or conformity.

To AFFI'RM (of *affirmo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *firmo* to affirm) 1 to avouch, aſcertain, or aſſure a thing. 2 to confirm or eſtabliſh it.

AFFIRMA'TION, 1 affirming, or aſſuring. 2 confirming, or eſtabliſhing.

AFFIRMATION, is the ſame in reſpect to Quakers, as depoſition in relation to others, becauſe their affirmation is admitted in law inſtead of an oath.

AFFI'RMATIVE, peremptory, poſitive.

To AFFI'X (of *affigo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *figo* to faſten) 1 to faſten, clap cloſe, or fix upon. 2 to imprint, or make an impreſſion upon.

To AFFLI'CT (of *affligo*, lat. of *ad*, and *fligo* to vex) 1 to cauſe ſorrow, to moleſt, vex, or trouble. 2 to bring low, or weaken.

A'FFLUENCE (of *affluens*, lat. of *ad* to, and *fluo* to flow) abundance, plenty, riches.

A'FFLUX, a flowing, or gathering together.

To AFFO'RD, to give, yield, or produce.

AFFRA'Y (of *affrayer*, fr. to terrify) a fray, a ſkirmiſh, a fight between two or more parties.

To AFFRI'GHT, to ſcare, or make afraid.

To AFFRO'NT (of *affronter*, fr.) to abuſe, or uſe ill language to.

AFFRONT, abuſe, injury, or wrong.

AFLOA'T, 1 lifted up by the waves. 2 wavering, doubtful, uncertain.

AFO'RE, a prep. for, before.

AFRA'ID, to be in fear.

AFRE'SH, beginning again, anew.

A"FRICA, the name of one of the four quarters of the world.

A'FTER, prep. later in time, or behind in place.

AFTERNOON, the time from noon, or from mid-day till evening.

AFTER-CLAP, 1 a relapſe. 2 a thing that happens unexpectedly after a thing is done.

A'GA, an officer of the Turks.

AGAI'N, 1 more than once. 2 hereafter, or any time hence. 3 in turn, likewiſe, or alſo. 4 even or quite, as his ears rung *again*. 5 twice as much.

AGAI'NST, prep. 1 contrary, or oppoſite. 2 defence, or preſervation, or to defend againſt danger. 3 by, or againſt that time. 4 to the prejudice or hurt of, or to ſpeak againſt.

To go AGAINST, to be nauſeous or hateful.

A'GAMIST (of ἄγαμος, gr. of *a* privative, and γάμος, marriage) an unmarried perſon, a batchelor, or widower.

A'GARICK, a kind of Muſhroom growing on the larch tree.

AGA'ST, amazed, aſtoniſhed, or affrighted.

A'GATE 2, a precious ſtone ſo called.

AGE (of *age*, fr.) 1 the whole duration, or life of men, beaſts, trees, &c. 2 an hundred years. 3 a long ſpace of time.

A'GENT (of *agens*, lat. of *ago* to act) 1 a factor, or dealer for another. 2 one that reſides and manages affairs in foreign parts.

AGENT (in Philoſophy) that which acts upon bodies, and is the cauſe of generation or corruption.

To A'GGERATE (of *aggero*, lat. of *ad* to, and *gero* to carry) to heap up, or lay on heaps.

To AGGLO'MERATE (of *agglomero*, lat. of *ad* to, and *glomero*, to wind round) to wind round into a bottom.

To AGGLU'TINATE (of *agglutino*, lat. of *ad* to, and *glutino* to join) to glue, ſolder, or faſten together.

To AGGRA'NDIZE (of *aggrandir*, fr.) 1 to enlarge, increaſe, augment, or improve. 2 to raiſe, to advance, or prefer.

To A'GGRAVATE (of *aggravo*, lat. of *ad* at, and *gravo* to grieve) 1 to heighten, make heavier, or worſe. 2 to provoke, incenſe, or inflame.

To A'GGREGATE (of *aggrego*, lat. of *ad* and *grex* a herd) to gather together, or aſſemble.

A'GGREGATE (in Arithmetic) the whole, or total ſum of all the numbers added together.

AGGRE'SS, or AGGRE'SSION (of *aggreſſio*, lat. of *ad* againſt, and *gradior* to go) a ſetting upon, an aſſault or encounter.

AGGRE'SSOR, a beginner, or one that firſt ſets upon, or aſſaults.

To AGGRIE'VE, to afflict, or trouble.

A'GILE 2 (of *agilis*, lat. of *ago* to do) nimble, active, ſwift, light, quick, ſprightly, ready.

To A"GITATE (of *agito*, lat. of *ago*, to perform) 1 to ſhake, or move quick. 2 to tumble, or toſs. 3 to incenſe, or provoke.

A'GLET, a little plate of metal.

A'GNAIL (of angle vexed, and nagle, a nail, ſax.) 1 a ſore between the finger or toe and nail. 2 a corn growing on the toes.

AGNA'TION (of *agnatio*, lat. of *ad*, and *natus* born) kindred by the father's ſide.

AGNI"TION (of *agnitio*, lat. of *ad* and *noſco*, to know) an acknowledging, or calling to mind a perſon or thing, by ſome mark or token.

AGNO'MEN, lat. (of *ad* to, and *nomen* a name) a name additional to the ſirname of a perſon, on account of a great action, as king William *the conqueror*.

A'GNUS, lat. a lamb, or ſheep under a year old.

AGO', paſt, gone, or before this time.

AGO'G, longing, or deſire.

A"GONALIA, lat. certain annual feaſts held by the ancient Romans on the ninth of January,

nuary, with fighting of prizes, and other exerciſes, in honour of Janus.

A"GONY (of *αγωνία*, gr. of *αγων*, a conflict) an horrour, a trembling paſſion, extreme anguiſh, and grief.

A GREAT *or by the* GREAT, i. e. by the lump, or heap.

To AGRE'E (of *agreer*, fr.) 1 to aſſent or yield. 2 to make up a difference. 3 to be of the ſame mind, or way of thinking. 4 to ſuit each others temper. 5 to make a bargain, or agreement.

AGRE'EABLE. 1 pleaſant, pleaſing, acceptable, welcome, grateful, charming. 2 fitting or convenient.

AGRE'EMENT. 1 ſympathy, union, or relation. 2 reconcilement or union. 3 a bargain or contract.

AGRE'STICAL or AGRE'STIC (of *agreſtis*, lat. of *ager* a field) pertaining to the fields, clowniſh, or ruſtical; wild.

A"GRICU'LTURE (of *agricultura*, lat. of *ager* a field, and *colo* to till) huſbandry, tillage, or the improvement of land.

A"GRIMO'NY, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called wild tanſy, or liverwort.

AGRIOTE (of *agriote*, fr.) a tart or ſowr cherry.

A-GROU'ND, uncapable of moving.

AGRY'PNIA, gr. (of *α* privative, and *ὕπνος* ſleep) a watching, or a dreaming ſlumber.

AGRYPNOCO'MA (of *ἀγρυπνία* watching, and *κῶμα* a deep ſleep) a waking drowſineſs, a diſeaſe wherein the patient is continually inclined to ſleep, but ſcarce can ſleep, being affected with a great drowſineſs in the head, a ſtupidity in all the ſenſes and faculties, and many times a delirium too.

A'GUE, a diſeaſe well known in England.

AID (of *aide*, fr.) help, ſuccour, or aſſiſtance.

Royal AID, a ſubſidy, or tax.

AID DE CAMP, an aſſiſtant to a field-officer.

To AID, to ſuccour, aſſiſt, or help.

To AIL, to be ſick or diſorder'd.

To AIM. 1 to level at a mark. 2 to deſign, or intend.

AIR (of *ἀήρ*, gr. of *ανμι* to blow) 1 the element wherein we breathe. 2 a ſoft or gentle blaſt of wind.

AIR (in Philoſophy) is an inviſible, compreſſible, dilatable, elaſtic, fluid body, in which we live, compaſſing the whole earth, to a great height, being abſolutely neceſſary for the vitality of animals and vegetables.

An AIR. 1 ſprightly or pleaſing looks. 2 a ſhort tune or grace in muſic.

AIR-PUMP, a machine, by means of which the air contain'd in any veſſel may be drawn out.

To AIR. 1 to go abroad, or baſk in the ſun. 2 to dry before the fire. 3 to warm liquors by the fire.

AIRY. 1 belonging to the air, freſh and cool. 2 thin, light, or of no ſubſtance. 3 brisk, gay, or full of life.

AIRY (in Falconry) a neſt of hawks, or other birds of prey.

AISTHE'SIS, gr. (of *αἰσθάνομαι* to be ſenſible of) 1 the ſenſe of feeling. 2 the action of feeling.

AJUTAGE, fr. the ſpout that throws up water in a fountain, or a pipe belonging to a *Jet d' eau*.

A"LABA'STER, a ſort of ſoft white marble.

ALA"CRITY (of *alacritas*, lat. of *ἀδακρυς*, gr. of *α* not, and *δακνω* to grieve) chearfulneſs, livelineſs, courage, agility, readineſs, aptneſs.

A"LA-MI'-RE, the loweſt note but one, in Guido's ſcale of muſic.

A-LA-MO'DE (fr. after the mode or faſhion) faſhionable.

A"LAMO'DE, a thin ſort of ſilk.

ALA'RM or ALARUM (of *alarme*, fr.) 1 a ſignal given on the ſudden arrival of an enemy. 2 a ſudden fright or amazement. 3 a ſort of clock to call perſons up at a fixed time.

ALARM *Poſt*, the ground appointed to each regiment to repair to, in caſe of an alarm from the enemy.

ALA'S, an interjection of grief.

ALA'Y. See *Allay*.

ALAY (among Hunters) is when freſh dogs are ſent into the cry.

ALBE 1 (of *alba*, lat. of *albus* white) a ſurplice or garment of white linen, uſed by the prieſt at divine ſervice.

ALBEI'T, altho', yet, or notwithſtanding.

A'LBION (of *albus* white, and *rupibus* rocks, lat.) the iſland of Great Britain, ſo called from its white rocks.

ALCA'IC 3 *Verſe*, Latin verſe invented by Alcæus, conſiſting of two dactyls and two troches.

A'LCALI. See *Alkali*.

A'LCHYMY (of *al*, arab. particle, and *χῦμα* of *χυω* to melt, gr.) the art of tranſmutation of metals, and of making the philoſopher's ſtone.

A'LCHORAN (of *al*, arab. part. and *koran* a reading or leſſon) the book of Mahomet's law.

A'LCHOHOL (in Chemiſtry) a very pure ſpirit.

ALCO'VE (of *alcove*, fr.) a place ſeparated by pillars, and rails in a chamber, within which is ſet a bed of ſtate.

A'LCYON. See *Halcyon*.

ALDERMAN, an aſſociate of the chief magiſtrate of a city or town corporate.

ALE, a drink too well known in England, to need deſcription.

ALE-*Houſe*, a houſe where ſtrong drink is ſold.

ALE-TASTER, is an officer appointed to look after the aſſize and goodneſs of bread, ale, beer, &c.

A'LE-HOOF, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ground-ivy.

ALECTRY'OMANCY or ALECTO'ROMANCY (of ἀλεκτρυομαντεία, gr. of ἀλεκτωρ a cock, and μαντεία divination) an ancient divination, or method of diſcovering future events by means of a cock. The method was this; having wrote on the duſt the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, and laid on every one of them a grain of wheat or barley, they took a cock, (prepared magically) and let him looſe among them; and thoſe letters out of which he picked the corns being put together, were thought to declare whatever they had a mind to know.

A'LEGAR, vinegar made of beer or ale.

ALE'MBIC (of *al*, arab. part. and ἀμβιξ, gr. a pot) a ſtill, or chemical veſſel for diſtillation.

ALE'RT (of *alerte*, fr.) ſprightful, brisk, pert.

ALE'XIPHA'RMIC (of ἀλεξιφάρμακον, gr. of ἀλεξω to drive out or expel, and φαρμακον poiſon) 1 medicines that are endued with the quality of expelling poiſons. 2 good againſt fevers of a malignant kind, by promoting ſweat.

ALEXITE'RICAL or ALEXITE'RIC (of ἀλεξίτηριον, gr. of ἀλέξω to drive out or expel, and θηλητήριον poiſon) that expels or fortifies againſt poiſon, and prevents the miſchievous effects of it in a human body.

A'LGEBRA, the art of literal arithmetic, which is ſurpriſingly uſeful in the mathematics, and is two-fold, numeral and ſpecious.

ALGEBRA *Numeral* is that which gives the ſolution of arithmetical problems, in numbers only; ſuch as that of Diophantus, Lucas de Burgo, Steifelius, and others of the ancients.

ALGEBRA *Specious*, is that which is form'd by the letters of the alphabet, firſt introduced by Vitete and Hariot; and is far more general than numerical algebra, being no ways limited to any ſort of problems; and no leſs uſeful in finding out theorems than in diſcovering the ſolutions and demonſtrations of problems, as may be ſeen in treatiſes of this kind.

ALGEBRA'IST, 4 one ſkilled in the art of algebra.

A'LGEBRA'ICAL *Curve*. See *Curve*.

A'LGID (of *algidus*, lat. of *algeo* to quake for cold) cold, chill.

A'LGORITHM (of *al*, arab. part. and ἀριθμὸς, gr. number) the four chief rules of arithmetic, viz. addition, ſubtraction, multiplication and diviſion.

ALHI'DADA or ALI'DADA, an Arabic name for the label or ruler which is moveable about the centre of an aſtrolabe, quadrant, &c. and carries the ſights.

AL'IAS, lat. otherwiſe.

A'LIEN (of *alienus*, lat. of *alius* another) a ſtranger, or one born in a foreign country.

To A'LIENATE. 1 to eſtrange or withdraw one's affections from. 2 to ſell, or put away.

A'LIENA'TION, the act of eſtranging, ſelling, &c.

ALI'FEROUS (of *alifer*, lat. of *ala* a wing, and *fero* to bear) bearing or having wings.

To ALI'GHT, to deſcend, or leap down.

ALI'KE, equal, or ſimilar.

A"LIMENT (of *alimentum*, lat. of *alo* to nouriſh) ſuſtenance, food, or nouriſhment; or whatever ſerves to nouriſh or recruit the animal or vegetable body.

A"LIMONY, the ſame with aliment.

A"LIQUANT (of *aliquantum*, lat. of *aliquid* ſomewhat, and *quantum* how much) ſomewhat, a little part.

ALIQUANT part (of a Number) is ſuch a part, which cannot meaſure the number exactly, without ſome remainder.

A"LIQUOT (of *aliquoties*, lat. of *alius* another, and *quoties* how often) divers times.

ALIQUOT parts (of a Number) is ſuch a part as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder.

A"LKAHEST (in Chemiſtry) is a univerſal diſſolvent, or menſtruum.

ALKAKE'NGI, the fruit of the plant night-ſhade, otherwiſe called winter-cherry.

A"LKALY (in Chemiſtry) the fixed ſalt of any plant, or any body that ferments with an acid.

ALL (a pron. and adjective) 1 the whole. 2 each, or every one in particular. 3 wholly, as all and wholly my care. 4 as much, or all I can. 5 every thing, as, fortune is all in all.

ALL-ALONG, 1 always, or ever. 2 lying proſtrate, or along.

ALL-TOGETHER, 1 in company. 2 wholly, intirely, or utterly.

ALL-OVER, 1 throughout, or every where. 2 here and there, or in many places. 3 from all parts, or many different places. 4 done, ended, or determined.

ALL-SAINTS day, or ALL-HALLOWS day, a day conſecrated to the memory of all ſaints, being the 1ſt of november.

To ALLA'Y (of *allier*, fr.) 1 to eaſe, mitigate, or aſſuage. 2 to mix or compound metals with a baſer ſort.

To ALLAY a pheaſant, to cut or carve it at table.

ALLECTA'TION (of *allectatio*, lat. of *allicio*, of *ad* and *lacio*, to enſnare) an alluring or enticing.

ALLE'CTIVE, that which is of an alluring, enticing, or charming quality.

To ALLE'DGE, (of *allego*, lat. of *ad* and *lego* to gather) 1 to produce a thing for proof, or confirmation. 2 to quote an author, or inſtance in.

A'LLEGA'TION, 1 alledging, or proving. 2 quoting a book, or authority.

ALLE'GIANCE (of *allegatio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ligo* to bind) obedience, or duty to the king.

ALLEGO''RICAL, pertaining to an allegory.

To A'LLEGORIZE, 1 to uſe allegories. 2 to explain according to the allegorical ſenſe.

A'LLEGORY (of ἀλληγορία, gr. of αλλο contrary, and αγορεύω to ſpeak) a figure in rhetoric, conſiſting of one continued metaphor running through the whole diſcourſe.

ALLE'GRO, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies that the muſic is to be performed in a gay, briſk, and lively manner.

ALLEGRO allegro, ſignifies that the muſic is to be performed briſker than when the word is not repeated.

ALLELU'JAH, or HALLELU'JAH (of הללו-יה heb. of הלל praiſe ye. and יה a contraction of Jehovah the Lord) 1 praiſe ye the Lord. 2 the name of an herb, otherwiſe called wood ſorrel.

ALLAMA'NDE (in Muſic) a grave, ſolid piece of muſic, with a ſlow movement.

ALLAMA'NDA (in Muſic) is the name of a certain air or tune always in common time, and in two parts or ſtrains, each part play'd twice over.

To ALLE'VIATE (of *allevo*, lat. of *ad* and *levo*, to eaſe or help) to lighten, to eaſe, to comfort, to aſſuage, or mitigate.

ALLE'VIATION, allaying, eaſing or aſſuaging.

A'LLEY (of *allée*, fr.) 1 a narrow lane or paſſage. 2 a walk in a garden.

ALLIA'NCE (of *alliance*, fr.) 1 affinity, or kindred by marriage. 2 conſanguinity, or kindred by blood. 3 confederacy, or league.

ALLIE', 1 a kinſman, kinſwoman, or relation. 2 an aſſociate, or confederate.

ALLIES, princes or ſtates, who have entered into an alliance or league, for their mutual preſervation and defence.

ALLIGA'TION (of *alligatio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ligo* to bind) a joining, or binding unto.

ALLIGATION (in Arithmetic) one of the rules, ſo called from the numbers being bound, or connected together by circular lines, relating to the mixture of corn, wine, ſugar, metals, or any other things of different prices; ſhewing how to find ſuch quantities of given prices, that when mixed, any given quantity of the mixture, ſhall have a given intermediate price.

A'LLIGATOR, an Eaſt-Indian or large ſort of crocodile.

ALLO'DIAL, or ALLO'DIAN, free from fines and ſervices.

ALLOPHYLUS (of αλλοφυλος, gr. of αλλος another, and φῦλον a tribe or nation) a ſtranger, or one of another tribe or nation.

To ALLO'T, 1 to aſſign, or appoint. 2 to give, grant, or beſtow. 3 to attribute, aſcribe, or impute.

To ALLO'W (of *alloüer*, fr.) to own, confeſs or acknowledge. 2 to approve, or like of. 3 to give, or procure. 4 to grant, permit or ſuffer. 5 to compound, or capitulate.

ALLO'WANCE, 1 licence, or indulgence. 2 penſion, or proportion. 3 deduction, or abatement.

ALLO'Y. See ALLAY.

To ALLU'DE (of *alludo*, lat. of *ad* and *ludo* to play) 1 to play upon. 2 to ſpeak in reference to another. 3 to have an eye, reſpect, or regard to.

A'LLU'M. See ALUM.

To ALLU'RE, 1 to decoy, or entice. 2 to wheedle, cajole, or flatter.

ALLU'SION, a likening, or applying one thing to another.

ALLU'VION (of *alluvio*, lat. of *ad* and *luo* to wath) the riſing and ſwelling of a river, or inundation of water.

ALLY'. See ALLIE.

ALLY'D. See ALLIED.

ALMICA'NTERS, or ALMICA'NTORS (in Aſtronomy) are circles of the ſphere parallel to the horizon, the ſame as parallels of altitude, which ſee.

A'LMAN, or A'LMOND furnace, a furnace uſed by refiners for ſeparating metals, otherwiſe called a ſweep.

A'LMANACK (of *al*, arab. particle, and μην, gr. a month) the name of ſeveral annual books, or ſheets, containing the days of the month, eclipſes, age of the moon, riſing and ſetting of the ſun, feſtivals, &c.

A'LMANDINE (of *almandine*, fr.) a coarſe ſort of ruby.

ALMI'GHTY, omnipotent, all-powerful.

A'LMOND (of *amande*, fr.) a fruit ſo call'd.

A'LMONER, or ALMNER (of *aumonier*, fr.) an eccleſiaſtical ſervant to the king, prince, or nobleman, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſee the diſtribution of the alms.

ALMO'ST, moſt part of all, or of the whole.

ALMS, that which is given freely to the poor, for God's ſake.

ALMS-HOUSE, a houſe, or hoſpital endowed for the maintainance of the poor.

A'LNAGER, ALNEGER, or AULNEGER, an officer formerly appointed to look after the aſſize of woollen cloth, but now is only collector of the ſubſidy granted to the king.

A''LOES 3, the juice of a tree, of the ſame name.

ALO''E''TICKS, medicines conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

ALO'FT, on high.

ALO'NE, 1 one only, or unaccompanied. 2 deſolate, or deſerted. 3 ceaſe, forbear, or let alone. 4 that which ſuſtaineth, or beareth any thing.

ALO'NG, 1 go, or come, along. 2 proſtrate, or ſtretched out at full length. 3 throughout, or to the end. 4 in every place, or all along.

ALOPE'CIA, gr. (of ἀλώπηξ a fox) the fox evil, a diſeaſe called the ſcurf, when the hairs fall from the head by the root.

ALOUD, loudly, with a ſtrong and audible voice.

A'LPHA, (of ἄλφα, gr.) the name of the firſt letter of the Greek alphabet.

A'LPHABET (of αλφα and βῆτα, gr.) the whole ſeries or order of letters in any language, ſo called from *alpha* and *beta*, the two firſt letters in the Greek tongue.

A'LPHABE"TICAL, according to the order or ſeries of the alphabet.

ALPHI"TOMANCY (of ἄφλον bran or meal, and μαντεία divination, gr.) a ſort of divination by barley-meal.

A'LPINE, belonging to the Alps, mountains in Italy.

ALREA'DY, done before, or long ago.

ALSO, a conj. 1 likewiſe, or in like manner. 2 moreover, farthermore, or beſides.

A'LTAR, a place whereon they ſacrificed to the Gods on high.

To ALTER (of *altéro*, lat. to change, from *alter* another) 1 to change or alter. 2 to turn, or transform. 3 to remove from one place to another.

A'LTERING, 1 changing or ſhifting. 2 temporary, or laſting but for a time. 3 inconſtant, ſhuffling, or complying with the times.

A'LTERATIVES (in Phyſic) are ſuch medicines as have no ſenſible operation, but gradually change the conſtitution from a ſtate of ſickneſs to a ſtate of health.

ALTERCA'TION (of *altercatio*, lat. of *alter* another) chiding, brawling, ſtrife, contention, reaſoning, and debate between two perſons.

ALTE'RNATE (of *alternus*, lat. of *alter* another) by turns, or courſe, one after another.

ALTERNATE *Angles*. See *Angle*.

ALTERNATE *Proportion* (in Geometry) is the ratio of antecedent to antecedent, and conſequent to conſequent, in any proportion.

ALTHÆ'A (of αλθαία, gr. of αλθω a medicine) marſhmallows, the name of an herb.

ALTHOU'GH or ALTHO', though, nevertheleſs, or if it be ſo.

ALTI"METRY (of *altus* high, and *metiri* to meaſure, lat.) a name given by ſome to that part of geometry, which ſhews how to meaſure the height of objects.

A'LTITUDE (of *altitudo*, lat. of *altus* high) height or elevation.

A'LTITUDE (in Geometry) is the height of an object, or the neareſt diſtance between the vertex or top of an object and its baſe, as B C is the altitude of the fig. D E. See fig. 5.

ALTITUDE *of the Sun or Star*, is an arch of an azimuth or vertical circle, contained between the horizon and the centre of the object; as, e. g. is the altitude of the ſun, in the point e. See fig. 6.

Meridian ALTITUDE *of the Sun or Star*, is an arch of the meridian, comprehended between the horizon, and the centre of the ſun, or ſtar, as H. F. is the meridian altitude of the object F.

ALTITUDE, or *elevation of the Equator*, is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the horizon and the equator, which is always equal to the complement of the latitude. Thus H Æ is the altitude of the equator Æ. See fig. 6.

ALTITUDE, *or elevation of the Pole*, is an arch of the meridian, contain'd between the horizon and either of the poles of the world, and is always equal to the latitude of the place; as O P is the altitude of the pole P. See fig. 6.

ALTITUDE *Apparent*, is an arch of a vertical circle, contained between the ſenſible horizon and the centre of the object; as e. b. is the apparent altitude of the object e. See fig. 6.

ALTITUDE *of the Eye* (in Perſpective) is a right line let fall perpendicular to the geometrical plain, being the point from whence the principal rays proceed.

ALTOGE'THER, wholly, entirely, or utterly.

ALU'DELS (in Chemiſtry) are pots or glaſſes without bottoms, uſed in ſubliming any matter.

A"LUM (of ἁλός, gr. ſalt) a mineral ſalt.

A'LWAYS, continually, or perpetually.

A-MAI'N, vigour, might, or ſtrength.

To AMA'LGAMATE (in Chemiſtry) to mix mercury with gold, or any other metal, and reduce it into a kind of paſte.

AMANU"E'NSIS (of *amanuenſis*, lat. of *ad* at, and *manus* a hand) a ſecretary, a notary, a ſcrivener, a clerk.

AMARA'NTHUS, or AMARANTH (of αμαραντος, gr. of α not, and μαραινω to fade) everlaſting, a flower that laſts long without any ſenſible decay.

To AMA'SS (of *amaſſer*, fr.) to hoard, or treaſure up.

A'MATORY (of *amatorius*, lat. of *amo* to love) kind, loving, or that which procureth love.

To AMA'ZE, to aſtoniſh, daunt, confound, or ſurprize.

AMA'ZING, wonderful, aſtoniſhing, or ſurprizing.

A"MAZONS (of α without, and μαζὸς, a breaſt, gr.) certain warlike women, who inhabited Scythia, near the Meotis and Tanais,

nais, ſo called becauſe they cut or burnt off their right breaſts.

AMBAGES (of *ambages*, lat. of *am* about, and *ago* to move) circumlocutions, or idle turnings or windings in diſcourſe.

AMBA'SSADOR. See *Embaſſador*.

AM'BER, a yellow tranſparent ſubſtance, whereof beads, &c. are made.

AM'BERGREESS or AMBERGRISE, a fine perfume.

AMBIDE'XTER (of *ambidexter*, lat. of *ambo* both, and *dexter* alike) 1 one that uſeth both hands alike. 2 a knave that plays on both ſides.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, one that is dextrous at foul practices.

A'MBIENT (of *ambiens*, lat. of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go) an encompaſſing round about; and is particularly applied to the whole body of air, becauſe it encompaſſeth all things on the ſurface of the earth.

AMBIGE'NIAL *Hyperbola* (in Geometry) is a name given by Sir Iſaac Newton, in his *Enumeratio Linearum Tertii Ordinis*, to one of the triple hyperbolas, of the ſecond order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the aſymptotes, and the other falling without that angle.

A'MBIGU'ITY ſ (of *ambiguitas*, lat. of *ambi* about, and *ago* to act) doubtfulneſs, obſcurity, uncertainty, or what may be taken in divers ſenſes.

AMBI''GUOUS, doubtful, uncertain, various, or obſcure.

AMBI''LOGY or AMBI''LOQUY (of *ambilogium* or *ambiloquium*, lat. of *ambo* both, and *loquor* to ſpeak) double-ſpeaking.

A'MBIT *of a Figure* (in Geometry) is the line, or lines by which the ſame is bounded.

AMBI''TION (of *ambitio*, lat. of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go) an immoderate deſire of honour and promotion.

AMBI''TIOUS. 1 greedy of honour, proud, or vain-glorious. 2 eager, deſirous, or earneſt.

To A'MBLE (of *ambler*, fr.) to pace, or walk ſoftly.

A'MBLYGON (of ἀμβλύς blunt, and γωνία a corner) any plain figure, whoſe ſides make a blunt or obtuſe angle one with another.

AMBRO'SIA (of ἀμβροσία, gr. of *a* privative, and βροτος mortal) 1 the immortal food of the heathen gods, according to the poets. 2 the name of an herb, otherwiſe called the oak of Jeruſalem.

AMBRY or AMBRE (of *aumoire*, fr.) a pantry or cupboard.

AMBULA'TION (of *ambulatio*, lat. of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go) a walking, or travelling about.

A'MBURY, a diſeaſe in horſes, breaking out in ſpungy ſwellings.

A'MBUSCADE, AMBUSH, or AMBUSHMENT (of *embuſcade*, fr.) a lying in wait privily to catch, or ſurprize one unawares.

AMEL-*Corn*, French rice.

AMEN (of אמן, heb.) verily, ſo be it, &c.

To AME'ND (of *emendo*, lat. to correct) 1 to correct or improve. 2 to repair or rebuild. 3 to repent or reform. 4 to wax ſtrong, or recover health.

AME'NDS, recompence, or ſatisfaction.

AME'NITY (of *amœnitas*, lat. of *amœnus* pleaſant) pleaſantneſs, pleaſure, or delightfulneſs.

To AME'RCE (of *amercier*, fr.) to fine, or lay a forfeit on.

AME''RICA, one of the four quarters of the world, firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Colonus, or Columbus, as commonly called, in the year 1492; but had its name from Americus Veſputius, a Florentine, who made a farther diſcovery thereof.

A'MESS or A'MICE (of *amiculum*, lat. of *am* about, and *jacio* to caſt) an ornament which the prieſts of Rome wear on their ſhoulders, being the firſt part of their dreſs when they robe to ſay maſs.

A''METHYST (of αμεθυστος, gr. of *a* not, and μεθυσκω to make drunk, becauſe, as ſome ſay, it is an antidote againſt drunkenneſs) a precious ſtone of a violet colour.

A'MIABLE (of *amabilis*, lat. of *amo* to love) lovely, charming, or worthy to be loved.

AMIABLE *Numbers*, are ſuch as are mutually equal to each others aliquot parts; as are theſe numbers, 284 and 220, or theſe 18416 and 17296.

AMIA'NTUS (of ἀμιαντος, gr. of *a* not, and μιαινω to corrupt) a kind of ſtone like alum, tozy like wool, whereof they made torches, becauſe they will never conſume in the fire. Pliny calls it *linum vivum*, or live flax.

A''MICABLE (of *amicabilis*, lat. of *amo* to love) friendly, benevolent, kindly.

AMI'DST, prep. in the midſt.

AMI'SS. 1 wrong, not right. 2 crooked, not ſtreight. 3 miſhapen, deformed.

A'MITY (of *amicitia*, lat. of *amo* to love) affection, friendſhip, love, concord, or agreement.

AMMUNI''TION (of *munition*, fr.) all ſort of warlike ſtores and proviſions.

A'MNESTY (of ἀμνηστία, gr. of *a* priv. and μνησις remembrance) the act of oblivion, or general pardon.

A''MORIST or AMORO'SO (of *amator*, lat. of *amo* to love) a lover, a woer, or a gallant.

A'MOROUS, loving, or of a tender paſſion.

A-MO'RT (of *amorti*, fr.) 1 quenched, extinguiſhed, dead. 2 heavy, dull, ſad, melancholy.

All-A-MORT, wholly buried in ſorrow, or quite dead-hearted.

To AMO'VE (of *amoveo*, lat. of *a* from, and

and *moveo* to move) to remove, withdraw, or take away from.

To AMO'UNT (of *monter*, fr.) to augment, or increaſe in value.

AMOUNT, the total, or whole ſum of ſeveral articles in an account.

AMO'URS (of *amores* loves, lat. of *amor* love) love-intrigues.

AMPHI"BIOUS (of αμφίβιον, gr. of αμφι both, and βίος life) living as well in the water as on land.

AMPHIBO"LOGY (of ἀμφιβολία, gr. of αμφι about, βαλλω to caſt, and λοῖος a ſpeech) a doubtful ſpeech, or ambiguous ſentence.

AMPHI"SCII 4 (of ἀμφίσκιοι, gr. of αμφι on both ſides, and σκιαι ſhadows) inhabitants of the torrid zone, whoſe ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways.

AMPHITHE'ATRE 5 (of αμφιθεατρον, gr. of αμφι round about, and θεάτρον a theatre) a place of ſeats and ſcaffolds to behold prizes, of an oval form, being two theatres put together.

A'MPLE (of *amplus*, lat. of *am* about, and *plus* more) large, wide, ſpacious, abundant.

AMPLIA'TION, an enlargement.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging, or dilating on an argument.

A'MPLITUDE, largeneſs, greatneſs, nobleneſs.

A'MPLITUDE *of the Sun or Stars* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the eaſt or weſt points thereof, and the centre of the object at its riſing or ſetting; thus the arch *e. g.* is the amplitude of the object riſing or ſetting at *g*. See fig. 6.

A'MPUTA'TION (of *amputatio*, lat. of *am* about, and *puto* to prune) a cutting or lopping off.

A"MULET (of *amuletum*, lat. a charm) any thing hanged about the neck, to preſerve one from witchcraft or other harm.

To AMU'SE (of *amuſer*, fr.) 1 to ſtop or ſtay a perſon. 2 to entertain delightfully. 3 to make vain promiſes.

AMU'SEMENT, a vain or trifling employment, to paſs away time.

AMY'GDALINE (of *amygdalinus*, lat. of *amygdala* an almond) of or pertaining to almonds.

A"NA (of ανα, gr. prep.) of each an equal quantity.

A"NABA'PTISTS (of ανα again, and βαπτιζειν to baptize) a ſect whoſe tenet is, that perſons ought not to be baptized till they can give an account of their faith.

ANABA'SIS, gr. (of ἀναβαίνω to aſcend) 1 an aſcending or getting up. 2 an aſcent or riſing. 3 (in Botany) the herb horſe-hair, or horſetail. 4 (with Phyſicians) the growth or increaſe of a diſeaſe.

A"NACAMPTIC (of ανα again, and καμπτω to reflect) reflecting back.

ANA'CEPHALÆ'OSIS (of ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, gr. of ἀνὰ again, and κεφάλαιον an head) a recapitulating, or ſumming up what has been ſaid before.

ANA"CHORITE. See *Anchorite*.

ANACHRO'NISM (of αναχρονισμος, gr. of ανα beſides, and χρονος time) a miſtake in chronology.

ANACREO'NTIC *Verſe*, a ſort of verſe that takes its name from Anacreon, a famous Greek poet.

A'NAGRAM (of αναγραμματισμος, gr. of ανα about, and γραμμα a letter) a tranſpoſition of the letters of a perſon's name into ſome ſhort and witty ſentence.

ANAGRA'MMATIST, a maker of anagrams.

ANALE'MMA *Projection*. See *Orthographic Projection*.

ANALE'PTICS (of ἀναληπτικὰ, gr. of ἀναλαμβανω to reſtore) medicines that reſtore the body, when waſted and emaciated, either by the want of food, or the continuance of a diſeaſe.

ANA"LOGY (of αναλογια, gr. of ανα like, and λοῖος reaſon or ratio) like reaſon, proportion, or relation that one thing hath to another.

ANALOGY (in Mathematics) See *Proportion*.

ANA"LYSIS (of αναλυσις, gr. of ανα re, and λυσις ſolution) a reſolution of any thing into its component parts, or taking it all to pieces in order to diſcover the thing.

ANALY"TIC (in Logic) is the art of conſtruing and declining reaſons, as grammar does words.

ANALY"TICK or ANALY"TICAL *Art*, Algebra ſo called, becauſe it is the analyſis of a propoſition, or art of diſcovering truth from falſehood, or its poſſibility or impoſſibility.

ANA'NA (in Botany) a fine Indian fruit, commonly called the pine-apple, becauſe of its likeneſs to the cone of the pine.

ANAPÆ'STUS, gr. (with Grammarians) a foot in verſe when two ſyllables are ſhort and one long, as *pĭĕtās*.

ANAPLE'ROSIS, gr. (of αναπληρόω to fill up) 1 a filling up, or ſupplying. 2 (in Surgery) is that part that reſtores what nature has denied, or is decayed any other way.

A'NARCHY or A'NARCHISM (of αναρχία, gr. of ανα without, and αρχη a principle or government) without prince or ruler, want of government, diſorder, confuſion.

ANASA'RCA, gr. (of ανὰ and σὰρξ fleſh) a certain ſort of dropſy, being a white, ſoft, yielding ſwelling of ſome parts, or of the whole body, that dents in when preſſed.

ANA-

ANASTO'MO"SIS, gr. (of *αναςομοω* to open) 1 a looſening or opening ſuch an aperture in the veſſels as lets out their contents. 2 a mutual opening of arteries and veins into one another. 3 (among Phyſicians) a flux, or flowing out of the natural humours of a human body.

ANA'STROPHE, gr. of *ανα* backward, and *ςρέφω* to turn) an inverſion, or turning the contrary way.

ANA"THEMA (of *ἀνάθεμα*, gr. of *ανατίθημι* to ſeparate) 1 a curſe, or the ſentence of excommunication. 2 an accurſed perſon or thing.

To ANATHE"MATIZE, to curſe, to excommunicate, and give up one to Satan.

ANA'TOCISM (of *ἀναλοκισμὸς*, gr. of *ανα* and *τίκω* to bring forth) compound intereſt, or intereſt upon intereſt.

ANA"TOMIST, one ſkilled in anatomy.

ANA"TOMY (of *ανατομία*, gr. of *ανα* about, and *τέμνω* to cut) 1 the art of diſſection, or cutting up of bodies in order to view their parts. 2 a ſkeleton, or body diſſected.

To ANA"TOMIZE, to diſſect, or cut up a body.

ANATRI'PSIS (of *ανα* againſt, and *τρίβω* to wear) 1 a bruiſing, or rubbing againſt, or upon. 2 (in Surgery) the bruiſing or breaking of a bone. 3 the breaking the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

A'NCESTORS (of *anceſſores*, lat. of *ante* before, and *cedo* to go) fore-fathers or predeceſſors.

ANCE'STRY, extraction, race, or deſcent.

A'NCHOR (of *anchora*, lat. of *ἀγκύλος*, gr. crooked) 1 a large piece of iron to hold ſhips faſt. 2 a meaſure of five gallons.

A'NCHORAGE, 1 a place fit to caſt anchor. 2 a duty paid for caſting anchor.

A'NCHORET (of *ἀναχωρητης*, gr. of *ανα* re, and *χωρεω* to retire) one that leads a ſolitary life in a deſart, for the ſake of devotion, having neither tent nor cottage; a hermit.

A'NCHYLO'PS (of *ἀγχυλωψ*, gr. of *ἄγχι* almoſt, and *χυλὸς* juice, or moiſture) ſuperfluous fleſh in the great corner of the eye, wherein humours gather.

ANCYLOGLO'SSUS, gr. (of *ἀγκύλος* crooked, and *γλῶσσα* the tongue) one that is tongue-ty'd, or has an impediment in his ſpeech.

ANCHO'VY, a ſmall fiſh brought from the Mediterranean.

A'NCIENT (of *ancien*, fr.) old, antique, or of former time.

The A'NCIENTS, men of ancient time.

ANCLE or ANKLE, the joint between the leg and foot.

A'NCON, a felon, or ſwelling that is hard and hot.

AND, a conjunction copulative.

ANDA'NTE (in Muſic) ſignifies that the time muſt be exactly kept, and every note have its diſtinct ſound.

ANDRO'GYNUS (of *ἀνδρόγυνος*, gr. of *ανηρ* a man, and *γυνη* a woman) a hermaphrodite, or one who is both man and woman, having the natural parts of both ſexes.

ANDRO"MEDA (in Aſtronomy) a ſmall conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere conſiſting of 27 ſtars.

ANE'CDOTE, a ſecret hiſtory, ſuch as relates the ſecret affairs of kings and princes.

ANEMO"METER (of *ανεμος* the wind, and *μετρεω* to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the force of the wind.

ANE"MONY, or EMONY, the name of a flower.

A'NEMUS *furnace* (in Chemiſtry) a wind-furnace for melting metals.

ANE"MOSCOPE, an inſtrument to ſhew at any time which way the wind blows.

ANE'NT, over-againſt.

A'NEURISM (of *ἀνευρύνω*, gr. to dilate) a ſtretching or burſting of the arteries, ſo that they beat and ſwell continually, till they ſometimes become as big as an egg.

ANE'W, adv. again.

ANFRA'CTUOUS (of *anfractus*, lat. of *am* about, and *frango* to wind) full of turnings and windings, intricate.

ANGEIO'GRAPHY (of *ἀγγεῖον* a veſſel, and *γραφη* deſcription) a deſcription of the veſſels in a human body, i. e. the nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

A'NGEIOSPE'RMOUS *Plants* (of *ἀγγεῖον* a veſſel, and *σπέρμα* ſeed) ſuch as have ſeed pods.

ANGEIO"TOMY (of *ἀγγειοτομία*, gr. of *ἀγγεια* veſſels, and *τομὴ* of *τέμνω* to cut) a cutting open the veſſels, as in opening a vein, or artery.

A'NGEL (of *ἀγγελος*, gr. of *ἀγγελλω* to bring tidings) a meſſenger, or one that brings tidings; and is generally applied to thoſe ſpiritual or immaterial beings, which God makes uſe of to execute the orders of his providence.

ANGEL, a gold coin of 10 s. value.

ANGE"LICA, an herb ſo called.

ANGE"LICAL, partaking of the nature of angels.

ANGELICI, a ſort of heretics in the firſt century who worſhipped angels.

A'NGER, wrath, paſſion, rage, diſpleaſure.

To ANGER, to provoke, ſtir up, or diſpleaſe.

ANGI'NA, lat. (of *ἀγχω*, gr. to ſtrangle) the quinſey, an inflammation of the jaws and throat, attended with a continual fever, and a difficulty of breathing and ſwallowing.

ANGIO"LOGY (of *ἀγγειολογία*, gr. of *ἀγγεια* veſſels, and *λέγω* to ſay) a treatiſe or diſcourſe on the veſſels of a human body, as of the veins, arteries, ſinews, &c.

A'NGLE (of *angulus*, lat. a corner) a corner or nook.

ANGLE (in Geometry) is the inclination of two lines meeting one another; as, let the line AB, meet the line AC, in the point A, then is their inclination or bending towards each other an angle. See fig. 7.

ANGLE *acute*, is the angle CAB, being leſs than a right angle, fig. 7.

ANGLE *right*, is that which is made by two right lines perpendicular to each other, as the angle EAB, fig. 7.

ANGLE *obtuſe*, is that which is greater than a right angle, as the angle CAD, fig. 7.

ANGLES *contiguous*, or *adjacent*, are ſuch as have the ſame vertex and common ſide continued out, as the angles CAB, and CAD are adjacent angles, fig. 7.

ANGLE *of contact*, is the angle that a right line, that touches a curve line makes with it, as let the right line AD, touch the circle F, in the point G, then is the angle FGD, which the right line AB makes at the point G, an angle of contact, fig. 7.

ANGLE *mixt lined*, is that contained under a right line, and a curve line, as the angle DGF, fig. 7.

ANGLE *of incidence*, is that which a ray of light, as AC, makes with the perpendicular EA, fig. 7.

ANGLE *of reflection*, is that which is made by a ray of light, as HA, reflected from the ſurface A, and the perpendicular EA; which is always equal to the angle of incidence; and upon the equality of thoſe two angles the whole ſcience of catoptricks is entirely founded.

ANGLE *of refraction* (in Dioptricks) is the angle which AK, the ray of light refracted, makes with AI, the ray of incidence, continued out beyond the refracting ſurface DB, fig. 7.

ANGLE *Refracted*, is that which is the refracted ray AK, makes with AL a perpendicular to the refracting ſurface DB. See fig. 7.

ANGLE *optic*, or *of viſion*, is the angle CAE, which the two rays CA, EA, iſſuing from the two extreme points A, C, of an object form at the centre of the eye. See fig. 7.

ANGLE *of elevation* (in Mechanics) is the angle which HA, the line of direction of a body (uſually a ball) projected with any force, makes with the horizontal line DA. See fig. 7.

ANGLES *alternate*, theſe are pairs of acute, or obtuſe angles, made by a right line, cutting two parallel lines, being always equal to one another: thus, if AB be parallel to CD, and the line EF cut them in G and H, then are the angles AGH, DHG, and BGH, GHC alternate angles. See fig. 8.

ANGLE *ſpherical*, is that which is formed on the ſurface of the ſphere by the interſection of two great circles of the ſphere; as let ACBE be a ſphere, upon the ſurface of which let two arches of great circles, AB and CE cut each other in the point D, then is ADC, or DBE a ſpherical angle, fig. 11.

ANGLE *of a baſtion* (in Fortification) is the angle which the two faces of the baſtion make at the point of the baſtion.

ANGLE *of the tenaille*, is the angle made before the curtain, by the two lines of defence.

ANGLE *flanking*, is the angle made by the line of defence and the flank of a baſtion.

ANGLE *ſaliant*, or *ſoilaint* by the French, (in Fortification) is any angle whoſe points turn outwards, (ſuch as thoſe of baſtions, &c.) that is, whoſe legs open inwards towards the place.

To ANGLE, to fiſh with an angle, or fiſhing-rod.

A'NGLICISM (of *angliciſme*, fr.) the Engliſh idiom, or manner of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh.

A'NGRY, diſpleaſed, offended, or in a paſſion.

ANGUI''NEAL (of *anguineus*, lat. of *anguis* a ſerpent) of, or pertaining to a ſerpent.

ANGUINEAL *hyperbola*, a name given by Sir Iſaac Newton to four of his curves of the ſecond order, being hyperbolas of a ſerpentine figure.

A'NGUISH (of *angor*, lat. of *ango* to ſtrain) exceſſive pain and grief, or great trouble of body and mind.

A'NGULAR, belonging to, or having angles.

ANGULO'SITY (of *angulus* an angle) the quality of that which has many angles.

ANGU'ST (of *anguſtus*, lat. of *ango* to ſtraiten) narrow, ſtrait, ſcanty, ſlender.

ANHE'LATION (of *anhelatio*, lat. of *an* and *halo* to breathe) ſhortneſs of breath, the phthiſic.

ANI''LITY (of *anilitas*, lat. of *anus* an old woman) old age of women, dotage.

A''NIMA, lat. 1 breath. 2 the principle of life in the rational, ſenſitive, or vegetative ſoul.

ANIMADVE'RSION, 1 obſervation, reflection, or conſideration. 2 remarking, or correcting.

To A''NIMADVE'RT of (*animadverto*, lat. of *animus* the mind, *ad* to, and *verto* to turn) 1 to conſider, or turn the mind to a thing. 2 to remark, or correct.

A''NIMAL (of *animal*, lat. of *animus* life) a living creature, a man or beaſt.

ANIMAL, adject. living, or that has life in it, as the animal ſpirits.

ANIMALCULE 4, very ſmall animals, ſcarcely diſcoverable by the naked eye.

ANIMAL *ſecretion* (in Phyſic) that ſeparation of juices from one another that is performed by the glands.

To A''NIMATE (of *animo*, lat. of *animus* life)

life) 1 to give life or being. 2 to encourage, embolden, or excite.

A"NIMATED, enlivened, quickened or encouraged.

A"NIMATION, the time when the human embryo is inanimated, or when the ſoul is infuſed into it.

ANIMO'SITY (of *animoſitas*, lat. of *animus* paſſion) 1 heat, fervour, rage. 2 grudge, hatred, pique, averſion.

A'NKLE, the joint between the foot and the leg.

ANKY'LOSIS, gr. (of ἀγκύλη, a *callus* in a junćture) a diſeaſe in the junctures of a human body, where the nervous liquor which ſhould lubricate the bones, growing too thick, clogs them up, and as it were cements them within one another.

A'NNALIST, a writer of annals.

A'NNALS (of *annalis*, lat. of *annus* a year) annual chronicles, or hiſtories of things done from year to year.

A'NNATES ² (of *annatæ*, lat. of *annus* a year) firſt fruits of a benefice, being the profits of a whole year after the death of the incumbent, which is paid to the pope for his bulls.

To ANNE'AL, 1 to paint on glaſs, 2 to anoint with oil.

To ANNE'X (of *annećto*, lat. of *ad* to, and *neće to* join) to join, or unite one thing to another.

To ANNI'HILATE (of *annihilo*, lat. to turn to nothing) to turn to nothing, or, to deſtroy utterly.

ANNIHILA'TION, an aboliſhing, deſtroying, or turning to nothing.

ANNIVE'RSARY (of *anniverſarius*, lat. of *annus* a year, and *verto* to turn) that comes every year at a certain time, or is celebrated every year.

ANNIVERSARY *of a ſaint*, a certain day appointed to be kept yearly, in remembrance of his death.

A'NNIVERSE, uſed for anniverſary by Dryden.

ANNO DOMINI, lat. (in the year of our Lord) the reckoning or accounting time from our Saviour's birth.

ANNOTA'TION (of *annotatio*, lat. of *ad* againſt, and *noto* to note) a remark, note, or obſervation.

To ANNO'Y, to hurt, prejudice, moleſt, or endamage.

ANNO'YANCE, prejudice, injury, hurt.

A'NNUAL (of *annuus*, lat. of *annus* a year) yearly, done every year.

A'NNUAL *Leaves* (in Botany) ſuch as come up in the ſpring, and periſh in the autumn.

ANNU'ITY, a yearly penſion, ſtipend, or income.

To ANNU'L (of *annuller*, fr.) to aboliſh, repeal, or make void.

A'NNULAR (of *annularis*, lat. of *annulus* a ring) of or pertaining to a ring.

A'NNULETS (in Architecture) is a narrow flat moulding, belonging to the capital or baſe of a column, being ſometimes called a fillet or round.

To ANNU'MERATE (of *annumero*, lat. of *ad* and *numero* to number) to number, reckon up among others, and put into the number.

To ANNU'NCIATE (from *annuncio*, lat. of *ad* and *nuncio* to report) to bring tidings, to declare, tell, or ſhew unto.

ANNU'NCIA'TION, the delivery of a meſſage; it is particularly applied to the 25th of March, or Lady-day, becauſe of the angel's meſſage to the virgin Mary, concerning our Saviour's birth.

ANNUS CLIMATE'RICUS, lat. (the dangerous year) the year 63 and 81, becauſe of a fooliſh opinion, that thoſe years have an influence on man's life.

A"NODYNES (of ανωδυνα, gr. of *a* without, and ὀδύνη pain) remedies that alleviate or take away pain.

To ANO'INT. 1 to perfume. 2 to beſmear or bedaub.

ANO'MALOUS (of ἀνομαλος, gr. of *a* priv. and ὁμαλὸς equal) irregular, unequal, or out of rule.

ANO"MALY, inequality, or irregularity.

ANO"MALY *mean or ſimple* (in the Old Aſtronomy) is the diſtance of a planet from the line of the apſis, according to its mean motion; as let ESD be the ſun's orbit, AMNB the ecliptic, the earth at T, the ſun at S, and AB the line of the nodes; then is the angle ATM, or arch AM, the ſun's mean anomaly; which Ptolemy calls the angle of mean motion. See fig. 9.

But, in the *New Aſtronomy*, where a planet, as P, (ſee fig. 10.) deſcribes an ellipſis APBD about the ſun ſituate in the focus S, it is the arch, angle, or trilineal area ASP, contained under the line of the apſis AB (viz. the tranſverſe axis) and the line SP drawn to P, the planet's place, which is proportional to the time. By drawing the perpendicular QPH thro' P, the planet's place, and drawing SF perpendicular to the radius QC continued, the mean anomaly may be repreſented by the trilineal circular area AQS, or by the arch AQ + SF, as is demonſtrated by Dr. Keil, in his *Lect. Aſtron.* The ancients call this the mean anomaly excentric.

ANOMALY *Eccentric or of the Centre*, is the arch AQ of the eccentric circle AQB and the right line QH, drawn from the centre of the planet P, perpendicular to the line AB of the apſis. Fig. 10.

ANOMALY *Coequate or True*, is the diſtance of the ſun from his apogæum, or of a planet from its aphelium, where it is ſeen from the ſun; that is, it is the angle ASP, at the ſun, which is the planet's diſtance from

the aphelium it appears under. Ptolemy calls this, the angle of true motion; and ſome, the angle of the ſun.

ANON, by and by.

ANO'NYMOUS (of *ἀνώνυμος*, gr. of *α* without, and *ονομα* a name) nameleſs, or an obſcure perſon.

A''NOREXY (of *α* without, and *ορεξις* an appetite, gr.) want of appetite, or a loathing of meat.

ANSÆ or ANSES, lat. (handles) the parts of Saturn's ring, which are to be ſeen on each ſide of the planet, ſo called, becauſe they ſometimes appear like handles to the body of that planet.

AN'OTHER. 1 one more. 2 diverſe, different, contrary. 3 changed, or of another mind.

To A'NSWER. 1 to reply to a queſtion. 2 to ſolve, or give ſolution to a problem. 3 to ſuit, or be agreeable to. 4 to excuſe, or alledge for an excuſe. 5 to be ſurety, or ſecurity for. 6 to pay the demand of.

ANT, an emmet or piſmire, an inſect.

ANTA''GONIST (of *ἀνταϛωνιϛὴς*, gr. of *αντι* againſt, and *ἀϛωνίζωμαι* to ſtrive) an adverſary, or one that contends for the maſtery againſt another.

ANTA'NAGOGE (of *αντι*, and *αναϛωγος* a leader) a figure in rhetoric, when the orator not being able to anſwer the accuſation of an adverſary, returns the charge by loading him with the ſame crime.

ANTANA''CLASIS (of *ἀντί*, and *ἀνακλάω* to ſtrike back again) 1 a reflecting, or beating back. 2 (in Rhetoric) a figure which plays with the double ſenſe of a word.

A'NTAPO''DOSIS, gr. (of *ἀντι* againſt, *ἀπὸ* from, and *δίδωμι* to give) 1 a returning, or paying on the other ſide, or by turns. 2 (in Rhetoric) the counterpart or clauſe of a ſimilitude anſwering to the former.

ANTARTHRI''TICS (of *ἀντὶ* againſt, and *ἀρθριτικὸς* of the gout) remedies againſt the gout.

ANTA'RTIC or ANTARCTIC *Pole* (of *ανταρκτικος*, gr. of *ἀντὶ* againſt, or oppoſed to, and *αρκτικος* northern) the ſouth pole ſo called, becauſe it is diametrically oppoſite to the northern pole, as S, fig. 6.

ANTARCTIC *Circle*. See *Polar Circle*.

ANTASTHMA''TICS (of *ἀντὶ* againſt, and *ασθμα* the phthiſic) remedies againſt the phthiſic, or ſhortneſs of breath.

AN'TECE'DENCE (of *antecedens*, lat. of *ante* before, and *cedo* to go) a going before.

ANTECE'DENT (of *antecedens*, lat. of *ante* before, and *cedo* to go) that which goeth before, either in time, place, or quality.

ANTECE'DENT (in Mathematics) is the firſt of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared to the other.

ANTECEDENT (in Grammar) is that word which the relative repeats or refers to.

A'NTECEDE'NTIA (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be in antecedentia, when it moves contrary to the order of the ſigns.

To A'NTEDATE (of *antidater*, fr.) to date before the time, or ſet an older date than ought to be.

A'NTEDILU'VIAN (of *antediluvianus*, lat. of *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge) whatever was before the flood.

ANTEDILU'VIANS, thoſe generations of perſons that were before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, a kind of deer that hath wreathed horns.

ANTEMU'NDANE (of *ante* before, and *mundanus*, of *mundus* the world) before the beginning or creation of the world.

A'NTEPAST (of *ante* before, and *paſtus* feeding) preguſtation, fore-taſting.

A'NTEPENU'LT (of *ante* before, and *penultimus* the laſt ſave one) the third ſyllable of a word from the end, or the laſt ſave two.

To ANTEPO'NE (of *antepono*, lat. of *ante* before, and *pono* to ſet) to put, or ſet before.

ANTE'RIOR or ANTERIOUR (of *anterior*, lat. of *ante* before) ſomething before another, eſpecially in reſpect of place.

A'NTES 2 (in Architecture) are ſquare pilaſters placed on the corners of buildings.

A'NTHEM (of *ανθυμνος*, gr. of *αντι* oppoſite, and *ὕμνος* a hymn) a divine ſong, ſung alternately by two oppoſite choirs.

ANTHELMI'NTICS (of *ἀντί* againſt, and *ἕλμινθος* a worm, gr.) medicines that deſtroy worms in human bodies.

ANTHO'LOGY (of *ἀνθολογία*, gr. of *ἄνθος* a flower, and *λέϛω* to gather) 1 a treatiſe of flowers, or a collection of flowers. 2 a collection of Greek epigrams.

ANTHROPO''LOGY (of *ἄνθρωπος* a man, and *λόγος* a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or deſcription of a man's body and ſoul.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITES (of *ἀνθρωπομορφίται*, gr. of *ἄνθρωπος* a man, and *μορφὴ* form) heretics who attributed to God the figure of a man.

ANTHROPO''PHAGI, gr. (of *ἄνθρωπος* a man, and *φαγεῖν* to eat) men-eaters, cannibals, or ſavages who eat men's fleſh.

ANTHYPNO'TICS (of *ἀντί* againſt, and *ὕπνος* ſleep) medicines that prevent ſleep.

A'NTI-CHAMBER (of *antichambre*, fr.) a withdrawing-room, or any outward chamber which is next or near the bed-chamber.

To ANTI'CIPATE (of *anticipo*, lat. of *ante* before, and *capio* to apprehend) to foreſtal, prevent, or prepoſſeſs.

A'NTI-CHRIST (of *ἀντίχριϛος*, gr. of *αντι* againſt, and *χριϛὸς* Chriſt) 1 an adverſary to Chriſt. 2 a ſeducer, or one that pretends to be Chriſt.

A'NTIC (of *antiquus*, lat. of *ante* before) 1 ancient

1 ancient, old, or of long-ſtanding. 2 old-faſhion'd, or made after the ancient manner. 3 out of date.

An ANTIC (of *une antique*, fr.) a mimic, juggler, or buffoon.

A'NTIDOTE (of ἀντίδοτος, gr. of αντι contrary, and δίδωμι to give) a counter-poiſon.

ANTI-EMETICS (of αντι againſt, and ἐμεω to vomit) medicines to prevent vomiting.

ANTIME'RIA (of αντιμερεια, gr. of αντι for, and μέρος a part) a figure when one part of ſpeech is put for another.

ANTIMETA'BOLE, gr. (of αντι, μετα behind, and βαλλω to throw) a rhetorical figure where there is a repetition of words in the ſame ſentence, in a different tenſe, perſon or caſe.

A'NTIMONA'RCHIAL (of αντι againſt, and μόναρχος monarch, gr.) againſt monarchy, or kingly government.

A'NTIMONY, a purging ſtone found in ſilver mines.

ANTINOMA'SIA, gr. a figure in rhetoric, which applies the proper name of one thing to many others, as when we call a cruel man a Nero, &c.

ANTINO'MIANS (of αντι againſt, and νομος a law) a ſect whoſe tenet is, that the keeping the law of Moſes is unprofitable under the goſpel, and that there is no ſin in children, and that good works do not further, nor evil ones hinder ſalvation.

ANTIPARA'STASIS, gr. (of ἀντὶ, παρὰ and ἵστημι to ſtand) a rhetorical figure, when one grants what the adverſary ſays, but denies the inference.

ANTI'PATHY (of αντιπάθεια, gr. of αντι contrary, and πάθος affection) a contrariety of natural qualities.

ANTIPERI'STASIS, gr. (of ἀντὶ againſt, περὶ about, and ἵστημι to ſtand) a repulſion on every part, whereby either heat or cold is made more ſtrong in itſelf, by the reſtraining of the contrary; or when heat environs cold, or cold heat, or one quality another.

ANTI'PHONE + (of ἀντίφωνα, gr. of ἀντὶ againſt, and φωνὴ the voice) a ſinging by way of anſwer, when the choir on one ſide anſwers to the choir of the other, or one ſinging one verſe and the other another.

ANTI'PHRASIS, gr. of ἀντὶ againſt, and φράσις of φράζω to ſpeak) 1 a figure in grammar, when a word has a meaning contrary to its original ſenſe. 2 a figurative ſpeech, that has a contrary meaning to what it appears to have.

ANTI'PODES + (of ἀντὶ againſt, and πους a foot) ſuch inhabitants of the earth as walk feet againſt feet, or diametrically oppoſite to each other.

ANTI'POPE (of ἀντὶ, gr. againſt, and *papa*, lat. the pope) a falſe pope, ſet up by a particular faction, againſt one that is duly elected.

ANTI'PTOSIS, gr. (of ἀντὶ againſt, and πτῶσις a caſe) a grammatical figure, when one caſe of a noun is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY (of *antiquarius*, lat. of *ante* before) 1 one that is well ſkill'd in, or applies himſelf to the ſtudy of antiquity. 2 one that affects obſolete words and phraſes. 3 a copier of old books and writings.

To A'NTIQUATE (of *antiquo*, lat. to repeal) to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

ANTI'QUE 2. See *Antic*.

ANTI'QUITY, ancientneſs, the ſtate of old times, old things, &c. and is often uſed in reſpect to the remains and monuments of the ancients.

ANTISCII (of ἀντίσκιοι, gr. of ἀντὶ oppoſite, and σκιὰ a ſhadow) thoſe people who dwell in two places oppoſite to each other, the one on the north-ſide of the equator, the other on the ſouth, ſo that their ſhadows fall different ways at noon, one directly oppoſite to the other.

ANTISCORBU'TICS (of ἀντὶ, gr. againſt, and *ſcorbutus*, lat. the ſcurvy) medicines againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTISPASMO'DICS (of ἀντὶ againſt, and σπασμὸς the cramp, gr.) medicines againſt the cramp.

ANTI'STO'ICHON 4, gr. of ἀντὶ againſt, and στοιχεῖον a rudiment) a grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another; as *ſella* for *ſedda*, &c.

ANTI'STROPHE + (of ἀντιστροφή, gr. of ἀντὶ againſt, and στρέφω to turn) a figure in rhetoric, when in the ſame ſentence, one word is uſed in various ſenſes.

ANTI'THESIS (of ἀντίθεσις, gr. of ἀντὶ contrary, and τίθημι to ſet) a rhetorical flouriſh, when contraries are oppoſed to each other.

ANTI'THETS (of ἀντίθετα, gr. of ἀντὶ contrary, and τίθεω to put) contraries, oppoſites.

A'NTITYPE (ἀντίτυπον, gr. of ἀντὶ for, and τύπος a type) an example or copy like to the pattern, or that which is prefigured by a type, as the ſanctuary is ſaid to be an antitype of heaven.

A'NTLERS, branches of a ſtag's horn.

ANTO'ECI, or ***ANTI'OECI*** (of ἀντὶ oppoſite to, and οἰκέω to dwell) are thoſe inhabitants of the earth who dwell under the ſame meridian, but oppoſite parallels, one being in north, the other in ſouth latitude, but equally diſtant from the equator; theſe have their noon and midnight at the ſame time, but their ſeaſons are contrary or oppoſite, it being winter with the one when it is ſummer with the other, &c.

ANTONO'MA'SIA, gr. (of ἀντὶ inſtead of, and ονομάζειν to name) a figure in rhetoric, when an appellative, or common name, is uſed inſtead of a proper name, as the *apoſtle* inſtead of *Paul*; or when the proper name of one perſon or thing is applied to ſeveral others; alſo, on the contrary,

when the names of ſeveral things are applied to one.

ANXIE'TY (of *anxietas*, lat. of *ango* to grieve) heavineſs, or great trouble of mind.

A'NXIOUS, careful, ſad, penſive, ſorrowful.

AORIST 3 (of *ἀόριςος*, gr. of *α* privative, and *ὅρος*, a bound, or limit) a Greek tenſe, which is uſed to expreſs preſent, ſometimes future, but moſt frequently paſt time.

APA'CE, faſt, or quick.

APAGOREUSIS, gr. (of *ἀπαγορεύω* to prohibit) a figure in rhetoric, called an interdiction, or prohibition.

APA'RT (of *apart*, fr.) 1 ſeparate, or aſunder. 2 ſecret, privy, or private.

APARTMENT (of *appartement*, fr.) part of a houſe, occupied by a ſeparate perſon or family.

A'PATHY (of *απαθεια*, gr. of *α* without, and *παθος* affection) ſtoiciſm, or unconcernedneſs, without affection.

To APE, to imitate, or mock a perſon, like an ape.

APE'PSY (of *απεψια*, gr. of *α* without, and *πεψις* digeſtion) crudity, rawneſs of the ſtomach, or indigeſtion.

APE'RIENT (of *aperio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pario* to bring forth) clear, plain, evident.

APERTLY, openly, plainly, clearly.

A'PERTURE (of *apertura*, lat. of *apertus* open) a little open paſſage.

A'PERTURE (in Optics) is the hole next the object glaſs of a teleſcope, &c. by means of which you get an admittance of more rays, and a more diſtinct appearance of the object.

APE''TALOUS (of *απεταλον*, gr. of *α* without, and *πεταλον* a leaf) a plant without leaves.

A'PEX, lat. the top or eminence of a thing.

APHAERESIS (of *ἀφαίρεσις*, gr. of *ἀπὸ* from, and *αἱρέω* to take) a figure which takes a letter, or ſyllable away from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION or APHELIUM (of *απο* from, and *ηλιος* the ſun) that point of a planet's orbit, in which it is at the fartheſt diſtance from the ſun.

APHO'NIA, gr. (of *α* privative, and *φωνὴ* the voice) a loſs of ſpeech, or voice.

A'PHORISM (of *ἀφορισμός*, gr. of *απο* of, and *ὁρισμὸς* a definition) a choice ſhort ſentence, briefly explaining the properties of a thing.

APHRODI'SIACS (of *ἀφροδισιακὰ*, gr. of *ἀφροδίτη* Venus) things that provoke venery or luſt.

A'PHTHÆ (of *ἀφθαὶ*, gr. of *ἅπτω*, to ſet on fire) the thruſh, eſpecially in children; a ſoreneſs of the mouth from ſome hot humour.

A'PIARY (of *apiarium*, lat. of *apis* a bee) the place where bees are kept, or where bee-hives ſtand.

A''PICES of a flower (from *apex*, lat. the top) knobs growing on the top of the ſtamina in the middle of the flower.

APNOE'A (of *ἄπνοια*, gr. of *α* priv. and *πνέω* to breathe) a ſhortneſs of breath.

APO''CALYPSE (of *ἀποκάλυψις*, gr. of *ἀπὸ* from, and *καλυπτω* to hide) a viſion or dark ſpeech, particularly the revelations of St. John.

APO'COPE 4, (gr. of *ἀπὸ* from, and *κόπτω* to cut off) a figure which takes away the laſt ſyllable, or letter of a word; as *declar'd* for *declared*, *tun'* for *tune*.

APO''CRYPHA (of *ἀπόκρυφος*, gr. of *ἀπὸ* from, and *κρύπτω* to hide) a thing hid, the original authority of which is not known.

APODI'OXIS, gr. (of *ἀπὸ* from, and *δίω* to expel) 1 an expelling, or drawing out. 2 a rhetorical figure, when any argument, or objection, is rejected with indignation, as abſurd.

APO'DOSIS, gr. (of *ἀπὸ*, and *δίδωμι* to reſtore) 1 a giving again, or recompenſing. 2 a rhetorical figure called reddition, being the application or latter part of a ſimilitude.

APOERESIS, gr. (of *ἀπὸ* before, and *ἔρομαι* to intreat) a figure in rhetoric, when ſome matter is called in queſtion, which we intreated the judge to remember.

A''POGEE, or *APOGÆ'UM*, of *απόγαιον*, gr. of *ἀπὸ* from, and *γαῖα* the earth) that point of the orbit of the ſun or moon (in the old aſtronomy) which is fartheſt from the earth.

A''POLEPSY (of *ἀπολῆψία*, gr. of *ἀπολαμβάνω* to take again) 1 an intercepting or preventing. 2 (in Phyſic) a ſtoppage of the courſe of the blood or animal ſpirits.

APO'LLYON, gr. of *ἀπὸ*, and *ὀλλύω* to deſtroy) the deſtroyer, a ſcripture name for the devil.

To APO''LOGIZE, or APOLOGISE (of *ἀπολογέομαι*, gr. of *ἀπὸ* for, and *λεγω* to ſpeak) to make an excuſe or defence.

A''POLOGUE 3 (of *ἀπόλογος*, gr. of *ἀπο* from, and *λέγω* to chooſe) a fable (ſuch as Æſop's) wherein brute beaſts, or inanimate things, are brought in ſpeaking, to fix the principals of morality more firmly in our minds.

APO''LOGY, a defence or excuſe, a juſtifying anſwer.

APONE''UROSIS, gr. (of *ἀπονευρόω* to enervate) 1 an enervation. 2 (with Anatomiſts) the ſpreading, or extending a nerve or tendon breadth-wiſe, after the manner of a membrane.

APO''PHASIS, gr. (of *ἀποφημι* to deny) a rhetorical figure, when one ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate.

APO''PHYSIS, gr. (of *ἀπὸ* from, and *φύσις* nature) a knot, or exuberance growing to a place, eſpecially of a bone ſticking out.

APO'PHTHEGM (of *ἀποφθεγμα*, gr. of *ἀπὸ* to, *φθεγγομαι* to pronounce) a ſhort, brief,

brief, and pithy ſentence, of ſome eminent perſon.

A'POPLEXY (of ἀποπλεξία, gr. of ἀπὸ with, and πλήσσω to ſtrike) a diſeaſe that ſuddenly ſeizes the brain, and takes away all ſenſe and motion.

APO'RIME [3], or APO'RON (of ἄπορον, gr. of α privative, and πόρος a paſſage) a mathematical problem, which tho' not impoſſible, is nevertheleſs very difficult to be reſolved, and has not actually been done, ſuch as the ſquaring the circle, &c.

APO'RIA, gr. (of α priv. and πόρος a paſſage) doubt, perplexity, need, or want of counſel.

APOSIOPE'SIS (of ἀποσίωπησις, gr. of ἀπο with, and σιωπη ſilence) a figure in rhetoric, when one through anger or paſſion, cutteth off ſome part of a ſentence, and yet may be underſtood.

APO'STASY (of ἀφίστημι, gr. of ἀπο, againſt, and ἵστημι to ſtand) a revolting, backſliding, forſaking, or falling away from one's religion, captain or allegiance.

APO'STATE, a revolter from religion.

APO'STLE (of ἀποστολος, gr. of ἀποστελλω to ſend on a meſſage) primarily a meſſenger, an envoy, but by way of excellency, an apoſtle, one delegated by our Saviour, to preach and govern churches.

APO'STROPHE [4] (of ἀποστροφη, gr. of ἀποστρέφω to turn away from) 1 a figure in rhetoric, when we convert our ſpeech from perſons to whom we ſpeak, to ſome that are abſent. 2 a mark in grammar, ſhewing there is a vowel cut off, expreſſed thus (') as *fear'd* for *feared*.

APO'THECARY (of ἀποθηκη, gr. of ἀπο with, and τίθημι to add, or mix) one that mixes and prepares medicines.

APOTHEGM. See *Apophthegm*.

APOTHE'OSIS, gr. of ἀποθεόω to conſecrate) a canonizing of men to be Gods, after their death.

APOTHE'SIS, gr. (of ἀπὸ, and τίθημι to place) the reduction of a diſlocated bone.

APO'TOME [4] (of ἀποτομία, gr. of ἀπὸ from, and τέμνω to cut off) 1 a cutting off or away. 2 (in the Mathematics) is the line BC, which is the difference between a rational line AC, and a line AB, only commenſurable in power to the wrote line AC, ſee fig. 1. 3 (in Muſic) it is the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemitone, being expreſſed by the ratio 128 : 125.

A'POZEM (of ἀποζημα, gr. of ἀποζέω to decoct) a decoction of herbs, &c.

APPARA'TUS (of *apparatus*, lat. of *ad* for, and *paro* to prepare) preparation, proviſion, furniture.

APPARATUS (in Experimental Philoſophy) the fitneſs of the inſtruments to perform certain things with.

APPA'REL, raiment, cloathing, habit.

APPA'RENT (of *appareo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pareo* to appear) viſible, plain, certain, evident.

APPARENT *Place of an Object*, is the place in which an object appears, in contradiſtinction to the true place.

APPARI'TION (of *apparitio*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pareo* to appear) a viſion, the appearance of a ſpirit, phantom, or illuſion.

APPA'RITOR. 1 (in the Spiritual Court) one who cites perſons to appear. 2 (in the Univerſity) a ſort of beadle who carries the mace before the maſters, faculties, &c.

To APPEA'L (of *appello*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pello* to remove) to remove a cauſe from an inferior court to a ſuperior one.

To APPE'AR (of *appareo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pareo* to appear) 1 to ſhew itſelf, or become viſible. 2 to ſeem or look. 3 to make a figure or ſhew.

APPE'ARANCE. 1 the form, figure, faſhion, or ſhape of a thing. 2 outſide ſhew, or only in appearance. 3 a likelihood or probability. 4 a concourſe of people. 5 figure, magnificence. 6 a pretence, or colour. 7 a viſion or ſpectre, or ſhadowy appearance.

To APPE'ASE (of *apaiſer*, fr.) to pacify, calm, aſſuage, or ſuppreſs.

APPELLA'TION (of *appellatio*, lat. of *ad* with, and *pello* to move) a naming or calling by name, a term or title.

APPE'LLATIVE, or *Noun Appellative* (in Grammar) a common name, or a name that is proper and applicable to all things of that kind, in oppoſition to a proper name which belongs only to an individual.

To APP'END (of *appendo*, lat. of *ad* upon, and *pendeo* to hang) to hang upon, or affix to a thing.

APPE'NDIX or APPE'NDAGE, an addition to any thing, or any thing acceſſory.

APPE'NNAGE (of *apanage*, fr.) the portion a ſovereign prince gives to his younger children.

To APPERTA'IN (of *apertiner*, fr.) to belong, or have a dependance upon.

A'PPETENCY, an earneſt deſire, or great inclination for.

A'PPETITE (of *appetitus*, lat. of *ad* for, and *peto* to crave) 1 the concupiſcible faculty, natural inclination and deſire. 2 (in the plural Number) paſſions or affections.

To APPLA'UD (of *applaudo*, lat. of *ad*, and *plaudo* to praiſe one) to highly commend, or approve of what is done.

A'PPLE, a fruit well known.

To APPLY (of *applico*, lat. of *ad* about, and *plico* to fold) 1 to accommodate one thing to another. 2 to addict ones ſelf to ſomething. 3 to addreſs, or make application to.

To APPO'INT (of *appointer*, fr.) 1 to order or direct. 2 to nominate or elect. 3 to ſet a taſk.

To APPO'SE (of *appono*, lat. of *ad*, and *pono* to put to) to examine.

A'PPOSI'TION (of *appoſitio*, lat. of *appono* to put, or ſet to) 1 a putting to, or applying. 2 (in Grammar) is the putting two or more ſubſtantives together in the ſame caſe, and without any conjunction copulate between them. 3 (in Philoſophy) an addition of matter to any body outwardly; but it is uſually applied to the increaſe of bodies without life.

A'PPOSITE, well-appointed, pat, or what is ſaid or done to the purpoſe.

To APPRA'ISE (of *apprecier*, fr. of *pretium* a price, lat.) to value, or ſet a price upon.

To A'PPREHEND (of *apprehendo*, lat. of *ad* and *prehendo* to ſeize) 1 to lay hold of, or ſeize upon. 2 to conceive or underſtand. 3 to fear or ſuſpect.

APPREHE'NSION. 1 a ſeizing or arreſting. 2 perception, conception, underſtanding. 3 ſuſpicion, fear. 4 (in Logic) the firſt idea which the mind forms of any thing abſtractly of its particular qualities.

APPRE'NTICE (of *apprentiſſe*, fr.) one bound by law to learn an art or trade.

To APPRI'ZE, to inform, acquaint, or make known.

To APPRO'ACH (of *approcher*, fr.) to draw nigh, or come near.

APPRO'ACHES (in Fortification) are works caſt up on both ſides; ſo called, becauſe the beſiegers by that means may draw near a fortification, without fear of being diſcovered by the enemy.

APPROBA'TION, a liking, or approving.

To APPRO'PRIATE (of *approprier*, fr.) 1 to ſet aſide any thing for the uſe of any one. 2 to uſurp the property of a thing, or take it to ones ſelf.

To APPRO'VE (of *approbo*, lat. of *ad* and *probo* to allow of) to like, allow, or commend.

APPRO'XIMATE (of *appropinquo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *propinquo* to approach) to approach, or come nearer to.

APPRO'XIMA'TION (in Arithmetic or Algebra) is a continual approaching ſtill nearer and nearer to the root or quantity ſought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPU'LSE (of *appulſus*, lat. of *ad* to, and *pello* to move) an approaching, a moving to, an arrival.

APPU'LSE (in Aſtronomy) is the approach of a planet to a conjunction.

APPU'RTENANCE, fr. (of *ad* to, and *pertineo*, lat. to belong) ſomething that depends upon another thing as its principle; as a yard to a houſe.

A'PRICOCK, the name of a wall-fruit.

A'PRIL (*aprilius*, lat. of *aperio* to open) the fourth month of the year, ſo called becauſe in this month all things are as it were opened and budded.

A'PRON. 1 a garment well known. 2 a piece of lead that covers the touch-hole of a gun.

A'PSIS (in Aſtronomy) are two points in the orbit of a planet, one of which is the fartheſt from, the other neareſt to the ſun.

The Line of the Apſis, or *Apſides*, is a line drawn from the aphelium to the perihelium.

APT (of *aptus*, lat. of *apto* to fit) 1 fit or proper. 2 inclined or naturally diſpos'd. 3 active, nimble, dexterous.

A'PTITUDE (of *aptitudo*, lat. of *apto* to fit) fitneſs, a natural diſpoſition to do any thing.

APTOTE (of *α* without, and πτῶσις a caſe, gr.) a noun which is not declined with caſes.

AQUA, lat. water.

AQUA FORTIS, lat. (i. e. ſtrong water) a corroſive liquor or menſtruum, wherewith to diſſolve all ſorts of metals, except gold.

AQUA REGIS, lat. (i. e. royal water) a corroſive menſtruum, ſo called becauſe it will diſſolve gold, the chemiſts king of metals.

AQUA VITÆ, lat. (i. e. water of life) a cordial liquor but not much uſed at preſent, ſpirit of wine being generally ſubſtituted in its ſtead.

AQUA'RIUS (in Aſtronomy) one of the 12 ſigns, the water-bearer.

AQUA'TIC, AQUA'TICAL, or AQUATILE *Plants*, ſuch as grow in water, or wet mooriſh ground.

A'QUEDUCT (of *aqua* water, and *duco* to lead, lat.) a conduit or pipe, to convey water from one place to another.

A'QUEOUS, wateriſh, or like water.

AQUI'LLA, lat. (the Eagle) a conſtellation conſiſting of ſeventy ſtars, according to the Britiſh catalogue.

ARABE'SQUE (in Painting and Tapeſtry) curious, flouriſh'd, or branched work, after the Arabian manner.

ARA'BIA, a large country in Aſia.

A'RABIC, the language of Arabia.

ARA'BIAN *hereſy*, the belief that the ſoul died or ſlept, till the day of judgment, and then had its reſurrection without the body.

A'RABLE (of *arabilis*, lat. of *aro* to till) land that may be tilled.

ARÆO'METER (of ἀραιος thin, and μετρέω to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the denſity, or gravity of fluids.

ARA'NEOUS (of *araneoſus*, lat. of *aranea* a ſpider) full of ſpiders.

ARBITER (*arbiter*, lat.) 1 an arbitrator, a judge choſen between two. 2 an umpire, ſovereign or ruler.

A'RBITRARY, 1 left to one's own choice. 2 deſpotic, imperious, or abſolute.

To A'RBITRATE, to end a diſpute by arbitration, to ſentence or award.

ARBI'TREMENT, a power given by two or more parties contending, to ſome perſon to determine the matter in diſpute, to which determination they are obliged to ſtand under a certain penalty.

A'RBOR, or A'RBOUR (of *arboretum*, lat. of *arbor* a tree) a ſhady place made by art, to ſit and take pleaſure in. 2 the axle of a wheel.

ARBU'TEOUS (of *arbuteus*, lat. of *arbutus* a crab-tree) of or belonging to a crab-tree.

ARCANUM, lat. a ſecret.

ARCH, or ARC, ſubſ. (of *arcus*, lat. a bow) any bending in form of a bow. In Geometry, it is any part of a curve line, but is uſually taken, for any part of the circumference of a circle. In Architecture, it is the vault of a roof, arch of a bridge, &c.

ARCH, adj. 1 arrant, notorious, crafty, ſubtile, as arch-rogue, &c. 2 chief, firſt, or noble, as arch-duke, arch-biſhop, &c.

ARCHA'ISM (of ἀρχαισμὸς, gr. of ἀρχὴ the original) the retaining of old or obſolete words.

ARCHA'NGEL (of ἀρχαγγελ⊙, gr. of ἀρχὴ chief, and ἀγγελ⊙ an angel) 1 a chief or prince of angels. 2 the name of a plant, otherwiſe call'd dead nettle.

ARCHBI'SHOP (of ἀρχὼν, gr. chief, and biſcop, ſax. a biſhop) a chief biſhop, or one that has rule over other biſhops.

ARCHDEA'CON (of ἀρχιδιακον⊙, gr. of ἀρχὴ chief, and διακον⊙ a miniſter) a chief miniſter, or biſhop's vicar.

ARCHDU'KE (of ἀρχὸς, gr. chief, and *dux*, lat. a duke) a chief duke, or one that hath ſome preference above other dukes.

ARCHE [2], gr. (ἀρχὴ) a beginning, an entrance.

A'RCHERY, the art of ſhooting with the long bow.

A'RCHES, *Court of* ARCHES, is the chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for debating of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.

A'RCHETYPE (of ἀρχέτυπος, gr. of ἀρχὴ the original, and τύπος a pattern) a pattern or model by which any work is formed, or which is copied after to make another like it.

ARCHE'US (of ἀρχὴ the original) 1 the principle of life and vigour in any living creature. 2 the ancient practice of phyſic. 3 (in Chemiſtry) the higheſt and moſt exalted ſpirit that can be ſeparated from mixed bodies.

ARCHIA'TER, or ARCHIA'TROS (of ἀρχιατρὸς, gr. of ἀρχὸς chief, and ἰατρ⊙ a phyſician) the principal, or chief phyſician to a king, &c.

ARCHIPE'LAGO (of ἀρχὸς chief, and πέλαγος the ſea, gr.) a part of the ſea, containing many ſmall iſlands near each other, and conſequently many little ſeas denominated from thoſe iſlands.

A'RCHITECT (of ἀρχιτεκτων, gr. of ἀρχὸς the principal, and τεκτων artificer) the principal artificer or maſter builder.

A'RCHITECTURE, 1 the ſcience of building. 2 the art to deviſe or draw plots for building.

A'RCHITRAVE (of ἀρχὸς, gr. the principal, and *trabs*, lat. a beam) 1 the principal beam in building. 2 the chapiter of a pillar.

ARCHIVES (of ἀρχειον, gr. of ἀρχὴ the principal) the place where ancient records or charters are kept.

ARCHO'NTES, gr. (of ἀρχὸς principal) the chief magiſtrates of the city of Athens, after the kingly government had been aboliſhed.

A'RCTICK (of ἀρκτ⊙, gr. a bear) northward or northern, becauſe of the greater and leſſer bears about the north pole.

ARCTICK *pole* (of ἀρκτος, and πολος a pole, gr.) the north pole, or point in the axis of the equator 90° diſtant from its plane, as P. See fig. 6.

A'RCTICK *Circle*. See *Polar Circle*.

ARCTO'PHYLAX, gr. (of ἀρκτος the bear, and φυλαξ a keeper) a conſtellation of fixed ſtars near the great bear, conſiſting of thirty four ſtars; it is otherwiſe called *Bootes*.

ARCTURUS (of ἀρκτος the bear, and ὀυρα the tail) a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude, placed in the ſkirt of *Arctophylax*.

A'RDENT, ſubſt. (of *ardens*, lat. of *ardeo* to burn) 1 burning hot. 2 love, deſire.

ARDENT, adj. eager, earneſt, importunate.

A'RDUOUS (of *arduus*, lat. of *ardeo*, to be troubled) hard, troubleſome, or difficult to perform.

A-RE, or A-LA-MI-RE, the loweſt note but one in Guido's ſcale of muſic.

A'REA (*area*, lat. a void place) 1 any void place in a city without building. 2 a court, yard, or any ſuch like place. 3 a quarter, or bed in a garden. 4 a threſhing-floor, a barn-floor. 5 an ulcer or ſcald that cauſeth baldneſs.

A'REA (in Mathematics) is the content of any figure.

ARENA'TION (of *arena*, lat. ſand) a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand.

A'RDENCY, eagerneſs, heat of paſſion, zeal.

A'RDOR, lat. (of *ardeo* to burn) 1 burning, heat. 2 fervour, earneſt deſire. 3 (in Phyſic) a great heat raiſed in a human body.

A'RDOUR, 1 heat, or eagerneſs. 2 great zeal.

ARE'NA, lat. 1 ſand, gravel. 2 (with Phyſicians) gravel bred in a human body.

AREO'METER [5] (of ἀὴρ the air, and μετρέω

πρέω to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the gravity of fluids.

AREO'PAGITES, or AREOPA'GITES, judges in the court of Areopagus of Athens, inſtituted by Solon for the trial of malefactors.

AREOPA'GUS (of ἀρεοπαγος, gr. of ἀρης Mars, and παγος a town) Mars's court at Athens, which was the ſenate-houſe of that city; it had its name from the fabulous trial of Mars for homicide, before the twelve chief Deities.

AREO'STYLE, gr. (in Architecture) is a ſort of edifice where the pillars are ſet at a great diſtance from one another.

A'RGAL. See *Tarter*.

AR'GENT (of αργός, gr. white) of, or like to ſilver.

To A'RGUE (of *argumentor*, lat. of ἀργός, gr. clear) 1 to diſpute or reaſon. 2 to ſhew, prove, or make manifeſt.

ARGE'NTUM, lat. ſilver.

ARGO NAVIS, lat. (i. e. the ſhip Argo) a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of forty-two ſtars.

A'RGONAUTS, the companions of Jaſon in the ſhip Argo.

A'RGUMENT, 1 preſumptive proof. 2 a ſubject, or theme. 3 a debate, or diſpute.

ARGU'TE (of *argutus*, lat. of *arguo* to prove) 1 quick, witty, ſharp, briſk. 2 loud, ſhrill.

ARGYROCO'MES 5 (of ἀργυροκόμης, gr. of ἀργύριον ſilver, and κομήτης a comet) a comet of ſilver colour, differing very little from a ſolar comet, except that it is of a bright colour, and ſhines with ſo bright a luſtre as to dazzle the eyes of beholders.

ARGYROPOE'A 5 (of ἀργύριον ſilver, and ποιέω to make) the art of making ſilver.

A'RIANISM, the doctrine of Arius, an hereſiarch of the fourth century, who denied the eternal co-exiſtence of Jeſus Chriſt with God the Father.

A'RID (of *aridus*, lat. dry) dry or parched.

ARIEREBAN (*ariere-ban*, fr.) a proclamation, whereby all that hold lands of the crown (except ſome privileged officers and citizens) are ſummoned to meet at a certain place, in order to ſerve the king in his wars, either perſonally or by proxy.

A'RIES (*aries*, lat. a ram) (in Aſtronomy) the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac.

ARI'GHT, well, truly, or as it ought to be.

To ARI'SE, 1 to riſe, or get up. 2 to take riſe, or to proceed from.

ARI''STA, lat. (with Botaniſts) that long needle-like beard that grows out of the huſk of corn, &c.

ARISTO''CRACY (αριστοκρατία, gr. of αριστος the beſt, and κρατος power) government adminiſtred by nobles.

ARI'THMETIC (of ἀριθμητικὴ, gr. of αριθμος number) the art of numbering, or caſting up accounts.

ARI'THMETICIAN, 1 a profeſſor of arithmetic. 2 one ſkilled in arithmetic.

ARK (of *arca*, lat. a cheſt) 1 a cheſt or coffer. 2 a ſhip, veſſel, or boat.

An ARM. 1 a part of a man's body. 2 a bay or creek of the ſea. 3 a bough or branch of a tree. 4 the ſhoot or young branch of a vine. 5 a weapon, as a fire-arm.

To ARM. 1 to take arms for the war. 2 to put on arms. 3 to furniſh with arms. 4 to act cautiouſly, or warily.

ARMA'DA (*armada*, ſpan.) a great navy, or large fleet of ſhips.

ARMADI'LLIO, a Weſt-Indian animal, whom nature hath ſo armed with a ſkin like armour, that it cannot be wounded in any part but the flank.

A'RMAMENT (of *armamenta*, lat. of *arma* armour) all kinds of proviſion or furniture for war.

A'RMED *cap-a-pé*, or armed all over, or from top to toe.

ARMI'LLA (*armilla* lat. a bracelet) a bracelet or jewel worn on the arm or wriſt, one of the coronation garments.

ARMI'LLARY *ſphere* (of *armilla*, lat. a ring) is when the greater and leſſer circles of the ſphere, being made of braſs, wood, paſteboard, &c. are put together in their natural order, and placed in a frame, ſo as to repreſent the true poſition and motion of thoſe circles.

ARMI''NIANISM, the doctrine of the Arminians, ſo called from Jacobus Arminius, who held free grace and univerſal redemption.

ARMI''POTENT (of *armipotens*, lat. of *arma* arms, and *potens* powerful) valiant, mighty, or powerful in arms, or war.

ARMISONOUS (of *armiſonous*, lat. of *arma* arms, and *ſono* to ſound) the ruſtling or ſounding with armour.

A'RMISTICE 3 (of *armiſtitium*, lat. of *arma* arms, and *ſiſto* to ſtand ſtill) a ceſſation of arms, a ſhort truce.

ARMO'NIAC, *Sal Armoniac*, a ſort of ſalt, ſo called becauſe dug out of the ſands of Afric, near Jupiter Ammon's temple; but none of this comes to us now, what we have is factious, being made with urine, woodſoot, and ſea-ſalt.

A'RMORY, heraldry, or the art of diſplaying or marſhalling all ſorts of coats of arms, and appointing to them their proper bearings.

A'RMOUR (of *armatura*, lat. of *arma* arms) warlike harneſs, or defenſive armour, that covers the whole body.

A'RMOURY, an arſenal, magazine, or ſtore-houſe, where arms are laid up and kept.

ARMS, (of *arma*, lat. weapons) warlike inſtruments, or all kinds of weapons for fighting.

A'RMY, a number of armed men or ſoldiers, collected into one body, and under the command of a general.

AROMA'TIC, or AROMA'TICAL (of ἀρωματικός, gr. of ἀρι greatly, and ὄζω to ſmell) of a ſweet ſmell, odoriferous, fragrant, ſpicy.

ARO'SE, the perfect tenſe of *ariſe*, which ſee.

ARO'UND, round about on every ſide.

A'RQUEBUSE, or HARQUEBUSE (of *arquebuſe*, fr.) a ſort of hand-gun.

To ARRAI'GN, to inſite one, or bring him to his trial.

A'RRAND. See *Errand*.

ARRANGEMENT, fr. the rangement or diſpoſition of the parts of a whole into a certain order.

A'RRANT, is uſed for *very*, the ſign of the ſuperlative degree in a bad ſenſe, as an arrant thief, &c.

A'RRAS *hangings*, tapeſtry made at Arras in Flanders.

ARRA'Y (of *arroy* order, old fr.) 1 order or rank. 2 cloaths, habit or ornament.

ARA'YERS, or *commiſſioners of array*, certain officers, whoſe buſineſs is to take care of the ſoldiers armour, and ſee them duly arrayed or accoutred.

AREA'RAGES, or ARE'ARS (of *arrerages*, fr.) the remainder of any money, or rents unpaid.

To ARRE'ST (of *arreſter*, fr.) 1 to ſtop, or put a ſtop to. 2 to ſeize upon a man's perſon or goods.

To ARRI'DE (of *arrideo*, lat. of *ad*, and *rideo* to laugh at) to laugh at, ſimper, or look pleaſant upon.

ARRI'ERE *guard* (of *arriere-guarde*, fr.) the rear of an army.

To ARRI'VE (of *arriver*, fr.) 1 to come to a ſhore or place. 2 to attain to, or compaſs a thing.

To A'RROGATE (of *arrogo*, lat. of *ad* and *rogo* to demand) to challenge, claim, or attribute any thing to one's ſelf.

ARROW, ſax. a dart.

A'RSENAL (of *arcenel*, fr.) a magazine, or ſtore-houſe of armour and ammunition.

ARSE, the breech, or fundament.

A'RSENIC (of *arſenicum*, lat.) the name of a poiſonous mineral.

A'RSY VE'RSY, heels over head, topſy turvy, prepoſterouſly, without order.

A'RT (of *ars*, lat.) 1 ſcience or artifice. 2 trade, craft, handicraft. 3 cunning, deceit, a trick or device. 4 it is alſo a ſign of the ſecond perſon ſingular, in the preſent tenſe of verbs paſſive, as *thou art taught*.

ART *and* PART (in the north of England, &c.) is when a perſon is charged with a crime, they ſay, he is *Art* and *Part* commencing the ſame, i. e. he was both a contriver, and acted a part in it.

A'RTERY (of ἀρτηρία, gr.) a hollow fiſtulous canal, appointed to receive the blood from the ventricles of the heart, and to diſtribute it to all parts of the body, for the maintaining heat and life, and conveying the neceſſary nouriſhment.

ARTERIO'TOMY (of ἀρτηρία an artery, and τέμνω to cut) a chirurgical operation of opening an artery, or of letting blood by the arteries, uſed only in ſome extraordinary caſes, being a very dangerous operation.

ARTHRI'TIC (of ἀρθριτικός, gr. of ἄρθρον a joint) gouty, or ill of the gout, or diſeaſe of the joints.

ARTHRO'SIS, gr. (of ἀρθρόω to articulate) articulation, as when the round head of one bone is received into the hollow of another; a juncture of two bones deſign'd for motion.

A'RTICHOKE (of *articbaut*, fr.) a well known plant.

A'RTICLE (of *articulus*, lat. of *artus* a joint) 1 a joint of the body, where the bones meet, and are faſtened together. 2 a knob or joint in plants, and the twigs of trees. 3 a condition or article in a covenant. 4 a chief head or article of a diſcourſe. 5 a point or clauſe, or ſmall member of a ſentence. 6 an item in an account. 7 a part of ſpeech diſtinguiſhing the genders.

ARTI'CULATE (*articulatus*, lat.) diſtinct, clear, particular.

A'RTIFICE 3 (of *artificium*, lat. of *art* art) 1 an art or trade. 2 a device, ſlight, or cunning fetch.

ARTI'FICER (of *artifex*, lat. of *ars* art, and *facio* to make) 1 an artiſt, or maſter of art. 2 a maker, a creator, a workman. 3 a cunning ſhaver or contriver. 4 an author or contriver.

ARTIFI'CIAL. 1 made or perform'd by art. 2 curiouſly and handſomely done. 3 ingenious, curious, artful.

ARTIFICIAL *Day*, is that ſpace of time elapſed from the riſing of the ſun to the ſetting thereof.

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, *Sines*, *Tangents*, &c. are the logarithms of the natural numbers, ſines, tangents, &c.

ARTI'LLERY (of *artilerie*, fr.) ordnance, great guns, mortars, bombs, &c.

ARTILLERY *Company*, a company of volunteer citizens of London who are train'd up to military exerciſes, which they uſually perform in a place called the Artillery Ground, from whence the company took its name.

A'RTIST or A'RTIZAN. See *Artificer*.

A'RVAL or ARVIL, burial or funeral ſolemnities, hence *Arvil* bread, i. e. loaves diſtributed to the poor at funerals.

A'RVAL (of *arvalis*, lat. of *arvum* land) belonging to land, land that is ſowed.

A'RUSPICE 3 (of *aruſpicium*, lat. of *ara* an altar, and *ſpecio* to view) a kind of divination, by inſpecting the intrails of beaſts killed for ſacrifice.

ARY'THMOS, gr. (of *α* priv. and *ῥυθμὸς* the pulſe) a ſinking and failure of the pulſe, ſo that it can be no longer felt.

ASBE'STOS, gr. of *α* priv. and *σβεννύω* to conſume) a kind of ſtone of which they made cloth, which was cleanſed by burning in the fire.

ASCA'RIDES, gr. (of *ἀσκέω* to move) 1 arſe-worms, a little worm ſometimes found in the rectum, which tickles it, and is troubleſome. 2 the bots in horſes.

To ASCE'ND (of *aſcendo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſcando* to mount) 1 to mount, to raiſe higher, or advance himſelf to. 2 to climb, to get, or come up.

ASCE'NDANT, authority, influence, power.

ASCE'NSION *Day*, a feſtival kept in commemoration of our Saviour's aſcenſion into heaven.

Right ASCENSION (in Aſtronomy) is that degree of the equinoctial accounted from the beginning of aries, which riſeth with the ſun, or ſtar, in a right ſphere.

Oblique ASCENSION (in Aſtronomy) is that degree of the equinoctial, that riſeth with the ſun or ſtar in an oblique ſphere.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference* (in Aſtronomy) is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion of any point in the heavens, or it is the ſpace of time the ſun riſes or ſets before or after ſix o' clock.

To ASCERTA'IN (of *acertener*, old fr.) to aſſure, confirm, or eſtabliſh.

ASCE'TIC (of *ἀσκητὴς*, gr. of *ἀσκεω* to exerciſe) a monaſtic or ſolitary life.

ASCI'I (of *ἄσκιος*, gr. of *α* without, and *σκια* a ſhadow) inhabitants of the torrid zone; for the ſun being in their zenith (at noon) twice in the year, and conſequently their bodies caſt no ſhadow.

To ASCRI'BE (of *aſcribo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſcribo* to write) to attribute, or impute.

ASH, a tree ſo called.

ASHA'MED, modeſt, confuſed, confounded, or out of countenance.

A'SHES, the remains of fuel, after it has been burnt.

ASHO'RE, on the ſhore, or dry land.

ASH-WE'DNESDAY, the firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of faſting in ſackcloth, with aſhes on their heads, in token of humiliation.

A'SIA, the name of one of the four quarters of the world.

ASI'DE, 1 apart, ſevered, ſeparated. 2 private, particular, not common. 3 awry, crooked, bending.

To ASK. 1 to beg, crave, deſire, intreat, or requeſt. 2 to ſeek or enquire. 3 to require or demand.

ASKA'NCE or ASKANT, oblique or ſideways, as to look aſkant, i. e. to look ſideways.

ASKE'W. 1 awry, crooked, or bending. 2 oblique, or ſideways.

ASLA'NT, aſlant, oblique or ſideways.

ASLE'EP, being in a ſtate of reſt and inſenſibility, for the refreſhment and invigoration of the powers and faculties of both body and mind.

ASO'MATOUS (of *ἀσώματος*, gr. of *α* without, and *σῶμα* a body) incorporeal, or without a body.

ASLO'OP, awry, on one ſide, or ſlanting.

ASP or ASPIC (of *ἀσπὶς*, gr.) the name of a venomous ſerpent.

ASPA'RAGUS, the name of a well known plant.

A'SPECT (of *aſpectus*, lat. of *ad* at, and *ſpecto* to look) 1 looks, preſence, or air of a perſon. 2 the ſight, or view or proſpect of a place, &c.

ASPE'RITY (of *aſperitas*, lat. of *aſper* rough) roughneſs, ſharpneſs, harſhneſs.

To ASPE'RSE (of *aſpergo*, lat. of *ad* and *ſpargo* to ſprinkle) 1 to beſprinkle or beſpatter. 2 To defame, ſlander, or ſpeak evil of.

ASPHA'LTUS, a ſort of bitumen or pitch gathered off the lake Aſphaltites, a lake in Judea of ſo peſtilential a quality, that the vapours that ariſe out of it, kill any birds that fly over it, nor will the waters ſuffer any creature to live in them.

To A'SPIRATE, to pronounce with an aſpiration.

ASPIRA'TION (of *aſpiratio*, lat. of *ad* and *ſpiro* to breathe) a breathing or drawing in of the breath.

To ASPI'RE (of *aſpiro*, lat. of *ad* and *ſpiro* to breathe) 1 to breathe or blow upon. 2 to endeavour earneſtly, or uſe all means in ones power. 3 to aim at, or deſire.

ASQUI'NT, aſkew, or awry.

ASS. 1 the name of a well known beaſt. 2 a ſot or fool.

To ASSA'IL. See *To Aſſault*.

To ASSA'SSIN or ASSA'SSINATE (of *aſſaſſiner*, fr.) to murder one in a private or treacherous manner.

To ASSA'ULT or ASSA'IL (of *aſſaut*, fr.) to attack, or ſet upon.

ASSA'Y or ESSA'Y (of *eſſai*, fr.) 1 proof, trial, ſpecimen. 2 an examination of weights made by the clerk of the market.

To ASSE'MBLE (of *aſſembler*, fr. of *ad* and *ſimul* together, lat.) 1 to call or ſummon together. 2 to come together, to convene or meet. 3 ſimply to come or go to a place.

To ASSE'NT (of *aſſentio*, lat. of *ad* with, and *ſentio* to think) to conſent or agree to,

to, to be of another's mind or opinion.

ASSENTA'TION (of *aſſentatio*, lat. of *aſſentor* to flatter) flattering, ſoothing, diſſembling ones belief out of a ſervile complaiſance.

To ASSE'RT (of *aſſerere*, lat. of *ad* for, and *ſero*, i. e. *dico* to ſpeak) 1 to affirm or maintain. 2 to vindicate or defend.

To ASSE'SS (of *aſſeſſare*, ital.) to rate or tax.

ASSE'VERATION (of *aſſeveratio*, lat.) a ſolemn proteſtation, aſſurance.

ASSIDU'ITY (of *aſſiduitas*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſedeo* to ſit) continual uſe, diligence, or conſtant care.

ASSI'DUOUS, diligent, induſtrious, conſtant.

To ASSI'GN (of *aſſigno*, lat. of *ad* and *ſigno* to appoint) 1 to appoint, depute, or ordain. 2 to ſhew, or ſet forth. 3 to convey, or make over.

ASSI'GN or ASSIGNE'E, one that is appointed or deputed by another to perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any thing.

ASSIGNA'TION. 1 making over a thing to another. 2 an appointment.

To ASSI'MILATE (of *aſſimilo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſimilo* to make like) to compare, liken or reſemble.

To ASSI'MULATE (of *aſſimulo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſimulo* to reſemble) to feign or counterfeit.

ASSI'SE. See *Aſſize*.

To ASSI'ST (of *aſſiſto*, lat. of *ad* and *ſiſto* to ſuſtain) 1 to aid, help, ſuccour, or ſupport. 2 to ſtand by, or be preſent at.

ASSI'ZE or ASSI'ZES (of *aſſiſe*, fr.) an extraordinary court held by a ſuperior judge, in the inferior courts of juſtice, within the diſtricts of his juriſdiction.

To ASSO'CIATE (of *aſſocio*, lat. of *ad* with, and *ſocio* to accompany) 1 to join or accompany with. 2 to bring into ſociety or fellowſhip with.

ASSOCIA'TION, an entering into ſociety with others, or joining with them to perform ſome act.

ASSOCIATION *of Ideas* (in Philoſophy) is when two or more ideas conſtantly and immediately ſucceed one another in the mind, ſo that one ſhall almoſt infallibly produce the other, whether there be any natural relation between them or not.

A'SSONANCE (of *aſſonans*, lat. of *ad* and *ſono* to ſound) 1 an echoing. 2 (in rhetoric and poetry) is uſed where the words of a phraſe or verſe have the ſame ſound or termination, and yet make no proper rhyme.

To ASSUA'GE. 1 to mitigate, allay, or eaſe. 2 to pacify, calm, or reconcile. 3 to ſhrink, ſink down, or abate. 4 to aſſuage or leave off ſwelling.

ASSUEFA'CTION (of *aſſuefactio*, lat. of *ad* to, *ſueo* to accuſtom, and *facio* to follow) an accuſtoming ones ſelf to a thing.

To ASSU'ME (of *aſſumo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſumo* to take) to arrogate, to take to or upon ones ſelf.

ASSU'MPTION (in Logic) the minor of a ſyllogiſm.

ASSU'RANCE (of *aſſurance*, fr.) 1 certainty, confidence. 2 ſecurity, ſafety, quietneſs. 3 ſurety, ſecurity, pledge. 4 boldneſs, courage, reſolution.

ASTEI'SMOS, gr. a pleaſant trope, a witty jeſt.

A'STERISK (of ἀστερίσκος, gr. of ἀστὴρ a ſtar) a little ſtar (*) or mark uſed in writing, ſhewing ſomething deficient, or to be noted.

A'STERISM, a conſtellation of fixed ſtars.

ASTERI'TES, gr. (of ἀστὴρ a ſtar) a precious ſtone, which ſparkles with beams like a ſtar.

To ASTI'PULATE (of *aſtipulor*, lat. of *ad* and *ſtipulor* to make a bargain) 1 to contract or bargain with. 2 to aſſent, or agree with.

A'STHMA (of ἄσθμα, gr. of ἄω to breathe, or ἄζω to blow) a ſhortneſs of breath, a wheezing, phthiſic.

To ASTO'NISH (of *eſtonner*, old fr.) to ſurpriſe or affright.

A'STRAGAL (of ἀστράγαλος, gr. the huckle-bone) in architecture, a decking ring or circle about a pillar, graven with knobs like the meeting of the back bones.

To go ASTRA'Y (of *aſtraviere*, ital.) 1 to wander out of the way. 2 to take ill courſes.

ASTRÆA, the goddeſs of juſtice, the daughter of Aſtræus king of Arcadia, and Aurora; or as Heſiod and others, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She and many other deities lived on earth in the golden age, but being offended with mens vices, fled to heaven.

ASTRI'DE, aſtraddle, ſtraddling one leg on one ſide of a horſe, &c. and the other on the other.

To ASTRI'NGE (of *aſtringo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *ſtringo* to bind) to bind, or make coſtive.

ASTROITES, gr. (of ἄστρον a ſtar) a ſtone in a fiſhes eye.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY (of ἄστρον a ſtar, and θεολογια divinity) a demonſtration of the being of a God from the conſideration of the heavenly bodies.

A'STROLABE 3 (of ἀστρολάβιον, gr. of ἄστρον a ſtar, and λαμβάνω to take) a mathematical inſtrument to take the altitude of the ſun, ſtars, &c.

ASTRO'LOGY (of ἀστρολογία, gr. of ἄστρον a ſtar, and λόγος ſpeech) an art that pre-

tends to foretel future events, by the motion of the ſtars, planets, &c.

ASTRO'NOMY (of ἀστρονομια, gr. of ἀστρον a ſtar, and νομος the law) a ſcience that teacheth the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, ſhewing their magnitudes, diſtances, motions, &c.

ASU'NDER (of α priv. συν with, and πιπτω to fall) ſeparate, or in two parts.

ASYLUM, lat. (of ἄσυλον, gr. of α priv. and σύλη a prey) a ſanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders to fly to; a temple, a privileged place.

ASSYMETRY (of α priv. and συμμετρία, of σὺν with, and μέτρον meaſure) 1 a want of ſymmetry or proportion. 2 incommeaſureableneſs.

ASY'MPTOTES 3 (in Mathematics) are properly ſtreight lines that approach continually nearer to the curve they are ſaid to be aſymptotes of; but, if they and their curve were continued *ad infinitum*, would never meet, or coincide.

ASYNDETON, gr. (of α priv. σὺν with, and δεσμὸς a bond) a grammatical figure, implying a deficiency, or want of conjunctions in a ſentence, or a figure in which commas are put inſtead of conjunctions, as *veni, vidi, vici*, where the conjunction *et* is left out.

AT, a prep. as, at Rome, &c.

ATAXIA, gr. (of α priv. and τάξις order) 1 irregularity, or want of order. 2 (with Phyſicians) the confounding of critical days.

To ATCHIE'VE (of *achever*, fr.) to perform great deeds or exploits.

ATHANASIA, gr. (of α priv. and θανατος death) immortality.

ATHANOR (אלתנור of אל arab. and תנור heb. an oven) a large digeſting furnace, built with a tower, and ſo contrived as to keep a conſtant heat for near a month, &c. or the heat may be increaſed or diminiſhed at pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting the regiſter.

A'THEISM 3 of ἀθεότης, gr. of α without and θεὸς God) the denying or diſbelieving of a God.

ATHENIAN, 1 of or pertaining to the city of Athens in Greece. 2 curious novelties.

ATHI'RST, 1 thirſty, or adry. 2 to deſire and covet earneſtly.

ATHLE'TIC (of ἀθλητικὸς, gr. of αθλεω to fight) ſtrong, hale, hearty.

ATHWA'RT, croſs-wiſe, or a-croſs.

ATHYMIA, gr. (of α priv. and θυμὸς the mind) dejection, or trouble of mind, ſadneſs, deſpondency, deſpair.

A'TMOSPHERE (of ατμος a vapour, and σφαῖρα a ſphere) the ſphere of vapours, or all the air that the earth is encompaſſed with, conſidered together.

A'TOM (of ἄτομος, gr. of α priv. and τεμνω to cut or divide) a ſmall particle of matter, which cannot phyſically be cut or divided into leſſer parts.

To ATO'NE, 1 to expiate, or recompenſe. 2 to appeaſe, or reconcile.

ATRO'CITY (of *atrocitas*, lat. of *atrox* fierce) fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.

ATONIA, gr. (of α priv. and τόνος a tone) a want of tone, or tenſion, a looſening of the nerves and ſinews, a failing or decay of ſtrength, infirmity, weakneſs, faintneſs.

A'TROPHY (of ατροφία, gr. of α priv. and τρέφω, to nouriſh) a want of nouriſhment, or conſumption of the body.

To ATTA'CH (of *attacher*, fr.) 1 to tie, or bind together. 2 to ſtay, ſtop, or detain. 3 to apprehend, or take priſoner.

ATTACK (of *attaquer*, fr.) 1 an aſſault, or ſetting upon one. 2 charging an enemy. 3 attempt, or effort.

To ATTA'IN (of *attineo*, lat. of *ad* and *teneo*, to hold) to get, acquire, or obtain.

ATTA'INDER, or *Bill of attainder* (of *atteindre*, fr.) an act of parliament whereby, for want of full and legal proofs, upon very ſtrong preſumptions, a perſon being declared guilty of high treaſon, his life is forfeited, his eſtate confiſcated, and his blood corrupted.

To ATTAI'NT, 1 to taint or corrupt. 2 to convict, or attaint. 3 to ſtain the blood, as high treaſon does.

To ATTE'MPER (of *attempero*, lat. of *ad* and *tempero* to temper) 1 to mix, or make fit. 2 to temper, qualify, moderate, or abate.

To ATTE'MPT (of *attento*, lat. of *ad* and *tento* to endeavour) to eſſay, endeavour, or make an effort.

To ATTE'ND (of *attendo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *tento* to ſtretch out) 1 to go with, or wait on one any where. 2 to liſten, hearken, or give attention. 3 to viſit, or give attendance. 4 to wait or tarry for. 5 to mind, or be careful in buſineſs.

To ATTE'NUATE (of *attenuo*, lat. of *ad* and *tenuo* to make leſs) to leſſen, diminiſh, or impair.

ATT'ENUATING *medicines*, are ſuch as open the pores with their ſharp particles, cut the thick and viſcous humours in the body, ſo that they may be eaſily circulated through the veſſels.

To ATTE'ST (of *atteſtor*, lat. of *ad* to, and *teſtor*, to affirm or bear witneſs) to certify, witneſs, aſſure, or vouch.

A'TTESTATION 1 a witneſſing, or affirming. 2 a teſtimony given in writing, of the truth of any thing.

A'TTICISM (of ἀττικισμὸς, gr.) a pithy, conciſe, and witty way of ſpeaking, like the ancient Athenians.

ATTI'RE (of *atour*, fr.) apparel, ornament, furniture.

ATTIRE (in Botany) the third part of the flower

flower of a plant, of which the two former are the empalement, and foliation.

A'TTIC *order* (in Architecture) an order of building after the manner of the city of Athens: in our buildings, a ſmall order placed upon another, much larger.

A'TTITUDE (*attitude*, fr.) the poſture of figures in ſculpture and painting, and of perſons in dancing, by which we diſcover their action, and even the paſſions of their mind.

ATTO'RNEY, one that ſeeth to another man's affairs, or he that hath the charge of a thing committed to him, eſpecially ſuch as are employed for the management of law-ſuits.

To ATTRA'CT (of *attrabo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to draw, or pull to. 2 to allure, or entice, by fair ſpeeches.

ATTRA'CTION (in Philoſophy) is the drawing of one thing to another; Sir Iſaac Newton, in his *Principia*, applies every where this word to centripetal forces.

To A'TTRIBUTE (of *attribuo*, lat. of *ad* to, and *tribuo*, to give) 1 to impute, or lay the blame upon. 2 to give or aſcribe unto.

A'TTRIBUTES (in Divinity) are certain properties, or glorious excellencies attributed to God; as, that he is omniſcient, almighty, eternal, &c.

ATTRI'TION (of *attritus*, lat. of *ad* againſt, and *tero* to rub) 1 rubbing one thing againſt another. 2 fretting, or galling of the ſkin.

To AVA'IL, (of *avelere*, ital.) to be advantageous, profitable, or ſerviceable to.

AVA'NT (*avant*, fr.) go, or get you gone.

AVANT *foſs* (in Fortification) is a mote or ditch full of water, running round the counterſcarp, on the out-ſide, next to the country, at the foot of the glacis.

A'VARICE (of *avaritia*, lat. of *aveo* to covet) 1 covetouſneſs. 2 niggardlineſs.

AVARI'CIOUS, 1 covetous. 2 niggardly.

AU'CTION (of *auctio*, lat. of *augeo*, to enlarge) a public ſale of goods, &c. where he that bids moſt is the buyer.

AUDA'CIOUS (of *audax*, lat. of *audeo*, to dare) 1 daring, deſperate. 2 bold, confident.

AU'DIBLE (of *auditus*, lat. of *auris* an ear) 1 that may be heard. 2 loud, roaring, making a great noiſe.

AU'DIENCE (of *audientia*, lat. of *audio* to hear) 1 the action of hearing. 2 an aſſembly hearkening to ſomething ſpoken.

AUDIENCE *Court*, a court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the court of Arches, tho' inferior in antiquity and dignity.

AU'DIT, 1 a hearing, as of a lecture, or diſcourſe. 2 examining an account.

AU'DITORY, 1 an aſſembly of hearers. 2 a ſchool, or place of hearing.

A'VE-MARY (of *ave* hail, and *Maria* Mary, lat.) a prayer uſed by papiſts to the virgin Mary.

To AVE'NGE (of *venger*, fr.) to revenge, or puniſh.

A'VENOR (of *avena*, lat. oats) an officer of the king's ſtables, who provides oats for his horſes.

A'VENUE (*avenue*, fr.) 1 a paſſage, entrance, or way to a place. 2 a walk or alley of trees, &c.

To AVE'R (*averer*, fr.) to avouch, aſſert, or affirm.

AVE'RAGE, a ſervice which the tenant owes to the lord by horſe, or carriage of horſe. 2 a certain allowance out of the freight to the maſter of a ſhip. 3 equal ſhares.

AVE'RSE (of *averſus*, lat. of *averſor* to turn from) 1 contrary, or turned away. 2 that hates or abhors a thing.

To AVE'RT (of *averto*, lat.) of *a* from, and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn away. 2 to turn or drive away.

A'VERY, a place where oats and provender are kept, for the king's horſes.

AUFF, or ELF, a fool.

To AU'GMENT (of *augeo*, lat. to increaſe) 1 to increaſe, enlarge, or improve. 2 to make a thing ſeem greater.

AU'GUR (*augur*, lat. a diviner) a ſoothſayer or diviner, he that foretelleth things to come, by the flying, ſinging, or feeding of birds.

AUGU'ST, adj. (of *auguſtus*, lat. royal) 1 noble, royal, imperial. 2 ſacred, venerable, divine.

AU'GUST, ſubj. the ſixth month, called *ſextilis*, till in honour of Auguſtus it changed its name for his.

A'VIARY (of *aviarium*, lat. of *avis* a bird) a place where birds are kept, a cage, a decoy. 2 a buſhy place in woods, where birds reſort.

AVI'DITY (of *aviditas*, lat. of *aveo* to deſire) greedineſs, eagerneſs, deſire, appetite.

AU'KWARD, unhandy, untoward.

AU'LIC (of *aulicus*, lat. of *aula* a court) courtly, or belonging to the court.

AU'MELET (of *amelette*, fr.) a pancake made of eggs.

AUNT (of *une tante*, fr.) a father's or mother's ſiſter.

AVOCA'TION (of *avocatio*, lat. of *a* from, and *voco* to call) 1 a calling from, or away, a diverting the thoughts. 2 an impediment, obſtacle, or hindrance.

To AVOI'D, 1 to eſchew, or ſhun. 2 to quit, or leave. 3 to diſcharge, or caſt forth by ſtool, &c.

AVOIRDUPOIS Weight, a weight of 16 ounces to the pound.

To AVOU'CH (of *avouer*, fr.) to aſſert, maintain, or juſtify.

To AVO'W. 1 to juſtify, vindicate, or aſſert. 2 to own or profeſs.

AU'RA, lat. 1 a gentle gale, or blaſt of wind. 2 an airy exhalation or vapour.

AURE'LIA, lat. 1 (in Botany) the herb golden floramour. 2 (with Naturaliſts) the firſt apparent change of the *eruca* of any inſect.

AURI'CULA, lat. (a dim. of *auris* an ear) 1 a little ear, the outſide of an ear. 2 the herb borrage. 3 the flower called bear's-ear, or commonly *riccolus*.

AU'RICLE (in ANATOMY) the external ear, or that part of it which is prominent from the head.

AURI'CULAR (of *auricularis*, lat. of *auris* an ear) of, or ſpoken in the ear; as auricular confeſſion, is ſuch as Roman catholics whiſper in the ears of their prieſts.

AURIGA, lat. 1 a carter, a waggoner, a charioteer. 2 a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of twenty ſtars.

AURIPIGMENTUM, lat. (of *aurum* gold, and *pingo* to paint) a ſort of arſenick of a yellow colour, yellow orpiment, or orpine.

AURO'RA, lat. (i. e. *aurea hora*, the golden hour) the morning twilight, the dawn or break of day.

AURORA (according to the Poets) is the daughter of Titan and Terra, or as Heſiod, the mother of Memnon and Tithonus, brothers of Laomedon. She is feigned to be the ruddy goddeſs of the morning, the meſſenger of the approaching ſun.

AURO'RA Borealis, lat. (i. e. the northern twilight) an extraordinary meteor of a luminous appearance, which is viſible in the night time, in the northern parts of the heaven.

AURU'M, lat. (of אור heb. fire, becauſe it is permanent in the fire) gold.

AURUM fulminans, lat. (i. e. thundering gold) a chemical preparation of gold diſſolved in *aqua regis*, and precipitated with volatile ſpirit of *Sal armoniac*, or oil of tartar; it has its name from its being inflammable, not only by fire, but by a gentle heat, over the fire in a ſpoon, &c. and being thus heated, it fulminates, or gives a report like thunder.

AU'SPEX, lat. (of *avis* a bird, and *ſpecio* to view) a ſoothſayer or diviner, by ſeeing what birds do.

AU'SPICE, a ſign or token of the ſucceſs or events of things, ſhewn by flying, or other actions of birds.

AUSPI'CIOUS (of *auſpicatus*, lat. fortunate) lucky, happy, fortunate, favourable, proſperous.

AUSTE'RE (of *auſterus*, lat. harſh, rugged, rough, ſharp, ſad, crabbed, ſtern.

AUSTE'RITY, 1 ſeverity, ſtrictneſs, rigour. 2 roughneſs in taſte.

AU'STRAL (of *auſtralis*, lat. of *auſter* the ſouth-wind, or ſouth part of the world) ſouthward, ſouthern.

AUSTRAL *ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) are the ſix ſouthern ſigns of the Zodiac, viz. Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Piſces.

AUTHE'NTIC, or AUTHE'NTICAL (of αυθεντικὸς, gr. αὐθεντία authority) 1 that is of good authority. 2 original.

AU'THOR (of *auctor*, lat. of αυξω, gr. to create or make) 1 the firſt cauſe of a thing. 2 a writer or compoſer. 3 the contriver or inventor. 4 the head of a party or faction.

AUTHO'RITY (of author) 1 power, rule, credit. 2 leave, or licence. 3 a paſſage out of an author.

To AU'THORISE, 1 to give power or authority to.

AUTO'GRAPHY (of αὐτόγραφος, gr. of αὐτὸς ſelf, and γράφω to write) written with ones own hand.

AUTO'CRASY (of αὐτοκρασία, gr. of αὐτὸς ſelf, and κράτος power) ſupremacy, or having power in himſelf.

AUTOGE'NEAL (of αὐτογονὴ, gr. a ſelf-birth) produced by itſelf, ſelf-begotten.

AUTO'LOGY (of αὐτολογία, gr. of αὐτὸς ſelf, and λέγω to ſpeak) a ſpeaking of, or to ones own ſelf.

AUTO'MATON, gr. (of αὐτὸς ſelf, and μάομαι to be ready) 1 a ſelf-moving machine; or engine which has the principle of motion within itſelf. 2 (with Phyſical writers) the motion of the heart, the working of the bowels, &c.

AUTO'PSY (of αὐτοψία, gr. of αὐτὸς ſelf, and ὄπτομαι to view) the view of any thing taken by the ſight; or the ſeeing with one's own eyes.

AU'TUMN (of *autumnus*, lat.) the time of harveſt and vintage, from the ſixth of Auguſt to the ſixth of November.

AUXE'SIS, gr. of αὔξω to augment) 1 an amplifying, or increaſing. 2 (with Rhetoricians) a magnifying or enlarging upon a thing too much.

AUXI'LIUM, lat. (of *augeo* to increaſe) 1 aid, help, ſuccour, ſupply. 2 (with Phyſicians) any medicine that is good againſt a diſeaſe.

AUXI'LIARY (of *auxiliaris*, lat. of *auxilior* to aid) helping, aiding or aſſiſting.

AUXILIARY *Verbs* (in Grammar) are ſuch as help to conjugate others.

AW, or AWE, dread, fear, reverence, reſpect.

To AWAIT. See *To wait*.

To AWA'KE, 1 to wake, or rouſe a perſon from ſleep. 2 to awake, as in the morning. 3 to beſtir, or take to heart.

To AWA'RD, 1 to adjudge, or give ſentence in behalf of one. 2 to avert, or bear off a blow.

AWA'RE, provided, ready.

AWAY, 1 fy! get you gone! 2 begone, away with him.
AW'EFUL, terrible, venerable, horrible.
AW'KWARD, See *Aukward.*
An AWM, 1 a beard of corn. 2 a meaſure of wine, being 360 pounds.
AWO'KE. See *to awake.*
A'WRY, crooked, or diſtorted.
AX, or AXE, a tool uſed by carpenters, &c.
A'XIOM (of *ἀξίωμα*, gr. of *ἀξιόω* to think elegantly) a propoſition, maxim, or ſelf-evident truth.
A'XIS (of *axis*, lat. of *ἄγω* to turn) this properly ſignifies that ſtreight line in a figure at reſt, about which the figure revolves, in order to pruduce, or generate a ſolid.
A'XIS (in Peritrochio) a machine for the raiſing of weights, conſiſting of a cylindrical beam, which is the axis lying horizontally, and ſupported at each end by a piece of timber, and ſomewhere about it is a tympanum or wheel, which is called the Peritrochium, in the circumference of which are made holes to put in ſtaves (like thoſe of a windlaſs or capſtan) in order to turn the axis round the more eaſily, to raiſe the weight by a rope that winds round the axis.
A'ZIMUTH *Circles*, great circles of the ſphere, interſecting in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, as Z, C, N, Z *e n*, and Z *q n*, (See fig. 6.) are azimuth circles.
AZIMUTH, *of the ſun or any ſtar*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian, and the vertical circle the object is in; as H *g*, or O, *g*, is the azimuth of the ſun at *e*. See fig. 6.
A'ZORES 3, iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, in 40 deg. of north latitude, where ſome geographers place the firſt meridian for the longitude.
A'ZURE (of *azur*, fr.) the ſky-colour, or light blue.

B.

B'-MI, the third note in the gamut, or ſcale of muſic.
BABE or BABY. 1 an infant. 2 a puppet, or image for a child to play with.
BA'BLE, chat, or prattle.
BA'BLER, one that talks too much, or impertinently.
BA'BOON (of *babouin*, fr.) a large kind of monkey.
BA'CCHANA'LS (of *Bacchanalia*, lat. of *Bacchus* the god of wine) certain feaſts celebrated in honour of the God Bacchus.
BA'CHELOR, BACHELOUR, or BATCHELOUR (of *baccalaureus*, lat. of *bacca* a berry, and *laurus* laurel) 1 a graduate in the univerſity. 2 a ſingle man.
BA'CHELORSHIP. 1 the degree of bachelor in the univerſity. 2 the being a ſingle man.
To BACK. 1 to aſſiſt or encourage. 2 to mount a horſe.
To give BACK. 1 to retire. 2 to return or reſtore.
To go BACK. 1 to return back again. 2 not to perform ones promiſe.
BACK, the hinder part of a man or beaſt, from the ſhoulders to the reins.
To BA'CKBITE, to ſlander or abuſe a perſon behind his back, or in his abſence.
BA'CK-STAFF, a ſea-inſtrument to take the ſun's altitude with ones back towards it.
To BA'CKSLIDE, to turn back or revolt from, to ſhuffle.
BA'CKWARD. 1 on the backſide. 2 ſlow or negligent. 3 averſe, or oppoſite to.
BA'CON, hog's fleſh ſalted and dried.
BA'CULE or *BA'SCULE*, fr. (in Fortification) is a kind of port-cullis or gate, made like a pitfall, with a counterpoiſe, and ſupported by two great ſtakes. It is uſually made before the *corps de guard*, advanced near the gates.
BACULO'METRY (of *βάκτρον* a ſtaff, and *μετρέω* to meaſure) the art of meaſuring acceſſible or inacceſſible diſtances, by the help of one or more ſtaves.
BAD. 1 ill, not good, naught. 2 ſick, or not well. 3 bidden, or ſpoken to.
BADGE, a ſign, mark or token.
BA'DGER. 1 a huckſter, or one that buys corn, &c. and ſells it again. 2 the name of a wild beaſt.
To BA'FFLE. 1 to ſham, fool, or amuſe one. 2 to balk, or diſappoint. 3 to confound by reaſons.
BA'GGAGE (of *bagage*, fr.) 1 goods for ſoldiers. 2 a trull, or impudent woman. 3 lumber, or uſeleſs goods.
BA'GNIO, ital. a hot houſe, or place to bathe and ſweat in.
BAGU'ETTE, fr. (in Architecture) a ſmall round moulding, leſs than an aſtragal, ſometimes carved and enriched with foliages, ribbands, laurels, &c.
BAIL (of *bail*, fr.) 1 ſurety, or ſecurity. 2 the bound or limit of a foreſt.
To BAIL, to be ſurety for a perſon arreſted, apprehended, or impriſoned.
BA'ILIFF (of *bailif*, fr.) 1 a magiſtrate in a corporation. 2 the governor of a caſtle. 3 an officer appointed to arreſt perſons for debt. 4 a land-ſteward.
BA'ILIWICK, the precinct of a bailiff's juriſdiction.
† BAIN (of *bain*, fr.) a bath.
To BAIT. 1 to allure, or entice by bait. 2 to fight creatures with dogs, &c. 3 to teaze, or provoke a perſon. 4 to ſtop, to eat or drink on a journey.
To BAIT (in Falconry) a hawk is ſaid to bait,

bait, when ſhe claps her wings, and ſtoops to her prey.

BAIZE, a kind of ſtuff.

To BAKE, to dreſs, or roaſt in an oven.

BA'KER-LEGG'D, ſtraddling, with the legs bowing outward.

BA'LANCE. See *Ballance.*

BA'LCONY (of *une balcon*, fr.) a frame before the window of a houſe.

BALD. 1 without hair. 2 thread-bare or ſimple.

BA'LDERDASH. 1 mixture, or mingle-mangle. 2 paltry, confuſed diſcourſe.

To BA'LDERDASH, to adulterate, or ſophiſticate.

BALE (of *bale*, fr.) 1 a pack of merchandize. 2 the handle of a pail.

BA'LEFUL, ſorrowful, woeful.

BALK. 1 a piece of ground left unplowed. 2 a beam in building. 3 diſappointment or baffle. 4 ſhame or diſgrace. 5 prejudice or damage.

To BALK. 1 to paſs by or omit. 2 to hinder a ſhop, &c. of its cuſtom. 3 to fruſtrate or diſappoint. 4 to put one out of countenance.

BALL (of *bale*, fr.) 1 any round body. 2 a public dancing meeting.

BALL *and Socket*, a device made of braſs, to hold any mathematical inſtrument on a ſtaff, as a quadrant, teleſcope, &c.

To BALL. See *To bawl.*

BA'LLAD (of *ballade*, fr.) 1 a ſort of French poetry. 2 a common ſong.

To BA'LLANCE (of *balancer*, fr.) 1 to weigh. 2 to poiſe, or make even weight. 3 to weigh and conſider. 4 to make accounts equal.

BA'LLANCE (of *bis* twice, and *lanx* a ſcale) 1 a pair of ſcales. 2 even weight. 3 the name of one of the celeſtial ſigns. 4 the difference between the debtor and creditor ſides in an account. 5 the difference between the value of imports and exports. 6 that part of a watch which regulates its motion.

BA'LLAST (of *ballaſt*, fr.) ſtones, ſand, or any weight put into an empty ſhip, to make her ſail upright.

BALLI'STA (of βαλίστρα, gr. of βαλλω to caſt) a large croſs-bow uſed by the ancients, to ſhoot darts or ſtones with.

BA'LLISTER or BA'LLUSTER (in Architecture) is a little column, or pilaſter adorned with mouldings, and ſerving to form a reſt or ſupport for the arm, and, in ſome meaſure, to anſwer the end of a balcony.

BALLI'STICS (of *balliſtæ*, lat. croſs-bows, or engines for caſting ſtones, javelins, &c.) the art of making ſuch engines.

BALLOO'N or BALLON (of *ballon*, fr.) 1 a foot-ball. 2 a great ball with which princes and noblemen uſe to play.

BA'LLOT (of *balote*, fr.) a ball to give one vote.

BA'LLOTING, a manner of chuſing officers, &c. by balls of different colours, according to the diverſity of candidates.

BA'LLUSTRA'DE, a row of pillars or rails, ſuch as we ſee around ſome altars, fonts, ſquares, &c.

BALM or BA'LSAM. 1 the juice of a tree, of a moſt fragrant ſmell. 2 ſeveral chemical compoſitions. 3 a herb ſo called.

BA'LNEUM, gr. a bath, or waſhing place.

BALNEUM arenæ, lat. i. e. a ſand-bath (in Chemiſtry) a ſand-heat, wherein cucurbites and other veſſels, containing herbs, flowers, fruits, &c. are ſet in order to be diſtilled, &c.

BALNEUM Mariæ (in Chemiſtry) is when a veſſel containing the water to be diſtilled, is ſet in another veſſel of hot water.

BALNEUM vaporis (in Chemiſtry) is when a veſſel is ſet in another, half full of water, and heated from vapours which ariſe from the boiling water.

BA'LSAM. See *Balm.*

BALSA"MIC or BA'LMY, having the quality of balſam.

To BAM or to BAMBOO'ZLE, to fun, to fib, to ſham.

BA'MBOO, the name of a ſugar cane in the Weſt-Indies.

† To BAN, to curſe, or wiſh miſchief to one.

BAN. See *Arier-ban.*

BA'NCUS (of *bancus*, lat. a bench) 1 a bench, bank, ſeat or table. 2 a tribunal, or place of judicature.

BAND. 1 any ſort of ſtuff to bind with. 2 a troop or company. 3 a bond or tye. 4 what the clergy, &c. wear about the neck.

BAND (in Architecture) one of the diviſions of the architrave.

Train-BANDS or *Trained*-BANDS, regiments made up of the inhabitants of a city, &c. trained up to arms.

BA'NDAGE (of *bandage*, fr.) a binding, or tying up.

BANDAGE (among Surgeons) a fillet or roller of linen cloth, fitted for binding up wounds, ſores, &c.

BA'NDELET (of *bandelette*, fr.) a little band, fillet or ſtring.

BANDELETE (in Architecture) an ornament encompaſſing a pillar quite round about like a ring.

BA'NDEROL (of *banderole*, fr.) a little flag or ſtreamer.

BANDI'TTI (of *bandire* to outlaw) out-law'd perſons in Italy, who become robbers or highwaymen.

BA'NDLE, an Iriſh meaſure of two foot in length.

BA'NDOLEERS or BA'NDELIERS (of *bandouliers*,

doüilleret, fr.) little wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing a charge of powder for a muſket, of which each muſketeer uſually wore twelve, hanging on a ſhoulder-belt or collar.

BANDO'RE (of πανδῦρα, gr. a muſical inſtrument) a muſical inſtrument, the ancient ſhepherd's pipe, conſiſting of ſeven reeds.

To BA'NDY (of *bander*, fr.) 1 to toſs a ball at tennis. 2 to agitate, debate, or diſcuſs. 3 to make a faction or party.

BA'NDY, a ſort of crooked club or ſtick to ſtrike a ball with.

BANE (of *bana*, ſax. a murderer, or deſtroyer of men) 1 death, poiſon. 2 deſtruction, ruin, undoing of one.

Rats-BANE, arſenic, a poiſonous mineral.

Wolf's-BANE, aconite, or deadly nightſhade.

To BANG, to beat with a ſtick or otherwiſe.

To BA"NISH (of *bannier*, fr.) 1 to ſend into exile. 2 to drive or turn away.

BA"NISHMENT, exile, or being baniſhed.

BA"NISTERS. See *Balluſters*.

BANK (of *bancus*, lat.) 1 a hillock or riſing ground. 2 the ſide of the ſea, or of a river. 3 a ſhelf, or ſhallow place in the ſea. 4 a public ſtock of money.

BA'NKER, he that keeps a bank of money.

BA'NKRUPT (of *bancus* a bank, and *rumpo* to break, lat.) one that breaks and ſteps aſide, being, or pretending to be, unable to pay his debts.

BA'NKRUPTCY or BANKRUPCY, the turning bankrupt.

To BANN or BANNE. See *To ban*.

A BA'NNER (of *banniere*, fr.) a ſtandard, or enſign.

BA'NNING, curſing, from *To ban*.

BANNS or BANES of Matrimony, the publication of marriage-contracts in the church.

BANIANS of India, a crafty but fair-ſpoken people, who ſell the commodities of thoſe parts.

BA'NQUET (of *banquet*, fr.) an entertainment, or feaſt.

To BA'NQUET, to feaſt, or feed voluptuouſly.

BANQUETTE (of *banquette*, fr.) a little bank, or raiſed way.

BANQUETTE (in Fortification) is a little foot-pace, or elevation of earth, in figure of a ſtep, at the bottom of a parapet, or that which the ſoldiers get upon to diſcover the counterſcarp, or to fire upon the enemy in the mote, or in the covert-way. Theſe banquettes are generally a foot and a half high, and almoſt three foot broad.

To BA'NTER, to jeſt, to jeer, or play upon.

BA'NTLING, a child begotten before marriage.

BA'PTISM (of βαπτισμός, gr. of βαπτίζω to plunge or dip) waſhing or purifying; the firſt ſacrament of the chriſtian church.

To BAPTI'ZE, to chriſten, or purify by waſhing the body all over, or dipping under water, according to the original, or Greek etymology.

BAPTI'STERY, a baſon, or font to baptize in.

BAR (of *barre*, fr.) 1 a long narrow piece of wood, or iron, &c. 2 the place where lawyers plead, or where criminals ſtand to be tried. 3 a ſhallow at the mouth of a harbour. 4 a ſtoppage or hindrance. 5 (in Muſic) is a line drawn perpendicular thro' the note lines.

To BAR. 1 to ſtop, or faſten with a bar. 2 to hinder or keep from. 3 to except, as *bar* accidents, &c.

BARBA'RIANS (of Βάρβαρος, gr. barbarous or rude) barbarous, rude, or wild people. The Greeks and Latins uſed to call all nations, not of their extraction, Barbarians.

BA'RBARISM, an impropriety in ſpeech, or a corrupt form of ſpeaking or pronouncing.

BA'RBAROUS. 1 ſavage, wild or unpolite, 2 inhuman, cruel, fierce.

BARBA"RITY, cruelty, inhumanity.

BA'RBED (of *barbatus*, lat. of *barba* a beard) 1 having a beard. 2 bearded, as a fiſh-hook. 3 covered with barbs. 4 ſhaved or trimmed.

BA'RBLES, a diſeaſe in cattle, known by two paps under the tongue.

BARBS, a ſort of armour for horſes, formerly in uſe.

BARDS (of *bardes*, fr.) poets among the ancient Britons and Gauls, who deſcrib'd in verſe the brave actions of their nations; ſo called from Bardus the ſon of Druis, who reigned over the Gauls.

BARDA'CHIO or BARDASH (of *bardache*, fr.) a boy kept for pleaſure, to be uſed contrary to nature.

BA'RDESA'NISTS, hereties, followers of Bardeſanes and the Valentinians, and denied the reſurrection of the dead.

BARE. 1 naked, uncovered. 2 without hair or graſs. 3 only, or on his bare word. 4 Sometimes the preterperfect tenſe of *bear*, as he bare it with patience. 5 lean, meagre, or bare of fleſh.

BA'RELY. 1 nakedly. 2 ſcarcely or hardly. 3 poorly or ſlenderly.

A BA'RGAIN. 1 an agreement or contract. 2 a pennyworth. 3 jeſting on a perſon. 4 it is agreed.

BARGE (of *berge*, fr.) 1 a boat for ſtate or pleaſure. 2 a large boat uſed for carrying goods on a river.

BARGE-*Maſter*, a ſurveyor of mines.

BARGE-*Court*, a court held for the affairs of mines.

BARGE-*Couples* (in Architecture) a beam mortaiſed into another, to ſtrengthen the building.

BARK (of *barque*, fr.) 1 a little ſhip or veſſel. 2 the rind or coat of a tree.

To BARK. 1 to peel trees, or take their

bark off. 2 to bay as a dog, &c. 3 to rail at, or ridicule another.

BA'RLEY, a grain well known.

BARLEY-*Corn*, the leaſt of Engliſh long meaſure, three of which laid end to end make an inch.

BARM. See *Yeſt*.

BARN, a corn-houſe, or repoſitory for grain, hay, &c.

BARN or BEARN, a Scotch, or north country word for a child.

BA'RNACLE. 1 an inſtrument to hold a horſe's noſtril. 2 a Solan gooſe, a fowl in the Baſs, an iſland on the coaſt of Scotland, ſuppoſed by ſome to grow on trees, or by others on the rotten planks of ſhips. 3 a kind of ſhell-fiſh, that grows on the bottoms of ſhips.

BARO"METER or BA"ROSCOPE (of βάρος weight, and μέτρέω to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the weight of the incumbent air.

BAROMETER *Marine*, an inſtrument ſerving for the ſame uſes at ſea, as the other at land.

BAROMETER *portable*, is one that can be conveniently and ſafely carried from place to place.

BAROMETER *Wheel*, is a common barometer with an index.

BA"RON (of *baro*, lat. a lord) a degree of nobility next to a viſcount; of barons there are three ſorts, Barons of the Cinque-ports, Barons of the Exchequer, and Barons that are peers of the realm.

BA"RONAGE. 1 the title or dignity of a baron. 2 a tax to be raiſed for the King, out of the precincts of baronies.

BA'RONESS, the wife of a baron.

BA"RONET, the loweſt hereditary degree of honour, founded by James I. anno 1611.

BA"ROSCOPE (of βάρος weight, and σκοπέω to obſerve) the ſame as Barometer, which ſee.

BARR. See *Bar*.

BA'RRACAN (of *bouracan*, fr.) a ſort of coarſe camblet.

BA'RRAQUE or BA'RRACK (of *barraque*, fr.) a houſe for ſoldiers to lodge in.

BA'RREL (of *barril*, fr.) a meaſure of divers liquors, as of beer, ale, &c. thirty-ſix gallons is a barrel of beer, thirty-two of ale, &c.

BA'RREN, fruitleſs, ſterile, dry, empty.

BA'RRETOR (of *barratter*, old fr.) a wrangler, quarreller, or ſtirrer up of ſtrife.

BA'RRETRY or BA'RRATRY (in Commerce) is the maſter of a ſhip's cheating the owners or inſurers, either by running away with the ſhip, ſinking her, or embezzling her cargo.

BARRETRY (in Inſurances) ſignifies diſſenſions and quarrels among officers and ſeamen.

BARRICADO or BARRICADOE (of *barricade*, fr.) a defence made in haſte with trees cut down, carts, or barrels of earth, &c.

BA'RRIERS (of *barrieres*, fr.) 1 boundaries. 2 a running exerciſe, within bars.

BA'RRIERS (in Fortification) are great ſtakes, about four or five foot high, placed at the diſtance of eight or ten foot from one another, with their tranſoms, or overthwart rafters, to ſtop either horſe or foot, that would enter or ruſh in with violence. Theſe barriers are commonly ſet up in a void ſpace between the citadel and the town, in half-moons.

BA'RRISTER, an advocate, or pleader at the bar.

Utter BARRISTER, one admitted to plead without the bar.

Inner BARRISTER, a counſellor or ſerjeant, admitted to plead within the bar.

Vocation BARRISTERS, ſuch as are newly called to the bar, who are obliged to attend the ſervice of the houſe, for the ſix long vocations following.

BARROW. 1 a little hill, or mount of earth, ſuch as are caſt up in ſeveral parts of England, and are ſuppoſed to be Roman burying places. 2 an inſtrument to carry ſtones, earth, &c.

To BA'RTER, to truck, or exchange one commodity for another.

BA'RTON, a coop for poultry.

BASE, adj. (of *bas*, fr.) 1 mean, low, vile. 2 of mean parentage or extraction. 3 ſhameful, diſhoneſt, knaviſh. 4 ſneaking or cowardly. 5 penurious or miſerly. 6 counterfeit or baſe coin. 7 a baſtard, or baſe born. 8 an inferior court. 9 ſtark naught, or of no value.

BASE or BA'SIS, ſubſt. (of *baſis*, lat. the foundation) 1 the foundation, or ground of any thing. 2 the ſmalleſt piece of ordnance. 3 the name of a fiſh, otherwiſe called a ſea-wolf. 4 the bottom of any figure.

BASE (in Architecture) is the foot of a pillar, that ſuſtains it, or that part that is under the body, or lies upon the pedeſtal or zocle, when there is any; and therefore it is not uſed for the loweſt part of a column, but for all the ſeveral ornaments or mouldings that reach from the apophyges, or riſing of the ſhafts of pillars, to the plinth.

BASE *of any ſolid figure*, is its lowermoſt plain ſide, or that on which it ſtands.

BASE (in Fortification) is the exterior ſide of the polygon, viz. the imaginary line, which is drawn from the flanked angle of a baſtion to the angle oppoſite to it.

BASE *Line* (in Perſpective) is the common ſection of the picture, and the geometrical plane.

BASE *Ring* (of a Cannon) is the great ring next behind the touch-hole.

BASE (of a Triangle) any one ſide of a triangle may be called the baſe; but uſually,

and

and more properly, that ſide which is parallel to the horizon is taken for the baſe. And the ſame is to be underſtood of the baſe of any plain figure.

BASE or BASS (in Muſic) is the loweſt and the fundamental part thereof, without which any part of muſic is imperfect.

BA'SIL (among Joiners, &c.) is the ſloping edge of a chiſſel, or of the iron of a plane.

BASIL, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ſweet-baſil.

BA'SHFUL, modeſt, timorous, ſhamefaced.

BA''SILIC (of βασιλικὴ, gr. a king's palace, of βασιλεὺς a King) this, among the ancients, was a large hall, with porticos, iſles, tribunies, and tribunal, where the Kings themſelves adminiſter'd juſtice; but the name is ſomewhat differently applied now-a-days, being given to churches and temples; as alſo to certain halls in princes courts, where the people hold their aſſemblies, and the merchants meet and converſe together.

BA''SILISK (of βασιλίσκος, gr. a ſerpent) a kind of ſerpent, ſometimes called a cockatrice, becauſe they fancy he comes of a cock's egg.

BASILI'DAINS, heretics in the ſecond century, who held the errors of Simon Magus.

BA'SIS. See *Baſe*.

To BASK, to lie in a place expos'd to the heat of the ſun.

BA'SKET (of *baſcuda*, lat. a baſket) a utenſil too well known to need deſcription.

BA'SON (of *baſſin*, fr.) 1 a place near the ſea, where ſhips may ride in ſafety. 2 a reſervoir of water. 3 a veſſel to waſh hands in, &c.

BA'SSA or BASHA'W, a Turkiſh officer of great authority.

BA''SSO, ital. (in Muſic) generally ſignifies the baſe, but ſometimes, in pieces of muſic of many parts, the ſinging baſe is more particularly called ſo.

BA''SSO Concertante, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the baſe of the little chorus.

BA''SSO Continuo, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the thorough baſs, and is generally diſtinguiſhed from the other baſſes by figures over or under the notes, which figures are proper for the organ, harpſichord, theorbo-lute, &c.

BA''SSO Repieno, ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies the baſs of the grand chorus, or that which plays in ſome particular places.

BASSO'ON (of *baſſon*, fr.) a muſical inſtrument, being the baſs among hautboys.

BAST, lime-tree wood made into ropes and mats.

BA'STARD (of *baſtardus*, lat. baſe-born) 1 born out of wedlock. 2 falſe, ſpurious.

To BA'STARDIZE. 1 to make baſtards. 2 to adulterate, ſpoil, or corrupt.

To BASTE or BAST (of *battre*, fr.) 1 to beat, or bang ſoundly. 2 to moiſten meat with butter, &c. while it is roaſting. 3 to ſow with long ſtitches.

BASTINA'DO (of *baſtinade*, fr.) beating or cudgelling with a ſtick, &c.

BA'STION (of *baſtion*, fr.) in Fortification, is now what was anciently called a bulwark, and conſiſts of two faces, and as many flanks, and was formerly called a Gorge. It is uſually made of earth, ſometimes lined with ſtone or brick, but uſually faced with ſods or turfs. It is uſually made at the angles of forts; the lines terminating it are the two faces, two flanks, and two demigorges, as A B C D E, fig. 12.

BASTION *Compoſed*, is when two ſides of the interior polygon are very unequal, which makes the gorges alſo unequal.

BASTION *Cut*, is that which makes a reentering angle at the point, and is ſometimes called

BASTION *with a Tenaille*, whoſe point is cut off, and makes an angle inwards, and two points outwards. This is done when water, &c. hinders carrying the baſtion to its full extent, or when it would be too ſharp.

BASTION *Deformed*, is that which wants one of its demi-gorges, becauſe one ſide of the interior polygon is ſo very ſhort.

BASTION *Demi*, has but one face and flank, and is uſually before a horn-work or crown-work; this is generally called an Empaulment.

BASTION *Double*, is that which, on the plane of the great baſtion, hath another baſtion built higher, leaving twelve or eighteen foot between the parapet of the lower and foot of the higher.

BASTION *Flat*, is that which is built on a right line. If the diſtance between the angles of the interior polygon be double the uſual length, then a baſtion is made in the middle before the curtain; but it generally has this diſadvantage, that unleſs there be an extraordinary breadth allowed to the mote, the turning angle of the counterſcarp runs back too far into the ditch, and hinders the ſight and defence of the oppoſite flanks.

BASTION *Regular*, is that which has its due proportion of faces, flanks, and gorges.

BASTIONS *Solid*, are thoſe that have their earth equal to the height of the rampart, without any void ſpace towards the centre.

BASTIONS, *Void or Hollow*, are thoſe that have a rampart and parapet, ranging only round about their flanks and faces, ſo that a void ſpace is left towards their centre, and the ground is there ſo low, that if the rampart be taken, no intrenchment can be made in the centre but what will lie under the fire of the beſieged.

BA'STON (of *batton*, fr. a ſtaff) an officer of

the fleet, who attends the court with a red ſtaff.

BAT, 1 a club to ſtrike a ball with. 2 the name of a ſmall winged animal, otherwiſe called a rere-mouſe, or flitter-mouſe.

BA'TABLE *Ground*, ſuch as lies between borders, eſpecially between England and Scotland, of old.

BA'TALION. See *Battalion*.

BA'TCHELOR. See *Bachelor*.

To BATE, the ſame as *Abate*, which ſee.

A BATH, water, or a place to waſh in.

To BATHE, to waſh, or ſoak in water.

A Knight of the BATH, a mean order of knighthood in England.

BATMA (at Smyrna) a weight containing ſix oaks or four hundred drams.

BATOON (of *baton*, fr.) a ſhort thick ſtick.

BATTALIA (of *battaile*, fr.) order of battle, or battle array.

BATTA'LION (of *battalion*, fr.) a body of foot ſoldiers, generally conſiſting of five, or ſix hundred men.

BA'TTEL, or BATTLE (of *battaile*, fr.) 1 a fight or general engagement between two armies. 2 a duel, or ſingle combat.

BATTEL-ARRAY, the order of battle, or ſoldiers drawn up in proper order for an engagement.

BATTEL *Royal* (among Cockers) is a fight of a number of cocks engaged all together, ſo that the cock that ſtands the longeſt gets the day.

BA'TTLEDOOR (of *battoir*, fr.) 1 an inſtrument to play at ſhuttle-cock, or tennis with. 2 a horn-book, becauſe it has much the ſame ſhape.

A BA'TTEN (in Carpentry) is a ſcantling of wood, from two to four inches broad, and about an inch thick.

To BATTEN, 1 to grow fat, or get fleſh. 2 to welter, or wallow in.

To BA'TTER (of *batuo*, lat. of *βαλέω*, gr. which, in the language of Delphos, is *σαλτεω* to kick, or ſpurn) 1 to beat or bruiſe. 2 to beat down or demoliſh.

BA'TTER, 1 water, flour, eggs, &c. mixed together for making pancakes. 2 (with Builders) a term uſed to ſignify that a wall, piece of timber, or the like, does not ſtand upright, but leans from you ward; but when it leans toward you, they ſay it over hangs, or hangs over.

BA'TTERED, 1 beaten, or abuſed. 2 ruined, or decayed. 3 worn out with debauchery.

BA'TTERY, 1 beating, or aſſault. 2 a breach made by battering.

BATTERY (in Fortification) is a place raiſed on purpoſe, where cannons are placed, from whence to play on the enemy.

BA'TTERIES *croſs*, are two batteries which play athwart one another, upon the ſame thing, forming an angle, and beating with more violence and deſtruction, becauſe what one battery ſhakes the other beats down.

BATTERY *de Enfilade*, is one that ſcours or ſweeps the whole length of a ſtreight line.

BATTERY *en eſcarp*, is that which plays obliquely.

BATTERY *joint*, or *par camerade*, is when ſeveral guns play at the ſame time on any plate.

BATTERY *de reverſe*, or murdering battery, is that which plays on the back of any place.

BATTERY *ſunk*, or *buried*, is when its platform is ſunk or let down into the ground, ſo that there muſt be trenches cut in the earth, againſt the muzzles of the guns, for them to fire out at, and to ſerve for embrazures. This ſort of batteries, which the French call *en terre*, and *ruinate*, is generally uſed on making of approaches, to beat down the parapet of any place.

BATTEURS de eſtrade, fr. are the horſemen ſent out before to make diſcoveries, and give an account to the general.

To BATTLE (in the univerſity of Oxford) is to take up proviſions in the college-book.

BA'TTLEMENTS, are the tops of walls of buildings, made in form of embrazure and merlons, in fortified places.

BATTO''LOGY (of *βατολογια*, gr. of *Batto*, a ſilly poet, and *λόγος* a ſpeech) tautology, or the often repeating of the ſame thing.

To BAULK. See To *Balk*.

BA'WBLES, or BAUBLES (of *babioles* fr.) trifles, or childrens play-things.

BAWD, or BAUD (of *baude*, old fr.) a procureſs, or lewd woman, who makes it her buſineſs to debauch others for gain.

BAW'DY, 1 obſcene, filthy, ſmutty. 2 lewd or obſcene words or diſcourſe.

To BAWL (of *balo*, lat. to bleat as a ſheep) to cry out, or make a great noiſe.

BAY (of *baye*, fr.) 1 a road for ſhips. 2 an empty place, in Maſonry, for a door or window. 3 a dam, to ſtop water.

To keep one at BAY, to amuſe him.

BAY-COLOUR, brown-red colour.

BAY-TREE, the female laurel-tree.

BAY-WINDOW (in Architecture) is a round window, or one made arch-ways.

To BAY (of *abboyer*, fr.) 1 to bark like a dog. 2 to cry like a lamb.

To BAY (in Hunting) is when the deer have been hard run, they turn head againſt the dogs.

BA'YARD, a bay horſe.

BA'YONET (of *bayonette*, fr.) a dagger to fix on the muzzle of a muſket.

BAYZE, or BAYES, a kind of cloth, with a long nap.

BDELLIUM (of בדלה heb.) 1 a black tree in Arabia, of the bigneſs of an olive-tree.

2 the

a the gum of the ſame tree, of a fragrant ſcent and bitter taſte.

BE, a particle in compoſition, ſet before verbs, and ſignifies all over, as to bedaub, i. e. to daub all over.

To BE, to exiſt.

BEACH, 1 the ſhore, or bound of the ſea. 2 the name of a well known tree.

BEA'CONS (a Saxon word, ſignifying, to ſhew by ſigns) fires maintain'd on the ſea-coaſt, to prevent ſhip-wrecks, give notice of invaſions, &c.

BEA'CONAGE, money paid for maintaining of beacons.

BEADS (of ſax. beabs, prayers) 1 roſary, uſed by the Roman catholics to pray with. 2 an ornament worn about the neck.

BEAD-ROLL, or BED-ROLL, a liſt of thoſe that uſed to be prayed for.

BEADS-MAN, an under-beadle, to clear the church-doors from beggars, children, &c.

BEADLE, a mean officer in an univerſity, in a pariſh, or a court.

BEADS (in Architecture) are mouldings, which in the Corinthian and Roman orders, are cut and carv'd into ſhort emboſſments, which look like beads worn in necklaces; and ſometimes an aſtragal is thus carved.

BEA'GLE, a ſort of hunting-dog.

BEAK (of *bec*, fr.) 1 the bill of a bird. 2 the head of a ſhip. 3 the ſpout, or cock of an alembic.

BEA'KER, a drinking cup.

BEAL, a whelk, or puſtule.

To BEAL, to gather matter, as a ſore.

BEAM, 1 a great piece of timber uſed in building. 2 the pole of a wain, or coach. 3 a ray of light. 4 a meteor in ſhape of a column. 5 the main horn of a ſtag's head. 6 the tongue of a balance. 7 the longeſt part of an anchor. 8 the great croſs timbers, that hold the ſides of a ſhip together.

BEAM *compaſſes*, is an inſtrument conſiſting of a ſquare wooden, or braſs beam, having ſliding ſockets, that carry ſteel, or pencil points; and they are uſed for deſcribing large circles, where the common compaſſes are uſeleſs.

BEAM *Feathers* (in Falconry) the long feathers of a hawk's wing.

BEAR, 1 a wild beaſt. 2 two conſtellations in the northern hemiſphere, called the great and little bear.

To BEAR, 1 to carry, or hold up. 2 to abide or ſuffer. 3 to yield, or bring forth fruit, in a proper and figurative ſenſe. 4 to carry arms as a ſoldier. 5 to have a coat of arms.

To BEAR *the loſs of a thing*, 1 to make it good. 2 to take it patiently.

To *bring a project to* BEAR, to make it proſper, take, or ſucceed.

To BEAR *a good price*, to ſell well, or at a good rate.

To BEAR *out*, 1 to make good, or be anſwerable for. 2 to ſave harmleſs, or defend.

To BEAR *off*, 1 to keep at a diſtance. 2 to avert, or turn away.

To BEAR (in Gunnery) to level a piece of ordnance at a mark.

BEARD (of *barba*, lat. a beard) the hair about the chin and cheeks of an animal.

BEARDED *Huſks* (with Floriſts) are huſks that are hairy on the edges, as the roſe-huſk, &c.

BEA'RERS, 1 ſuch perſons as carry any thing. 2 ſuch as bear down or oppreſs others.

BEARERS (in Architecture) are poſts or brick walls, trimmed up between the two ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing, or to prevent its bearing on the ends only.

BEA'RING. 1 (in Carpentry) the bearing of a piece of timber, is the ſpace between the two fixed ends of it, when it has no other ſupport, which is called bearing at length, or between one end and a poſt, brick-wall, &c. trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its bearing. 2 (in Geography and Navigation) ſignifies the point of the compaſs, that one place bears or ſtands off from another.

BEA'ST (of *beſtia*, lat. a general name for all wild and ſavage creatures) 1 a brute or creature void of reaſon. 2 a filthy creature, a lewd man, or woman. 3 a game at cards like loo.

BEA'STLY, 1 filthy, naſty, ſluttiſh. 2 lewd, laſcivious, obſcene, impudent.

To BEAT, (of *batuo*, lat. of *βαΐω*, gr. which in the Delphine language is *waïtw* to kick, or ſpurn) 1 to ſtrike, or batter. 2 to get the better of, or overcome. 3 to puzzle ones brains with a thing.

To BEAT *an alarm* (a military term) to give notice, by beat of drum, of ſome ſudden danger.

To BEA''TIFY 4 (of *beatifico*, lat. of *beatus* happy, and *facio* to make) to make happy, or inrol among the bleſſed.

BEATI''FICAL, or BEA''TIFIC, the making happy, or bleſſed.

BEA''TIFICA'TION, the act whereby the pope and his conſiſtory declare a perſon to be bleſſed, after his death.

BEAU [1] (of *beau* fair, fr.) 1 a fine gentleman. 2 a fop or ſpark.

BEA'VER (of *bievre*, fr.) an amphibious animal, like an otter.

BEA'UTEOUS [3], or BEAUTIFUL, fine, handſome, comely, pretty, neat, fair.

To BEA'UTIFY, to grace, embelliſh, or ſet off.

BEA'UTY (of *beauté*, fr.) prettineſs, handſomeneſs, comelineſs, fineneſs.

A BEAUTY, a beautiful, very fair, handſome, or charming perſon.

To BECA'LM, 1 to make calm. 2 to appeaſe.
BECAU'SE, by reaſon of, &c.
BECK, 1 a rill, rivulet, or little brook. 2 a nod, or ſign with the head.
To BE'CKON, to make a ſign with one's finger, &c.
To BECOME, 1 to be fit, fitting, or becoming. 2 to grow, or be made.
BED, a place to lie, or reſt on.
BED (in Gunnery) is that thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.
BED-MOULDING (among workmen) are thoſe members in a cornice which are placed below the coronet or crown.
To BED *with one*, is to lie in the ſame bed; moſt uſually ſpoken of new married perſons on the firſt night.
To BED (in Hunting) is when a roe lodges in a particular place.
BE'DDED, put to bed.
BE'D-RIDDEN, obliged to keep his bed thro' age or ſickneſs.
BE'DDER, the nether ſtone of an oil-mill.
BE'DEREPE, or BI'DREPE, duty of ſome tenants to reap their landlord's corn.
To BEDA'GGLE (of be and ƿeaȝan, ſax. to dip) to dirt the bottom or ſkirts of ones cloaths.
To BEDE'W, to beſprinkle, or wet with dew.
BE'DLAM, or BETHLEHEM, a ſtately hoſpital in Moorfields, for mad people.
A BEDLAM, or BEDLAMITE, an inhabitant of Bedlam, or a perſon that is mad or diſtracted.
BEE, a laborious creature that makes honey.
BEECH, the name of a well known tree.
BEEF (of *bœuf*, fr.) the fleſh of an ox, &c.
BEEN, the perfect tenſe of *to be*.
BEER, 1 the name of a drink too well known to need deſcription. 2 a wooden frame to carry dead people on.
BEE'SOM, a broom to ſweep with.
BEE'STINGS, or BRESTINGS, the firſt milk after birth.
BEET (of *beta*, lat.) the name of a garden herb.
BEE'TLE, 1 a wooden inſtrument or hammer for divers uſes. 2 the name of ſeveral inſects.
To BEFALL, to happen.
To BEFIT, to adorn, to become, to fit or agree to.
To BEFO'OL. 1 to make a fool of a perſon. 2 to call him ſo.
BEFO'RE. 1 ſooner. 2 in the fore part. 3 in ſight or view.
To BEFO'UL, 1 to make foul, to bedawb, to dirt, &c.
To BEFRIE'ND, to favour.
To BEG, 1 to aſk alms. 2 earneſtly to deſire.
To BEGE'T, 1 to ingender. 2 to cauſe, or procure.
To BEGIN, 1 to make a beginning. 2 to take beginning from.
To BEGI'RT, to girt about.
BE'GLERBEG (i. e. lord of lords) a chief ruler, or governor of a Turkiſh province.
To BEGU'ILE, to deceive, or cozen.
To BEGRI'ME, to black or ſmear with grime, as the black of a porridge-pot, &c.
BEGUI'NES, an order of nuns of St. Bega.
BEHA'LF, part, intereſt, ſide, &c.
To BEHA'VE, to carry, or demean ones ſelf, in regard to perſon or manners.
To BEHEAD, to cut off the head, or ſeparate it from the body.
BE'HEMOTH (of בהמות, heb. a beaſt) a wonderful creature, by ſome taken for the river-horſe.
† BEHE'STS, 1 commands, orders, &c. 2 (in the ſingular number) promiſe.
BEHI'ND, 1 backwards, not before. 2 remaining.
To BEHO'LD, 1 to look upon. 2 to regard, contemplate, or conſider.
BEHO'LDEN, obliged, obligated.
BEHOO'F, advantage, utility, benefit, intereſt.
It BEHO'VETH, it concerneth, or is neceſſary.
BEING, 1 eſſence, or exiſtence. 2 habitation or dwelling. 3 ſeeing that, &c. as, being that I promiſed it, I will be as good as my word.
To BELA'BOUR, to beat ſoundly.
† BELA'GGED, left behind.
† BELATED, too late in time.
† To BELAY, to waylay, or lay wait for.
To BELCH, to break wind upward.
BE'LDAM (of *belle* fine, and *dame* a lady, or miſtreſs, fr.) a fine lady; but we uſe it ironically, for a decrepit old woman.
To BELEA'GUER, this verb begins to be out of uſe, and in its ſtead we uſe, *To beſiege*; which ſee.
BELE'MNITES (of βέλος, gr. a dart) the arrow-head, and finger ſtone, a kind of ſtone of a whitiſh, and ſometimes of a gold colour, ſo called from its reſembling the point of an arrow.
BE'LFRY (of bell, ſax. and *fero*, lat. to bear) that part of a tower, or ſteeple, where the bells hang.
BE'LGIC, or BELGIAN, pertaining to Belgia, or the Low countries.
BE'LLES LETTRES, fr. literature, the knowledge of languages, and ſciences alſo.
BELIEF, truſt, credit, or opinion.
To BELI'EVE, 1 to have faith. 2 to think, or be perſuaded. 3 to truſt, or confide in. 4 to give aſſent to.
BE'LIAL (of בליעל, heb. of בלו without, and יעל profit) one good for nothing, a wicked perſon, the devil.
A BELL (of bellan, ſax. to roar) a ſounding inſtrument of metal.
† BE'LLICOSE (of *bellicoſus*, lat. of *bellum* war) valiant in arms, warlike.

To

†To BELLI"GERATE (of *belligero*, lat. of *bellum* war, and *gero* to bear) to make or wage war.

BELLI"POTENT (of *bellipotens*, lat. of *potens*, powerful, and *bello* to fight) powerful in arms, or mighty in war.

To BELLOW, 1 to low, as kine do. 2 to make a hollow or dreadful ſound.

BE'LLOWS (of bleꝛt a blaſt, and belꝛ bag, ſax.) a well known utenſil for blowing the fire.

BE'LLUINE (of *belluinus*, lat. of *bellua* a great beaſt) of, or belonging to, a beaſt, beaſtly, monſtrous.

BELLUM, lat. war, the ſtate of war.

BE'LLY, the part of the body incloſing the inwards.

To BELLY, 1 to grow fat, to get a belly. 2 to bunch out as a wall.

BE'LLSWAGGER, a ſwaggering blade, a hectoring fellow, a bully.

BE'LLOMANCY (of βελομαντεία, gr. of βέλος a dart, and μαντεία divination) a kind of divination, or foretelling future things by arrows.

To BELONG, to appertain to.

BELOVED, a pulpit expreſſion, ſignifying, loved by.

BELO'W, adv. the oppoſite of above.

BELOW, prep. underneath, or beneath.

BELT, 1 a girt to hang a ſword in. 2 a diſtemper in ſheep. 3 (in the plural number) two girdles or *faſciæ*, obſerved in the body of Jupiter.

BELVIDERE 3, ital. (i. e. pleaſant to behold) 1 the name of a place in Rome belonging to the pope. 2 (in Botany) the herb, broom-toad flax.

To BELY', 1 to ſpeak falſely of. 2 to give the lie to.

To BEMI'RE, to dawb, or foul with mire.

To BEMO'AN, to lament, deplore, or bewail.

BEN, or BHEN, the fruit of a tree that grows in Arabia, ſomewhat like a tamariſk, the oil of which is much uſed by perfumers, becauſe it is proper to receive any ſort of ſcent.

BENCH, 1 a place to ſit upon. 2 a tribunal or place of juſtice. 3 an aſſembly, or company of juſtices.

BENCHER, 1 a lawyer of the firſt rank in the inns of court. 2 a priſoner, in the king's bench.

To BEND, 1 to bow, or crooken. 2 to incline or lean to. 3 to apply ones mind to. 4 to ſhrink under a burden.

BE'NDABLE, what is capable of being bended.

BENEA'TH, the ſame as below.

BENEDI'CTINES, monks of the order of St. Benedict.

BENEDI'CTION (of *benedictio*, lat. of *bene* well, and *dico* to ſpeak) a bleſſing, eſpecially that given by parents to children.

BENEFA'CTION (of *beneficium*, lat. *bene* well, and *facio* to do) a benefit, a good turn, a courteſy, a favour, an obligation, a kindneſs.

BENEFA'CTOR, 1 a doer of good offices. 2 a patron, or protector.

BE"NEFICE (of *beneficium*, lat. of *bene* well, and *facio* to do) a ſpiritual living, or ſubſiſtance given to a clergyman.

BENE"FICENCE, liberality, bountifulneſs, kindneſs, doing of good turns.

BENEFI"CIAL, 1 advantageous, profitable. 2 kind, free, obliging.

BE"NEFIT, 1 kindneſs, or favour. 2 advantage, profit, gain.

BENEFIT *of clergy*, this is a privilege formerly peculiar to clerks, but now common with them to laicks, when they ſtand convicted of ſome crimes, particularly of manſlaughter. By virtue of this privilege, the priſoner is put to read a verſe or two in a Latin book, printed in a Gothick or black letter; and if the ordinary's commiſſioner or deputy ſtanding by, do ſay, *legit ut clericus* (he reads like a clerk) he is only burnt in the hand, and ſet free for the firſt time; otherwiſe he ſuffers death for his crime.

BENE"VOLENCE (of *benevolentia*, lat. of *bene* well, and *volo* to wiſh or deſire) 1 good-will, affection, friendlineſs. 2 a voluntary gratuity given by the ſubjects to the King.

BE'NJAMIN or BENZOIN (of *benzoinum*, lat.) a ſweet gum of an African tree.

BENI'GHTED, prevented, or ſurprized by night.

BENI'GN (of *benignus*, lat. of *benus*, i. e. *bonus* good) kind, favourable, bountiful, courteous, pleaſant.

BENI'GNITY, bounty, favour, courteſy, friendſhip, goodneſs, humanity.

BENT. 1 bowed, turned, crooked. 2 ready, prompt, quick, bold. 3 propenſe, or inclined to.

To BENU'MB. 1 to deprive of ſenſe or feeling. 2 to ſtupify or amaze.

To BEQUE'ATH, to give by will.

To BERA'Y, to defile, or pollute.

To BERE'AVE, to deprive, or rob one of a thing.

BERE'NICES. See *Coma-Berenices*.

BE'RGAMOT (of *bergamote*, fr.) 1 a fine ſort of pear. 2 a fruit like an orange.

BE'RGH-MASTER, the bailiff, or chief officer among the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RGHMOTE, a court held to determine matters relating to mines.

BERLI'N, a ſort of coach or chariot uſed at Berlin in Pruſſia.

BERME (in Fortification) is a little ſpace of ground, three, four, or five foot wide, left with-

without, between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the mote, to receive the earth that rolls down from thence, and to prevent its falling into the mote. Sometimes, for more ſecurity, the berme is paliſado'd.

BERNA'RDINES, monks of the order of St. Bernard.

BE'RRY (of Berian, ſax. of Beran to bear) the fruit of divers trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, myrtle, &c.

BE''RYL (of βήρυλλος, gr. a gem) a precious ſtone of a faint green colour.

To BESE'ECH, to beg, or intreat.

To BESE'EM, to become, or appear fit.

To BESE'T, to environ, or incompaſs.

To BESHRE'W, to curſe, or uſe imprecations.

BESI'DE or BESIDES. 1 more, or moreover. 2 near to or by. 3 mad, diſtracted, or beſides himſelf.

To BESI'EGE (of *aſſieger*, fr.) to block up, ſurround, or environ.

To BESME'AR, to anoint, or dawb over.

To BESMO'KE, to dry, or hang in the ſmoke.

To BESO'T, to ſtupify with liquor.

BESO'UGHT, implored. See *To beſeech*.

To BESPA'TTER. 1 to bedaggle, or daſh with dirt. 2 to ſlander or defame.

To BESPA'WL, to defile, or ſpit upon.

To BESPE'AK. 1 to ſpeak for a thing. 2 to hire, or contract for a thing. 3 to engage a perſon on ones ſide. 4 to inchant, or bewitch.

To BESPE'CKLE, to ſtain, or ſpot with any thing.

BESPO'KE, the perfect tenſe of the verb *To beſpeak*, which ſee.

To BESPO'T, to ſtain in ſpots.

To BESPRI'NKLE. 1 to wet or moiſten. 2 to intermix or interlace.

To BESPU'E, to vomit upon one.

BESSE, the name of a fiſh, otherwiſe called the wolf-fiſh.

BEST, the moſt choice, the ſuperlative of good.

† To BESTE'AD, to befriend, or ſerve one to advantage.

BE'STIAL (of *beſtia*, lat. a beaſt) of or belonging to a beaſt, beaſtly, brutiſh.

To BESTI'R, to move about briſkly, or labour hard.

To BESTO'W. 1 to give or preſent. 2 to ſpend, or lay out. 3 to place, to ſet, or lay.

To BESTRE'W, to ſtrew, or ſcatter about.

To BESTRI'DE, to get a ſtride upon a horſe, &c.

To BET, to lay a wager.

BE'TA (of βῆτα, gr.) the ſecond letter of the Greek alphabet.

To BETA'KE. 1 to addict ones ſelf to. 2 to retire, or repair.

To BETHI'NK, to call to mind, to reflect, or conſider.

To BETI'DE, to befall, or happen to.

BETI'MES. 1 early in the morning. 2 early in ſeaſon. 3 in good time.

BEE'TLE or BETRE, an Indian plant, ſometimes called baſtard-peper.

To BETO'KEN. This verb is almoſt worn out, and inſtead of it we uſe *To ſignify*, *To mark*.

BE''TONY (of *betonica*, lat.) the name of an herb.

To BETRA'Y. 1 to diſcover or diſcloſe. 2 to be falſe, or unjuſt to. 3 to deliver up treacherouſly.

To BETRO'TH, to promiſe in marriage.

BETTEE, an inſtrument to break a door open.

BE'TTER, adj. more good, uſeful, &c. comparative of good.

BETTER, ſubſt. advantage, or the better of a thing.

BETTER, adv. more advantageous, or better bow than break, the compar. of well.

BETWE'EN or BETWI'XT, in the middle.

BE''VEL. 1 a maſon's tool for adjuſting angles. 2 a ſlant, that makes an acute angle.

BE''VER (of *bevere*, ital. to drink) 1 a ſmall collation between dinner and ſupper. 2 the viſior, or ſight of an head-piece. 3 a hat.

BE''VERAGE. 1 a collation. 2 a mingled drink.

To pay BEVERAGE, to give a treat upon the firſt wearing a ſuit of cloaths, &c.

BE''VY. 1 three partridges. 2 a herd of roe-bucks. 3 a brood or flock of quails. 4 a company of goſſips. 5 a circle of ladies.

To BEWA'IL, to lament, deplore, regret.

To BEWA'RE, to take care of, or avoid.

To BEWE'T, to wet, or ſprinkle a perſon with water.

To BEWI'LDER, to miſlead, deceive, or beguile.

BEWI'LDERED. 1 ſcared or frighted. 2 loſt the way.

To BEWI'TCH, to inchant or charm.

To BEWRA'Y. 1 to diſcloſe or reveal. 2 to foul or defile.

BEYO'ND, prep. over, on the further ſide.

To go BEYOND *a Perſon*, to excel, or ſurpaſs him.

BEZA'NTLER, the ſecond branch of a ſtag's horn.

BE'ZEL or BEZIL, the upper part of the collar of a ring, which faſtens and encompaſſes the ſtone.

To BE'ZZLE, to guzzle or tipple.

BE''ZOAR 3 (of *badzahar*, arab. i.e. a counter-poiſon) a ſtone ſuppoſed to be generated in the parts of an animal, in the Indies, like a deer or goat; but Dr. Slare, in a late treatiſe, endeavours to prove them factitious.

BIA'NGULOUS, (of *biangulus*, L. of *bis* twice, and *angulus* a corner) having two corners.

BIA'S, 1 a weight fixed on one ſide of a bowl.
2 bent or inclination.
3 a-ſlope, or a-ſlant.

To BIAS, 1 to incline, or ſet a bias upon.
2 to prepoſſeſs.

BIAΘANATOI (of βία violence, and θανατος death, G.) perſons taken away by violent death.

To BIB (of *bibo*, L. to drink) to ſip, or drink often.

BIB, a linnen garment for the breaſt of a child.

BIBA'CITY (of *bibacitas*, L. of *bibax* a drunkard) great or hard drinking.

BI'BLE (of βιβλια, G. of βιβλος a book) the book, by way of emphaſis the bible.

BI'BLIO'GRAPHER (of βιβλιογραφος, G. of βιβλος a book, and γραφω to write) a writer of books.

BI'BLIO'POLIST (of βιβλιοπωλης, G. of βιβλον a book, and πωλω to ſell) a book-ſeller, or ſtationer.

BI'BLIOTHE'QUE, or BI'BLIOTHE'CA (of βιβλιοθηκη, G. of βιβλον a book, and θηκη a repoſitory) 1 a library, a ſtudy, or place where books ſtand.
2 the books themſelves.

BI'BULOUS, given to drinking much, or often.

BICA'PSULAR (among Botaniſts) a plant is ſaid to be ſo, whoſe ſeed-veſſel is divided into two parts.

BICE, a colour uſed by painters.

BICI'PTAL (of *biceps*, L. of *bis* twice, and *caput* an head) having, or belonging to that which hath two heads.

To BI'CKER, to diſpute, conteſt or quarrel.

BICO'RNOUS (of *bicornis*, L. of *bis* twice, and *cornu* a horn) forked, that hath two horns.

BICO'RPORAL (of *bis* twice, and *corpus* a body) having two bodies.

To BID, 1 to tell, order, or command.
2 to invite, or deſire to come.
3 to offer money, &c. for.

BID-ALL, a weſtern word for help-all, or a bidding friends to a poor man's houſe, to gain their charitable help.

BIE'NNIAL + (of *biennis*, L. of *bis* twice, and *annus* a year) of two years continuance, two years old.

BIER, or BEER, a wooden frame to carry a dead body upon.

BIFA'RIOUS (of *bifarius*, L. of *bis* twice, and *fari* to ſpeak) ſpeaking double, or two ways.

BI'FIDATED (of *bifidatus*, L. of *bis* twice, and *fio* to conſiſt) cut, or cleft into two pieces.

BIFO'RMED (of *biformis*, L. of *bis* twice, and *formo* to form) that hath two forms, ſhapes, or faces.

BIG, 1 thick, bulky, large.
2 grand, great, lofty.
3 great with child.

BI'GAMY (of *bigamia*, L. of *bis* twice, and γαμος, G. marriage) the having two wives at once.

BI'GGIN (of *beguin*, F.) a coif for a child.

BI'GOT (of *bigot*, F.) 1 a ſuperſtitious perſon, or zealot.
2 one who ſtrenuouſly adheres to a party.

BI'GOTISM, or BI'GOTRY, ſuperſtition.

BI'LANDER (of *bilandre*, F.) a ſort of Flemiſh veſſel.

BILE (of *bilis*, L. choler) 1 choler.
2 a ſwelling or ulcer.

BILGE. See *Bulge*.

BILI'NGUOUS (of *bilinguis*, L. of *bis* twice, and *lingua* a tongue) 1 that can ſpeak two languages.
2 double-tongued, deceitful.

BI'LIOUS, choleric, churliſh, angry.

To BILK, to deceive, to fruſtrate, to bubble, or gull.

BILL, 1 a tool uſed by huſbandmen.
2 the beak of a bird.
3 an advertiſement or note.

BILL (*of exchange*) is a note ordering a ſum of money to be paid at a certain place, in conſideration of the like value, paid to the drawer, at another place.

BILL (*of entry*) is a note containing an account of goods entered at the cuſtom-houſe.

BILL (*of ſtore*) is a licence granted at the cuſtom-houſe to the merchant, to carry ſuch ſtores and proviſions, cuſtom free, as are neceſſary for the voyage.

BILL (*of ſufferance*) is a licence granted at the cuſtom-houſe to a merchant, to ſuffer him to trade from one Engliſh port to another, without paying cuſtom.

BILL *of lading*, is a deed ſigned by the maſter of a ſhip, whereby he acknowledges the receipt of the merchant's goods, and obliges himſelf to deliver the ſame at the place to which they are conſigned.

BILL *of parcels*, is a particular account, given by the ſeller to the buyer, of the ſorts of goods bought, and their prices.

BILL *of debt*, is an obligatory writing, or bond, drawn up in Engliſh.

BILL *at law*, is a declaration in writing, expreſſing the grievance, or wrong the plaintiff has ſuffered by the defendant.

BILL *of mortality*, is a weekly regiſter of thoſe who either die, or are born in that time within London, Weſtminſter, and ten miles round.

BILLET (of *billet*, F.) 1 a ticket for quartering ſoldiers.
2 a letter, or note.
3 an ingot of gold.

4 a log of wood for firing.

BI'LLET-DOUX, F. a ſhort love-letter.

BI'LLIARDS (of *billard*, F. a game ſo called.

A BI'LLINGSGATE, a ſcolding impudent ſlut.

BI'LLOW, a wave, or ſurge of the ſea.

BIMA'RICAL (of *bimaris*, L. of *bis* twice, and *mare* a ſea) of two ſeas.

BIMEDIAL (with Mathematicians) is two medial lines, as B —— C | —— D, commenſurable only in power, containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line BD ſhall be irrational, and is called a firſt bimedial line.

BINARIOUS (of *binarius*, L. of *bini* double) of, or pertaining to two.

BI'NARY *arithmetic*, an arithmetic, in which, inſtead of the ten characters in common arithmetic, and the progreſſion from 10 to 10, only two figures are uſed, the two figures are 0 and 1, and the cypher multiplies every thing by two, as in common arithmetick by 10. Thus 1 is 1; 10, 2; 11, 3; and 100, 4.

BINARY *number*, one compoſed of two units.

To BIND, 1 to tie, or faſten together.

2 to oblige, or engage.

3 o border, edge, or ſurround.

A BIND, 1 a ſtalk of hops.

2 250 eels.

BIND-WEED, a plant ſo called.

BINN, a large cheſt, &c. to put corn in.

BI'NOCLE 3 (of *bini-oculi*, lat. of *bini* two, and *oculus*, an eye) a double proſpective glaſs, to ſee a diſtant object with both eyes.

BINO'MIAL (of *binominis*, lat. of *bis* twice, and *nomen*, a name) in Algebra is a root compoſed of two parts, or members, and no more, connected together by the ſign + ; thus, $a + b$, or $2 + 3$ is a binomial root, conſiſting of the ſum of the two quantities.

BIO''GRAPHY (of βιος life, and γραφω to write) a writing the lives of men.

BIO''GRAPHER, one who writes the lives of perſons.

BIPA'RTIENT (of *bipartitus*, L. of *bis* twice, and *partior* to divide) a number that divides another equally into two parts, leaving no remainder.

BI'PARTITE 3 (of *bipartitus*, L. of *bis* twice, and *partior* to cut, or divide) cut or divided in two parts.

BI'PEDAL (of *bipedalis*, L. of *bis* twice, and *pes* a foot) of two foot long, wide, &c.

BIPE''TALOUS (of *bis*, L. twice, and πέταλον, a leaf) conſiſting of two leaves.

BIQUA'DRATE (of *bis* twice, and *quadratus* a ſquare) a double ſquare.

BI'QUADRATIC *equation* (in Algebra) is any equation conſiſting of not more than four terms, and where the unknown quantity of one of the terms has four dimenſions; as $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = o$, is a biquadratic equation, becauſe the term x^4 is of four dimenſions.

BIRCH, the name of a tree common in England.

BIRD, a general name for all ſorts of fowl.

BI'RGANDER, a ſort of wild gooſe.

BIRT, a fiſh of the turbot kind.

BIRTH, 1 nativity.

2 deſcent, or extraction.

3 lying in of a woman.

4 a litter among beaſts.

5 riſe, or beginning.

New BIRTH, regeneration, or being born again. metaph.

BIRTH-RIGHT, honour, or eſtate, belonging to a perſon by birth.

BIRTH-WORT, an herb ſo called.

To BI'SECT (of *bis* twice, and *ſeco* to cut, L.) to cut, or divide in two.

To BISECT (in Geometry) to cut or divide a line, angle, arch, &c. into two equal parts.

BI''SHOP, a chief officer in the church, who has the charge of a dioceſe.

Suffragan BISHOP, or *Titular* BISHOP, one who has the ſtile and title of a biſhop, but no dioceſe.

BI''SHOPING, 1 confirmation.

2 (in Horſemanſhip) ſignifies thoſe ſophiſtications made uſe of to make an old horſe appear young, &c.

BI''SHOPRICK, the province, or juriſdiction of a biſhop.

BISK, or BISQUE (of *biſque*, F.) odds given at the play of tennis, or a ſtroke allowed to the weaker player.

BI'SMUTH, a ſulphurous marcaſite, or recrement of a metal, being ſome mineral matter impregnated with tin; and therefore is frequently called tin-glaſs.

BISSE'XTILE 3 (of *biſſextilis*, L. of *bis* twice, and *ſextus* the ſixth) leap-year; becauſe in every fourth year they accounted the 6th day of the kalends of march twice; for once in four years the odd hours, above 365 days, made up juſt a whole day, which was inſerted into the Kalendar next after the 24th of February.

BISTER, or BISTRE (with Painters, &c.) a colour made of the ſoot of chimneys boiled, and afterwards diluted with water to waſh their deſigns.

BISULCOUS (of *biſulcus*, L. of *bis* twice, and *ſulcus* a furrow) forked, cloven footed.

BIT, 1 a ſmall piece.

2 part of a horſe's bridle.

BITCH, a female dog.

To BITE, 1 to preſs with the teeth.

2 to cheat, or cozen.

3 to burn or inflame, as pepper, &c. does the tongue.

BITT, a piece of ſilver current at Barbadoes for ſeven pence halfpenny.

BI'T-

BI'TTER, 1 unpleaſant in taſte.
2 ſevere or cruel.
BI'TTERN, 1 the name of a bird, haunting lakes and fens.
2 a liquor that runs from ſalt after it is boiled.
BITU'MEN (of *bitumen*, L. of πίτυλα, G. pitch) a ſort of ſlime, naturally clammy like pitch, and ſmelling like brimſtone.
BITU'MINOUS, full of brimſtone, or unctuous clay belonging to bitumen.
BI'VALVE, or BIVA'LVOUS (of *bivalvis*, L. of *bis* twice, and *valva* a door) 1 opening two ways, double or twofold, generally applied to ſuch ſea-fiſh as have two ſhells.
2 (in Botany) Seed-pods of thoſe plants which open all their whole length to diſengage their ſeeds, as peas, beans, &c.
BIVE'NTRAL (of *bis*, and *venter* the belly) having two bellies.
To BLAB, to publiſh any thing that ought to be concealed.
BLACK, 1 a colour.
2 wicked, abominable.
BLACK-BOOK, a book kept in the Exchequer, containing the orders of that court.
BLACK-ROD, the uſher who belongs to the order of the garter, ſo named from a black rod with a golden lion at the top, which he carries in his hand. He attends on the king's chamber, and the houſe of lords in parliament; and all noblemen, who are called in queſtion for any crime, are committed to his charge.
To BLACKEN, 1 to colour, or make black.
2 to defame or ſlander a perſon.
BLADDER, 1 a bag that receives the urine of living creatures.
2 a bubble that floats on the water, &c.
BLADE, 1 the cutting part of a ſword, &c.
2 the flat part of an oar.
3 the ſtalk or ſtem of an herb.
4 a gallant.
BLAIN, an ulcer or boil.
To BLAME (of *blamer*, F.) to find fault with.
BLAME, reproach, fault or ſcandal.
BLA'MEABLE 3, blame-worthy, or deſerving to be blamed.
BLAMELESS, innocent, guiltleſs, or not worthy of blame.
To BLANCH (of *blanchir*, F.) 1 to whiten.
2 to take off the rind from almonds.
3 to boil or cleanſe ſilver, &c.
4 to paliate or colour.
BLANDI'LOQUENCE, or BLANDI'LOQUY (of *blandiloquentia*, L. of *blandus* fair, and *loquor* to ſpeak) fair and flattering ſpeech, compliments, courteous language.
To BLA'NDISH, to ſooth up, flatter, cajole, or careſs.
BLANK, adj. (of *blanc*, F.) 1 white.
2 pale and wan.
3 out of countenance.
BLANK-VERSE, verſe without rhime.
BLANK, ſub. 1 a void ſpace in writing.
2 a piece for coining.
3 an ancient coin.
4 a ticket of no benefit.
BLA'NKET (of *blanchet*, F.) 1 a coverlet for a bed.
2 a woolen cloth uſed in a printing-preſs, to make a fair impreſſion of the letters.
To BLARE, 1 to ſweat, or melt away.
2 to bellow as a cow, &c.
To BLASPHE'ME (of βλασφημέω, G. of βλαπτω to blaſt, and φημη fame or reputation) to curſe, revile, or ſpeak evil of God, or holy things.
BLA'SPHEMY, curſing, vile language tending to the diſhonour of God or religion.
To BLAST, 1 to ſpoil the fruits of the earth.
2 to diſcover, or diſappoint a deſign.
3 to ruin a man's credit, or reputation.
BLAST, 1 a puff of wind.
2 a ſound of an inſtrument.
3 damage happening to trees, corn, &c.
To BLAZE, 1 to flame, as fire.
2 to divulge, or ſpread abroad.
BLAZING-STAR, a comet, or ſtar with a long brilliant tail.
BLA'ZON, or BLA'ZONRY (of *blaſon*, F.) the ſcience of heraldry.
To BLEACH (of *blanchir*, F.) to whiten in the ſun.
BLEAK, 1 a cold ſharp wind.
2 pale and wan.
3 the name of a little fiſh.
To BLEAR *the Sight*, to dim it, or make it obſcure.
BLEA'R-EYED, bloodſhotten, or redder than ordinary.
To BLEAT, to cry like a ſheep or goat.
To BLEED, 1 to loſe blood.
2 to let a perſon blood.
BLE'MISH, 1 a ſpot, or fault.
2 diſgrace, reproach or ſtain.
To BLEND, to mix, or mingle together.
BLEND *water*, a diſtemper incident to black cattle.
To BLESS, 1 to wiſh good ſucceſs to.
2 to conſecrate to God.
3 to make happy.
BLEYME (in Horſes) an inflammation ariſing from bruiſed blood, between the ſole and bone of the foot.
BLIGHT, a hurt done to corn, fruit, &c. making them look as if they were blaſted.
To BLIND, 1 to deprive of ſight.
2 to deceive, or beguile.
BLINDS (in Fortification) are certain pieces of wood, or branches of trees, laid a-croſs from one ſide of a trench to the other, to ſuſtain the bavins or hurdles, laden with earth, and ſerve to cover the pioneers from above; they are commonly uſed when the trench is carried on in front towards the place.
To BLINK, to wink or twinkle with the eyes.

BLINKS (in Hunting) boughs caſt a-thwart the way, where the deer is to paſs.
BLISS, happineſs, felicity.
BLI'SSOMING, the act of coition between a ram and a ewe.
To BLISTER, 1 to apply a bliſter.
2 to riſe in blains or wheals.
BLITH, BLITHE, or BLITHESOME, merry, pleaſant, jocund.
To BLOAT, to puff up.
BLOCK, 1 a ſtump of a tree.
2 a rub or obſtacle.
BLO'CKADE (military term) is encompaſſing any town or place all round with arm'd troops, that it is impoſſible for any ſupplies to be brought to it, and ſo muſt be ſtarv'd or ſurrender.
BLO'MARY, the firſt forge in an iron mill.
BLOOD, or BLOUD, 1 the chief humour of the body.
2 kindred or family.
3 murder, or bloodſhed.
BLOOD-*Hounds*, hunting dogs of an exquiſite ſcent.
BLOOD *Spavin*, a ſoft ſwelling, that grows thro' the hoof of an horſe.
BLOOD *Stone*, a ſtone worn about the neck to ſtop bleeding.
BLO'ODY, 1 beſmear'd or daub'd with blood.
2 cruel, or blood-thirſty.
BLOODY *Flux*, an exulceration of the guts, with frequent bloody ſtools.
BLOOM, 1 bloſſom or flower of a tree.
2 the blue on ſome fruits.
BLO'SSOM, flower of a tree or plant.
To BLOT, 1 to drop ink on paper.
2 to ſtain a man's reputation.
To BLOT *out*, 1 to efface or eraſe.
2 to forget, or remember no more.
BLOTCH, a puſtle, wheal, or bladder on the ſkin.
To BLOTE, 1 to ſwell, or puff up.
2 to hang in the ſmoke.
BLOW, 1 a ſtroke.
2 misfortune, accident, diſaſter.
To BLOW, 1 as the wind.
2 to breathe.
3 to bloom or bloſſom, as a flower.
To BLOW *up*, 1 to elevate in the air.
2 to deſtroy a city, caſtle, &c. by gunpowder.
3 to reveal one's ſecrets.
4 to ruin, or make a perſon break.
To BLOW *upon*, 1 to breathe upon.
2 to diſdain, or run down a thing.
BLOWING-*Houſes*, furnaces where tin oar is melted and caſt.
BLOWING-*Snakes*, a ſort of vipers in Virginia, which blow and ſwell their heads before they bite.
BLOWZE, a red-faced, fat, bloted wench.
BLU'BBER, 1 the name of a ſea-fiſh.
2 the fat of a whale.
BLUE, adj. (of *bleu*, F.) 1 ſky colour, as a blue ribbon, &c.
2 blank, or caſt down; as, he looked *blue* upon it.
BLUE, ſubſt. 1 the name of a colour.
2 the bloom of fruits.
BLUE-*Mantle*, an office of one of the purſuivants at arms.
To BLUFF, to blindfold, or hood-wink.
To BLU'NDER, to commit faults or miſtakes.
To BLUNDER *upon a thing*, to a find a thing without thinking of it.
To BLUNDER *a thing out*, to ſpeak a thing without reflection, or conſidering the conſequences of it.
BLU'NDERBUSS, 1 a wide-mouth'd gun, generally of braſs.
2 a careleſs fellow, or one who commits blunders.
BLU'NKET, a light blue colour.
BLUNT, 1 having a dull point or edge.
2 downright in converſation.
To BLUNT, 1 to make a point dull or broad.
2 to mitigate or aſſuage.
To BLUR, 1 to ſpot, ſtain or defile.
2 to hurt a perſon's reputation.
To BLUSH, to redden in the face, either from modeſty, ſhame, or ſurprize.
To BLUSTER, 1 as the wind.
2 to keep a great ado.
BOAR, a male ſwine.
BOARD, 1 a plank.
2 a table.
3 penſion.
To BOARD, 1 to cover with boards or planks.
2 to keep boarders.
3 to be a boarder.
BOA'RDER, one that diets with another.
BOA'RISH, 1 like a boar.
2 clowniſh, brutiſh.
To BOAST, to brag, or vaunt of.
BOAT, a ſmall veſſel for ſea or river.
BOA'TSWAIN, is a ſhip-officer, to whom is committed the charge of all the tackling, ſails and rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, flags, pendants, &c. he alſo calls out the ſeveral gangs and companies aboard, to the due executions of their watches, works, ſpells, &c.
BOB, or *dry* BOB, a jeſt or ſcoff.
BOB, 1 a ſhort periwig.
2 a ſort of pendent.
To BOB, 1 to ſtrike or clap.
2 to cheat or gull.
3 to jog one in writing.
4 to hang, or dangle.
BOB-*Tail*, 1 a kind of ſhort arrow-head.
2 a whore.
BO'BBINS, little tools uſed in making lace, throwing ſilk, &c.
BO'CCASINE, fine buckram.
BO'DDICE [2], a ſort of ſtays worn by women.
To BODE, to preſage, or prognoſticate.
BO'DKIN, 1 a pointed iron.
2 an inſtrument that women uſe.
BODY, 1 a compound of matter and form.
2 ſtrength

ſtrength or thickneſs; as this wine has a good body.
3 the principal part of certain things, as of a coach, a letter, &c.
4 a ſociety, or company of people.
5 a whole army, or certain number of ſoldiers.
6 a collection of what relates to any art or ſcience, out of one or ſeveral authors.

BODY (in Geometry) is that which hath three dimenſions, as length, breadth, and thickneſs.

BODY (in natural Philoſophy) is uſually defined to be a ſubſtance impenetrably extended, or which having *partes extra partes*, cannot be in the ſame place with, or penetrate the dimenſions of other bodies, which property Sir Iſaac Newton expreſſes by the word Solidity; and ſo the idea we have of a body, proceeds from its being extended, ſolid, and moveable.

BODY (in Chemiſtry) is the veſſel that holds the matter to be diſtilled.

Mixed BODIES (in Chemiſtry) are ſuch as naturally grow or increaſe.

BOG, a marſhy, muddy, or watry ground.

To BOGGLE, to heſitate, or be uncertain what to do.

BOG-*houſe*, a privy, or neceſſary houſe.

To BOIL (of *bullio*, L. to bubble) to bubble, or ſeeth, as a pot.

BOI'LARY *of Salt*, a ſalt-houſe, or place where ſalt is boiled.

BO'ISTEROUS, fierce, violent, ſtormy, tempeſtuous.

BOLD, 1 hardy, ſtout, intrepid, courageous.
2 free, confident, or with aſſurance.
3 raſh, inconſiderate.
4 ſaucy, impudent, impertinent.

BOLE ARMO'NIAC (of *bolus armenia*, L. i. e. earth of Armenia) a medicinal earth brought from Armenia.

BOLL, ſtalk, blade, ſtem, or ſhank of a plant.

BOLO'NIAN *Stone*, a grey ſtone, which being calcined in a chemical furnace, ſhines in the dark.

BO'LLIMONG or BOLL-MONG, 1 buck-wheat, a ſort of grain.
2 mingled corn.

BO'LSTER, 1 a large pillow to lay the head on.
2 the ſtuffing of a ſaddle.
3 a compreſs to lay on a wound, &c.

BOLT, 1 a piece of iron, wood, &c. to faſten a door with.
2 an arrow or dart.
3 a fetter for priſoners, &c.

To BOLT, 1 to faſten with a bolt.
2 to ſift meal to make it finer.

BOL'TING, an exerciſe of Gray's Inn, of leſs ſolemnity than their mooting.

BOLUS, L. a morſel, a gobbet, or lump of any thing.

BOLUS (in Phyſic) a doſe, as much as may be taken at a mouthful, of a conſiſtence ſomewhat thicker than honey.

BOLUS (in a Mineral Senſe) a kind of earth, which Dr. Grew ſuppoſes to be a bed, as it were the materia prima, or firſt matter of ſtones and minerals.

BOMB (of *bombe*, F.) a hollow ball of caſt iron, which is filled with powder, and ſometimes nails, pieces of iron, &c. along with it; their uſe is to be ſhot out of mortar-pieces into beſieged towns, to annoy the gariſon, fire magazines, &c. the largeſt are about ſeventeen inches in diameter, two inches in thickneſs, carry forty-eight pounds of powder, and weigh about 490 pounds.

BOMBARD (of *bombarda*, L. of *bombus* a hoarſe ſound, and *ardeo* to burn) a great gun, or piece of artillery.

To BOMBA'RD, to caſt bombs out of mortars into towns.

BOMB *Cheſt*, a cheſt of wood, filled with bombs and gunpowder, put under ground in order to be blown up in the air, with thoſe that ſtand upon it.

BOMB *Ketch*, a ſhip, or veſſel ſtrongly built, with large beams, &c. for carrying mortars at ſea, and throwing bombs into ſea-port towns, &c.

BO'MBASINE (of *bombycinus*, L. of βομβὺξ, a ſilk-worm) a ſort of ſilken ſtuff.

BO'MBAST, 1 affected language, ſwelling, bluſtring nonſenſe.
2 the cotton tree.
3 a ſort of cotton, or fuſtian.

BONA'SIANS, heretics, who appeared in the fourth century, and held, that Jeſus Chriſt was the ſon of God only by adoption.

BONA FIDE, L. (i. e. good faith) an expreſſion uſed when a thing is done without fraud or deceit.

BONA ROBA, Sp. a whore.

BOND, 1 an obligation in writing.
2 a band or tye.

BO'NDAGE, ſlavery, or ſervitude.

BONE, a hard ſubſtance, void of ſenſe, which affords form and ſupport to the whole body.

BO'NESPAVIN, a great cruſt, as hard as a bone, which grows on the inſide of the hoof of a horſe.

BO'NGOMILES, or BOGOMILES, heretics ſo called from Bongomilus a monk, who called churches the Devil's temples, made no account of the holy ſacrament, believed God had a human form, and that he could conceive, and bring forth the Word as well as the bleſſed virgin.

BO'NGRACE, a ſort of hat worn on the head, to keep the face from tanning.

BO'NNET, F. a ſort of cap.

BO'NNET (in Fortification) is a certain work raiſed beyond the counterſcarp, having two faces, which form a ſaliant angle, and as it were a ſmall ravelin, without any trench, as K. See fig. 12.

BONNET A PRESTRE, F. i. e. a Prieſt's Cap, (in Fortification) is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards; and differs from the double tenaille only in this, that its ſides, inſtead of being parallel, are made like a ſwallow's tail, that is, narrowing or drawing cloſe at the gorge, and opening at the head, as L. See fig. 12.

BO'NNY, Sc. pretty, genteel, merry, gay.

BO'OBY, a great ignorant fellow.

BOOK (of Boc, S. of bocce a beech-tree) a general name for any volume, ſo called becauſe the Germans anciently wrote on the bark of beech-trees inſtead of paper.

BO'OKISH, given to books, or very ſtudious of books.

BOON, ſubſt. 1 grace, favour, or good turn. 2 requeſt, or deſire.

BOON, adj. (of *bon*, F.) good.

BOOR, a clown, or ill-bred fellow.

BO'OSY, merry, or a little in drink.

BOOT, 1 advantage, overplus. 2 harneſs for the leg.

BOOT *Haler* or *Free* BOOTER, one who ſteals, or gets booty.

BOOT *Haling*, ſtealing, or getting booty.

BO"OTES, G. (of βῦς an ox, and ωθεω to drive) the name of a northern conſtellation conſiſting of thirty-four ſtars.

BOOTH, a tent, pavilion, or tabernacle.

BO'OTING, a kind of puniſhment formerly uſed in Scotland, by putting an iron boot on the offender's leg, and driving an iron peg up his ſhin-bone.

BO'OTY, prey, ſpoil, pillage.

BORACHO, Sp. a Spaniſh wine-veſſel, made of ſwine-ſkin.

BO"RAGE (of *borago*, L.) the name of an herb.

BO"RAX, L. a kind of whitiſh mineral, uſed by goldſmiths in melting or ſoldering gold.

BO'RDEL, F. a brothel, or bawdy-houſe.

BO'RDER (of *bordure*, F.) margin, extremity, or utmoſt bounds.

BORDER (among Floriſts) are the leaves that ſtand round the middle thrum of a flower.

To BORDER, to edge, or bind.

To BORDER *upon*, to be contiguous, or adjacent to.

BO'RDERER, one who lives on the utmoſt bounds of a country.

BORD-*Half-Penny*, a duty paid in fairs and markets, for ſetting up boards, ſtalls, and tables, for the ſelling of wares.

BORD-*Lands*, lands which lords keep in their own hands, for the maintenance of their board or table.

To BORE, to make a hole with an auger, &c.

BORE, the hollow of a gun.

BO'REAS ; (of βορεας, G. of βορα food) the north wind, ſo called becauſe its ſharpneſs provokes hunger.

BO'REAL (of *Boreas*, which ſee) northern.

BO'REAL *Signs* (in Aſtronomy) are the ſix firſt ſigns of the zodiac, or thoſe on the northern ſide of the equinoctial.

BORE'E, F. the name of a French dance.

BORN, brought into the world as a child.

BORNE, carried, or holden up.

BORNE *down*, preſſed, or weighed down.

BORNE *out*, defended, or protected.

BO'ROUGH or BOROW (of *bourg*, F.) 1 a corporate town. 2 a large village.

To BO'RROW, to take upon credit.

BO'SCAGE (of *boſcagium*, L. of *boſcus* a wood) 1 a grove, thicket, or place full of trees. 2 a landſcape repreſenting much wood or many trees.

BO'SOM, the part of the body incloſing the heart, &c.

BO'SPHORUS (of βόσφορος, G. of βῦς an ox, and φορεία a paſſage) a ſtreight, or narrow neck of the ſea, which ſeparates two continents, by which means a gulf and a ſea, or two ſeas, have a communication with each other, as the Thracian Boſphorus, now called the Streights of Conſtantinople.

BOSS (of *boſſe*, F.) 1 a ſwelling or bump in the body. 2 a ſtud in a girdle or bridle.

BOTA"NICAL, belonging to herbs and plants.

BOTA"NICS or BO"TANY (of βοτάνη, G. an herb, of βοτος food) the ſcience of ſimples, or the art of diſtinguiſhing the various ſorts of plants.

BO"TANIST, one ſkilful in botany.

BOTANO"LOGY (of βοτανολογία, G. of βοτανη a plant, and λογία deſcription) a deſcription of plants.

BOTARGO, Ital. a ſort of Italian ſauſage.

BOTCH, 1 a patch, or piece of cloth ſtitch'd to old cloaths. 2 an ulcer, or venereal bubo.

To BOTCH, 1 to patch or mend. 2 to bungle, or do work in a clumſy manner.

BOTH, pron. the one and the other.

BO'TTLE (of *bouteille*, F.) 1 a veſſel to put liquor in. 2 a bundle of hay.

BO'TTOM, 1 the ground of any thing. 2 the ſettling of a liquor. 3 a valley. 4 the end, as the bottom of an account.

BO'TTOMLESS, without bottom.

BO'TTOMRY or BOTTOMAGE, when the maſter of a ſhip borrows money on his ſhip's bottom, and if the ſhip returns with ſafety, then the money is paid, with intereſt; but if otherwiſe, the money is loſt.

BOTTS or BOTS (probably of Bigan, S. to bite) 1 worms that deſtroy the graſs in bowling-greens. 2 little worms that breed in the ſtreight gut of a horſe.

† BOUDS, little worms breeding in malt.

BOUGH (of boȝ, S. of boȝan to bend) a ſhoot or branch of a tree.
BOUNCE, 1 a great noiſe.
2 a rodomontade.
To **BOUNCE**, 1 to crack or make a noiſe.
2 to knock hard at a door.
3 to crack, boaſt, or brag.
To **BOUND**, 1 to limit, or ſet bounds to.
2 to border upon.
3 to leap back, or rebound.
BO'UNDARY, that which limits or ſets bounds to a country, &c.
To be **BOUND**, 1 to be obliged to perform a thing.
2 to be tyed with cords, &c.
BO'UNDING, 1 ſetting bounds to.
2 bordering near together.
3 leaping or ſkipping.
BOU'NDLESS, infinite, or without bounds.
BOU'NTEOUS or **BOU'NTIFUL**, liberal, generous, free.
BOU'NTY (of *bonte*, F. goodneſs) liberality, courteſy, kindneſs.
BOURN, a brook, or river.
BOUT, time, trial, eſſay.
BOU'TEFEU, F. an incendiary, a make-bate, or ſower of diſſention and ſtrife.
BOW, 1 an inſtrument for ſhooting arrows.
2 a mathematical inſtrument, formerly uſed to take the ſun's altitude.
3 an inſtrument to play on a violin, &c. with.
4 the fore part of a ſhip.
5 reverence, or bending the body.
To **BOW**, 1 to bend.
2 to ſalute or reverence.
BOW-*Bearer*, an under officer of the foreſt.
BO'WELS, the inteſtines.
BOWELS *of Compaſſion*, a form of complaining, to raiſe compaſſion.
BO'WER, an arbour.
BO'WET or **BOWESS**, a young hawk, beginning to clamber on the boughs.
BOWL (of *boule*, F.) 1 a round ball of wood to play with.
2 a cup or veſſel to drink out of.
3 the large end of a tobacco pipe.
BO'WSER (of *bouſier*, F.) a purſer or treaſurer in an univerſity.
BO'WSING (in Falconry) is when a hawk is often drinking, and yet conſtantly deſires more.
BO'WYER, a maker, or ſeller of bows.
To **BOWZE**, to drink ſtoutly.
BOX, 1 a ſort of hard wood.
2 a ſmall cheſt or coffer.
3 the receptacle for a ſcrew.
BOX *and Needle*, is the ſmall compaſs of a theodolite, plain-table, circumferenter, &c.
BO'YAU, F. i. e. the branch of a trench (in Fortification) is a particular ditch, ſeparated from the main trench, which in winding about encloſes different ſpaces of ground, and runs parallel with the works and fences of the body of a place; ſo that when two attacks are made near one to another, the boyau ſometimes makes a communication between the trenches, and ſerves as a line of contravalation, not only to hinder the ſallies of the beſieged, but alſo to ſecure the miners; but when it is a particular cut, that runs from the trenches to cover ſome ſpot of ground, it is then drawn parallel to the works of the place, that it may not be enfiladed, that is, that the ſhot from the town may not ſcour it.
To **BRABBLE**, to clamour, quarrel or diſpute.
BRACE, 1 a pair or couple.
2 armour for the arm.
BRACE (in Architecture) is a piece of timber framed in with beve joints, and is uſed to keep the building from ſwerving either ways; when a brace is framed into the kindleſſes and principal rafters, it is called by ſome a Strut.
BRACE (in Printing) is a particular mark to join ſeveral words or ſentences, thus ⁀.
BRA'CELET (of *brachiale*, L. an ornament for the arm) an ornament worn on the arm.
BRA'CHIAL (of *brachiale*, L. of *brachium* the arm) a bracelet, wriſtband, or bracer.
BRA'CHYCATALE'CTON, G. (of βραχυς ſhort, and καταλεϛω to leave off) a verſe that wants a ſyllable at the end.
† **BRACHY'GRAPHY** (of βραχυϛραφία, G. of βραχυς ſhort, and γραφω to write) the art of writing in ſhort hand.
† **BRACHY''LOGY** (of βραχυλογία, G. of βραχυς ſhort, and λογός ſpeech) ſhort ſpeech, or brevity.
BRACK (of Bnecan, S. to break) a flaw or fault in any thing.
BRA'CKET (of *braccieto*, It.) a kind of ſtay in timber-work.
BRA'CKETS (in Gunnery) are the cheeks of the carriage of a mortar; they are made of ſtrong planks of wood, of almoſt a ſemicircular figure, and bound round with thick iron plates; they are fixed to the bed by four bolts, which are called bed-bolts; they riſe upon each ſide of the mortar, and ſerve to keep her at any elevation, by means of ſome ſtrong iron bolts, called bracket-bolts, which go thro' thoſe cheeks or brackets.
BRA'CKISH (of *brack*, D. ſalt) ſaltiſh or ſomewhat ſalt.
BRA'CKMAN, an Indian prieſt or philoſopher.
BRA'DYPE'PSIA, G. (of βραδυς ſlow, and πέψις digeſtion) ſlow digeſtion, proceeding from a depraved diſpoſition of the ſtomach.
To **BRAG**, to boaſt or vaunt.
BRA'GGARD or **BRAGGADO'CHIO**, a coward, or bragging vain-glorious fellow.
BRA'GGET, a liquor made of honey and ſpice.
To **BRAID** (of *breyden*, Du.) to curl, weave, or plait hair.
BRAID, 1 a lock or waft of hair.

2 a ſmall lace or edging.

BRAIN, 1 all that ſoft ſubſtance contained within the ſcull.
2 wit, judgment, &c.

To BRAIN *one*, to beat out one's brains.

BRAKE, 1 fern.
2 an inſtrument to dreſs hemp or flax.
3 the handle of a ſhip's pump.
4 a ſnaffle for horſes.
5 a baker's kneading trough.

BRA'MBLE, a briar, or prickly ſhrub.

BRA'MINES [2]. See *Brackman*.

BRAN, the huſks of ground corn.

BRANCH (of *branche*, F.) 1 the bough of a tree.
2 diviſion in a diſcourſe.
3 the ſtock of a pedigree.
4 the horn of a ſtag's head.

BRA'NCHER (of *branchier*, F.) a young hawk, or other bird that begins to fly from branch to branch.

BRANCHIA, G. (of βρόγχος the throat) the gills of fiſhes, which are compoſed of cartilages and membranes, in the form of a leaf, which ſerve inſtead of lungs to reſpire by.

BRAND, 1 a piece of burning wood.
2 a badge or mark of infamy.

BRAND-*Iron*, 1 a hot iron to burn or ſet a mark on a criminal.
2 an iron to ſet a veſſel upon over the fire.

To BRA'NDISH (of *brandir*, F.) to ſhake to and fro.

BRA'NDLING, the dew-worm, uſed in fiſhing.

BRA'NDY (of *bran de vin*, F.) a ſtrong ſpirit diſtilled from wine.

To BRA'NGLE, to ſcold, quarrel, or bicker.

BRASS, a factitious metal, conſiſting of copper and lapis calaminaris.

BRAT, a beggar's child, or contemptuous name for an infant or child.

BRAVA'DO, Sp. a vapouring or vain-glorious boaſting.

To BRAVE (of *braver*, F.) to hector, affront, or inſult.

BRAVE, F. adj. 1 valiant, couragious, intrepid.
2 fine, rare, excellent.
3 ſkilful, experienced.
4 gallant, genteel.

BRAVE, ſub. F. a ſwaggerer.

To BRAWL, to ſcold, to chide, or quarrel.

BRAWL, 1 diſpute, or ſquabble.
2 a ſort of dance.

BRAWN, 1 very hard fleſh.
2 the fleſh of a boar.

To BRAY (of *brayer*, F.) to bruiſe, to pound.
2 to temper ink, as printers do.
3 to cry out.
4 to make a noiſe as an aſs, &c.

Falſe BRAY (in Fortification) a falſe trench made to hide a real one.

BRA'YER, the inſtrument that printers ſtir their ink with.

BRAYL (among Falconers) a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.

To BRASE, to cover with braſs.

BRA'ZEN, 1 of or belonging to braſs.
2 impudent.

BREACH (of *breche*, F.) 1 a part broke down in a wall, building, &c.
2 violation of articles, promiſes, &c.
3 breaking friendſhip, falling out, &c.

BREACH (in Fortification) is the ruins that are made in any part of the works of a town, &c. by playing cannon, ſpringing of mines, &c. in order to ſtorm the place, or take it by aſſault.

BREAD (of bpeob, S. of bpeban to nouriſh) the ſtaff of life.

To BREAK, 1 to pull aſunder.
2 to turn bankrupt.
3 to violate, or not perform.

To BREAK *ground* (in Fortification) to begin the works for carrying on the ſiege about a town, fort, &c.

BREAM, the name of a fiſh.

BREAST, one of the three venters in an animal body, containing the heart, lungs, &c.

BREAST *work* (in Fortification). See *Parapet*.

BREATH, the air drawn in and diſcharged by the dilation and compreſſion of the lungs.

To BREATHE, to draw, fetch, or take breath.

BRED, 1 ingendered, or produced.
2 nouriſhed, or brought up.

BREECH, the back-ſide or fundament.

BREECH (in Gunnery) the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

BRE'ECHES (of *bracca*, L.) a well known garment worn by men.

To BREED, 1 to ingender, or bring forth.
2 to produce, or bring out.
3 to educate, or bring up.

BREE'DING, ſub. 1 the act of ingendring.
2 civility, good manners.
3 education, or learning.

BREEDING, adj. 1 a woman that is pregnant, or with child.
2 growing of a diſeaſe.

BREEZE (of *brezza*, It.) 1 a gentle gale of wind.
2 a bree, or gad-fly.

BRE'GMA, G. the forepart of the head.

BREHONE, an Iriſh judge or lawyer; ſo called, becauſe they call their law, the brehone law.

BREST-*Sommers* (in Building) are the pieces in the outward parts of it, and in the middle floors (not in the garret and ground floors) into which the girders are framed.

BREVE (in Muſic) a note containing two ſemibreves, &c.

BRE'VET, a brief, or pope's bull.

BRE'VIARY (of *breviarium*, L.) a prayer-book uſed in the church of Rome.

BRE'VIATE (of *brevis*, L. ſhort) a compendium or extract of a writing, &c.

BRE-

BREVIER, a ſort of letter among printers, one degree above the nonpareil.

† BREVILOQUENCE (of *breviloquentia*, L. of *brevis*, ſhort, and *loquens* ſpeaking) a ſhort way of ſpeaking.

BREVITY, ſhortneſs, conciſeneſs, compendiouſneſs.

To BREW, 1 to make drink.
2 to mingle.
3 to machinate.

BREWIS, biſket, or hard bread boiled in the fat of pottage.

BRIAR, a prickly ſhrub.

To BRIBE, to corrupt with gifts.

BRIBERY, corruption, or the act of bribing.

BRICK (of *bricke*, D. or *brique*, F.) a piece of earth moulded generally into a long ſquare figure and burnt.

† To BRICKEN, to hold one's chin proudly.

BRICKOLI, or BKICKOLE, a ſide ſtroke at tennis.

BRIDAL, of, or belonging to the bride.

A BRIDE (of bpiö, S. of bpeban to cheriſh, or keep warm) a ſpouſe or new married woman.

BRIDEGROOM (of bpiö a bride, and gnoom a ſervant S.) the bride's ſpouſe, or new married man, ſo called becauſe formerly the huſband, on the wedding-day, uſed to ſerve the bride at table.

BRIDEWELL, a houſe of correction.

BRIDGE, a paſſage of ſtone or wood over a river.

BRIDGE *of boats*, boats generally made of tin, faſtened ſide to ſide, till they reach a-croſs a river, being covered with planks, for ſoldiers to paſs over.

BRIDGE *of ruſhes*, a bridge made of great bundles of ruſhes joined together, and planks faſtened upon them, to be laid over marſhes or boggy places.

Draw-BRIDGE, a bridge with hinges to be drawn up, or let down at pleaſure.

Flying BRIDGE, is made of two ſmall bridges laid one over another.

BRIDGE *of Communication*, is a bridge made over a river, by which two armies or forts that are ſeparated by that river, have a free communication with each other.

To BRIDLE (of *brider*, F.) 1 to put a bridle on a horſe.
2 to curb one's paſſions.
3 women are ſaid to bridle, when they thruſt their chin into the neck.

BRIEF, adj. F. 1 ſhort.
2 rief, or common.

BRIEF, ſub. (of *brevet*, F.) 1 a warrant, writ, or breviate of the crown.
2 letters patent, granted for collecting charitable benevolence.
3 an abſtract, or compendium.

BRIEFLY, in a few words.

BRIER. See *Briar*.

BRIEZE. See *Breeze*.

BRIGADE, F. a party or diviſion of an army; a brigade of horſe contains eight or ten ſquadrons, a brigade of foot five or ſix battalions.

BRIGADEER, F. the commander of a brigade.

BRIGANDINE, F. an old-faſhion coat of mail.

BRIGANTINE (of *brigantin*, F.) a kind of ſwift veſſel at ſea, generally uſed by pirates.

BRIGHT, clear, brillant, ſplendid.

To BRIGHTEN, 1 to make bright.
2 to grow bright.

BRIGIDIANS, an order of nuns, founded by one Bridget, a princeſs of Sweden.

BRILLANT, F. ſhining, glittering, ſparkling, bright.

BRILLS, the hair on the eye-lids of a horſe.

BRIM, the extremity or utmoſt edge of a thing.

To BRIM, a ſow is ſaid to brim, when ſhe is ready to take the boar.

A BRIMMER a glaſs or cup of liquor filled to the brim.

BRIMMING, the act of generation between a boar and a ſow.

BRIMSTONE (of bpynne, S. burning, and ſtone, i. e. a burning ſtone) ſulphur, a yellow ſort of mineral.

BRINDLED, 1 fierce, fiery.
2 of a duniſh red colour, ſpotted with white.

BRINE, 1 ſalt liquor.
2 (among Poets) the Sea.

To BRING, to bear or carry a thing (at a diſtance from a perſon or place) to him or it.

BRINISH, or BRINY, belonging to, or of the quality of brine.

BRINK, margin, border, or extremity.

BRIONY (of βρυωνια, G.) the wild vine, growing in hedges with red berries.

† BRISE, ground that hath lain long untill'd.

BRISK, 1 lively, ſprightly.
2 jovial, merry.
3 healthful.
4 vigorous, ſtout, ſtrong.

BRISKET (of *brichet*, F.) that part of the breaſt that lies next the ribs.

BRISTLE, a ſtrong hair, ſtanding on the neck and back of a boar, &c.

BRISTOL-*ſtones*, a ſort of ſoft diamonds, found in a rock near Briſtol.

BRITISH, of, or pertaining to Great Britain.

BRITTLE, weak, frail, or apt to break.

BROACH, 1 a ſpit.
2 a ſtart on a young ſtag's head growing like a ſpit.

To BROACH, 1 to ſpit meat.
2 to tap beer.
3 to publiſh, lies, hereſies, &c.

BROAD, wide, ample, large in breadth.

BROADSIDE (in Printing) is a ſheet of paper containing one large page.

BROCA'DO, or BROCA'DE (of *brocado*, Sp.) cloth of gold or ſilver.
BROCK, a badger.
BRO'CKET, a red deer of two years old.
To BROGE *for eels*, to catch eels by troubling the water.
BROGUES [1], Ir. wooden ſhoes.
BRO'IDERER. See *Embroiderer*.
BROIL, 1 quarrel, contention.
2 tumult, ſedition.
To BROIL, to roaſt meat on the coals.
BRO'KAGE, 1 a broker's trade.
2 the hire or wages of a broker.
BRO'KEN *ray*, or *ray of reflection* (in Dioptricks) is a right line whereby the ray of incidence changes its rectitude, or is broken in croſſing the ſecond medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.
BRO'KER, 1 a factor employed by merchants, &c.
2 one that ſells old houſhold ſtuff, &c.
3 a procurer of bargains.
Exchange BROKERS, thoſe who make it their buſineſs to know the alteration of the courſe of exchange, &c.
Stock BROKERS, thoſe who buy and ſell for others in the joint ſtocks of a company, &c.
Pawn BROKERS, they that let out money on pawns.
BRO'MIDGHAM, money of baſe metal.
BRO'NCHIA, G. certain hollow pipes, diſperſed through the lungs, which are branches of the wind-pipe.
BRONCHO'TOMY (of *βρογχολομία*, G. of *βρογχός* the windpipe, and *τέμνω* to cut) an operation of cutting into the windpipe, in a membraneous part between two rings, to prevent ſuffocation, &c. in a ſquinancy.
† BRONTO'LOGY (of *βρονλολογία*, G. of *βρονλή* thunder, and *λογία*, a diſcourſe) a treatiſe or diſcourſe concerning thunder.
BROOCH, 1 painting in one colour.
2 a necklace, a collar of SS.
3 a ſmall collar, or chain of beaten gold, which women uſed to wear about their necks.
BROOD, 1 a company of chickens, &c. belonging to one hen.
2 race or offſpring.
To BROOD, or ſit BROO'DING, 1 to ſit, or hover over.
2 to cover, or ſhadow.
BROOK, a rivulet, or ſmall ſtream.
To BROOK *an affront*, to bear it patiently.
BROO'KLIME, an herb that grows in brooks.
BROOM, 1 the name of a plant.
2 an utenſil to ſweep a houſe with.
BROOM *rake*, the name of a plant, otherwiſe called choke-weed.
BROTH, liquor that meat, &c. is boiled in.
BRO'THEL, or BROTHEL-*houſe* (of *Brodel*, F.) a bawdy-houſe.
BRO'THER, a male deſcendant of the ſame father and mother.
Half-BROTHER, a brother only by the father or mother, and not by both.
BROTHER *of the quill*, an author, one of the ſame profeſſion.
BROTHERHOOD, 1 brotherly union.
2 a fraternity or ſect.
BROW, 1 the part of the face above the eyes.
2 the ſummit or top of an hill, &c.
To BROW-*beat one*, to look diſdainfully, or haughtily on.
BROW-*Antler* (in Hunting) the ſtart between the ſtag's head and beam-antler.
BROWN (of *brun*, F.) the name of a colour.
BRO'WNIST, a rigid ſect of independants, ſo called from Robert Brown their ring-leader.
BROW-*Poſt* (in Carpentry) is a croſs-beam or overthwart.
BROWSE, or BROWZE-*wood* (of *brout*, F.) young ſhoots of wood, that ſhoot forth early in the ſpring, whereon cattle feed.
To BROWSE (of *brouter*, F.) to feed by knapping off the tender branches of trees, herbs, &c.
To BRUE. See *To Brew*.
To BRUISE, 1 to break ſmall.
2 to beat black and blue.
BRU'IT [2], F. a rumour or report.
To BRUIT *a thing abroad*, to report or publiſh it.
BRU'MAL (of *brumalis*, L. of *bruma* mid-winter, or the ſhorteſt day) winter-like, or belonging to winter.
† BRU'NGEON, a little ſqualling child.
BRU'NION (of *brugnon*, F. a ſort of plumb.
BRUNT, 1 aſſault, effort, bruſh.
2 evil or croſs accident.
BRUSH, 1 a well known utenſil.
2 a faggot of ſmall ſticks.
3 brunt, puſh, fight.
To BRUSH, 1 to cleanſe with a bruſh.
2 to go along in a hurry.
To BRU'STLE, 1 to ruſtle, as armour, ſilk, &c.
2 to vapour, or hector.
BRUTE (of *brutus*, L. void of reaſon) a beaſt, or animal void of reaſon.
BRU'TISH, or BRUTAL, 1 fierce or cruel.
2 filthy, or impudent.
3 lumpiſh, or ſtupid.
BRY'ONY. See *Briony*.
BU'BBLE (of *bobble*, Du.) 1 a bladder of water.
2 a trifle or toy.
3 a cheat, or fraud.
4 cully, or ſilly fellow.
To BU'BBLE, 1 to deceive, or trick.
2 to bladder up like water, &c.
BU'BBY, a woman's breaſt.
BU'BO (of *βοῦβων*, G. the groin) the groin, that part of the body from the bending of the thigh to the private parts.
BUBO (among Surgeons) a kind of boil or blotch, in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the body.

BUBONOCE'LE [5], G. (of *βυβων* the groin, and *κηλη* a tumour) a tumour arifing in the groin, caufed by the defcent of the epiploon or inteftines.

BU'CCINATOR, L. (of *buccina* a trumpet, or horn) 1 a trumpeter, one that winds a horn.
2 a publifher, proclaimer, or fetter-forth.

BUCK, 1 the male of feveral animals, but generally the male deer.
2 a lye made of afhes, &c. for wafhing of clothes.

BUCK *of the firft head* (among Hunters) a buck in the fifth year of his age.

A great BUCK, one in his fixth year.

BU'CKANEERS, or BU'CCANEERS, pirates in the Weft-Indies.

BUCK-*maft*, the fruit, or maft of the beech-tree.

BUCK-*thorn*, a fhrub, the juice of whofe berries are a ftrong purge.

BU'CKET, a pail, of leather, or wood, to draw water, &c. with.

BU'CKLE (of *boucle*, F.) 1 a ring with a tongue faftened to it.
2 a curl of hair.

To BU'CKLE, 1 to faften with a buckle.
2 to curl hair.
3 to yield or fubmit to.
4 to prepare for war.

BU'CKLER, 1 a piece of defenfive armour.
2 defence, protector.

BU'CKLER *of beef*, a piece cut off from the fir-loin.

BU'CKRAM, a fort of coarfe linnen cloth ftiffened.

BU'CKSOM, gay, merry.

BUCO'LICKS (of *βυκολικα*, G. of *βους* an ox, and *κολον* food) paftoral fongs, wherein fhepherds concerns and loves are difcourfed of.

BUD (of *bouton*, F.) a young fprout, or blofom.

BUDGE, 1 lambs fur.
2 one that flips in to fteal cloaths, &c.

To BUDGE (of *bouger*, F.) to ftir, or move.

BUDGE *batchelors*, a company of men, clothed in long gowns, lined with lambs fur, who accompany the lord mayor of London during the time of his inauguration.

BU'DGET (of *bougette*, F.) a bag or pouch.

BUFF, or BU'FFLE (of *bouffle*, F.) 1 a wild ox.
2 a fort of leather.

BUFF, adj. firm, ftout, refolute.

BU'FFET, 1 a blow with the fift, a box on the ear, &c.
2 a repofitory for plate.

BU'FFLE *head*, an ignoramus, or dull fot.

BUFFOO'N (of *bouffon*, F.) a merry jefter, or fcaramouch.

BUG, a ftinking vermin, or infect.

May BUG, the black-fly or beetle.

BUG-BEAR, an imaginary monfter to frighten children with.

BU'GGERY, fodomy, or fin againft nature, as one man having copulation with another; or a man or woman with brute beafts.

BU'GLE (of *buculus*, L. a fteer or young ox)
1 a fort of wild ox.
2 a kind of glafs.
3 an herb.

BUGLE *horn*, a fort of horn ufed by hunters.

BU'GLOSS (of *βυγλωσσον*, G. of *βους* an ox, and *γλωσσα* the tongue) ox-tongue, the name of an herb.

To BUILD, 1 to erect churches, houfes, &c.
2 to rely, or depend upon.

BULB (of *bulbus*, L.) any root that is round, and wrapped with many fkins, coats, or piles one upon another, as onions, fcallions, leeks, tulip-roots, &c.

BU'LBOUS, full of bulbs, or full of round heads like an onion.

To BULGE, a fhip is faid to bulge, when fhe runs on a rock, &c. and beats a hole in her bottom.

BU'LIMY (of *βυλιμια*, G. of *βους* an ox, and *λιμος* hunger) ox-like hunger, or infatiable appetite.

BULK, 1 maffinefs.
2 bignefs, fize.
3 a ftall before a fhop.

BU'LKY, 1 big, grand.
2 maffy, folid.
3 corpulent, fat.
4 heavy, weighty.

BULL (of *bul*, Du.) 1 a well-known beaft.
2 an impropriety, or blunder in difcourfe.
3 the pope's brief.

The golden BULL, an Ordinance made by Charles V. emperor of Germany, anno 1536, concerning the form of electing the emperor.

BULL-*head*, a river fifh, otherwife called *Miller's thumb*.

BULL-*feaft*, a feftival in Spain and Portugal, in which men on horfeback, armed with lances, &c. encounter wild bulls.

BULL-FINCH, the name of a bird.

BU'LLACE [2], a wild plumb.

BU'LLET (of *boulet*, F.) a ball of lead, iron, &c. to be fired out of a cannon, mufket, piftol, &c.

BU'LLION (the etymology of this word is uncertain, fome fay, it comes from *bolus*, L. a mafs or lump of metal; fome from *βωλος*, G. a clod, or lump of earth; others from *βυλα*, barb. G. a feal, becaufe it is to receive the prince's effigies; and others of *billon*, F. bafe coin) money in the mafs, or uncoined gold or filver.

BULLION *of copper*, pieces of copper fet on poytrels, or bridles for ornament.

BU'LLOCK, a young bull.

BU'LLWARK. See *Baftion*.

BU'LLY, or BULLY-*rock*, a boifterous hectoring fellow.

BUM (of *bodem*, Du. the bottom) the breech, or fundament.
BU'MBASIN. See *Bombaſine.*
BUMBA'ST. See *Bombaſt.*
BU'MKIN, or *Country* BUMKIN, a ruſtick, or country clown.
BUMP, 1 a ſwelling, or knob.
2 a thump, or blow.
BUMPER, a brimmer, or full glaſs.
BUNCH (of *bugno*, It. a bump or bile) 1 a bump, bile, or ſwelling.
2 a cluſter, or bundle.
BU'NCHES, a diſeaſe in horſes.
To BU'NDLE *up*, to make up into a bundle.
BUNG, the mouth of a barrel.
To BU'NGLE, to cobble, botch, or do any thing in a clumſy, aukward manner.
BUNN, or BUN, a ſort of cake.
BU'NTING, a kind of lark, a bird.
BUOY (of *boye*, F.) a piece of wood, &c. faſtened with a line to the anchor; which by that means floats directly over it, and diſcovers whereabout it lies; alſo upon ſands, as a ſea-mark.
BU'RDEN, 1 a load or weight.
2 trouble or charge.
BU'RDOCK, the name of an herb.
BURG. See *Borough.*
BU'RGANET (of *bourguinote*, F.) a kind of helmet.
BU'RGE-R, a citizen or townſman.
BU'RGESS, 1 an inhabitant of a borough.
2 a member of parliament for a borough.
BU'RGLAR (of burg, S. a caſtle, and *latro*, L. a robber) a houſe-breaker.
BU'RGMASTER or BU'RGOMASTER, a chief officer in the Low Countries, i. e. in Holland, Flanders, &c.
BURLESQUE or BURLESK, adj. (*burleſque*, F.) merry, jocoſe, comical, mocking.
BURLESQUE, ſubſt. a merry way of writing, or mock-poetry.
BU'RIAL, a funeral, or rites obſerv'd in burying the dead.
BU'RLY, 1 big, heavy, groſs.
2 full of pimples, or red ſpots.
To BURN, to ſcorch or conſume with fire.
BU'RNET, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called pimpernel.
BU'RNING, a ſcorching or conſuming with fire.
BURNING *Well*, a certain well near Wigan in Lancaſhire, into which if a lighted candle be put, the water will immediately take fire and burn.
To BU'RNISH (of *burnir*, F.) to poliſh, or make bright.
To BU'RNISH (among Hunters) is when harts ſpread their horns, after they are frayed or new rubbed.
BURR, 1 the drum of the ear.
2 a country word for ſweet-bread.
3 (among Hunters) the round knob of horn next the deer's head.
BU'RRAS-*Pipe*, an inſtrument uſed by goldſmiths and ſurgeons, to keep corroding powders in.
BU'RREL-*Fly*, a fly troubleſome to cattle.
BU'RROW, 1 holes in a warren, wherein rabbits breed, &c.
2 a covert, or place of retirement, ſhelter, or retreat.
BURSE (of *bourſe*, F. a purſe, or money) an exchange, or place where merchants meet to buy and ſell their wares, &c.
BU'RSER (of *bourſier*, F.) the treaſurer of a college or monaſtry.
To BURST, to tear, rend, or break.
BURT, a flat ſort of fiſh, of the turbot kind.
BU'RTHEN. See *Burden.*
To BU'RY, 1 to interr a corps.
2 to forget, or bury in oblivion.
BUSH, a thorn or ſhrub.
BUSH (in Hunting) a fox's tail.
BUSHEL (of *boiſſeau*, F.) a dry meaſure containing eight gallons, but ten of water-meaſure.
BU'SINESS, 1 buſtle, or hurry.
2 employment, or occupation.
To do one's BUSINESS, 1 to eaſe nature.
2 to kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.
His BUSINESS *is done*, i. e. he is undone, he is a dead man.
BUSK (of *buſque*, F.) a piece of whalebone, wood, ſteel, &c. worn by women, to keep down the fore part of their ſtays.
BU'SKINS (of *broskins*, Du.) 1 a ſort of high ſhoe, worn by country people for a defence againſt the cold.
2 a ſort of high ſhoe, coming over the calf of the leg, worn by actors of tragedies, with a high heel, that they might ſeem the taller.
To BUSS (of *baſis*, L.) to kiſs.
A BUSS (of *boeſen*, Du.) a ſmall veſſel uſed by the Dutch for the herring-fiſhery, &c.
BU'STARD (of *buſtarde*, Fr.) a ſort of great heavy fowl.
To BU'STLE, 1 to make a great noiſe, or diſturbance.
2 to be active in buſineſs.
BU'SY, 1 full of buſineſs or employment.
2 meddling, troubleſome.
BU'TCHER (of *boucher*, F.) one that kills and ſells cattle.
BU'TCHERY, 1 a great ſlaughter or maſſacre.
2 the ſhambles, or place where butchers expoſe their meat to ſale.
BU'TLER (of *bouteillier*, F. of *bouteille* a bottle) an officer in the houſe of a prince, nobleman, &c. who keeps the houſhold ſtores, as wine, &c.
BU'TLERAGE *of Wine*, an impoſition of wine, which the King's butler, by virtue of his office, might take of every ſhip.
BUTT, 1 a ſort of wine veſſel containing 126 gallons.
2 a bank, or bound.

3 a mark to ſhoot at.
4 the great end of a plank, muſket, &c.
To BUTT, to run againſt, or puſh with the horn.
BUTTENS, or BUTTONS (among Hunters) the round knobs, or burrs of a dear's head.
BU'TTER (of *butyrum*, L. of *βος* a cow, and *τυρος* to curdle or thicken, G.) a well known food, made of churned milk.
BU'TTER-*Teeth*, great broad fore-teeth.
BU'TTER-*Box*, 1 a great eater of butter.
2 a ſneering name for a Dutchman.
BU'TTERY (i. e. butlery) a place where victuals, &c. is ſet up.
BU'TTOCK, the haunch, or breech.
BU'TTON (of *bouton*, F.) a well known utenſil, for faſtning garments, &c.
BU'TTERESS (in Building) is an arch or maſs of ſtone, ſerving to ſupport the ſides of a building, wall, &c. on the outſide, and are chiefly uſed in ſuch buildings as are of the Gothic kind.
BUTTERESS, a farrier's tool.
BU'XOM, 1 pliant, obedient.
2 amorous, wanton.
3 merry, jolly.
To BUY, to purchaſe.
BUY'ER, a chapman, or purchaſer.
To BUZZ (a word taken from the ſound)
1 to hum, or make a noiſe like bees, &c.
2 to whiſper in one's ear.
3 to ſpread, or rumour abroad.
BU'ZZARD, a ſort of large hawk.
BY, prep. beſide, near to, &c.
BY-*Laws*, 1 laws made in courts baron, or courts leet.
2 laws made by any particular companies, &c.
A BY-*Blow*, a baſtard.
A BY-*Word*, a common ſaying.
A BY-*Sack*, a ſhoemaker's wallet, or tinker's budget.
BYR-*Law*, or BUR-*Law*, laws eſtabliſhed in Scotland, with conſent of the neighbours, choſen unanimouſly in the courts called *Burlaw* Courts.
BYZA'NTINE (of *Byzantium*, of *Byſe*, or *Byſas*, a general of the Megarenſians, who is ſaid to have laid the foundation of it) the city now called Conſtantinople.

C.

CABA'L, or CA'BALA (of קבלה, Heb. of קבל to take or receive) 1 a myſterious doctrine among the Jews, received by oral tradition from their fathers, at laſt compiled into a body in the Talmud.
2 an art or ſcience, practiſed by the more modern Jews, in diſcovering myſteries and expoſitions, from the numbers that letters of words make.
3 a ſecret counſel, or private confederacy.
4 a party, ſett, or gang.
CA"BALIST, a perſon ſkilled in the Jewiſh Cabala.
CA'BBAGE, a plant well known.
To CABBAGE, 1 to grow to a head like a cabbage.
2 to take a piece of ſtuff, as a taylor.
CA"BIN (of *cabane*, F.) 1 a lodging room in a ſhip.
2 a hut, or cottage.
CA"BINET, F. 1 a cloſet in a palace, or nobleman's houſe.
2 a caſket, or cheſt of drawers, to contain things of value.
CABINET-*Council*, a ſecret council holden in the king's cloſet.
CA'BLE, F. a great rope, having three ſtrands, which is faſtened to the anchor to hold a ſhip faſt, when ſhe rides.
CA'BLISH, a low-wood, or bruſh-wood.
CACHE'CTIC, one having a bad habit of body.
CACHE'XY (of *καχεξία*, G. of *κακος* bad, and *ἕξις* habit) a bad habit of body, proceeding from a bad diſpoſition of the fluids and humours.
CA'CKEREL, a ſort of ſea-fiſh.
To CA'CKLE (of *kackelen*, Du.) to cry as a hen does when ſhe has laid her egg.
CACO"CHYMY (of *κακος* bad, and *χυμος* chyle, G.) a bad digeſtion.
CACOCHYMY (of *κακοχυμία*, G. of *κακος* bad, and *χυμος* humour) the abounding of ill-humours in the blood.
CACODE'MON (of *κακοδαίμον*, G. of *κακος* evil, and *δαίμον* a ſpirit) an evil ſpirit, a devil.
CACO"E'THES +, G. (of *κακος* bad, and *υθη* habit) 1 a bad habit, or cuſtom.
2 an ulcer paſt cure.
CACOPHO"NY (of *κακοφωνια*, G. of *κακὸς* bad, and *φωνὶα* a voice) a bad voice, or harſh ſound.
CACO"TROPHY (of *κακοτροφία*, G. of *κακὸς* bad, and *τροφὴ* nouriſhment) a bad nutriment, proceeding from a depravation of the blood.
CACOZE'LIA, G. (of *κακὸς* bad, and *ζηλος* zeal) affected, perverſe imitation, falling into one fault to avoid another.
CADA"VEROUS (of *cadaveroſus*, L. of *cadaver*, a dead body) like a dead careaſs, ghaſtly.
CADE (of *cadus*, L. a veſſel) a veſſel, barrel, or caſk; it contains five hundred red-herrings, one thouſand ſprats, &c.
CADE *lamb*, a lamb that has been brought up in the houſe.
CADE'E, or CADI, an officer among the Turks and other eaſtern nations.
CA'DENCE (of *cadens*, L. from *cado* to fall) the fall of the voice in a ſentence.
CADENCE (in Muſic) is the cloſe, or concluſion of a piece of muſic, in ſome key it

is not ſet in; and in long pieces of muſic there are ſeveral cadences. The more there are, the pleaſanter the muſic, provided they are artfully diſpoſed.

CA'DET, F. a younger brother.

CA"DEW, 1 the ſtraw-worm.
2 an Iriſh mantle.

CA'DMIA. See *Calamin.*

CADU'CEUS, L. (of *caduceator* an herald) Mercury's golden rod, or wand. It was figured by the Egyptians with two ſerpents knit together in the middle, which knot was called Hercules's knot.

CÆ'SAR, a title or name given to the twelve emperors of Rome, who ſucceeded Julius Cæſar.

CÆSU'RA, L. (of *cædo* to cut) 1 a cut, gaſh, or knot.
2 (in Greek and Latin Poetry) a figure when there remains an odd ſyllable after a foot, and that ſyllable ends the word.

CAGE, F. 1 an incloſure, or coop for birds.
2 a jail or priſon.

CAI'MACAN, an officer of great dignity among the Turks.

CAI'NITES, certain heretics ſo called, becauſe they taught that Cain was formed by a mightier power than Abel, &c.

To CAJO'LE (of *cajoler*, F.) to ſooth up, or flatter.
2 to beguile.

CAI'TIFF (of *chetif*, F. mean) 1 a mean vile perſon.
2 a ſlave.

CAKE, a flat loaf of bread, commonly made with fruit, ſpices, &c.

CA"LAMARY (of *calamer*, F.) a ſort of fiſh.

CA"LAMIN, a ſort of ſtone, which being mixed with copper, and melted together, turns it into braſs.

CA"LAMINT (of καλαμινθη, G.) the name of an herb, otherwiſe called mountain-mint.

CALA"MITOUS (of *calamitoſus*, L. of *calamitas* diſtreſs) unfortunate, miſerable, wretched.

CALA"MITY, miſery, affliction, misfortune, trouble.

CA"LAMUS, L. 1 a reed, or cane.
2 a pen to write with.

Sweet CALAMUS, the ſweet flag.

CALA'SH (of *caleche*, F.) an open traveling chariot.

CA'LCAR, a calcinating furnace.

To CA'LCINATE or to CALCI'NE (of *calciner*, F. of *calx*, L. lime) to burn to a *calx*, or cinder.

CALCINI'NG, or CALCINA'TION, the act of reducing a body to a calx by the help of fire.

CALCO"GRAPHY (of καλκογραφια, G. of καλκος braſs, and γραφω to write) writing on braſs.

To CA'LCULATE (of *calculo*, L. to reckon) 1 to reckon or compute.
2 to frame or adapt.

CA'LCULUS *differentialis*, L. the arithmetic of infinitely ſmall differences between variable quantities, and is by us in England called fluxions.

CALCULUS *exponentialis*, L. is the manner of finding the fluxions, and of ſumming up the fluxions of exponential quantities.

CALCULUS *integralis*, L. is the method of finding the proper flowing quantity of any given fluxion, and is the reverſe of the *Calculus differentialis*, which finds the fluxion from the flowing quantity.

CALEFA'CTION 5 (of *calefactio*, L. of *caleo* to be hot, and *facio* to make) a heating or warming.

CALEFACTION (in Philoſophy) is the ſtirring up or producing heat in a mixt body.

CA"LENDER (of *calandarium*, L. of *calo* to call) an almanack, or an account of time.

CALENDER (of *calendre*, F.) 1 an inſtrument to ſmooth or poliſh cloth.
2 a weevil or worm amongſt corn.

CA"LENDS (of *calenda*, L. of *calo* to call or ſummon) the firſt day of every month among the ancient Romans, which was the time of paying uſe-money.

CA'LENTURE (of *calentura*, L. of *caleo* to be hot) a burning fever, a diſtemper peculiar to ſailors, wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields, and will throw themſelves into it if not reſtrained.

CALF, 1 the young of a cow.
2 (among Hunters) a male hart of the firſt year.

Sea CALF, a large ſea-fiſh, with a ſoft black ſpotted ſkin.

CA"LIBER (of *calibre*, F.) the diameter of the bore of a gun.

CA"LICOE, a ſort of cloth made of cotton at Calicut in the Eaſt-Indies.

CA'LIDUM *innatum*, L. the innate heat (in the new Philoſophy) is that attrition of the parts of blood, which is occaſioned by its circular motion, eſpecially in the arteries.

CALI"GINOUS (of *caliginoſus*, L. of *caligo* darkneſs) dark, miſty, full of obſcurity.

CA'LIPER. See *Caliber.*

CA'LIPERS, an inſtrument made like a ſliding-rule, to embrace the two heads of a caſk to find its length.

CALIPER-*Compaſſes*, an inſtrument uſed by gunners, &c. having crooked or bowing legs, to meaſure the diameters of bullets and cylinders of guns, &c.

CA"LIPH, *Perſian*, an emperor or king.

CA'LIVER, a ſort of ſmall ſea-gun.

To CALL (of καλεω, G. to name) 1 to name, to term, or entitle.
2 to deſire, or bid to come.
3 to aſſemble or convoke.

CALL, 1 the action of calling.
2 an invitation.
3 the beat of a drum.
4 (among Hunters) a leſſon blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds.
5 (among Fowlers) a pipe made to catch quails, &c. by imitating their notes.

CA'LLID (of *callidus*, L. witty) crafty, witty, cunning.

CALLI''DITY, ſharpneſs, craftineſs, cunningneſs.

CALLI''GRAPHY (of καλλιγραφία, G. of καλλος fair, and γραφω to write) fair or elegant writing.

CALLIMA'NCO, a ſtrong ſort of ſtuff.

CA'LLING, 1 inviting, &c. See *To call*.
2 trade or employment.

CALLI'OPE, + G. (of καλλὸς, fair, good, and ὄψ a voice) the mother of Orpheus, and one of the muſes, ſuppoſed to be the preſident of heroic verſe.

CALLI''PTIC-*Period*, a period or cicle of 76 years, invented by Callipus, a famous Grecian aſtronomer, as an improvement of Meton's cicle of 19 years.

CA'LLOUS (of *calloſus*, L.) hard, brawny, having a thick ſkin, inſenſible.

CA'LLOUSNESS or **CALLO'SITY**, hardneſs or thickneſs of ſkin.

CA'LLOW, unfledged, or not covered with feathers.

CALLUS, L. 1 an hard inſenſible ſkin, occaſioned by much labour.
2 a glutinous ſubſtance, growing about the fracture of bones, ſerving to ſolder the ſame.

CALM, adj. (of *calme*, F.) not moved; in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

CALM, ſubſ. tranquility, peace, ſerenity.

CA''LOMEL (in Chemiſtry) corroſive ſublimate, ſix times ſublimed.

CA'LOT (of *calote*, F.) a leather-cap.

CA'LTROPS, 1 the name of an herb full of ſharp points or prickles.
2 inſtruments made with four iron-points, ſo joined, that being thrown on the ground, one continually ſtands upright; they are generally thrown in breaches, &c. to annoy the enemy's horſe.

CA'LVINISM, the doctrine of John Calvin, a noted reformer of the church at Geneva.

CA'LVINIST, he that follows the principles of Calvin.

To **CALU'MNIATE** (of *calumnior*, L. of *calumnia*, a malicious ſlander) to ſlander, accuſe, or charge falſly.

CA'LUMNY (of *calumnia*, L. of כלמה, heb. diſgrace) a falſe accuſation, a forged crime, a malicious ſlander, a detraction.

CALX, L. 1 lime, chalk, mortar, cement.
2 a cinder, or what any body is reduced to by calcination.

CALYX (of *calix*, L. a cup) the cup or outſide covering which contains the flower of any plant, and after it the ſeed.

CA'MBER-*Beam* (in Architecture) is a beam or piece of timber cut hollow, or arching in the middle. They are uſed in platforms, church-leads, &c. being very proper where-ever there is occaſion for long beams, being much ſtronger than flat beams of the ſame ſize; for being laid with the hollow ſide downwards, and having good butments, they ſerve for a kind of arch.

CA'MBRICK, a ſort of fine linen-cloth, brought from Cambray in Flanders.

CA''MEL (of καμηλος, G. of καμνω to labour) a beaſt of burden, common in the eaſtern nations.

CAME'LEON. See *Chameleon*.

CAMELOPA'RDUS, or **CAMELOPA'RDALIS** (of καμηλοπάρδαλις, G. of κάμηλος a camel, and πάρδαλις a panther) a beaſt that has the ſhape of a camel, and is ſpotted like a panther.

CAMERADE, or **CAMARADE** (of *camarade*, F.) a companion, or intimate friend.

CAMERA OBSCURA, L. a darkned chamber; the name of an optical machine, wherein (the light only coming through a double convex-glaſs) objects expoſed to broad day-light, and oppoſite to the glaſs, are repreſented inverted upon any white matter placed within the machine in the focus of the glaſs.

CAMISA'DO (of *camiſade*, F.) a ſudden aſſaulting, or ſurpriſing the enemy by night.

CA'MLET (of *camolet*, F.) a ſort of ſtuff.

CA'MOCK, an herb, ſometimes called reſt-harrow.

CA'MOMILE (of καμαίμηλον, G. of χαιμαί on the ground, and μῆλον an apple) the name of an herb.

CAMP (of *campus*, L. a field) the place where an army lodges in tents.

CAMP VOLANT, F. a flying camp, or body of horſe and foot conſtantly in motion, and is generally commanded by a lieutenant-general.

CAMPAIGN, or **CAMPAIN** (of *campagne*, F.) 1 an open or champaign country.
2 a ſummer's war, or the ſpace of time an army continues in the field each year.

CAMPANO''LOGY (of *campana* a bell, and λογος a diſcourſe) a treatiſe or diſcourſe concerning the art of ringing, and caſting of bells.

CA'MPANIFORM (with Botaniſts) ſhaped ſomething like a bell.

CAMPE'CHE, a ſort of Indian wood, generally called log-wood.

CA'MPHIRE, or **CAMPHOR** (of *camphora*, L.) a clear white gum of an Indian tree.

CANA'L, F. an artificial long pond in a park or garden.

CANA'RIES (from *canis*, L. dogs, becauſe many dogs were found in them when firſt diſ-

diſcovered) iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands, from whence come the Canary wines.

To CA'NCEL (of *cancello*, L. to raze out)
1 to blot or raze out.
2 to annul or make void.
3 to ſtint or ſet bounds to.

CA'NCELIE'R (in Falconry) is when a hawk in her ſtooping, turns two or three times upon the wind, to recover herſelf before ſhe recovers her prey.

CA'NCER, L. 1 a crab, the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac.
2 a dangerous ſore, circumſcribed with turgid veins, reſembling the feet of a crab.

CA'NDENT (of *candens*, L. of *candeo* to ſhine) 1 bright, ſhining, glittering.
2 clear, waxing white.

CA'NDID (of *candidus*, L. of *candeo* to be white) 1 upright, ſincere, innocent.
2 friendly, favourable, kind, courteous.

CA'NDIDATE (of *candidatus*, L. of *toga candida*, i. e. a white garment) a ſuitor for any place of honour or profit, ſo called by the Romans from the white ſhining garment he wore, during the two years of his ſoliciting for the place.

CA'NDITEERS (in Fortification) are frames to lay faggots and bruſhwood on, to cover the workmen.

CA'NDLEMASS-*Day* (of *candela* a candle, and *maſs*) the ſecond of February, being the feſtival of the purification of the Virgin Mary; ſo called, becauſe they conſecrated candles that day, which were ſet apart for ſacred uſe all that year.

CA'NDOUR (of *candor*, L. of *candeo* to be white) ſincerity, purity, uprightneſs, plain-dealing.

To CA'NDY (of *candir*, F.) to cruſt or preſerve with ſugar.

CANE (of *nava*, G. a reed) a ſort of Indian reed.

CANE, a Spaniſh meaſure, being one yard, a quarter and half in length, Engliſh, but at Marſeilles two yards and half quarter in length.

CA'NEL (of *canelle*, F.) a ſpice-tree.

CA''NIBAL, a man-eater.

CANI''CULAR (of *canicularis*, of *canis* a dog) of or belonging to the dog-ſtar; as

CANICULAR-*Days*, dog-days.

CAN''INE *Appetite*, dog-like appetite.

CANIS Major, L. the great dog (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation of ſtars drawn on the globe in the figure of that animal, in the mouth of which is that great ſtar, called Caniculus, or the dog-ſtar, which riſing and ſetting with the ſun from about the 24th of July to the 28th of Auguſt, gives occaſion for that time, which is uſually very hot and dry, to be called canicular or dog-days.

CANIS Minor, L. the little dog (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation on the globe in that form.

CA'NISTER (of *caniſtrum*, L. a baſket) a veſſel of ſilver, tin, &c. to hold tea.

CANISTER *of tea*, a quantity of tea, between 75 and 100 lb.

CA'NKER (of *cancer*, L. a crab) 1 an eating ſpreading ſore in the mouth.
2 the ruſt of ſilver, copper, braſs, &c.
3 a diſeaſe in trees.

CANKER-*Worm*, a caterpillar, or inſect that deſtroys corn, fruit, &c.

CA'NKERED, eaten with ruſt or the canker.

A CANKERED *fellow*, a croſs ill-natured fellow.

CANN, or CANNE, a wooden pot to drink out of.

CA'NNON, F. a great gun, or piece of artillery.

CANNON-*Royal*, is a piece of ordnance, 8 inches in diameter in the bore, 12 foot long, weighs 8000 pounds; its charge is 32 pounds of powder; its ball is 48 pounds weight, and 7 inches and a half in diameter, and ſhoots point-blank 185 paces.

CA'NON, L. a rule. (in Arithmetic) It is a rule to ſolve all things of the ſame nature with the preſent enquiry. Thus every laſt ſtep of an equation in algebra, is ſuch a canon; and if turned into words, is a rule to ſolve all queſtions of the ſame nature with that propoſed. The tables of logarithms, artificial ſines, tangents, &c. are called likewiſe by the name of Canon.

CANON, L. 1 a rule or church-law.
2 a church dignitary, or perſon poſſeſt of a living in a cathedral church.

CANON (among Printers) a printing-letter of a large ſize.

CANON (among Horſemen) that part of the horſe-bit that goes into the mouth.

CANON (among Surgeons) is an inſtrument to ſew up wounds.

CANON (in Practical Muſic) is a ſhort compoſition of two or more parts, in which one part leads, and the other follows repeating the ſame notes.

CANON (in Theoretical Muſic) is a line of any length, ſhewing, by its diviſions, how many muſical intervals are diſtinguiſhed according to the ratio's or proportions that the ſounds terminating the intervals bear the one to another, when conſidered according to their degree of being acute or grave. As the diapaſon conſiſts of a double ratio, the diapente in a ſequialteral, the diateſſaron is a ſeſquitertian, and the tone itſelf, by which the diapente and the diateſſaron differ, is a ſeſquioctave, &c.

CANO''NICAL (of *canonicus*, L. of *canon* a rule) authentical, according to the canon, rule, or order, received into the canon.

CANONICAL *Hours*, hours appointed for prayer, and adminiſtring the Sacraments.

To CA''NONIZE (of *canonizo*, L. of *canon* a rule)

a rule) to put into the rank and number of ſaints.

CA'NONSHIP, the title or benefice enjoyed by a canon.

CANO'O. See *Canow*.

CA'NOPY (of *canopee*, F. from κανωπειον, G. of κανωψ a gnat or fly) 1 a cloth of ſtate ſet or carried over the heads of ſovereign princes.
2 the teſter of a bed.

CANO'ROUS (of *canorus*, L. of *cano* to ſound) loud, ſhrill, or ſweet.

CANO'W, an Indian boat made of the trunk of a tree.

CANT, 1 a way of ſelling to the higheſt bidder, by inch of candle, or otherwiſe.
2 gibberiſh, pedlars French.

To CANT, 1 to talk gibberiſh.
2 to whine or wheedle.

CANTALI'VERS (in Architecture) are a kind of modillions; only thoſe are plain, but theſe are carved. They are much the ſame as cartouzes, and are ſet as modillions are, under the corona of the corniſh of a building.

CANTA'TA, It. (in Muſic) is a piece of vocal muſic joined with inſtrumental, compoſed after the manner of operas, conſiſting of grave parts and airs intermixed.

CA'NTERBURY *Bells*, the name of a plant.

CANTHA'RIDES, L. (of κανθαρος, G. a beetle) Spaniſh flies; they are of a venomous nature, ſhining like gold, and uſed to raiſe bliſters, &c.

CA'NTICLE (of *canticum*, L. of *cano* to ſing) a pleaſant ſong.

CA'NTICLES, pleaſant ſongs, but is generally applied to the book of Solomon's ſongs.

CA'NTLE (of *chanteau*, F.) 1 a piece or part of any thing.
2 an heap or maſs.

CA'NTO, It. 1 a ſong, or the treble part thereof.
2 the diviſion of an heroic poem.

CANTO Concertante, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies the treble of the little chorus, or that which ſings throughout.

CANTO Ripieno, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies the grand chorus, or that which plays or ſings only now and then, in ſome particular places.

CANTON, F. a diviſion, or part of a country, a province.

To CANTON, or CANTONI'ZE (of *ſe cantonner*, F.) 1 to fortify one's ſelf in a place.
2 to retire, or diſpeſe into quarters.
3 to divide into cantons or provinces.

CA'NTRED (of *centuria*, L. of *centum* a hundred) a hundred villages, or the ſame in Wales as we call a *hundred* in England.

CA'NVASS (of *cannabium*, L. made of hemp, from κάννα, G. a reed or pipe) a ſort of coarſe ſtrong cloth made of hemp.

To CANVASS, 1 to bandy for preferment.
2 to ſift, or examine a buſineſs.

CANZONE' 3, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies in general a ſong or tune, but when it is prefixt to a piece of vocal muſic, it has the ſame ſignification as *Cantata*.

CANZONE'T (of *canzonetta*, It.) a little ſong or tune; one of the diviſions of the Italian lyric poetry, in which every ſeperate ſtanza anſwers both as to the number and meaſure of their verſes, tho' every canzonet differs in both.

CAP, a bonnet, or covering for the head.

CAP *of Maintenance*, one of the regalia or ornaments of ſtate belonging to the kings, &c. of Great Britain, which is born before them at coronations, and other great ſolemnities, and before ſome inferior magiſtrates.

CAP-A-PE', armed from head to foot.

CAP-*Paper*, a ſort of thick ſtrong paper.

Fools-CAP, a ſort of writing-paper.

CAP-*Squares* (in Gunnery) are broad pieces of iron on each ſide of the carriage of a great gun, and locked over the trunnions of the piece with an iron-pin. Their uſe is to keep the piece from flying out of the carriage when it is ſhot off with its mouth lying very low, or as they call it, under metal.

To CAP *one*, 1 to take off his hat.
2 to pull off one's hat to him.

CA'PABLE (of *capax*, L. of *capio* to take) 1 fit or able.
2 large or capacious.

CAPA'CIOUS (of *capax*, L. of *capio* to hold) large, ſpacious, ample, capable to hold.

CAPA'CITY (of *capacitas*, L. of *capio* to hold or contain) 1 capaciouſneſs, largeneſs.
2 ability, underſtanding, ſtate, condition.

CAPACITY (in Geometry) is the ſolid content of any body; alſo our hollow meaſures for wine, beer, corn, &c. are called meaſures of capacity.

CAPAN, in Sumatra in the Eaſt Indies, is about three-pence ſterling.

CAPA'RISON (of *caparaçon*, F.) trappings or furniture.

To CAPARISON, to dreſs with furniture or trappings.

CAPE (of *cap*. F.) 1 a promontory, or any high land running out with a point into the ſea.
2 the neck-piece of a cloak, coat, &c.

CA'PECK, Muſcovy money, being about one fifth of a penny ſterling.

CAPELE' 3, a diſeaſe in horſes.

CAPE'LLA, L. a little goat, the name of a fixed ſtar, of the firſt magnitude, in the ſhoulder of Auriga.

CA'PER (of *capre*, F.) 1 a privateer.
2 ſort of pickled fruit.
3 a ſkip, trip, or curvet.

CAPI'LLAMENT (of *capillamentum*, L. of

capillus hair) ſtrings or threads about the roots of herbs; or thoſe little threads or hairs that grow up in the middle of a flower, adorned with little knobs at the top.

CAPI'LLARY (of *capillaris*, L. of *capillus* hair) belonging to, or like hair.

CAPILLARY *Plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have no main ſtalk or ſtem, but grow to the ground as hair to one's head, and bear their ſeeds in little tufts and protuberances on the backſide of their leaves.

CAPILLARY *Veſſels* (in Anatomy) are ſmall arteries and veins like hairs and threads.

CAPILLA'TION (in Surgery) is a fracture of the ſcull, but ſo ſmall as ſcarce to be found, tho' it often occaſions death.

CAPILOTA'DE, F. a French diſh, a kind of minced meat.

CA"PITAL (of *capitalis*, L. of *caput* an head) 1 head, chief, principal.
2 heinous, worthy of death.

CAPITAL *of a Poſition* (in Fortification) is a line drawn from the angle of a polygon to the point of the baſtion, or from the point of the baſtion to the middle of the gorge. Theſe capitals are from thirty-five to forty fathoms in length; that is, from the point of the baſtion to the place where the two demi-gorges meet.

CAPITAL, or CHAPITAL (in Architecture) an ornament on the top of a column or pillar, and is different according to the different orders, and is the ſame with *Chapiter*.

CAPITA'TION, a poll-tax.

CA'PITOL (of *capitolium*, L. of *caput* an head) the temple of Jupiter in Rome, built on the Tarpeian mount.

CAPI"TULA Ruralia, L. aſſemblies or chapters held by the rural dean and pariſh clergy, within the bounds of every reſpective deanery.

To CAPI"TULATE (of *capitulo*, L. of *caput* an head) to treat upon terms, or to make articles of agreement about the ſurrender of a place.

CAPITULA'TION, the act of capitulating.

CAPI"TULUM, L. an aſſembly of the dean, prebends, &c. of a cathedral.

CAPITULUM (in Botany) is the head, or flowering top of a plant.

CAPI'TZI, or CAPI'GI, officers among the Turks, whoſe buſineſs it is to guard the gates of the Grand Signior's palace.

CA'PNOMANCY (of καπνος ſmoke, and μαντεια divination) a divination by ſmoke ariſing from an altar, whereon incenſe, or poppy-ſeeds are burnt.

CA'PO, It. one of the three officers among the Venetians, to whom and the ſenate the doge or duke is ſubject.

CA'PON (of *capo*, L.) a cock cut, or gelded.

CAPONIE'RE, 3 F. (in Fortification) is a covered lodgment of about four or five foot broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet of about two foot high, which ſerves to ſupport divers planks laden with earth. This lodgment is large enough to contain fifteen or twenty ſoldiers, and is uſually placed upon the extremity of the counterſcarp, having ſometimes ſeveral little embraſures made therein, uſually called mouſtrieres. They are generally in the glacis, or in dry moats.

CAPO'T, a term at the game of picket, when all the tricks are won.

CAPOU'CH (of *capuchon*, F.) a monk's cowl.

CAPREO'LATE *Plants* (in Botany) are ſuch plants as wind and cling along the ſurface of the ground, by means of tendrils.

CA'PRICE, or CAPRI'CHIO (of *caprice*, F.) 1 fantaſtical humour.
2 obſtinate humour.

CAPRI"CIOUS, 1 fantaſtical, or full of whimſies.
2 obſtinate, moroſe.

CA'PRICORN (of *capricornus*, L. of *capra* a goat, and *cornu* a horn) the horned goat, the name of one of the Zodiacal ſigns, drawn on the globe in the form of a goat, but marked thus ♑.

CAPRIO'LE (in Horſemanſhip) the goat-leap, is when a horſe at the full height of his leap, yerks or ſtrikes out his hind-legs, as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can ſtretch them.

CAPRI'ZANS Pulſus, L. an uneven or leaping pulſe; when it leaps, or, as it were, dances in uncertain ſtrokes and periods.

CA'PSULA Seminalis, L. (in Botany) is the caſe or huſk that holds the ſeed of any plant.

CA'PTAIN (of *capitaine*, F.) a chief commander of a company of horſe or foot, or of a ſhip of war, &c.

CAPTAIN *Reformed*, one, who upon reducing of Forces loſes his company, yet is continued captain, either as a ſecond to another, or without poſt.

CA'PTIOUS (of *captioſus*, L. of *capto* to find fault) 1 quarrelſome, moroſe, or apt to take exceptions.
2 ſmart, cunning, or very witty.
3 cenſorious, or critical.
4 deceitful, falſe.

To CA'PTIVATE (of *captivo*, L. of *capio* to take) 1 to conquer or bring under, to maſter or confine.
2 to enſlave, enthral, or take priſoner.

CA'PTIVE, a ſlave or priſoner of war.

CAPTI"VITY, ſlavery, bondage, thraldom, impriſonment.

CA'PTURE, F. (from *captura*, L. of *captum* to ſeize) prey, booty, or prize.

CA'PUCH. See *Capouch*.

CAPUCHI'NS (of *capucins*, F.) religious friars of the order of St. Francis, having the name from the cowl they wear, which the French call Capuchon.

CAPUT MO'RTUUM, L. dead-head (in Chemiſtry) the dry matter which remains after diſtillation of any thing, but more eſpecially of metals.

CAPUTPU'RGIA, L. barb. (of *caput* the head, and *purgo* to purge) a term uſed by ſome phyſicians, for medicines that purge or cleanſe the head.

CARABI'NE, or CARBI'NE, F. a ſhort gun, between a muſket and a piſtol, uſed by horſemen.

CARABINE'RS, horſemen armed with carabines.

CA'RACK, a great Portugueze ſhip.

CA'RACOL, F. 1 a term uſed in war, for the troopers calling themſelves into a ring.
2 a winding ſtair-caſe.

CA'RACT, is the $\frac{1}{24}$ part of any quantity; being a word uſed by minters and goldſmiths, which they call grains of a caract, and theſe they ſubdivide into halves and quarters.

CARAMO'SEL, a Turkiſh ſhip of burden.

CA'RAT, F. a carat of gold is properly the weight of 24 grains, or one ſcruple, ſo that 24 carats make an ounce.

CARAT *of Diamonds, Pearls, &c.* is the weight of four grains only.

CA'RAVAN (of *caravane*, F.) a company of merchants travelling together.

CARAVAN *of the Knights of Malta*, a ſea expedition made by the knights of Malta.

CARAVA'NSERA, or CARAVANS-*Raw*, an inn, or houſe of entertainment among the Turks and Perſians.

CA'RAVEL or CA'RVEL (of *caravella*, It.) a ſwift Italian bark.

CA'RAWAY (of *carum*, L. of *Caria* a country of Aſia where it abounds) the name of an herb, and its ſeed.

CARBONA'DO (of *carbonade*, F.) a ſteak broiled on the coals.

CA'RBUNCLE (of *carbunculus*, L. of *carbo* a coal) 1 an ulcer, a botch, a plague-ſore.
2 a precious ſtone, in colour like hot burning coals.

CA'RBUNCULA'TION (in Gardening) the blaſting of new-ſprouted buds of plants, either by exceſſive heat or exceſſive cold.

CA'RCANET. See *Carkanet*.

CA'RCASE, or CA'RCASS (of *carcaſſe*, F.) a dead body.

CA'RCASS (in Architecture) the ſhell of a building.

CARCASS (in Gunnery) is an iron caſe, or hollow capacity, about the bigneſs of a bomb, ſometimes made all of iron, except two or three holes, through which the fire is to blaze; and ſometimes made only of iron bars, or hoops, and then covered over with pitch'd cloth, hemp, &c. and filled with ſeveral kinds of materials for firing houſes; they are thrown out of mortar-pieces into beſieged places, &c.

CA'RCELAGE (of *carcer*, L. a priſon) priſon-fees.

CA'RCHEDONY (of *Carchedonius*, L. of Καρχηδών, G. Carthage) a kind of ſmall carbuncle, or precious ſtone, brought from the Indies to Carthage, and thence into other parts.

CARCINO'DES 4, G. (of καρκίνος a crab-fiſh) a tumor like a cancer.

CARD (of *carte*, F.) 1 a card to play with.
2 an inſtrument made of iron wire to dreſs wool.
3 a ſea chart.

CA'RDAMINE, L. a kind of ſmall water-creſſes.

CARDAMO'MUM, L. (of καρδαμον, water-creſſes, and αμωμον ſweet odour) a ſort of ſeed brought from the Eaſt Indies, being of a ſweet odour, and hot biting taſte, like water-creſſes, whence its name.

CARDES, the ſtalks of the artichoke.

CARDIACA, L. (with Phyſicians) a ſuffocation, or ſtifling of the heart by a polypus, or clotted blood; it comes from καρδία, G. the heart.

CARDI'ACAL or CA'RDIAC, good for, or belonging to the heart.

CARDIA'CA (in Botany) the herb motherwort; but called Cardiaca from its ſuppoſed virtue to relieve diſorders of the heart.

CARDIA'LGIA, G. (of καρδία the heart, and ἄλγος pain) a pain at the heart or ſtomach, the heart-burn, heart-ſickneſs.

CA'RDINAL, ſubſt. (of *cardinalis*, L. of *cardo* a hinge) a dignity in the church of Rome, whereof there are ſeventy-two in number; it began about the time of Gregory the Great, before which not only Roman prieſts and deacons, but the chief beneficed clergy, in other cities and diſtricts, were ſo called.

CA'RDINAL, adj. chief, principal.

CARDINAL *Winds*, are the eaſt, weſt, north and ſouth winds.

CARDINAL *Points of the Compaſs*, are the eaſt, weſt, north and ſouth points.

CARNINAL *Points of the Ecliptic*, are the two equinoctial and the two ſolſticial points of the ecliptic.

CARDINAL *Signs of the Zodiac*, are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

CARDINAL *Virtues* (in Divinity) are prudence, temperance, juſtice and fortitude.

CA'RDIOGNO'STIC (of καρδιογνωστικός, G. of καρδία the heart, and γινώσκω to know) knowing the heart.

CARDO'ON, a Spaniſh plant ſomewhat like an artichoke.

CARDOON *Thiſtle*, an herb uſed in ſallad.

CA'RDUUS BENEDI'CTUS, L. the bleſſed

bleſſed thiſtle; a plant ſo called, from the good and wholeſome qualities believed to be in it.

CARE, 1 diligence, labour, attention.
2 heed, caution.
3 regard, thought.
4 trouble, anxiety, ſorrow, grief.

CARE'ER (of *carriere*, F.) full ſpeed.

CA'REFUL, 1 diligent, induſtrious.
2 heedful, or circumſpect.
3 wary, or cautious.
4 penſive, and full of cares.

CA'RELESS, 1 at eaſe, or exempt from care.
2 negligent, heedleſs.

To CARE'SS (of *careſſer*, F.) to make much of, or treat obligingly.

CARET, L. it is wanting; a mark placed under any line in writing, denoting that ſomething is left out, which ſhould be there inſerted, mark'd thus ʌ.

CA'RFAX (of *carrefour*, F.) a place where four ways meet, as the market place of Oxford, &c.

CA'RGO, 1 the freight, or whole lading of the ſhip.
2 a bill of lading, or catalogue of goods in a ſhip.

CA'RICOUS *Tumours* (of *carica*, L. a fig, of *Caria* a country in Aſia where they abound) a ſwelling in form of a fig.

CA''RION (of *charogne*, F.) the ſtinking fleſh of a dead beaſt.

CA'RIOUS (of *cariosus*, L. of *caries* rottenneſs) rotten, worm-eaten, putrified.

To CARK, to be penſive or careful.

CA'RKANET, or CARKNET (of *carcan*, F.) a chain of precious ſtones, or of gold or ſilver, for the neck.

CA'RKING, diſtracting, perplexing.

CA'RLINE *Thiſtle*, the name of an herb, the root of which, as reported, preſerv'd the army of Charles the Great from the plague.

CA'RMEL, a military order of knighthood, inſtituted by the emperor Henry IV. under the title of our lady of Mount Carmel.

CA'RMELITES, an order of friars, founded by Almericus biſhop of Antioch, A. D. 1122, at Mount Carmel in Syria.

CARMI'NATIVES (of *carminativa*, L. of *carmen* a verſe, becauſe ſome jugglers in phyſic pretended to cure windy diſtempers by verſes, invocations, &c.) ſuch medicines as conduce to expel wind.

CA'RNAGE, F. 1 a poetical word for a great ſlaughter.
2 the fleſh in hunting given to the dogs.

CA'RNAL (of *carnalis*, L. of *caro* fleſh) belonging to the fleſh, brutal, ſenſual.

CARNA''LITY, ſenſuality, or carnal luſt.

CARNA'TION (of *carneolus*, L. of *caro* fleſh) 1 fleſh-colour.
2 the name of a flower.

CARNA'TION (in Painting) are the parts of a human body drawn naked, or without drapery.

CA'RNAVAL, or CA'RNIVAL (of *carnavale*, It.) ſhrove-tide, a time of mirth and feaſting.

CA'RNEY, a diſeaſe in horſes, whereby their mouths become ſo clammy and furred, that they cannot feed.

CARNI''VOROUS (of *carnivorus*, L. of *caro* fleſh, and *voro* to devour) that greedily feeds upon or devours fleſh.

CARNO''SITY (of *carnoſitas*, L. of *caro* fleſh) a fleſhy excreſcence.

CARNOU'SE, the baſe ring about the breech of a gun.

CARO, L. (in Botany) the pulp, or ſoft ſubſtance of a plant.

CA'ROB (of *carobe*, F.) 1 a ſmall weight, being the $\frac{1}{24}$ part of a grain.
2 a fruit whoſe taſte is ſomewhat like cheſnuts.

CA''ROL (of *carolle*, F.) a Chriſtmas ſong, or hymn in honour of our Saviour's birth.

CARO'LI (among Surgeons) venereal excreſcences in the privy parts.

CA''ROLINE *Hat*, a ſort of coarſe or felt hat.

CA''ROLUS, L. Charles, a piece of gold coin'd by King Charles I. then current for 20*s.* but ſince at 23*s.*

CA''ROT (of *carote*, F.) the name of a well known root.

CA''ROTY, red-haired.

CAROTE'EL, a quantity of ſome commodities, as cloves, &c. from 4 to 5 hundred weight.

To CAROU'SE (of *carouſſer*, F.) to quaff, or drink hard.

CARP (of *carpe*, F.) a river-fiſh.

To CARP (of *carpo*, L. to reprove) to cenſure, blame, or find fault with.

CA'RPENTER (of *charpentier*, F.) an artificer, or worker in wood.

CA'RPET (of *karpet*, Du.) a covering for a table, or floor.

CA'RRACK (of *Carrico*, It.) a ſort of large ſhip.

CA'RRAT. See *Carat*.

CARRE'ER. See *Career*.

CA'RRIAGE (of *chariage*, F.) 1 carrying in a cart, waggon, &c.
2 carrying, porterage.
3 trouble of, and reward for carrying or bringing any thing.
4 mien, port, air.
5 behaviour or demeanour.

A CA'RRIAGE, 1 a cart or vehicle.
2 a covered waggon.

A CARRIAGE *of a great Gun*, is the frame of timber on which the piece of ordnance is laid.

CARRIAGE (in Huſbandry) is a furrow or trench, cut for conveyance of water to overflow or water ground.

CA'RRIER, a perſon who carries things from one place to another.

CA'RRION. See *Carion*.

CARROON, a rent paid for the privilege of driving a carr, or cart, in the city of London.
CARRO'CHE (of *carroſſe*, F.) a chariot, coach, or calaſh.
CA'RROT. See *Carot*.
To CA'RRY (of *charier*, F.) 1 to remove, or bear a thing from one place to another. 2 to behave ones ſelf.
To CARRY *it*, 1 to get the better of it. 2 as when one's opinion prevails.
To CARRY *off*, 1 to take away a thing by force, or otherwiſe. 2 to kill or deſtroy a perſon.
CARRY (in Falconry) is when a hawk flies away with the quarry.
CA'RRYING (in Hunting) is when a hare runs on froſt or rotten ground, and it ſticks to her feet, they ſay, *ſhe carries*.
CART, an utenſil to carry any thing in.
CA'RTEL, 1 a challenge. 2 a regulation between two parties in war, for exchange of priſoners.
CARTE'SIAN, ſubſt. (of *Carteſien*, F.) a follower of the famous French philoſopher Deſcartes.
CARTE'SIAN, adj. as Carteſian philoſophy, the philoſophy of Deſcartes.
CARTHU'SIANS, an order of friars, founded by Bruno canon of Rheims, in the year 1100, ſo called from Cartuſe, the place of their firſt foundation.
CA'RTILAGE (of *cartilago*, L. a griſtle) a griſtle, which is of a middle ſubſtance, between a ligament and a bone.
CARTILA'GINOUS, griſtly, or full of griſtles.
CA'RTON, or CARTOO'N (of *carton*, F. thick paper) a perfect ſort of drawing on thick paper, afterwards to be drawn in freſco on the wall.
CARTOU'CHE, CARTOUCH, or CARTRIDGE (of *cartouche*, F.) is a caſe of paper, or parchment, fitted exactly to the bore of a piece of ordnance or muſket, and contains its due charge of powder.
CARTROU'ZES (in Architecture) are ornaments of carved work, of no determinate figure, whoſe uſe is to receive a motto or inſcription.
To CARVE, 1 to cut or grave in wood, &c. 2 to cut up a fowl, &c. at table, and divide it into portions.
CA'RVIST (in Falconry) a hawk is called ſo in the beginning of the year, from its being carried on the fiſt.
CARU'NCLE (of *caruncula*, L. a dim. of *caro* fleſh) a kernel, or little piece of fleſh.
CA'RWAY. See *Caraway*.
CARYA'TIDES, G. a people of Carya. (In Architecture) are certain figures of captive women, with their arms cut off, clothed after the manner of that nation, down to their feet, and ſerve inſtead of columns to ſupport the entablements.
CA'SCABEL, is the hindermoſt round knob, or the utmoſt part of the breech of a piece of ordnance.
CASCA'DE, It. a fall of water.
CA'SCAN (in Fortification) is a certain hole or hollow place, in figure of a well, from whence a gallery, dug in like manner under ground, is convey'd to give air to the enemy's mine; ſome of theſe are more hollow than others, and they are uſually made in the retrenchment of the platform near the wall.
CASE (of *cauſa* a cauſe) 1 thing, matter, queſtion. 2 a doubt, ſcruple, or difficulty, as a *caſe* of conſcience. 3 condition, ſtate, circumſtance. 4 occaſion, opportunity. 5 a ſheath, or cover to put any thing in.
CASE (in Grammar) an accident of a noun, which ſhews how it is varied in conſtruction.
CA'SEMATE 2, F. (in Fortification) this ſometimes ſignifies a well, with its ſeveral ſubterraneous branches or paſſages, dug in the paſſage of the baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine; ſometimes it ſignifies a vault of ſtone-work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion, being next to the curtain, on purpoſe to fire upon the enemy, and to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion and the moat; ſometimes it conſiſts of three platforms, one above the other, the terre-plan of the baſtion being the higheſt.
CA'SEMENT (of *caſemento*, It.) a part of a window which opens to let air in.
CA'SERN (of *caſerne*, F.) (in Fortification) is a little room, lodgment, or building, erected between the houſes of fortified towns and the rampart, ſerving as apartments or lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon; there are commonly two beds in each caſern, for ſix ſoldiers to lie in, three and three in a bed; but the third part of them being always upon the guard, there are but four left in the caſern, two in a bed.
CASE-*Shot*, are muſket bullets, ſtones, old iron, &c. put into caſes, and ſo ſhot out of great guns; they are principally uſed at ſea, to clear the enemy's decks, when they are full of men.
CASH (of *caiſſe*, F. a cheſt or coffer) ready money.
CASHIE'R, a caſh-keeper.
To CASHI'RE (of *caſſer*) to diſband, or turn out of place.
CASHO'O, the gum or juice of a tree growing in the Eaſt-Indies.
CA'SINGS, dried cow-dung for fuel.
CASK (of *caſque*, F.) 1 a head-piece, or helmet. 2 a veſſel to hold liquor.
CASQUE, F. uſed by ſome poets for a helmet.

CA'SKET (of *caſſette*, F.) a little cabinet or cheſt.

CASSA'VE, an American root, whoſe juice is poiſon, but its ſubſtance being dried, is the common bread of the country.

CASSAWA'RE, a large bird, whoſe feathers are like camels hair.

CA'SSIA, L. a ſweet ſhrub, whoſe bark is ſpicy like cinnamon, and is often uſed inſtead of it.

CASSIA fiſtula, L. caſſia in the cane, a reed whoſe pulp is of a purging quality.

CASSI'NE, It. a farm houſe, where a number of people have poſted themſelves to make a ſtand againſt the enemy.

CASSIOPE'A 5, L. the name of one of the conſtellations of the fix'd ſtars in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of twenty-five ſtars, and is placed oppoſite to the great bear, on the other ſide of the pole-ſtar.

CASSOCK (of *caſocca*, It.) an under gown worn by clergymen.

To CAST, 1 to throw, or fling.
2 to melt metal.
3 to condemn.
4 to deviſe a project.

To CAST *off*, 1 to pull off a garment.
2 to renounce, or reject.
3 to outſtrip the hounds, in Hunting.
4 (among Printers) to tell the lines.

To CAST *a point of traverſe* (in Navigation) ſignifies to prick down on the chart, the point of the compaſs any land bears from you, or to find out what point the ſhip bears at any inſtant, or what way the ſhip has made.

CASTANE'TS (of *caſtagnette*, It.) ſnappers to dance with.

CASTELLAI'N (of *chatelin*, F.) a conſtable of a caſtle.

CASTE'LLANY (of *chatelenie*, F.) the manour belonging to a caſtle.

To CA'STIGATE (of *caſtigo* to chaſten L. of *caſtum* pure, and *ago*, i. e. *reddo* to render) 1 to chaſtiſe, beat, or correct.
2 to chide or reprove.

CASTIGA'TION, 1 chaſtiſement, puniſhment.
2 reproof.

CA'STING (in Falconry) a pellet of canvas, or cotton, to purge a hawk.

CASTING *of drapery* (in Painting) is a free, eaſy, negligent way of cloathing a figure.

CA'STLE (of *caſtrum*, L.) a citadel or fortreſs; a ſtrong building to have recourſe to for defence againſt an enemy.

CASTLE-*ward*, or CASTLE-*guard*, an impoſition laid on ſuch as dwell within a certain diſtance of any caſtle, toward the maintenance of thoſe who watch and ward there.

CA'STOR, L. 1 a beaver, a beaſt like an otter.
2 a fine hat made of its fur.
3 a fixt ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in Gemini.

CASTOR and *POLLUX*, L. are two meteors, that ſometimes in a great ſtorm at ſea, appear ſticking to ſome part of the ſhip, in the ſhape of fiery balls; and when but one of them is ſeen, it is called *Helena*, and both of them are ſometimes called *Tyndarides*.

CASTOR and *POLLUX*. See *Gemini*.

CASTO'REUM, L. a drug much uſed in medicine, and is commonly taken for the beaver's teſticles; but this is a vulgar error, for it is contained in a glandule whereof two grow in the hinder parts of both the male and female beaver.

To CA'STRATE (of *caſtro*, L. to geld) 1 to geld or cut out the ſtones of an animal.
2 to maim, or mangle a book.
3 to leave out or cut off ſome part of an author's writings.

CA'STREL, a ſort of hawk.

CA"SUAL (of *caſuel*, F.) accidental, or happening by chance.

CA"SUALTY, 1 accident, hazard.
2 accidental death.

CA"SUIST (of *caſuiſte*, F.) one ſkill'd in caſes of conſcience.

CASU'LE, or CASU'BLE (of *chaſuble*, F.) a maſs-prieſt's veſtment.

CAT (of *chat*, F. or *catus*. L.) a well known animal.

CA'TABAPTIST (of κατα againſt and βαπτιςης baptiſt) one that is againſt baptiſm.

CAT-*fiſh*, a fiſh in the Weſt Indies.

CAT's-*foot*, the name of an herb.

CAT's-*tail*. See *Catkins*.

CATACATHA'RTICS (of κατα downwards, and καθαιρω to purge, G.) medicines that purge downwards.

CATACAU'STICS (of κατα contrary, and καιω to burn, G.) (in Catoptrics) cauſtics, or burning by reflection.

CATA"CHRESIS, G. (of κατα contrary, and χραομαι to uſe) a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abſolutely put for another.

CA"TACOMBS (of *catacumba*, L. a ſepulchre) are grottos, or ſubterranean paſſages about three leagues from Rome, where the primitive Chriſtians hid themſelves in time of perſecution, and there buried their martyrs; but ſome ſay it was the burying place of the ancient Romans.

CATACOU'STICS (of κατα contrary, and ακουςικα of ακουω to hear, G.) the doctrine of echoes, or reflected ſounds.

CA'TADUPES (of καταδυπα, G. of καταδυω a cataract) places where the waters of a river fall with a great noiſe.

CA"TAGRAPH (of καταγραφα, G. of κατα contrary, and γραφω to write, or paint) pictures where one ſide is only repreſented to view; profiles or images in divers forms, looking different ways.

CATALE'CTIC *verſe*, a Greek or Latin verſe wanting a ſyllable.

CA-

CATALE'PSIS, G. (of καλα above, and λαμβάνω to ſeize) a diſeaſe that ſeizes the head, like an apoplexy.

CA"TALOGUE (of καλαλογος, G. of καλαλεγω to pick, or make choice of) a liſt or roll of names, as of perſons, books, &c.

CA"TAMITE (of καλαμιθος, G. of καλα contrary, and μιθος a boy hired) a Ganymede, a boy hired to be abuſed contrary to nature.

CATAPHRY"GIANS, heretics, ſo called becauſe they ſprung up in Phrygia, who baptized their dead, forbid marriage, and mingled the blood of young children, with the wine in the ſacrament.

CA'TAPLASM (of καλαπλασμα, G. of καταπλάσσω, to lay over) a poultis, or ſoft plaiſter made of roots, herbs, &c.

CATAPOTIUM (of καλαποτιον, G. of καταπινω to ſwallow down) a pill or medicine to be ſwallowed without chewing.

CATAPU'LTA (of καλαπέλτης, G. of καλα againſt, and παλλω to drive) a warlike engine of the ancients, which ſhot darts, lances, and long ſpears; and ſome caſt both darts and ſtones. Some of theſe inſtruments were of ſuch force, as to throw ſpears, or rather beams of eighteen feet long, with iron heads, and ſtones of three talents, or three hundred and ſixty pound weight to the diſtance of about half a quarter of a mile.

CA"TARACT (of καλαραχλης, G. of καλα downwards, and αράσσω to drive) a great fall of water from an high place.

CATARACT (with Oculiſts) is a diſeaſe of the eye, cauſed by the clotting of phlegm, between the nervous coat, and the chryſtalline humour.

CATA'RRHE [2], or CATA'RRH (of καλάῤῥεος, G. of καλα downwards, and ῥέω to flow) a defluxion, or diſtillation of humours out of the head into the mouth, through the palate; a rheum.

CATA"STROPHE 4 (of καλαστροφη, G. of καλαστρεφω to undo, or ſubvert) the laſt part of comedy, or any other thing, the iſſue of a deſign, the laſt act of one's life.

CATCH, 1 a ſhort and witty ſong.
2 a prize, or booty.
3 a ſort of veſſel.
4 a hawk's lure.
5 an inſtrument to hold the latch of a door.
6 a play-thing for boys, ſometimes called a cup and ball.

CATCH-*word* (in Printing) the laſt word of a page, which begins the next.

CATCH-*pole*, a bailiff, or ſerjeant.

To CATCH, 1 to lay hold of.
2 to overtake one.
3 to come upon him unawares.
4 to ſnatch a thing from one.

CATCH-*fly*, a flower whoſe ſtalks are ſo clammy that they become a trap for flies.

To CA"TECHI'SE (of καληχιζω, G. of καλα concerning, and ηχεω to ſound) to examine and inſtruct children in the fundamental articles of the Chriſtian religion, by queſtion and anſwer.

CA"TECHISM, a ſhort ſyſtem of inſtructions of what is to be believed or done.

CA"TECHU, L. (in Phyſick) 1 Japan earth. 2 a compoſition of Japan earth, cinamon, &c.

CATECHU'MEN, one lately taught, and catechiſed, or one that is taught only the principles of religion, but not baptized; or if baptized, not yet admitted to the communion.

CA"TEGO'RICAL (of καληγορικος. G. of καλαγορεύω to proclaim) affirmative, expreſs, or to the purpoſe.

CA"TEGORY (in Logic) a predicament, order, or rank.

CA"TENA'RIA, L. (of *catena* a chain) (in Mathematics) the name of a curve line, formed by a chain or rope, hanging freely from two points or pins of ſuſpenſion, whether the points be horizontal or not. The nature of this curve was ſought after in Galileo's time; but little done concerning it till the year 1690, when Mr. Bernouilli propoſed it as a problem to the Mathematicians of Europe.

To CA'TER, to provide victuals, &c.

CATER-*couſin*, a trencher-friend.

CATER-*point* (in dice) the number four.

CA'TERER, a purveyor, or one that provides victuals, and other neceſſaries in the houſe of a king, nobleman, &c.

CATERPI'LLAR, 1 a worm that devours the leaves of trees, &c.
2 an herb whoſe ſeed veſſels reſemble that inſect.

CATERWA'LING. See *Catterwauling*.

CATHA'RIANS, heretics, which ſprung from Manichees, who held themſelves altogether free from ſin.

CATHA'RTICS (of καθαρτικα, G. of καθαίρω to purge) purging medicines.

CATHE'DRAL (of καθεδρα, G. an epiſcopal ſee) the mother church of a dioceſe.

CATHEDRA'TIC, the ſum of two ſhillings, paid by the inferior clergy to the biſhop in token of reſpect.

CATHE'TER, G. (of καθίημαι to thruſt down) a ſurgeon's inſtrument which is put up the yard into the bladder, to provoke urine, when ſuppreſſed by the ſtone.

CATHE'TUS (of καθετος, G. perpendicular) the perpendicular leg of a right-angled triangle; as CB, fig. 5.

CATHE'TUS (in Catroptrics) is a line drawn from the point of reflection, perpendicular to the plane of the glaſs, or reflecting body; as EA, fig. 7. is the Cathetus to the reflecting body DB.

CATHE'TUS (in Architecture) is taken for a line ſuppoſed to croſs the middle of a cylindrical

lindrical body directly, as of a balliſter or column. In the Ionic chapiter is alſo a line falling perpendicularly, and paſſing thro' the centre, or eye of the volute.

CATHETUS *of incidence*, is a right line drawn from a point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting line; thus let E be the object, and DB the reflecting line, then is AE the cathetus of incidence. fig. 7.

CATHETUS *of reflection*, or CATHETUS *of the eye*, is a right line drawn from the eye, perpendicular to the reflecting line; as, let E be the eye, and DB the reflecting ſurface; then is AE the cathetus of reflection. fig. 7.

CA"THOLIC (of καθολικὸς, G. of κατὰ and ὅλον the whole) general, or univerſal.

CATHOLIC *furnace* (in Chemiſtry) a little furnace, ſo diſpoſed as to fit all operations that are performed with a vehement fire.

CATHO"LICISM, the Catholick religion.

CATHO"LICON, an univerſal remedy.

CA'TKINS, an excreſcence growing on the hazle trees, &c.

CA'TLING (with Surgeons) a diſmembering knife for cutting off any part of a corrupted body.

CA'TLINGS, the down or moſs growing on the walnut-tree.

CAT-*mint*, the name of an herb.

CATO'PTRICS, or CATO'PSIS (of κατοπτρικὸς, G. of κάτοπτρον a mirror or looking-glaſs) is that part of optics that treats of reflex viſion, and explains the laws and properties of reflexion; chiefly founded upon this truth, that the angle of reflexion is always equal to the angle of incidence; and from thence deducing the magnitudes, ſhapes and ſituations of the appearances of objects, ſeen by reflexion of poliſhed ſurfaces; and particularly, plane, ſpherical, conical, and cylindrical ones.

This is a very diverting and uſeful part of knowledge. The phænomena ariſing from the effects of the inſtruments that have been invented in this art, are ſurprizing, even to thoſe who know the reaſon of the phænomena they exhibit; but many of thoſe, who are ignorant thereof, have thought that thoſe wonderful phænomena were produced by Divination. And thoſe crafty knaves called conjurers, or cunning men, have often had recourſe to catoptric inſtruments to help on the buſineſs of more profoundly deceiving the ignorant people, that come to them to be foretold things.

CA'TTERWAUL, the cry of cats when they are proud.

CA'TTLE, all ſorts of beaſts.

CA'TTRY, 1 a weight uſed in ſome parts of the Eaſt-Indies, containing two bancal, or five ounces and two drams Engliſh.

2 a quantity of money in Sumatra, containing eight tale, or ſix pounds eight ſhillings ſterling.

CAVALCADE, F. a troop of horſemen, or a pompous march of perſons of quality, upon ſolemn occaſions.

CAVALI'ER, F. 1 a knight, gentleman, or trooper.

2 (in the time of king Charles I.) a royaliſt, or one of the king's party.

CAVALIER, F. (in Fortification) is a heap of earth raiſed in a fortreſs, to lodge the cannon for ſcouring the field, or oppoſing a commanding work. They are ſometimes of a round, and ſometimes of a ſquare figure; and the top is bordered with a parapet to cover the cannon mounted in it. There muſt be twelve foot between cannon and cannon; and if they be raiſed on the incloſure of any place, whether in the middle of the curtain, or in the gorge or baſtion, they are generally fifteen or eighteen foot high above the terre-plane of the rampart.

CA"VALRY (of *cavalrie*, F.) the horſe in an army.

CAVA'ZION (in Architecture) is the digging or hollowing away of the earth from the foundation of a building; and this may be one ſixth part of the height of the whole building.

CAU'DEBECK (of *caudebec*) a French hat.

CAU'DLE, a mixture of ale, or wine, ſugar, and ſpices, to be drunk by women in childbed.

CAVE (of *cavea*, L. of *cavus* hollow) a den or dark cell under ground.

CA'VEATE (from *caveo*, L. to beware) 1 a caution or warning.

2 a bill entered into a court of judicature to ſtop proceedings.

CA"VERN (of *caverna*, L. of *cavus* hollow) a natural cave or hollow in a rock, or mountain.

CA'VERS (among Miners) are thoſe that ſteal ore out of the mines.

CA'VESON (of *caveſſon*, F.) a falſe rein to hold, or lead a horſe by.

CAVE'TTO, It. (in Architecture) is a round concave moulding, having a quite contrary effect to the quarter-round. The workmen call it a mouth, when it is in its natural ſituation, and a throat, when it is turned upſide down.

CAUF, a ſort of cheſt with holes in the top, to keep fiſh alive in the water.

CA'VIARY, or CAVE'ER (of *caviere*, It.) the roes or ſpawn of a fiſh called *belengina*, pickled.

CA"VIL (of *cavilla*, L. a mock, or ſcoff) a ſhift, or captious argument.

To CAVIL, to wrangle, or reaſon captiouſly.

CA'VIN, F. a hollow way.

CAVIN (in Military affairs) a hollow place to cover the ſoldiers, and favour their approaches to a fortreſs.

CA-

CA"VITY (of *cavitas*, L. of *cavus* hollow) hollowneſs.

CA"VITIES (in Anatomy) are large hollow places in the body, containing one or more principal parts; as the head for the brain, &c.

CAU'KING (in Architecture) is dove-tailing acroſs.

CAUL, or CAWL, 1 the ſkin that covereth the bowels.
2 part of a woman's head-dreſs.

CAU'LDRON (of *chaudron*, F.) a kettle or boiling veſſel.

CAU'LEDON (among Surgeons) the breaking of a bone a-croſs, ſo that it cannot be ſet ſtreight again.

CAULI"FEROUS *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have a true ſtalk.

CAUSE, F. (of *cauſa*, L.) 1 the ſource, principle, or that which produces an effect.
2 a reaſon, motive, or inducement.
3 a deſign, or purpoſe.
4 a pretence, or colour.
5 a ſuit, or proceſs at law.
6 ſake, or account.
7 profit, or advantage.
8 reaſon, or defence.
9 an affair, or buſineſs.
10 fault, or blame.
11 ſide, or party.

To CAUSE, to occaſion, or be the cauſe of.

CAU'SEY, or CAU'SWAY (of *chauſſée*, F.) a raiſed way.

† CAU'SON, or CAU'SUS (of καυσων G. of καίω to burn) a hot burning fever.

CAU'STIC, adj. (of καυστικος, G. of καίω to burn) burning, or apt to burn.

CAU'STIC, ſub. a burning medicine.

† CAU'TELOUS (of *cautus*, L. of *caveo* to beware) crafty, ſubtil, wiſe.

CAUTE'RE 3, or CAU'TERY (of καυτήριον, G. of καίω to burn) is twofold, actual and potential.

Actual CAUTERY, is burning with a hot iron.

Potential CAUTERY, is by burning medicines.

To CAU'TERIZE, to apply a cautery either actual, or potential.

CAU'TING *Iron*, is an iron the farriers make uſe of to cauterize, or ſear any part of a horſe that requires it.

CAU'TION (of *cautio*, L. of *caveo* to beware) 1 heed, circumſpection, care, prudence, attention.
2 warning, admonition, counſel, advice.
3 putting in ſufficient ſecurity for performance.

CAU'TIONARY, given as a pledge or pawn; as cautionary towns, &c.

CAU'TIOUS, wary, careful, prudent, circumſpect.

CAW'KING *time* (in Falconry) the hawks treading time.

CAWK-*Stone*, a ſort of mineral.

CAWL. See *Caul*.

CAY'MAN, a ſort of crocodile.

To CEASE (of *ceſſo*, L. of *cedo* to leave off) deſiſt, or diſcontinue.

† CECITY (of *cæcitas*, L. of *cæco* to blind) blindneſs either in a proper or metaphorical ſenſe.

CEDAR (of *cedrus*, L. the cedar-tree) a tree that is always green, not much unlike the juniper, whoſe timber is very durable, and of a very ſweet ſmell; with the oil thereof the ancients anointed their books to keep them from being worm-eaten.

CEGNI'NUS, a fixt ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the left ſhoulder of Bo"otes.

CE"LANDINE (of *chelidonia*, L. of *chelidon* a ſwallow) the name of an herb otherwiſe called ſwallow-wort, becauſe it is reported that the ſwallows cure their young ones of their blindneſs with it.

To CE"LEBRATE (of *celebro*, L. to ſolemnize) 1 to ſolemnize.
2 to commend, and praiſe greatly.
3 to record, or make famous.

CELEBRA'TION, a celebrating, or ſolemnizing.

CELE'BRITY, 1 famouſneſs.
2 praiſe, renown, or of great repute.

CELE"RITY (of *celeritas*, L. of *cello* to outgo) ſwiftneſs, quickneſs, ſpeed, haſte.

CELE"RITY (among Mathematicians) is the ſwiftneſs of any body in motion, and is defined to be an affection of motion, by which any moveable body runs through a given ſpace, in a given time.

CE"LERY, an herb much uſed for winter-ſallads.

CELE"STIAL (of *cæleſtis*, L. of *cælum* heaven) heavenly, of heaven, of God.

CELE"STINES, an order of monks founded *anno* 1244, by one Peter a Samnite, who was afterwards made Pope, and called Celeſtine V.

CE"LIBACY, or CE"LIBATE (of *cælibatus*, L. of *cælum* heaven) ſingle life, or the ſtate of a man or woman unmarried.

CELL (of *cella*, L. a private place) 1 the cave or hut of a hermit.
2 the private apartment of a monk or nun in a monaſtery.
3 the part where a priſoner is confined alone.

CE'LLAR, the loweſt part of a building, generally under ground.

CE'LLARAGE, 1 cellar-room.
2 rent paid for the uſe of a cellar.

CE'LLARIST, 1 the butler in a monaſtery.
2 one that keeps a cellar.

CELLS (in Botany) are the hollow places in the huſk of a plant, in which its ſeed is contained.

† CE'LSITUDE (of *celſitudo*, L. of *cello* to excel) highneſs, nobility, excellency.

CE'MENT (of *cæmentum*, L. of *cædo* to ſtrike) a ſtrong cleaving ſort of mortar.

CE'MENT (in Chemiſtry) all ſorts of lute, with which veſſels are joined together in diſtillation, &c.

CE'NCHRIS, L. a green ſnake.

CE'NOTAPH (of κενοτάφιον, Gr. of κενος empty, and ταφη a ſepulchre) an empty ſepulchre or monument, ſet up in honour of the dead, eſpecially when they died in a ſtrange country, the body being buried elſewhere.

To CENSE, to perfume with incenſe.

CE'NSER, a perfuming-pan, or pan to burn incenſe in.

CE'NSOR, L. (of *cenſeo* to judge) a Roman magiſtrate.

CENSO'RIOUS (of *cenſorius*, L. of *cenſeo* to reprove) belonging to the cenſor, or his office; ſevere, or apt to find fault with, or reprove others.

CE'NSURE (of *cenſura*, L. of *cenſeo* to judge) reproof, reprimand, reflection, or criticiſm.

To CE'NSURE, to check, reprove, or reflect on.

CENT, an abbreviation of *centum*, L. a hundred; as to pay intereſt at ſix *per cent.* i. e. ſix pounds a year for every hundred pound.

CE'NTAUR (of κενταυρος, Gr. of κεντεω to prick, and ταυρος a bull) 1 a fabulous monſter, half a man and half a horſe. 2 a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 50 ſtars.

CE'NTAURY (of *centum*, L. a hundred, and ἀρεται, G. virtues) the name of an herb, otherwiſe called centory.

CE'NTER, or CENTRE (of *centrum*, L. of κεντεω to prick) the point in the midſt of any round thing.

CE'NTER *of a circle*, is a point within the ſame, from whence all right lines, that are drawn to the circumference of the circle, are equal, as C fig. 6.

CE'NTER *of a dial*, is that point where the axis of the world interſects the plain of the dial; and ſo in thoſe dials that have centers, it is that point wherein all the hour-lines meet, as A fig. 12. *Note*, All dials have centers, but ſuch as are parallel to the axis of the world.

CE'NTER *of an ellipſis*, is that point thereof wherein the diameters interſect each other; or it is that point biſſecting any diameter, as A fig. 13. The ſame may be ſaid of the center of an hyberbola.

CE'NTER *of the equant*, (in the old Aſtronomy) is a point in the line of the Aphelion, being ſo far diſtant from the center of the eccentric, towards the aphelion, as the ſun is from the centre of the eccentric, towards the perihelion.

CE'NTER *of gravity of any body*, is ſuch a point thereof, that the body when ſupported on it, will reſt in any given ſituation.

CE'NTER *Common* (of gravity of two bodies) is a point in a right line, joining their centers, ſo poſited, that their diſtances from it are reciprocally proportional to the weights of the bodies; and if there be another body in the ſame right line ſo placed, that its diſtance from ſome point in it be reciprocally, as the weight of both the former bodies taken together, that point ſhall be the common center of gravity of all the three bodies.

Underſtand the ſame of the common center of gravity of four or more bodies.

CE'NTER *of an hyperbole*, is that point wherein the diameters meet; or it is that point biſſecting any diameter, and is without the figure, and common to the oppoſite ſections, as C fig. 14.

CE'NTER *of magnitude of any body*, is that point which is equally remote from its extreme parts.

CE'NTER *of motion of any body*, is the point about which the body moves, when faſtned any way to it, or made to revolve round it.

CE'NTER *of oſcillation*, is a point wherein, if all the gravity of a compound pendulum be collected, every oſcillation will ſtill be formed in the ſame time as before. Or it is that point of a compound pendulum, whoſe diſtance from the point of ſuſpenſion is equal to the length of a ſimple pendulum, whoſe oſcillations are performed in the ſame time as the oſcillation of the compound one.

CE'NTER *of percuſſion*, is that point of a body in motion, wherein all the forces of that body are united into one; or it is that point wherein the ſtroke of the body will be the greateſt; and is much the ſame with reſpect to the forces, as the center of gravity to the weights.

CE'NTER *of a regular polygon*, or *regular body*, is the ſame as that of the inſcribed circle or ſphere.

CE'NTER *of a ſphere*, is a point in the middle thereof, from whence all right lines drawn to the ſuperficies are equal to one another.

To CE'NTER, to meet in a point, to terminate, or end.

CE'NTINEL, or CE'NTRY (of *ſentinelle*, F.) a ſoldier ſtanding to watch.

CE'NTINODY (of *centinodia*, L. of *centum* a great many, and *nodus* a knot) the name of an herb ſometimes called knot-graſs, becauſe it is full of knots.

CE'NTORY. See *Centaury*.

CE'NTRAL (of *centralis*, L. of *centrum* a center) belonging to, or placed in the center or midſt.

CE'NTRAL *Rule*, is a rule diſcovered by Mr. Thomas Baker, and by him publiſhed in his *Geometrical Key*, in the year 1684, whereby he finds the center of a circle that

is

is to cut a given parabola, in as many points as an equation to be conſtructed, has real roots; and by that means he conſtructs all equations, not exceeding biquadratics, without any previous reduction or alteration whatſoever.

CENTRI"FUGAL *Force* (of *centrum* a center, and *fugio* to fly, *L.*) is that force, by which all bodies, that move round any other body in a curve, do endeavour to fly off in every point of the curve.

CENTRI"PETAL *Force* (of *centrum* a center, and *peto* to make to it, L.) is that force, by which a body is every where impelled, or any how tends towards ſome point as a center. Among which may be reckoned gravity, whereby bodies tend toward the center of the earth; the magnetical attraction, whereby it draws iron; and that force, whatever it be, whereby the planets are continually drawn back from right-lin'd motions, and made to move in curves.

CE'NTRY, 1 a private ſoldier. See *Centinel.*
2 (in Architecture) a mould for an arch.

CE'NTRY-*Box*, a ſmall hutt built of wood or ſtone, to cover a centinel from the injuries of the weather.

CENTU'MVIRAL, pertaining to the *Centumviri*, or hundred judges, among the ancient Romans.

CENTU'MVIRI, L. (of *centum* an hundred, and *vir* a man) judges or commiſſioners, choſen to hear certain civil cauſes among the people, out of every tribe three; now there being thirty-five tribes, there were in all one hundred and five, but called from the greater number, as we call the work of the ſeventy-two interpreters the *Septuagint.*

CENTU'PLE (of *centuplex*, L. of *centum* an hundred, and *plico* to knit together) an hundred-fold.

CENTURIA'TORS, four Proteſtant divines of *Magdebourg* in Germany, who divided into centuries of years the univerſal church-hiſtory.

CENTU'RION (of *centurio*, L. of *centum* an hundred) a captain over an hundred footmen.

CE'NTURY (of *centuria*, L. of *centum* an hundred) 1 a company of a hundred among the Romans.
2 an hundred years.
3 an age.

CEPHA'LIC (of κεφαλικός, G. of κεφαλή the head) of, or belonging to the head, or good for the head.

CE'PHALIC *Medicines*, medicines good for the head.

CEPHA'LOPO'NY (of κεφαλή the head, and πόνος pain) a pain or heavineſs in the head.

CE'PHEUS, 2 L. the name of one of the conſtellations in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſtars.

CE"RATE (of *ceratum*, L. of *cera* wax) a cere-cloth, or plaiſter made of wax, roſin, gums, &c.

CERA'TIAS, G. (of κερας a horn) a comet, or blazing-ſtar like a horn.

† *CERATINUS*, G. (in Logic) ſophiſtical or intricate arguments, or ſophiſms.

CERDO'NISTS, a ſort of heretics, whoſe principal was one *Cerdo*, *anno* 150, who taught two principles, a good and a bad one, to be the cauſe of every thing, &c.

CERE-CLOTH. See *Cerate.*

CE"REMONIAL, adj. belonging to ceremonies.

CERE'MONIAL, ſub. a book of ceremonies, as that of the Roman church.

CEREMO'NIOUS, full of ceremonies.

CE"REMONY (of *cæremonia*, L. of קרא heb. to pray for, or invoke) rite, cuſtom, holineſs, religion, pomp.

The Church CE"REMONIES, the external worſhip, or rites of the church.

CERI'LLA (of *cedille*, F.) a mark or daſh under the letter *c*, in French or Spaniſh, denoting it to be pronounced like *ſ*, marked thus ç.

CERI'NTHIANS, heretics ſo called from one *Cerinthus* their leader, *anno* 97, who held that Chriſt, at his ſecond coming, would give to his people carnal delights, &c.

CE"ROT. See *Cerat.*

CE'RTAIN (of *certus*, of *cerno* to ſee) 1 ſure, evident, manifeſt.
2 ſettled, or fixed.
3 regular, or according to rule.
4 ſome, or no determinate number.

CERTI"FICATE (of *certificat*, F.) a writing given under a perſon's hand, certifying ſomething.

To CE'RTIFY (of *certifier*, F.) 1 to aſſure, or atteſt.
2 to acquaint, or give notice.

CE'RUSS, or CE'RUSE (of *ceruſſa*, L. of *creta* white paint, and *aſſa* dry) white lead, being uſed formerly by women to whiten their ſkin with.

CESS, a tax, or fine.

CESSA'TION (from *ceſſo* to ceaſe) intermiſſion, or giving over.

CE"SSION (of *ceſſio*, L. of *cedo* to give up, or deliver) giving up, reſigning, or yielding.

CE'SSIONARY *Bankrupt*, one who has delivered up all his effects.

CE'SSOR. See *Aſſeſſor.*

CEST (of *ceſtus*, L. of κεντεω, G. to prick) a marriage-girdle full of ſtuds, wherewith the huſband girded his wife at the wedding, and which he looſed again the firſt night.

CETA'CEOUS (of *cetacius*, L. of *cetus* a whale) belonging to, or of the nature of whales.

CE'TUS (L. a whale) the name of one of the ſouthern conſtellations, conſiſting of 23 ſtars.

To CHACE. See *To Chaſe.*

To CHAFE (of *chaffer*, F.) 1 to make hot.
2 to rub with one's hand.
3 to vex, or anger.
4 to fret, and fume.
5 to be ſore or galled by riding.

CHAFE-*wax*, an officer in the chancery, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs, &c.
CHA'FER, a ſort of beetle.
CHAFF, the refuſe in winnowing corn.
To CHA'FFER, 1 to traffic, or trade.
2 to aſk the price of any thing.
3 to beat down the price.
CHA''FFERN, a cauldron, a veſſel to heat water in, &c.
CHA'FFINCH, the name of a bird.
CHA'FING-*Diſh*, a kitchen-utenſil for warming victuals, &c.
CHAGRIN, F. trouble, vexation, grief, ſorrow, ſadneſs, diſcontent, melancholy.
CHAIN (of *chaine*, F.) links of iron one within another.
CHAIN (in Surveying) an inſtrument of hard wire, divided into an hundred equal parts, called links.
CHAIN-*Shot*, is two bullets, or rather half-bullets, faſtned together with a chain; their uſe being chiefly to cut down the maſts and rigging of a ſhip, &c.
CHAIR, 1 a ſeat to ſit on.
2 an open chaiſe, or ſedan.
CHAIR-*man*, 1 the head or preſident of a committee, ſociety, &c.
2 a perſon that carries chairs, &c.
CHAISE, F. a chair, or ſedan.
CHA'LCEDONY (of *chalcedonius*, L. from *Chalcedonia*, a city from whence it was brought) a kind of onyx-ſtone.
CHA'LCEDONY (among Jewellers) a flaw or defect in precious ſtones.
CHALCO''GRAPHY (of χαλκογραφία, G. of χαλκος braſs, and γραφω to write) an engraving in braſs.
CHA'LDRON, or CHALDERN, a meaſure for coals, containing 36 buſhels, but in Newcaſtle it is 72 buſhels.
CHA''LICE (of *calix*, L. a cup) the cup uſed in the ſacrament.
CHALK, a white foſſil.
CHA'LLENGE (of *chalenger*, O. F.) 1 an invitation to fight.
2 a claim, pretenſion, or demand.
3 (in Law) an exception againſt perſons or things.
To CHALLENGE, 1 to arrogate, or claim.
2 to provoke a perſon to fight.
3 to accuſe.
CHALY''BEATE 4 (of *chalybs*, L. ſteel) of or belonging to ſteel.
CHALY''BEATES (in Phyſic) medicines prepared from ſteel.
CHAM, or CHAN, the title of the ſovereign prince of Tartary.
CHAMA'DE, F. a ſignal by drum or trumpet, given by an enemy when they have a mind to parley.
CHA'MBER (of *chambre*, F.) a room or apartment in a houſe.
CHA'MBER (in Gunnery) is that place in a piece of ordnance where the charge lies.
CHA'MBER *of a mine*, the place where the powder is fixed.
CHA'MBERING (a ſcripture-term) debauchry, luxury.
CHA'MBERDEKINS, Iriſh beggars in Hen. VIIIth's time, who were baniſhed England.
CHA'MBERLAIN (of *chambellan*, F.) the name of ſeveral officers.
The Lord-CHA'MBERLAIN *of England*, an officer to whom belongs the government of the king's palace, and who provides all neceſſaries for the houſe of Lords in the time of parliament, &c.
Lord CHA'MBERLAIN *of the king's houſehold*, an officer who looks to the king's chambers and wardrobe, and governs the under-officers belonging thereto.
CHA'MBERLAIN *of London*, an officer in the city who takes care of the treaſure laid up in the chamber of London, preſides over the affairs of apprentices, grants freedoms of the city, &c.
CHA'MBERLAIN *in an Inn*, a perſon that takes care of the beds, lodging-rooms, &c.
CHAMBRA'NLE (in Architecture) is an ornament in maſonry and joiners work, bordering the ſides of doors, windows, and chimneys, and is different according to the ſeveral orders, and conſiſts of three parts, *viz.* the top called the Tranſverſe, and the two ſides the Aſcendants.
CHA'MBREL (of a horſe, &c.) the joint, or bending of the upper part of the hinder-leg.
CHA'MFER (in Architecture) a ſmall gutter or furrow upon a pillar.
CHA'MLET, or CHAMBLET (of *camelot*, F. of *camelus*, L. a camel) a ſtuff made partly of camels hair.
To CHAMP, to chew or eat.
CHAMPAI'GN, or CHAMPAIN *Country* (of *champagne*, F.) a large plain, or open country.
† CHAMPA'RTY (of *champ* a field, and *parti* divided, F.) maintaining a perſon during the dependance of his ſuit, upon condition of having part of the lands or effects when recovered.
† CHAMPA'RTOURS, thoſe who carry on ſuch law-ſuits.
CHA'MPION, F. 1 one who fights againſt another.
2 plain ground. Vide *Champaign*.
King's CHA'MPION, one whoſe office is, at coronations, to ride into Weſtminſter-hall, compleatly armed, and challenge any perſon who ſhall deny the new ſovereign's title to the crown.
CHAMPION *Grounds*, lands not incloſed, or large tracts of ground without woods or hedges.
CHANCE, F. hazard, fortune, accident.
CHANCE-*Medley*, the caſual killing of a man,

man, which is otherwiſe called man-ſlaughter.

To CHANCE, 1 to happen, or fall out.
2 to light upon.

CHA'NCEL, F. that part of the church where the altar or communion-table ſtands, and is generally encompaſſed with rails or balliſters.

CHA'NCELLOR (of *chancellier*, F.) a ſort of dignity and title.

Lord High CHANCELLOR *of Great Britain*, a perſon next to the Sovereign in matters of juſtice, having an abſolute power to moderate the law, according to equity; his decrees can be reverſed by no other court but the Houſe of Lords.

CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer*, an officer appointed to qualify extremities, and to order affairs in that court.

CHANCELLOR *of the Dutchy of Lancaſter*, an officer who preſides in that court, determining all affairs relating to the dutchy lands, &c.

CHA'NCERY, a court of equity and conſcience, moderating the ſeverity of other courts, who are more ſtrictly tied to the rigour of the law.

CHANDELIE'RS 3 (in Fortification) are wooden parapets, made of two upright ſtakes, about ſix foot high, ſupporting divers planks laid acroſs one another, or bavins filled with earth; they are made uſe of in approaches, galleries, and mines, to cover the workmen, and to hinder the beſieged from forcing them to quit their labours. Theſe differ from blinds only in this, viz. that the former ſerve to cover the pioneers before, the latter over head.

CHA'NDLER (of *candela*, L. a candle) a perſon who ſells candles and other wares.

CHA'NDRY, the place where candles are kept.

CHANGE, F. 1 alteration, viciſſitude.
2 variety, or diverſity.
3 ſmall money.
4 the profit of a banker.
5 the exchange, or place where merchants meet.

CHANGE (among Hunters) is when a buck, &c. met by chance by the hunters, is taken for that they are in purſuit of.

CHA'NGEABLE, 1 inconſtant, uncertain, given to change.
2 that which may be changed.

CHA'NGELING, 1 a child put in the place of another.
2 a fool.

CHA'NGER, 1 a banker, or money-changer.
2 an officer formerly belonging to the mint, whoſe buſineſs was to exchange coin for bullion.

CHA'NNEL (of *canalis*, L. a fall or ſpout of water) 1 a gutter, kennel, or paſſage for water in the ſtreets, &c.
2 the deepeſt part of a river, harbour, &c.
3 a narrow ſea.

CHA'NNEL (in Architecture) is a part in the Ionic capital, ſomewhat hollow, under the abacus after the liſtel, and lies upon the echinus, having its contours, or turnings, on each to make the volutes.

CHANNEL *of a horſe*, is the hollow of the nether jaw-bone, between the two bars, in which the tongue is lodged.

To CHANT (of *canto*, L. of *cano* to ſing) to ſing.

CHANTER, the chief ſinger in the cathedral.

CHA'NTICLEER (of *chanter* to ſing, and *clair* clear or ſhrill, F.) a cock, ſo called from his clear voice.

CHA'NTRY or CHA'NTERY (of *chanterie*, F. or *cantaria*, L. of *canendo* ſinging the maſs) a chapel anciently endowed with yearly revenues, for the maintenance of one or more prieſts to ſing maſs in, for the ſouls of the founders and others.

CHA'OS 2, G. (of $\chi\upsilon\omega$ to ſcatter or extend)
1 a lumpiſh heap of dead unactive matter.
2 confuſion, diſorder.

CHAP, 1 a chink or fiſſure.
2 an opening or gap in one's ſkin.
3 a chapman or cuſtomer.

CHAPE (of *chappe*, F.) a thin plate of ſilver, &c. at the point of the ſcabbard of a ſword.

CHAPE (in Hunting) the tip at the end of a fox's tail.

CHA'PEL (of *chapelle*, F.) 1 a ſmall building adjoining to, or part of a church.
2 a ſmall building at ſome diſtance from the church, where divine ſervice is performed.

Free CHAPEL, is that which is endowed with revenues for maintaining a curate, without charge to the pariſh or rector.

CHAPEL (among Printers) a printing-office ſo called, becauſe printing was firſt practiſed, in England, in a chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey.

CHAPELO'NIANS, members of a printing-office, after they have paid a certain fine.

CHA'PITERS (in Architecture) are the crowns or upper parts of a pillar; thoſe that have no ornaments are called chapiters with mouldings, ſuch as the Tuſcan and Doric; the firſt whereof is the moſt ſimple, having its abacus ſquare without any mouldings; but the abacus of the other is crowned with an aſtragal, and three annulets under echinus. All thoſe that have leaves and carved ornaments, are termed chapiters with ſculptures, and the firſt of them is the Corinthian, which is adorned with two rows of leaves; as alſo eight greater, and as many leſs volutes, placed under a body called tympanum. Theſe are uſually called capitals.

CHA'PLAIN (of *chapelain*, F.) one who performs divine ſervice in a chapel.

CHA'PLET (of *chapelet*, F.) 1 a pair of beads.
2 a fillet, or ornament in architecture.
3 a garland of flowers.
4 a tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN, a buyer or cuſtomer.

CHA'PTER (of *chapitre*, F.) 1 a diviſion, or part of a book.
2 the whole body or aſſembly of the canons of a cathedral.

CHA'PTER-*Houſe*, the place where the chapter of canons is held.

CHA'PTRELS (in Architecture) are the ſame with impoſts, and ſignify thoſe parts on which the feet of arches ſtand; and their height or thickneſs is commonly equal to the breadth of the lower part of the key-ſtone.

CHARACTER, G. (of χαραττω to grave or carve) 1 a letter or print.
2 a mark, ſign, or hieroglyphic.
3 deſcription.
4 hand-writing.
5 way, humour, nature, genius.
6 public office, or dignity.
7 reputation, reſpect, eſteem, credit.

CHARACTERI'STIC or CHARACTERISTICAL, adj. belonging to a character.

CHARACTERI'STIC, ſubſt. mark, ſign, or token.

CHARACTERISTIC *Letter*, the conſonant in a Greek verb, which immediately precedes the varying termination.

CHARACTERISTIC *of a Logarithm*. See *Index*, or *Exponent*.

CHA'RCOAL, coals made of burnt wood.

CHARGE, F. 1 burden, or load.
2 orders, or commiſſion.
3 truſt, or cuſtody.
4 office, or employment.
5 conduct, or care.
6 accuſation, or impeachment.
7 exhortation of a judge or chancellor to the jury or lawyers.
8 coſt, or expence.
9 fight, or attack.

CHARGE (in Gunnery) is a certain meaſure or quantity of powder, ſhot, &c. proportionable to the ſize of the gun.

CHARGE (in Farriery) is an external medicine, applied to a horſe, &c.

CHARGED *Cylinder*, is that part of the chaſe of a great gun, where the powder and ball are placed.

CHARIENTISMUS, Gr. (of χαριεντιζομαι to ſpeak merrily) 1 urbanity or facetiouſneſs.
2 a figure in rhetoric, in which a taunting expreſſion is ſoftened with a jeſt.

CHA'RILY, attentively, diligently, or with care.

CHARIOT, F. a ſort of coach.

CHARIOTEE'R, the driver of a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving.

CHA'RITY (of *charitas*, L. of χαρις, G. kindneſs) 1 love, or natural affection.
2 alms.

CHARLES's-*Wain*, ſeven ſtars in the conſtellation called urſa major.

CHA'RLOCK, a weed growing among corn.

CHARM (of *charme*, F.) 1 an inchantment, or ſpell.
2 allurement, attractive.
3 beauty, or comelineſs.

To CHARM (of *charmer*, F.) 1 to inchant, or bewitch.
2 to pleaſe, or delight.
3 to appeaſe, or allay.

CHA'RNEL-*Houſe* (of *charnier*, F.) a place where the ſculls and bones of the dead are laid.

CHARR *of Lead*, thirty pigs, or 2100 lb. weight, each pig being 70 lb.

CHA'RTER (of *chartres*, F.) a royal diploma, or a patent granting ſome privileges.

CHARTER-*Land*, land which a perſon holds by charter, generally called Free Land.

CHARTER-*Party* (of *charte-partie*, F.) an indenture of covenant made between merchants and maſters of ſhips, concerning their affairs.

CHARTS (of *chartes*, F. of *charta*, L. paper) are ſea-maps, for the uſe of mariners.

CHASE (of *chaſſe*, F.) 1 a foreſt.
2 a purſuit at ſea.
3 the place where a ball falls at tennis.

To CHASE, 1 to hunt or purſue.
2 to enchaſe, or ſet in.
3 to embоſs gold or ſilver, by raiſing it into ſeveral figures.
4 to fright away.

CHASM (of χασμα, G. of χαω to gape) a gap, or empty ſpace.

CHASTE, F. (of *caſtus*, L. pure) honeſt, pure, undefiled.

To CHASTI'SE or CHA'STEN (of *caſtigo*, L. of *caſtum* chaſte, and *ago* to make) to correct or puniſh.

CHA'STITY, an abſtinence from all impure and unlawful actions.

CHAT, prattle, or idle talk.

CHA'TTELS, all goods moveable and immoveable, except ſuch as are in the nature of free land.

To CHA'TTER, 1 to prate or prattle.
2 to make a noiſe as birds do.
3 to ſhake or ſhiver with the cold.

CHA'TTER-*Pye*, the name of a bird.

CHAU'LDRON. See *Chaldron*.

CHAU'SIBLE, F. a prieſt's cope at maſs.

CHEAP, of ſmall value, or ſold at a low price.

To CHEA'PEN, to aſk the price of a commodity.

CHEAR or CHEER (of *chere*, F.) 1 proviſion, entertainment.
2 courage, heart.

3 countenance, mien, viſage.
To CHEAR, 1 to make chearful or glad.
2 to encourage, or animate.
3 to rejoice, or take courage.
CHEAT, 1 deceit, ſham, knavery.
2 an impoſture, a deceitful man.
CHECK or CHEQUE (of *echec*, F.) 1 reſtraint.
2 remorſe of conſcience.
3 the being like to be taken at cheſs.
4 loſs, damage, prejudice.
5 reproof, or reprimand.
6 a flouriſh in a bill or other writing, to prevent counterfeits.
CHECK (in Falconry) is when a hawk forſakes her natural flight, to follow crows, rooks, &c. when they come in her way.
To CHECK, 1 to overlook, to overſee, to reſtrain.
2 to refrain or curb.
3 to interrupt one's talk.
4 to taunt, cenſure, or reprimand.
CHECK-*mate*, a term uſed at cheſs, when the king is ſhut up ſo cloſe that there is no way left for his eſcape.
CHECK-*Roll* or CHECKER-*Roll*, a book containing the names of all the houſhold ſervants of the King, or any other great perſon of quality.
CHEEK, part of the face.
CHEER. See *Chear*.
CHEESE, food well known.
CHEESE-*Monger*, a perſon that ſells cheeſe, &c.
To CHE″RISH (of *cherir*, F.) 1 to make much of.
2 to maintain, or provide for.
3 to keep warm.
4 to ſtroke a horſe.
CHE″RIFF, a title of dignity among the Moors and Saracens, one that is to ſucceed the ſovereign prince or califf.
CHE′RRY, a fruit well known.
Winter CHERRIES, nightſhade berries.
CHE″RUB or CHE′RUBIM (of כרוב, Heb. i. e. fulneſs of knowledge) one of the holy orders of angels.
CHE′RVIL, a ſallad herb.
CHE′SLIP, a vermin, commonly lying under ſtones and tiles.
CHESS, the name of a play.
CHEST, 1 a box, coffer, or trunk.
2 the breaſt.
CHE′STNUT, a ſort of fruit.
CHEST-*Traps*, traps to catch pole-cats and other vermin in.
CHE′VAGE, F. a tax formerly levied on vaſſals and aliens.
CHEVALIE′R, F. a knight.
CHE′VALRY, knighthood.
CHEVAU′X de Friſe, F. (in Fortification) Frieſeland horſe, is a large joiſt or piece of timber, about a foot in diameter, and ten or twelve in length, into which a great number of wooden pins are driven, of about ſix foot long, croſſing one another, and having their ends armed with iron points; their principal uſe is to ſtop up breaches, and to ſecure the avenues of a camp from the inroads both of horſe and foot; they are much the ſame with turnpikes.
CHEVELE′URES (of *chevelure*, F.) in Botany, fibres, ſtrings, threads of plants, or trees.
CHE′VERIL *leather*, a ſoft tender leather made out of the ſkins of wild goats.
† CHE′VIN, the chub-fiſh.
† CHEVISA′NCE an unlawful bargain.
To CHEW, to grind any thing between the teeth.
CHIAUS, an officer in the Turkiſh court, who performs the office of an uſher, and alſo ambaſſador to foreign princes, or ſtates.
CHI′BOT, a kind of little onion.
CHICA′NE, F. cavil, or perplexing an argument with impertinent words.
To CHICA′NE, to cavil, or perplex a cauſe with quirks and fetches.
CHICK, or CHICKEN, the young of a hen.
To CHIDE, 1 to rebuke, or reprimand.
2 to ſcold, or brawl at.
CHIEF, ſub. (of *chef*, F.) a general, or commander in chief.
CHIEF, adj. principal, firſt, ſovereign.
CHIEGO, a ſmall inſect, which gets into the feet of the inhabitants of Barbadoes, and are very troubleſome.
CHIEVES, little threads of flowers.
CHI′LBLAIN, a ſort of ſwelling or blain, cauſed by cold, or being chilled.
CHILD, an infant, or babe.
CHI′LDERMAS *day*. See *Innocents day*.
CHI′LDHOOD, the ſtate of a child.
CHI′LDISH, ſilly, or like a child.
CHI″LIAD (of χίλιας, G. a thouſand) the number of a thouſand.
CHI″LIADS, the tables of logarithms, ſo called, becauſe they were at firſt divided into thouſands.
CHI″LIAGON (of χίλιας a thouſand, and γωνία, an angle, or corner, G.) a regular plain figure, of a thouſand ſides and angles.
CHI″LIARCH (of χιλιαρχος, G. of χίλιας a thouſand, ἄρχος chief) a colonel, or commander of a thouſand men.
CHI″LIASTS, a ſect of Chriſtians, ſometimes called Millenaries, who believe that after the general, or laſt judgment, Chriſt will remain, and reign perſonally with his ſaints upon earth, a thouſand years.
CHILL, or CHI′LLY, ſenſible of cold.
To CHILL, to cauſe trembling by cold, &c.
To CHIME, 1 to ring a bell in a particular manner.
2 to agree, or be of the ſame way of thinking.
CHIME′RA (of χιμαιρα, G. a poetical monſter) 1 a feigned monſter of the poets, like a lion in the forepart, a dragon behind,

hind, and a goat in the middle. It is really a mountain in Lyſia with a burning top, but the middle part is paſture, and the bottom abounds with ſerpents. *Vide* Plin. 2. 109.

2 a whimſey, an idle fancy, a caſtle in the air.

CHIME'RICAL, imaginary, whimſical, viſionary.

CHI'MMAR, or SI'MAR (of *ſimare*, F.) a biſhop's black ſleeveleſs veſtment, worn between the gown and rocket.

CHI'MNEY (of *chiminée*, F.) a kind of funnel, &c. for the conveyance of ſmoak.

CHIMNEY-*money*, a tax formerly laid on every chimney, or fire-hearth.

CHIN, the lower part of the face.

CHIN-*cough*, a violent cough, to which children are ſubject.

CHIN-*ſcab*, a diſeaſe in ſheep, called by ſhepherds the darters.

CHI'NA-*ware*, porcelain, or a fine ſort of ware brought from China.

CHINA-*root*, a medicinal root brought from China and the Indies.

CHINCH, a kind of fly, or worm, breeding in wood or paper.

CHINE (of *echine*, F.) the back-bone.

CHINK, 1 a cleft, or crevice.

2 money.

CHIP, a piece cut from a block of wood, &c.

CHI'RAGRA, G. (of χειρ a hand, and αγρα ſeizing) the gout in the hands.

CHI'RO''GRAPHER, a perſon in the court of common-pleas, who engroſſes fines acknowledged in that court.

CHI'RO''GRAPHY (of χειρογραφία, G. of χειρ a hand, and γραφω to write) a writing with one's own hand.

CHIRO''LOGY (of χειρολογία, G. of χειρ a hand, and λογια a diſcourſe) a diſcourſing, or talking by ſigns made with the hands.

CHI'ROMANCY (of χειρομαντεία, G. of χειρ a hand, and μαντεια divination) a moſt ridiculous divination, pretending to foretel events by the lines and marks in the hand.

To CHIRP, to make a noiſe as a bird does.

CHI'RU'RGEON, a ſurgeon, or one that profeſſeth ſurgery.

CHI'RU'RGERY (of χειρυργία, G. of χειρ a hand, and ἔργον work) the art of ſurgery.

CHI'SEL, a tool uſed by artificers.

CHIT, 1 a kitten, or little cat.

2 a ſniveling little boy, or girl.

3 a freckle in the face.

To CHIT (in Gardening) is when a plant or ſeed begins to ſhoot, or germinate.

CHI'TTERLINGS, 1 a pudding, or ſauſage.

2 cleanſed guts.

3 a border of fine linen round the boſoms of ſhirts.

CHI'VALRY (of *chevalerie*, F.) 1 proweſs, fortitude, magnanimity.

2 knighthood.

3 a tenure of land by knight's ſervice.

4 horſemanſhip.

CHIVES (of *cive*, F.) a ſmall ſort of onion.

CHIVES *tipp'd with pendants* (in Botany) is the thread of a flower, having a ſeed hanging and ſhaking at the end of it, as tulips, &c.

CHI'VETS (among Herbaliſts) is the ſmall parts of the roots of plants, by which they are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain Turks expert in Horſemanſhip.

CHLORO'SIS, G. (of χλωρος green) the greenſickneſs, a diſeaſe incident to young virgins, which makes them look of a wan, ſallow complexion.

CHO'COLATE, F. a paſte made of the Indian cocoa-nut.

CHOICE (of *choix*, F.) 1 election, chuſing.

2 diverſity, or variety.

3 exquiſite, rare, extraordinary.

CHOIR, (of *chœur*, F. or *chorus*, L. a company of ſingers) 1 a company of ſingers.

2 the quire, or that place in a cathedral, collegiate, or conventual church, where divine ſervice is ſung or ſaid.

To CHOKE, 1 to ſtifle, or ſtop the windpipe.

2 to ſtop up.

CHO'LAGOGUES (of χολαγωγος, G. of χολη choler, and ἄγω to draw) medicines which diſcharge, or purge choler.

CHO'LER (of χολέρα, G. of χολη bile) 1 the bile, a hot yellow humour, contained in the gall-bladder.

2 anger, wrath, paſſion.

CHO'LERA morbus, L. (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe when the bile ſo exceeds in quantity or acrimony, as to irritate the bowels and ſtomach, to eject it both upwards and downwards.

CHO'LERIC, 1 abounding with choler.

2 paſſionate, haſty, or apt to be be angry.

CHO'LIAMBI, G. of χωλος lame, and ἰαμβος iambic verſe) a kind of verſes differing from the iambic only in this, that they have an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a ſpondee in the ſixth or laſt place, called alſo ſcazons.

CHO'LIC. See *Colic*.

To CHOP, 1 to cut, or mince.

2 to make an exchange.

CHO'PIN, F. a French meaſure, containing about a pint Wincheſter meaſure.

A CHO'PPING *boy*, a luſty boy.

CHO'RAL (of *choralis*, L. of *chorus*, a band of ſingers) belonging to the choir of a church.

CHORD (of *chorda*, L. the ſtring of an inſtrument) in general, is the right line drawn from one part of an arch of a circle to another. But the

CHORD *of an arch*, is a right line joining the extremes of that arch; thus DB, is the chord of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

CHO'R-

CHO'RDA, L. (in Anatomy) is a tendon, or nerve.

CHORDE'E (among Surgeons) is an inflammation and contraction of the frænum of the yard that holds the glans downward, and cauſes pain in the erection.

CHO'REA ſancti Viti, L. St. Vitus's dance (ſo called becauſe it often ſeized on thoſe that viſited the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm in Sweden) a ſort of madneſs, the perſons affected with it being in a continual motion.

CHORE'US, G. a foot in verſe of one long and one ſhort ſyllable; as *ſcribĕ*.

CHO'RISTER. See *Quiriſter*.

CHORO"GRAPHY (of χωρογραφία, G. of χῶρος a place, and γραφω to deſcribe) is a particular deſcription of ſome country, or province.

CHO'RUS, L. 1 a company of ſingers or dancers in a tragedy, &c.

2 when all the ſeveral parts of a piece of muſic perform together.

CHOUGH, a ſort of bird.

CHOWSE, 1 a nizy, a bubble, or ſilly fellow.

2 a trick, or ſham.

To CHOWSE, to cheat or cozen.

To CHO'WTER, to grumble, murmur, or mutter.

CHRISM (of χρίσμα, G. of χρίω to anoint) a kind of hallowed ointment made uſe of by Roman catholicks.

CHRI'SMATORY, the veſſel wherein the chriſm, or holy oil is kept.

CHRI"SOM-*cloth*, a white cloth put on the child after baptiſm.

CHRI"SOMS, infants that die within the month of birth, or while they wear the chriſom-cloth.

CHRIST (of χριστὸς, G. i. e. anointed, of χρίω to anoint) the Saviour of the world.

CHRIST-*thorn*, a thorn that blows about Chriſtmas.

To CHRI"STEN, to baptize, or admit into the communion of the Chriſtian church.

CHRI"STENDOM (of *Chriſti dominium*, L. i. e. the dominion, or empire of Chriſt) all that part of the world, where the Chriſtian religion is profeſt.

A CHRI"STIAN, a man profeſſing Chriſt and his religion.

CHRISTIAN *name*, the name given to a perſon at baptiſm.

CHRI"STIANISM, or CHRI"STIA'NITY, the doctrine, principles, or religion of Chriſtians.

CHRI"STMASS (of *Chriſti miſſa*, L. i. e. the maſs of Chriſt) a feſtival celebrated in commemoration of the birth of Chriſt, on the 25th day of December.

CHRO'MA, (G. of χρόω, to colour) 1 a ſet-off, a colour, a fair pretence, in rhetoric.

2 pleaſant and delightful muſic.

CHROMA"TIC-*muſic* (of χρωματικὸς, G. of χρόαμαι to humour) pleaſant muſic, being the ſecond of the three kinds, which abounds in ſemi-tones, and contains only the leaſt diatonical degrees.

CHRO"NICAL (of χρονικὸς, G. of χρόνος time) belonging to time, or what is of long continuance.

CHRONICAL *diſeaſes*, that comes at certain times by fits, and is of long continuance; as the gout, ſtone, &c.

CHRO"NICLE (of χρονικὰ, G. of χρόνος time) a hiſtory of things done from time to time.

To CHRO'NICLE, to record in hiſtory.

CHRO'NICLED, recorded in a hiſtory, or chronicle.

CHRO'NICLER, he that writes chronicles.

† CHRO'NOGRAM (of χρόνος time, and γράμμα a letter) a ſort of verſe, the figurative letters whereof denote its date.

CHRONO"LOGER, or CHRONO"LOGIST, a perſon ſkill'd in chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICAL, belonging to chronology.

CHRONO"LOGY (χρονολογία, G. of χρόνος time, and λογία a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe concerning time, or the arithmetical computation of it for hiſtorical uſes; that thereby the beginnings and endings of princes reigns, the revolutions of empires and kingdoms, battles, ſieges, or any other memorable actions, may be truly ſtated.

CHRY'SALIS. See *Aurelia*.

CHRYSA'NTHEMUM, G. (of χρύσος gold, and ἄνθος a flower) crowfoot, with yellow flowers, called gold-knaps. Some take it for the marigold.

CHRYSOCO'LLA, (G. of χρυσος gold, and κόλλα glue, or ſolder) gold-ſolder, commonly called Borax.

CHRY"SOLITE (of χρυσόλιθος, G. of χρυσος gold, and λιθος a ſtone) a kind of tranſparent precious ſtone, of a golden colour.

CHRYSO"PRASUS, G. (of χρυσος gold, and πράσον a leek) a precious ſtone of a greeniſh colour, which yields a golden luſtre.

CHRY"STAL. See *Cryſtal*.

CHUB, 1 the name of a fiſh.

2 a clown or ruſtic.

3 a jolt-headed fellow.

To CHUCK, 1 to ſtrike one under the chin.

2 to cry as partridges do.

To CHU'CKLE, to break out now and then into laughter.

CHUFF, a ruſtic, or country clown.

CHU'FFY, clowniſh, rough, rude.

CHUM, 1 a comrade, chamber-fellow, or companion.

2 a colleague, or partner in office.

CHUMP, a piece of wood, fleſh, &c.

CHURCH, 1 a place for divine ſervice.

2 a congregation of chriſtians.

Catholic CHURCH, the univerſal church, or whole body of people throughout the world, under Chriſt their head.

CHURCH-*Man*, 1 a clergyman.
2 a ſon of the church of England.

CHURCH-*Wardens*, officers choſen annually in every pariſh, to look after the church and other affairs of the pariſh.

CHURL, 1 a country bumpkin.
2 a covetous hunks.

CHU'RLISH, inhuman, brutal, clowniſh, ill-natured, ſurly.

CHURN, a veſſel uſed to make butter in.

To CHURN, to agitate milk in a churn, to make butter.

CHURR-*Worm*, an inſect.

To CHUSE, to make choice of, or take one's choice.

CHYLE (of χυλος, G. of χυω to melt) a white juice coming from meat digeſted in the ſtomach.

CHY'LIFA'CTION, the faculty or action of changing food into chyle.

† CHY'MICAL, or CHE'MICAL, of or belonging to chemiſtry.

† CHY'MIST, or CHE'MIST, a perſon ſkilled in chemiſtry.

† CHY'MISTRY, or CHE'MISTRY (of χυμια, G. of χυω to melt) the anatomy of natural bodies by fire, or the art of reducing them to their component parts.

CHY'MOSIS, or CHE'MOSIS (of χαινω to gape, G.) an inflammation in the eye-lids, which turns out their inſides to view.

CHYMUS, G. (χυμος a juice) the juice of meat after the ſecond digeſtion, which by the veins repairs the waſte of every part.

CIACO'NA, It. a chacoon, (in Muſic) a kind of air for a baſe, containing a great variety of humour, contrived in eight bars, and played ſeveral times over, but is allow'd to vary every time; it is always in treble time, and generally played in a briſk lively manner.

CI''CATRICE 3 (of *cicatrix*, L. a ſcar) a ſcar, or mark of a wound.

CICATRI''CULA, L. (a dim. of *cicatrix* a ſcar) (among Naturaliſts) is the treddle of an egg, or the little white ſpeck in the coat of the egg, in which the firſt change appears, towards the formation of the chick.

CI''CATRIZA'NTIA, cicatrizing medicines, or ſuch as fill the wound with fleſh, and cover it with ſkin.

To CI''CATRIZE, to heal up, to ſkin, or cloſe up a wound into a ſcar.

CICH or CICH-*Peaſe*, a ſmall ſort of peaſe.

† CI'CHORY. See *Succory*.

† To CI''CURATE (of *cicuro*, L. to tame) to tame, or make tame.

A valiant CID, a brave or valiant captain, an hero.

CI'DER (of *cidre*, F.) a drink made of the juice of apples.

To CIEL, to cover a room with mortar, &c.

CI'LERY (in Architecture) foliage wrought on the heads of pillars.

CI'MA or CIMAI'SE (in Architecture) is what we commonly call an Ogee, Ogive, or barely OG; by which we mean a moulding waved on its centre, concave at the top, and convex at the bottom, and which makes the uppermoſt member, and as it were the cime or top of large cornices. Of theſe there are two kinds; in the one that part which has the greateſt projecture is concave, being term'd doucine, or an upright Ogee. In the other, the convex part has the greateſt projecture.

CI'MBAL. See *Cymbal*.

CI'METER. See *Simiter*.

CI'NCTURE (of *cingulum*, L. of *cingo* to gird) a girdle.

CI'NCTURE (in Architecture) is a concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member.

CI'NDERS (of *cineres*, L.) embers, or burnt coal.

CI'NGLE (of *cingulum*, L. of *cingo* to gird) a girt for a horſe.

CI'NIPHES, certain ſmall flies, but cruel ſtingers, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as made one of the plagues of Egypt.

CI'NNABAR (from the Indian word *Cinaber*, i. e. dragon's blood, becauſe it reſembles its colour) a mineral conſiſting of mercury and ſulphur, and is the common vermilion of the ſhops.

CI'NNABAR *of Antimony* (in Chemiſtry) is a compoſition of mercury, ſulphur, and antimony.

CI'NNAMON (of *cinamomum*, L.) the inward bark of an Indian tree of the ſame name.

CINQUE 1, F. the number five.

CINQUE-*Foil*, five-leaved graſs.

CINQUE-*Ports*, five havens, which lie on the eaſt part of England, towards France, ſo called by way of eminence; they are Haſtings, Dover, Hithe, Rumney, and Sandwich; to which are now added Rye and Winchelſea. They are under the juriſdiction of the conſtable of Dover Caſtle, and were firſt eſtabliſh'd by King William I. for the better ſecurity of the coaſts.

Lord Warden of the CINQUE *Ports*, the governor of thoſe havens, who has the authority of an admiral among them, and iſſues out writs in his own name.

CI'ON (of *fion*, F.) a graft, young ſhoot, ſprig, ſucker.

CI'PEROUS, a ſort of bulruſh.

CI'PHER (of כפרה, Heb. number) 1 a character in arithmetic.
2 nought, or nothing.
3 the letters of a perſon's name interwoven together, as on a ſeal, &c.
4 a ſecret character.

To

To CI'PHER, to caſt accompts.

CI'PRESS, a ſort of fine linnen.

CIRCE'NSIAN *Games* (of *Circenſes*, L. of *circo* to compaſs) the exerciſes of wreſtling or running, &c. kept by the Romans in a large place called the Circus.

CI'RCLE (of *circulus*, L. of *circus* a ring) is a plain figure in Geometry, comprehended under one line only, to which bounding line all right lines, that are drawn from a point in the middle of it, are equal to one another, as F G B H, fig. 15.

CIRCLES *of Altitude*. See *Almicanters*.

CIRCLES *of Declination*, a word uſed by ſome writers, and ſignifies the ſame as meridians, on which the declination or diſtance from the equator of any planet or ſtar is accounted. See *Meridian*.

CIRCLE *of perpetual Apparition*, is a circle of the ſphere parallel to the equinoctial, and juſt touching the northern point of the horizon, ſo called, becauſe all the ſtars included between it and the north pole never ſet, but are always viſible above the horizon; as T O, fig. 6.

CIRCLE *of perpetual Occultation*, is another circle of the ſphere, and parallel to the former, which juſt touches the ſouth point of the horizon, and between it and the ſouth pole are comprehended all thoſe ſtars which never riſe, but always are depreſſed below the horizon; as H V, fig. 6.

CIRCLES *of Longitude on the Globe*, are great circles paſſing thro' a ſtar or planet, and the poles of the ecliptic, where they determine the ſtars longitude, reckoned from the beginning of Aries; and upon them the latitudes of the ſtars are accounted.

CIRCLES *of Poſition*, are circles paſſing thro' the common interſection of the meridian and horizon and any degree of the ecliptic, or the centre of any ſtar or other point in the heavens; and are uſed to find out the poſition or ſituation of any ſtar, &c.

CIRCLES *of the Empire*, are provinces or diviſions of the German empire, of which there are ten in number.

CI'RCLET, a ring to put diſhes or plates on.

CI'RCUIT (of *circuitus*, L. of *circum* about, and *eo* to go) 1 a compaſs or going about, 2 the journeys of the judges twice a year to adminiſter juſtice.

CIRCUI''TION (of *circuitio*, L. of *circum* about, and *eo* to go) a going about, or fetching a compaſs.

CI'RCULAR, round, or belonging to a circle.

CIRCULAR *Numbers*, are ſuch whoſe powers terminate in the roots themſelves, as 5 and 6, whoſe powers do end in 5 and 6, the ſquare of 5 being 25, and of 6, 36, &c.

CIRCULAR *Velocity* (in Aſtronomy) ſignifies that velocity of any planet, or revolving body, which is meaſured by the arch of a circle.

To CI'RCULATE (of *circulo*, L. of *circum* about, and *eo* to go) 1 to be carried, or move round.
2 to inviron, or terminate.

CIRCULA'TION, the motion of that which circulates.

CIRCULATION *of the Blood*, is its continual motion from the heart thro' the arteries, and back again thro' the veins.

CIR'CULATORY *Veſſel* (in Chemiſtry) is a bolt-head, or digeſting glaſs, having another ſmall one inverted into the mouth of it; it is uſed in digeſtions, and ſo called becauſe the vapour which aſcends out of the lower is condenſed in the upper one, and ſo circulates, or diſtills back again.

CI'RCULATORY-*Letters*, are letters ſent into all parts of a kingdom, province, country, &c. on particular occaſions.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. See *Ambient*.

CIRCUMCE'LLIONS (of *circumcellio*, L. a vagrant) a kind of mad heretics of Africa, in St. Auſtin's time, of a ſavage and impudent boldneſs, caſting themſelves down from rocks and precipices into the water and fire, believing that by this means they were crown'd with martyrdom.

To CI'RCUMCISE (of *circumcido*, L. of *circum* about, and *cædo* to cut) to cut off the fore-ſkin.

CIRCUMCI'SION, the act of cutting off the fore-skin, a ceremony uſed by the Jews and Turks.

CIRCU'MFERENCE (in Geometry) is the outermoſt bounding line or lines of any plain figure.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR (of *circum* about, and *fero* to carry) a portable inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, being a box and needle faſtened to the middle of a braſs index, with ſights at each end of the index.

CI'RCUMFLEX (of *circumflexus*, L. of *circum* about, and *flecto* to bend) bowed or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX (in Grammar) an accent, which being placed over a ſyllable, makes it long, mark'd in Greek (˜) thus, as Μῶσα, and in Latin, &c. thus (^), as mûſa.

CIRCUMFLU'ENT (of *circumfluens*, L. of *circum* about, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing round about.

CIRCUMJA'CENT (of *circumjacens*, L. of *circum* about, and *jaceo* to lie) lying round about.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION (of *circumlocutio*, L. of *circum* about, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a fetch, or compaſs of words, or when one word is expreſſed by many.

CIRCUM-*Polar-Stars*, are all thoſe ſtars included between the elevated pole, and the circle of *perpetual Apparition*, which ſee.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE (of *circumſcribo*, L. of *circum* about, and *ſcribo* to deſcribe) 1 to bound or limit.

2 to draw a circle, &c. about any figure.

CIRCUMSCRI'BED *Figure* (in Geometry) a figure is ſaid to be circumſcribed, when either the angles, ſides, or planes of the circumſcribed figure touch all the angles of the figure that is inſcribed; thus the ſquare A is ſaid to be circumſcrib'd by the circle B C D E. See fig. 16.

CIRCUMSCRI'BED *Hyperbola*, is one of Sir Iſaac Newton's hyperbola's of the ſecond order, that cuts its aſymptotes, and contains the parts cut off within its own ſpace.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION (in Philoſophy) the certain bounds or limits of any natural body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *External*, is referr'd to the place in which any body is confin'd, and is called local.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *Internal*, is that which belongs to the eſſence and quality of every body, whether it hath a determinate extenſion, bound, or figure.

CI'RCUMSPECT (of *circumſpectus*, L. of *circum* about, and *ſpecto* to conſider) wary, conſiderate, cautious, prudent.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, warineſs, caution, great conſideration, looking about one.

† CIRCUMSPI'CUOUS (of *circumſpicuus*, L. of *circum* about, and *ſpecio* to ſee) to be ſeen round about, or on all ſides.

CI'RCUMSTANCE (of *circumſtantia*, L. of *circum* about, and *ſto* to ſtand) a particular that accompanies any action, as time, place, &c.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE (of *circumſtancier*, F.) to deſcribe a thing with its circumſtances.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, or *the Line of* CIRCUMVALLA'TION (of *circumvallatio*, L. of *circum* about, and *vallis* a vale) is a trench (in Fortification) bordered with a parapet round about the beſiegers camp, within cannon-ſhot of the place, to hinder the beſieged from relief, and to ſtop deſerters, at the diſtance of a muſket-ſhot. It is commonly flanked with redoubts, and other ſmall works, or with field-forts, raiſed on the moſt eminent poſts. A line of circumvallation muſt never be drawn at the foot of a riſing-ground, for fear leſt the enemy having ſeized on the ſtation, ſhould plant cannon there, and ſo command the line. This line is uſually about ſeven foot deep, and twelve broad.

To CIRCUMVE'NT (of *circumvenio*, L. of *circum* about, and *venio* to go) to deceive, impoſe upon, or over-reach.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, cozenage, deceit, over-reaching, cheating.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION (of *circumvolutio*, L. of *circum* about, and *volvo* to roll) a rolling, or turning about.

CI'RCUS, or *CIRQUE*, 1 (of *circus*, L.) a round place, or liſt for public exerciſes in old Rome.

CI'RRI (in Botany) are thoſe hairs, or fine ſtrings, by which ſome plants faſten themſelves, in order to their ſupport in creeping, as ivy, &c.

CI'SSOID 3 (in Geometry) is a curve of the ſecond order.

CISTE'RCIAN *Monks*, an order founded *anno* 1098, by Robert abbot of Ciſteaux in France.

CI''STERN (of *ciſterna*, L. of *ciſta* a cheſt)
1 a great veſſel in the ground to gather rain-water, &c.
2 a veſſel commonly made of lead, to hold a good ſtock of water for houſhold uſes.
3 a place in a dining-room to put bottles in.
4 a veſſel like a box, uſed by confectioners, wherein their jellies or creams are put to be iced over.

CI''TADEL, or CI''TTADEL (of *citadelle*, F.) a fort or caſtle of four, &c. baſtions, built on the moſt advantageous ground near a city, that it may command it in caſe of a rebellion.

CITA'TION (of *citatio*, L. of *cito* to call or ſummon) 1 a ſummons to appear before an eccleſiaſtical judge.
2 a quotation from an author.

To CITE (of *cito*, L. of *cieo* to call) 1 to call, or ſummon to appear.
2 to quote an authority, or paſſage, of an author.

CI''TIZEN, a freeman of a city.

CI''TRON, a ſort of fruit of a golden colour.

CI''TRUL, a kind of cucumber of a citron-colour.

CI''TTERN (of *cithara*, L. a harp) a muſical inſtrument.

CI''TY (of *cité*, F.) 1 a town corporate, having a cathedral and biſhop's ſee.
2 the ſociety, or inhabitants under the ſame government.

CIVES 1, a ſort of wild leeks.

CI''VET (of *civette*, F.) a perfume like muſk.

CI''VIC *Crown* (of *civica*, L. of *civis* a citizen) a crown or garland of oaken boughs, which, among the Romans, was given to him who had ſaved a citizen's life, by him who was ſo ſaved.

CI''VIL, F. (of *civilis*, L. of *civis* a citizen)
1 courteous, obliging, humane.
2 honeſt, or chaſte.
3 of, or belonging to a city.

CIVIL-*Day*. See *Day*.

CIVIL-*Year*, is the legal year, or annual account of time, which every government appoints to be uſed within its own dominions, and begins with us the 25th of March.

CIVIL-*Law*, is properly the peculiar law of each kingdom, ſtate, or city; but what we uſually mean by the Civil Law, is a body of laws compoſed out of the beſt of the Roman and Grecian laws, which were received throughout the Roman dominions for above 1200 years.

CIVIL *War*, war among men under the ſame government.
CIVI'LIAN, a doctor, profeſſor, or one ſkilled in the civil law.
CIVI'LITY (of *civilité*, F. of *civilitas*, L. of *civis* a citizen) courteſy, humanity, obligingneſs; courteſy which citizens uſe to one another.
To CIVILI'ZE (of *civiliſer*, F.) to make civil, or to poliſh.
CIVILI'ZED, poliſhed, tamed, or made gentle.
To CLACK (of *claquer*, F.) 1 to make a noiſe like a mill-clack.
2 to ſnap, or rattle.
To CLACK *wool*, to cut off the ſheep's mark.
CLAD, cloathed.
To CLAIM (of *clamo*, L. to affirm) to challenge a thing.
To CLA'MBER, to climb, or get up a tree, &c.
† To CLAMM, to ſtarve.
CLA'MMY, ſticky, clingy, viſcous.
CLA'MOROUS, noiſy, full of clamour.
CLA'MOUR (of *clamor*, L. of *clamo* to call) noiſe or cry.
CLAN, a family, or tribe in Scotland.
† CLA'NCULAR (of *clancularius*, L. of *clam* ſecretly) ſecret, cloſe, unknown, anonymous, or nameleſs.
CLANDE'STINE (of *clandeſtinus*, L. of *clam* privily) ſecret, by ſtealth, contrary to law, in hugger-mugger.
† To CLANG (of *clango*, L. to ſhout) to ſound as a trumpet.
CLA'NGOR, L. 1 the ſound of a trumpet.
2 any loud and ſhrill noiſe.
CLANK, the noiſe of fetters and irons.
CLAP, 1 a blow or ſtroke.
2 crack, or noiſe.
3 the venereal diſeaſe.
A CLAP (in Falconry) the nether part of a hawk's bill.
To CLAP, 1 to ſtrike.
2 to applaud, or approve of.
3 to join a thing on, or to another.
4 to make a noiſe.
5 to wrap up together.
CLAP-*Boards*, boards ready cut to make caſks, veſſels, &c.
CLA'PPER, 1 that claps his hands for joy.
2 the clapper of a bell, &c.
3 a place under ground where rabbits breed.
CLARENCIEU'X, or *CLARENCEU'X*, a king at arms, in degree ſecond to *Garter*, appointed by king Edward IV. on the death of his brother the duke of Clarence, whoſe office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the funeral of all knights and eſquires on the ſouth of the river Trent.
CLA'RET, F. a general name for the red wines of France.
CLA'RICORDS, a ſort of muſical inſtrument.
To CLA'RIFY (of *clarifier*, F. of *clarifico*, L. to make clear) to render clear, or make liquors, or juices, &c. finer.
† CLARIGA'TION. See *Repriſal*.
CLA'RION, F. a ſhrill trumpet.
CLARK. See *Clerk*.
CLA'RO Obſcuro, It. a term in painting, which ſignifies the art of diſtributing lights and ſhadows advantageouſly.
CLA'RY, the name of an herb.
To CLASH, 1 to diſagree, or wrangle.
2 to make a confuſed noiſe.
3 to beat, or daſh againſt.
CLASP, 1 a ſort of buckle.
2 a tendril, or ſmall ſprig of a tree, plant, &c.
To CLASP, 1 to buckle.
2 to embrace.
CLA'SPERS (in Botany) are the twiſted threads, by which certain herbs or ſhrubs lay hold of plants, &c. growing near them.
CLASS (of *claſſis*, L. a rank of citizens) 1 order, rank, or degree.
2 a form in ſchools.
CLA'SSICAL or CLA'SSIC, of, or belonging to a claſs or degree.
CLA'SSIC *Author*, an approved author, or one of good credit and authority in the ſchools.
To CLA'TTER, 1 to make a noiſe with the feet, &c.
2 to prattle, or talk idly.
3 to diſpute, jarr, or clamour.
CLA'VES Inſulæ, L. the keys of the iſland, a title given to thoſe twelve men in the iſle of Man, to whom all doubtful and weighty caſes are referred.
CLAUSE, F. (of *clauſula*, L. a dimin. of *clauſus* environed) 1 an article or paſſage of a law, &c.
2 a cloſe or concluſion.
CLAUSE-*Rolls*, rolls preſerved in the tower of London, containing records to be committed to cloſe writs.
CLAU'SIC, or CLAUSIKE, a diſeaſe in ſheep ſometimes called the foot-rot, or claw-ſickneſs.
CLAU'STRAL, F. of, or belonging to a cloiſter.
CLAW, a nail, or talon of the fingers or toes of a man, bird, beaſt.
To CLAW, 1 to ſcratch, or tear.
2 to flatter, coax, or wheedle.
CLAY (of *kley*, Du.) fat clammy earth.
CLAYES (in Fortification) are wattles, or hurdles, made of ſtakes interwoven with oſiers, &c. to cover lodgments, having earth heaped upon them; they are alſo uſed to lay in ditches that have been drained, and upon marſhy grounds, to make them paſſable.
CLEAN, pure, or neat.
To CLEANSE, to purify, purge, or make clean.

CLEAR (of *clair*, F.) 1 bright, ſhining.
2 fair, ſerene.
3 manifeſt, evident.
4 calm, undiſturbed.
5 pure, limpid.
6 without infection.
7 without mixture.
8 to be ſeen through.
9 innocent, not guilty.
10 quite, or directly; as I am *clear* againſt it.
11 out of debt.

CLEAR-*ſighted*, one of a ready wit, judgment, or underſtanding.

To CLEAVE, 1 to cut, divide, or force aſunder.
2 to gape, or open wide.
3 to adhere, or ſtick to.

CLEA'VER, 1 a butcher's chopping-knife.
2 an inſtrument uſed to cleave wood, &c.
3 the name of an herb.

CLEA'VING, 1 the action of ſplitting wood, &c.
2 union, or attachment.

CLE''MENCY (of *clementia*, L. of *clemens* merciful) humanity, benignity, gentleneſs, mildneſs, goodneſs.

CLE''MENT (of *clemens*, L. mild) 1 mild, gentle, humane, courteous.
2 the proper name of a man.

CLE''MENTINES, part of the canon-law, being decretals or conſtitutions of Pope Clement V. and enacted into laws by the council of Vienna.

To CLENCH. See *To Clinch*.

CLEPSY'DRA, G. (of κλέπτω to ſteal, and ὕδωρ water) an inſtrument of the ancients, particularly the Egyptians, to meaſure time with, by the running of water out of one veſſel into another. There were many kinds of them; but in all, the water ran through a narrow pipe or paſſage from one veſſel into another; and in the lower was a piece of cork, or light wood, which, as the veſſel filled, roſe up by degrees, and ſo ſhewed the hour.

CLE'RGY (of *clergé*, F. or κλῆρος lot or patrimony) churchmen, or thoſe whoſe conſtant buſineſs is to attend at God's altar.

CLE''RICAL, belonging to a clergyman.

CLERK (of *clerc*, F.) 1 a clergyman.
2 an inferior aſſiſtant to a miniſter.
3 a perſon that exerciſes any function by the pen, or an amanuenſis.

CLERK *of the crown* (in Chancery) an officer that attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for ſpecial matters of ſtate.

CLERK *of the crown-office*, one that draws up, reads and records all inſtruments againſt traitors, felons, &c.

CLE'RKSHIP, the office of a clerk, ſecretary, &c.

CLE''ROMANCY (of κληρομαντεία, G. of κλῆρος a lot, and μαντεία a preſage or propheſy) a fortune-telling or ſooth-ſaying, by caſting lots or dice.

CLE''VER, ſkilful, ingenious, neat-handed, well-ſhaped.

CLEW, a bottom of thread, yarn, &c.

To CLICK, or go *click-clack*, a word uſed to expreſs the noiſe of a watch, &c.

CLI''CKET (of *cliquet*, F.) a mill-clack, or clapper.

CLI'ENT 2, F. (of *cliens*, L. of κλέιω, G. to honour) 1 one who has put himſelf under the protection of his patron.
2 one who retains a lawyer, &c. to plead his cauſe.

CLIFF, or CLIFT (of *clivus*, L. of κλίνω, G. to bend) 1 the ſteep ſide of a hill.
2 a rock, or precipice.

CLIFF, or CLEFF (in Muſic) is a certain mark or character placed on one of the lines, from the poſition whereof each line and ſpace derives its proper name.

CLIMACTE'RICAL (of κλιμακτηρικός, G. of κλίνω to climb) 1 aſcending like a ladder.
2 perilous, dangerous, fatal.

CLIMACTE'RICAL *Years*, every ſeventh year of a man's life, particularly the 63d; which is often called the grand climacterical year, being made up of 7 multiplied by 9; which has been often obſerved to be very dangerous, great fits of ſickneſs, and even death itſelf, often happening thereon. Vide *Gell.* 15. 7. Others again think the 49th year more dangerous, as being made up of ſeven times ſeven. Vide *Cenſorin. de die natali*, 14. But theſe obſervations ſmell ſtrongly of Chaldean and Egyptian ſuperſtition.

CLI'MATE (of κλίμα, G. of κλίνω to bend, or ſtretch forth) is a part of the ſuperficies of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator; ſo that the longeſt day in that parallel, neareſt to the pole, exceeds the longeſt day in that parallel neareſt to the equator, ſome certain definite part of time, *viz.* half an hour, till you come to places ſituated nearly under the arctic circle; and a whole hour, or even ſeveral days, when you go beyond.

The ancient Greek geographers reckoned but ſeven climates from the equator towards the north-pole, and denominated them from ſome noted place thro' which the middle parallel of the climate paſſed. But the moderns reckon up 24.

CLI'MAX, G. (in Rhetoric) otherwiſe called gradation, a figure connecting the ſubſequent to the precedent; as, *Viderat hanc, viſamque cupit, potiturque cupitâ.* OVID.

To CLIMB, to mount, or get up.

CLI'MBERS, an herb.

CLIME. See *Climate*.

CLINCH, a quick repartee, or witty expreſſion.

To CLINCH, 1 to gripe hard with the fiſt.

2 to bend, or turn a nail.

CLI'NCHER, 1 one good at a repartee.
2 an unanſwerable reaſon or argument.
3 the name of a ſmall ſea veſſel.

To CLING, 1 to ſtick, or adhere to.
2 to hang together.

CLI'NGY, clammy, viſcid, glutinous.

CLI'NICE 3, Gr. (of κλίνη a bed) a part of phyſic that preſcribes diet, and medicines, to bedrid people.

To CLINK, to ring, or ſound, as metal does.

To CLIP (of *klippen*, Du.) 1 to ſhave, or ſhear.
2 to cut off, or away.
3 to pronounce a language badly.
4 to ſurround, or encircle.

To CLIP *a man's wings*, to leſſen his power.

CLI'STER. See *Clyſter*.

CLI'VER, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called gooſe-graſs.

CLOAK. See *Cloke*.

CLOCK (of *clocke*, Teut. a bell) a well-known inſtrument wherewith to meaſure time, conſiſting of ſeveral wheels of various ſizes, moving one another, by teeth fitting into each other; which wheels are continued in motion by the force of a weight or ſpring, and ſhewing the hour by the ſound of a bell, and an index moving round a circular plate.

CLOCK, 1 a beetle-dor, a cock-chaffer.
2 an ornament in the leg of a ſtocking.

CLOD, a lump of earth, blood, &c.

To CLOD, 1 to break lumps, or clods.
2 to curd, or coagulate.

CLOD-*Salt*, a cake which ſticks to the bottom of the pan in which the ſalt is boiled, and is taken out every twenty-four hours.

CLOG, 1 a piece of wood, &c. faſtned about the legs of beaſts, to keep them from running aſtray.
2 a hindrance, or obſtacle.
3 load, or charge to the ſtomach.

CLOGS, pattins without rings.

CLOI'STER (of *clauſtrum*, L. of *claudo* to ſhut) 1 a place in a monaſtery with piazzas round it.
2 a convent, or monaſtery.

To CLOI'STER *up*, to confine, or ſhut up in a cloiſter or convent.

A CLOISTE'RIAL *Life*, a monaſtic, or ſolitary life.

CLOKE, 1 an upper-garment.
2 a colour, or blind for a fault.

CLOSE, adj. (of *clos*, F.) 1 ſhut, incloſed, or kept in.
2 ſecret, privy, private.
3 dark, obſcure.
4 faſt, firm, ſteady.
5 narrow, ſlender, ſmall.
6 near, or adjoining to.
7 reſerved, conſiderate, prudent.
8 thick, or near together.
9 unknown, hidden, ſecret.
10 covetous, thrifty, ſparing.
11 compact, or conciſe; as, a *cloſe diſcourſe*.

CLOSE, ſubj. 1 concluſion, or end.
2 a piece of ground hedged about, &c.

CLOSE (in Muſic.) See *Cadence*.

To CLOSE, 1 to conclude, or end.
2 to ſhut.
3 to conſolidate, or heal up a wound.
4 to tend to healing, or heal up.
5 to agree, or end a difference.
6 to join battle with.

To CLOSE *an Accompt*, to end it by drawing a line, &c.

CLO'SED *behind* (in Horſes) an imperfection in the hind-quarters.

CLO'SENESS, 1 thickneſs, or condenſation.
2 nearneſs, or contiguity.
3 reſervedneſs, or circumſpection.
4 ſecrecy, or taciturnity.
5 niggardlineſs, or parſimony.
6 narrowneſs, or ſtraitneſs.

CLO'SET, a cabinet, or private apartment.

CLO'SETING, private meeting, or the intrigues of the cabinet council.

CLOSH, a diſtemper in the feet of cattle, generally called the founder.

CLOTH, the matter wherewith garments are made.

To wear the CLOTH, 1 to wear ſcarlet, to be a military man.
2 to wear the gown, to be in orders.

CLOUDS, are a congeries of waters drawn up from the ſea and land into vapours; which, when they are very nearly placed to each other, appear denſe and thick; but when they are more remote, are clear and bright, and ſometimes almoſt tranſparent.

Clouds ſwim in the air at but a ſmall diſtance from the ſurface of the earth, their altitudes not exceeding a mile in heighth, and many of them not above half a mile.

CLOU'DY, 1 full of clouds.
2 ſad, melancholy.

CLOVE, 1 an Indian ſpice.
2 part of a root of garlick, &c.
3 a weight, containing 8 lb. of cheeſe, and 7 lb. of wool.

CLOVE-*gilliflower*, the name of an aromatic flower.

CLO'VER-*graſs*, an excellent food for cattle.

CLOUGH, a valley, or dale, incloſed on both ſides with hills.

CLOUGH (in Commerce) an allowance of two pounds to every three hundred weight, for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out its weight when ſold by retail.

CLOUTS, 1 rags, or ſmall pieces of linen.
2 patches on ones ſhoe.
3 iron plates, to keep the axle-tree of a cart, &c. from wearing.

4 (in Gunnery) thin pieces of iron nail'd on that part of the axle-tree of a gun-carriage which comes thro' the nave.

CLOU'TERLY-*fellow*, a clumſey fellow.

CLOWN (of *colonus*, L. of *colo* to till, or huſband ground) 1 a ruſtic, or country perſon.

2 an unmannerly ill-bred fellow.

CLO'WNISH, unmannerly, rude, ill-bred, ſlovenly, homeſpun.

To CLOY, (of *encloyer*, F.) to glut, or ſurfeit.

CLO'YED (in Gunnery) when any thing is got into the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

CLOYED (in Farriery) when a horſe is prick'd with a nail in ſhoeing.

CLO'YSTER. See *Cloiſter*.

CLUB, 1 a cudgel, with a big head.

2 the name of one quarter of a pack of cards.

3 a meeting, or ſociety.

4 ſhare of a reckoning.

CLUB *law*, 1 paying an equal ſhare of a reckoning.

2 cudgelling, or fighting.

To CLUB *together*, 1 to pay equally.

2 to aſſiſt one another in a deſign.

To CLUCK, to cry as a hen does.

CLUE. See *Clew*.

† CLU'MPERTON, a ruſtic, or clown.

CLU'MPING, lumpiſh, heavy.

† CLUMPS, a numſkul, or one void of reaſon.

CLU'MSY, 1 thick, and ſhort.

2 clowniſh, aukward, unhandy.

CLUNG, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb, *To cling*.

CLUNG, adj. ſhrunk up with leanneſs, or cold.

To CLUNG, to dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLU'NIAC *monks*, an order of monks, founded in the year 900, by Berne, abbot of Cluny in Burgundy.

CLU''STER, 1 a buneh of grapes, &c.

2 a heap of ſeveral things.

To CLUTCH *the fiſt*, to clench the fiſt.

To CLUTCH *a thing*, to hold it faſt.

CLU'TCHES, 1 hands, or claws.

2 poſſeſſion.

CLU'TTER, 1 a crowd, or multitude.

2 a great noiſe.

CLY''STER, G. (of κλύζειν to waſh) a fluid medicine, of different qualities, to be injected into the body by the fundament.

† To COACE'RVATE (of *coacervo*, L. to heap up) to heap up or gather together.

COACH (of *coche*, F.) a large chariot.

COA'CTION (of *coactio*, L. of *cogo* to compel) conſtraint, compulſion.

COADJU'TOR, L. (of *con* together, and *adjuvo* to help) a fellow-helper, or aſſiſtant.

† COADUNA'TION (of *coadunatio*, L. of *con* together, *ad* to, and *uno* to unite) an uniting or gathering together in one.

† To COA''GITATE (of *coagito*, L. of *con* together, and *agito* to ſhake) to move, or ſhake together.

To COA''GULATE (of *coagulo*, L. to curdle) to curdle, thicken, or congeal.

To COAKS, to ſooth, or fawn upon.

COAL, a mineral fuel.

COAL-*pit*, a mine of coal.

To COALE'SCE 3 (of *coaleſco*, L. of *con* together, and *aleſco* to grow) to grow together, or cloſe as a wound.

COALI''TION, or COALE'SCENCE, cloſing, or uniting together.

COALITION, or COALESCENCE (in Philoſophy) is the gathering together, or uniting into ſenſible maſſes, the minute corpuſcles that compoſe any concrete or natural body.

COAP. See *Cope*.

† COARCTA'TION (of *coarctatio*, L. of *con* together, and *arcto* to thruſt, or crowd) preſſing, thruſting, or crowding together.

COAST (of *côte*, F.) 1 a region, part, or country.

2 the border of a country, particularly by the ſea.

3 a breaſt of mutton.

COA'STING (in Navigation) is where the places aſſigned are not far diſtant, ſo that a ſhip may ſail in ſight of land, or within ſounding between them.

COASTING (in Gardening) is the tranſplanting a tree, in the ſame poſition it was before its removal.

COAT, 1 a hut or cottage.

2 a fold for ſheep.

3 a man's outward garment.

4 a woman's petticoat.

COAT (in Anatomy) is a membranous cover of any part of the body, as the coats of the eyes, arteries, veins, &c.

COAT *of mail*, a piece of armour made in form of a ſhirt, wrought over with iron-rings.

Hawk of the firſt COAT, a hawk of two years old.

COB, 1 a ſea-mew, or gull.

2 a Spaniſh coin.

A rich COB, a miſer.

COB-*iron*, the iron whereon the ſpit turns.

To CO'BBLE (of *kobler*, Dan. to mend ſhoes) 1 to mend ſhoes.

2 to botch, or bungle.

CO'BLER, 1 a perſon that mends ſhoes.

2 a botcher, or bungler.

CO'BWEB, a ſpider's web.

COCAO *nut*, an Indian nut, whereof chocolate is made.

COCHINE'AL 3 (of *cochinilla*, L. of *coccus*, the ſhrub from whence comes the purple grain) an Indian inſect, uſed to dye ſcarlet.

COCK, 1 a well-known fowl.

2 the

2 the gnomon, or ſtyle of a dial.
3 that part of a gun-lock that holds the flint.
4 the needle of a balance.
5 a conical pile of hay.
6 the piece of wrought plate which covers the balance of a clock, or watch.
7 a tap or ſpout in a conduit, &c.
8 the cock of a hat.

To be COCK a HOOP, to ſtand upon high terms.

COCKA'DE (of *coquade*, F.) a knot of ribbons like a roſe.

CO'CKAL, a ſort of play.

CO'CKATRICE, a ſort of ſerpent, ſo called becauſe ſuppoſed to come of a cock's egg.

COCK-*brained*, giddy-brained, fool-hardy, raſh, unadviſed, indiſcreet.

To CO''CKER, to be fond of, or indulgent to.

CO'CKET, ſub. 1 a ſeal belonging to the cuſtom-houſe.
2 an acquittance at the cuſtom-houſe, delivered to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are cuſtomed.

COCKET, adj. briſk, malapert.

COCKET *bread*, the fineſt ſort of wheaten bread.

CO'CKISH, lecherous, luſtful, wanton.

COCKE''TTUM, or COCKETUM, the office at the cuſtom-houſe where goods to be exported are entered.

CO'CKLE, 1 a ſort of ſhell-fiſh.
2 a weed otherwiſe called a corn-roſe.

COCKLE *ſtairs*, winding ſtairs.

To CO'CKLE, to ſhrink or wrinkle, as ſome cloth does.

Hot COCKLES, a ſort of play or ſport.

CO'CKNEY, 1 a nick-name for a Londoner.
2 a child cocker'd, or tenderly brought up.

CO'CKREL (of *cocbet*, F.) a young cock.

COCK-*thropled horſe*, one whoſe throple, or wind-pipe is ſo long that he cannot fetch his breath ſo eaſily as others do, which are looſe thropled.

CO'CO-*nut*. See *Cocao-nut*.

COCQUE'T. See *Coquet*.

CO'CTION (of *coctio* L. of *coquo* to boil) 1 boiling or ſeething.
2 concoction, or digeſtion.

CO''CULUS *Indicus*, L. an Indian berry, of a poiſonous narcotick nature, chiefly uſed by poachers, to intoxicate fiſh, ſo that they may be taken out of the water with the hand.

COD, 1 a huſk, or ſhell.
2 the bag that contains the teſticles of a male.
3 a ſea-fiſh.
4 the bottom of a bay.

To CO''DDLE, to boil imperfectly, or not enough.

Code, F. (of *codex*, L. of *caudex* a body, or ſtump of a tree) a volume of the civil law, ſo called becauſe books were anciently made of boards.

CO'DIA (in Botany) the top, or head of any plant, but is by way of pre-eminence attributed to the poppy.

CO''DICIL (of *codicillus*, L. a dim. of *codex* a book) a ſupplement to a will, or other writing.

CODI''NIAC (of *codignac*, F.) quiddeny, or marmalade of quinces.

CO'DLIN, 1 a ſort of apple.
2 any apple coddled.

COEFFI''CIENT (of *coefficiens*, L. of *con* together, and *efficio* to make) that which makes or performs with another.

COEFFICIENT (in Algebra) are 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.

COEFFI''CIENT *of any generating term* (in Fluxions) is the quantity ariſing by the diviſion of that term by the generated quantity.

COELO'MA 3 (of κοιλώμα, G. of κοιλος hollow) a round hollow ulcer in the horny tunic of the eye.

COE'METERY (of κοιμητήριον, G. of κοιμαω to ſleep) a church-yard, or burying-place.

COENOBITES (of *cœnobitæ*, L. of κοινος common, and βιος life, G.) monaſticks, or ſuch as live in convents, having all things in common.

COE'NOBIARCH (of *cœnobiarcha*, L. of *cœnobium*, L. a monaſtry, and αρχη chief or ruler, G.) a prior or abbot of a monaſtry.

COE'QUAL (of *coæqualis*, L. of *con* together, and *æquus* equal) equal to one another, as partners are.

COE'RCION 4 (of *coercio*, L. of *con* with, and *arceo* to keep back) a reſtraining, or keeping back.

COE'RCIVE, ſerving to keep in, or reſtrain.

COERU'LEOUS (of *cæruleus*, L. of *cælum* the ſky) blue, azure, of a colour like the ſky.

COESSE'NTIAL (of *coeſſentialis*, L. of *con* together, and *eſſentiæ* eſſence) of the ſame eſſence.

COETA'NEOUS (of *coætaneus*, L. of *con* together, and *ætas* an age) living together in the ſame age, or time.

COETE'RNAL (of *coeternus*, L. of *con* together, and *æternus* eternal) that is, eternal with, or as well as another.

COE'VAL (of *con* together, and *ætas* an age, L.) contemporary, that is of the ſame ſtanding, or age with another.

COEXI'STENT (of *con* together, and *exiſto* to exiſt, L.) having an exiſtence, or being, together, or at the ſame time.

CO'FFEE (of *choava*, Arab.) 1 a berry of an Indian tree.
2 a drink made of thoſe berries.

CO'FFER (of *coffre*, F.) 1 a cheſt, or trunk.

2 a long box, or trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces in a ſtamping-mill.

COFFER (in Fortification) is a hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat, from ſix to ſeven foot deep, and from ſixteen to eighteen broad, the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raiſed two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ſerves as a parapet with embraſures.

The beſieged generally make uſe of their coffers to repulſe the beſiegers, when they endeavour to paſs the ditch. And they differ in length from the caponiers, which are alſo ſomething leſs in breadth.

COFFER (in Architecture) the lower part of the cornice.

CO'FFERER, the ſecond officer in the king's houſhold, under the comptroller, he hath the overſight of the other officers, and pays them their wages.

CO'FFIN, 1 a caſe for a dead body.
2 a cornet of paper.
3 a caſe for books.

To COG, 1 to flatter, or cajole.
2 to cheat at dice.

CO'GENT (of *cogens*, L. of *con* together, and *ago* to apply) compelling, preſſing, forcing, conſtraining.

To CO"GITATE (of *cogito*, L. of *con* together, and *ago* to apply) to muſe, or think upon.

COGITA'TION, the action of thinking, or conſidering.

COGNA'TION (of *cognatio*, L. of *con* together, and *naſcor* to be born) kindred chiefly by blood, ſometimes by adoption.

† CO'GNISANCE, or CO'NNIZANCE (of *connoiſſance*, F. of *cognitio*, L. of *cognoſco* to know) 1 knowledge, judgment.
2 thought, conſideration.
3 a badge, or mark.
4 a trial or hearing of a cauſe.

COGS, 1 the teeth of a mill-wheel.
2 boats uſed on the river Humber.

COG-*ware*, coarſe cloath, anciently made in the north of England.

To COHA"BIT (of *cohabito*, L. of *con* together, and *habito* to dwell) to dwell together, eſpecially as a man and wife does.

COHA"BITATION, cohabiting or dwelling together.

COHEI'R (of *cohæres*, L. of *con* together, and *hæres* an heir) a joint heir with another.

COHEI'RESS, a woman who is joint heir, or ſhares an inheritance with another.

To COHE'RE (of *cohæreo*, L. of *con* together, and *hæro* to ſtick) 1 to ſtick or hang together.
2 to agree, to be all of a piece.

COHE'RENCE, or COHE'RENCY, cleaving, hanging, or ſticking together.

COHE'RENT, hanging well together, or when there is a proper connection and agreement between the parts of a diſcourſe.

COHE'SION. See *Coherence*.

COHE'SION (in natural Philoſophy) is that principle which cauſes the parts of a body to cohere, or ſtick to one another.

To COHI"BIT (of *cohibeo*, L. of *con* with, and *habeo* to hold) to curb or reſtrain.

COHOBA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is a repeated diſtillation of the ſame liquor.

CO'HORT (of *cohors*, L. a band of ſoldiers) a company, or band of ſoldiers among the ancients.

COIF (of *coife*, F.) a ſort of cap, or hood for the head.

Serjeants of the COIF, a title of ſerjeants at law, from the coif of lawn which they formerly uſed to wear on their heads, but now on the back part of their wigs.

COIL, 1 a clutter, or noiſe.
2 the breech of a gun.
3 a rope wound in form of a ring.

COIN, money.

To COIN, 1 to ſtamp money.
2 to invent or forge.

CO"INCIDENT (of *coincidens*, L. of *con* together, *in* in, and *cado* to fall) a happening, or falling in together.

COINDICA'TIONS (among Phyſicians) are ſigns which are not concluſive of themſelves alone, but joined with others, help the phyſician to form a judgment of the diſeaſe.

COINS, or QUINES (of *coins*, F.) 1 (in Architecture) the corners of walls.
2 (in Gunnery) pieces of wood uſed in mounting, levelling, or lowering of a piece of ordnance.
3 (in Printing) pins to faſten letters into the frames.

Ruſtic COINS, ſtones that ſtick out of a wall, for new buildings to be added to it.

COISTREL, a young lad.

COI"TION (of *coitio*, L. of *con* together, and *eo* to go) 1 an aſſembling or meeting together, a mutual tendency of bodies towards each other, as the iron to the loadſtone, &c.
2 carnal copulation.

COITION *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) is when the moon is in the ſame degree of the ecliptic with the ſun.

COITS, or QUOITS, a ſort of iron rings to play with.

CO'LANDER. See *Cullander*.

CO'LCOTHAR (in Chemiſtry) calcin'd vitriol.

COLD, is one of the primary qualities of bodies, and is no more than the arriving of the minute or inſenſible particles of any body at ſuch a ſtate, as that they are more ſlowly or faintly agitated than thoſe of our fingers, or other organs of feeling; for from this effect we ſay a body is cold.

COLD, 1 rheum, or a cold in the head.
2 indifferent, careleſs.

COLENS *earth*, a ſort of colour for painting.
CO'LET, or COLLET, that part of a ring, or jewel, where the ſtone is ſet.
CO''LIC or CHO''LIC (of *colicus*, L. of κολον, one of the great guts) a kind of violent griping of the guts.
To COLL (of *accoller*, F. of *collum*, L. the neck) to embrace about the neck.
COLLA'PSED (of *collapſus*, L. of *collabor* to fall) ruined, or decayed.
CO'LLAR (of *collare*, L. of *collum* the neck) 1 the upper part of a garment.
2 a ring of metal to put about the neck of a ſlave, &c.
3 harneſs for a cart-horſe.
COLLAR *of SS*, an ornament for the neck, worn by the knights of the garter.
COLLAR *days*, certain feſtivals, whereon the knights of the garter wear the collars of SS.
To COLLA'TE (of *collato*, L. to enlarge) 1 to beſtow, or confer.
2 to compare, or examine.
To COLLATE *a book*, 1 to compare the copy with the original.
2 To ſee by the ſignature of the ſheets whether it be right or no.
COLLA'TERAL, F. traverſe, or ſide-ways.
COLLA'TION, 1 a ſmall repaſt, or entertainment.
2 giving or beſtowing a benefice or living.
3 comparing, or examining.
To COLLAU'D (of *collaudo*, L. of *con* with, and *laudo* to praiſe) to commend, or praiſe with others.
CO'LLEA'GUE (of *collega* L. of *con* together, and *lego* to read) a fellow companion, or copartner in office, embaſſy, or buſineſs, one of the ſame college.
CO'LLECT (of *collecta*, L. of *colligo*, to ſum up) a ſhort prayer.
To COLLE'CT (of *collectum*, L. of *con* together, and *lectum* to gather) to gather, or bring together.
COLLE'CTION, 1 a gathering together.
2 a concluſion, or inference.
COLLE'CTIVE, 1 apt to gather, or make inferences.
2 that is gathered together in one.
CO'LLEGE, F. (of *collegium*, L. of *collega*, a copartner) 1 a ſociety, or company of the ſame profeſſion.
2 a place where they live.
COLLE'GER, or COLLEGIAN, a member of a college.
COLLE'GIATE *church*, is one endowed with a dean, cannons, prebendaries, &c.
COLLEGUE. See *Colleague*.
CO'LLERY, 1 a coal-pit, or coal mine.
2 the coal trade.
CO'LLET. See *Colet*.
CO'LLIER, 1 one who deals in coals, works in the mines, &c.
2 a ſhip that carries coals.
COLLIQUA'TION (of *colliquatio*, L. of *colliqueſco*, to melt) a melting or diſſolving any thing by heat.
COLLI''QUATIVE *fever*, one that is attended with a diarrhæa or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.
COLLIRIDI'ANS, heretics who worſhipped the virgin Mary as a goddeſs, and offered ſacrifices to her.
COLLI'SION (of *colliſio*, L. of *collido*, to daſh one againſt another) a ſtriking, bruiſing, or daſhing one body againſt another.
To COLLO'GUE, to flatter, cajole, or coax.
CO'LLOP, a piece or ſlice of fleſh.
CO'LLOQUY (of *colloquium*, L. of *con* together, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a dialogue, conference, or talking together.
To COLLU'DE (of *colludo*, L. of *con* together, and *ludo* to play) 1 to play booty.
2 to plead by *covin*, with intent to deceive.
COLLU'SION, 1 playing booty.
2 deceit, cozenage.
COLLU'THEANS, hereticks in the fourth century, ſo called from one Colluthus their head, who confounded the evil of puniſhment, with the evil of ſin, ſaying that the former did not proceed from God any more than the latter, denied epiſcopal ordination, &c.
CO'LLY, black, ſooty ſtuff, that ſticks to the bottoms of pans, pots, &c.
To COLLY, to blacken, or daub with colly.
To COLLY (in Falconry) when a hawk ſtretches out her neck ſtreight forward, ſhe is ſaid to colly.
COLLY-*flower*, a well known plant.
COLLY'RIUM, G. a liquid medicine to cure diſeaſes in the eyes.
CO'LON, G. 1 the great gut, riſing from the left ſide to the right.
2 the middle point of diſtinction, mark'd thus (:).
CO''LONA'DE (in Architecture) a range of pillars running quite round a building, and ſtanding within the walls of it.
COLONEL, F. an officer that commands a whole regiment, of either horſe or foot.
CO''LONY (of *colonia*, L. of *colo* to inhabit) a plantation whither people are ſent to dwell, a company of people tranſplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for their tillage.
COLOQUI'NTIDA, L. bitter apple, the fruit of a wild gourd of an exceeding bitter taſte.
COLO'SS, or COLO'SSUS (of κολοσσος, G. a ſtatue of immenſe magnitude) a large ſtatue as that of Rhodes, which was 70 cubits high, one of the ſeven wonders of the world.
CO'LOUR (of *color*, L. of *colo* to adorn) is that quality of a natural body, whereby it is diſpoſed to modify light falling upon it, and ſtriking upon the organ of light, ſo as to produce that ſenſation called colour.

COLOUR, 1 complexion, or the air of ones face.
2 a dye, or hue.
3 the outward ſhew, or beauty of a thing.
4 a cloak, or pretence, an excuſe, or plea.
Rhetorical COLOURS, flouriſhes, or ornaments.

To CO'LOUR, 1 to dye, or give a colour to.
2 to palliate or excuſe.
3 to put the beſt ſide outward.
4 to bluſh.

To COLOUR *ſtrangers goods*, is when a freeman permits a foreigner, to enter goods in his name at the cuſtom-houſe, to pay but ſingle duty, when, by law, he ought to pay double.

COLOURS, 1 the banner of a company of ſoldiers, &c.
2 enſigns which ſhips wear.

COLT, a young horſe, mare, or aſs.

COLT *evil*, a preternatural ſwelling in the pizzle and cods of horſes.

CO'LTER, a piece of iron in a plough, which cuts up the ground.

COLTS-*foot*, the name of an herb.

COLU'MBARY (of *columbarium*, L. of *columbus* a dove) a dove-houſe.

CO'LUMBINE, F. a ſort of flower.

CO'LUMN (of *columna*, L. a round pillar) 1 a round pillar to bear up or beautify a building.
2 a part of a page of a book divided by a line.

COLUMN (in Architecture) is a kind of round pillar, compoſed of a baſe, a fuſt, or ſhaft, and a capital, and ſerves to ſupport the entablement.

Columns are different, according to the different orders, being capable of a great number of variations, with regard to matter, conſtruction, form, diſpoſition and uſe.

The Tuſcan, being the ſhorteſt and moſt ſimple, according to ſome, is ſeven modules long, comprehending its baſe and capital, and diminiſhed a fourth part of its diameter.

The Doric, ſeven and a half, or eight diameters long, and its baſe and capital are ſomewhat more beautified with mouldings.

The Ionic column nine diameters long, and hath its capital ſet off with voluta's, or curled ſcrolls, differing in that reſpect from others, as well as its baſe, which is peculiar to it.

The Corinthian, the richeſt of all, being ten diameters in length, hath two rows of leaves for the ornament of its capitals, with ſtalks or ſtems, from whence ſhoot forth ſmall voluta's.

The Compoſite column is alſo ten diameters long, and its capital is made nearly like that of the Corinthian.

COLUMN (in the Military Art) is the long row, or file of troops, or of the baggage of an army on its march.

CO'LURES (in Aſtronomy) are two great circles, imagined to paſs through the poles of the world, one of them through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra, and is called the equinoctial colure, as SCP, fig. 6. The other through the ſolſtitial points Cancer and Capricorn, and is called the ſolſtitial colure, as the primitive circle, fig. 6.

CO'LWORT, cabbage, or colly-flower.

COLYSE'UM, an amphitheatre in Rome, built by the emperor Veſpaſian.

CO'MA-BERENICIS, L. the hair of Bernice, a northern conſtellation of fixed ſtars.

COMB, 1 an inſtrument to diſentangle the hair.
2 an utenſil to trim the locks of wool.
3 the creſt of a cock.
4 a dale, or valley betwixt two hills.

To CO'MBAT, 1 to fight or encounter.
2 to oppoſe an argument.
3 to reſiſt a diſtemper.
4 to withſtand one's inclinations.

CO'MBATANT, F. a champion, or fighting man.

CO'MBATE (of *combat*, F.) a battle, or fight.

To CO'MBER. See *To Incumber*.

COMBINA'TION (of *combinatio*, L. of *combino* to combine) 1 a joining together, or conjunction.
2 a plotting together, or conſpiracy.

COMBINATION (in Arithmetic) is the manner of finding how many different ways any given number of terms may be varied.

COMBINATION (in Rhetoric) is a figure when the ſame word is immediately repeated.

To COMBI'NE (of *combino*, L. of *con* together, and *bino* to join) 1 to join, or couple together.
2 to conſpire, or plot together.

† COMBU'RGESS, a fellow-citizen.

† COMBU'ST (in Aſtronomy) when a planet is not above eight degrees and thirty minutes diſtant from the ſun.

COMBU'STIBLE, F. (of *combuſtibilis*, L. of *con* with, and *uro* to burn) that may be burnt.

COMBU'STION, 1 a burning.
2 tumult, or hurly-burly.

To COME, 1 to arrive at a place.
2 to addreſs one's ſelf.
3 to accoſt, or draw near.
4 as butter, &c. does.

To COME *to*, 1 to come near.
2 to conſent, or yield.
3 to coſt, or amount to.

To COME *at*, 1 to overtake, or reach.
2 to get or obtain.

COME'DIAN, a writer or actor of comedies.

CO'MEDY (of *comœdia*, L. of κωμη a ſtreet, and ωδη a ſong, G.) a ſort of dramatic poetry, repreſenting ſome action agreeable to human life, but not cruel.

CO'MELINESS, 1 beauty, gracefulneſs, good mien.
2 decency.
CO'MELY, 1 handſome, beautiful.
2 ſeemly, commendable.
3 decent, becoming.
CO'MER, a gueſt.
CO"MET (of κομήτης, G. of κομη hair) a blazing-ſtar, ſuddenly ariſing in the heavens, and appearing for ſome time, does afterwards again diſappear; and all the time they are ſeen, they, like the planets, move ſome certain length in their proper orbits.

The ancient aſtronomers fancied them only meteors ſet on fire, in the higheſt regions of the air, below the moon; and as no body thought it worth while to write of the uncertain motion of a vapour or exhalation, we have no account of comets tranſmitted from them.

Tycho Brahe, in the year 1577, firſt obſerv'd a comet, that then appear'd, to have no diurnal parallax, and conſequently was not only no aerial vapour, but alſo much higher than the moon.

But the famous Sir Iſaac Newton firſt ſhew'd that their orbits were conic ſections, having their foci in the centre of the ſun.

CO"METO"GRAPHY (of κομήτης a comet, and γραφὴ deſcription, G.) a deſcription or diſcourſe of comets.
CO'MFITS, ſweet-meats, or preſerv'd fruits, &c.
To CO'MFORT (of *comforter*, F.) 1 to eaſe, or chear up.
2 to rejoice, or make glad.
COMFORT, 1 conſolation.
2 pleaſure, or enjoyment.
CO'MFREY, an herb.
CO"MICAL (of *comicus*, L. of *comœdia* a comedy) 1 of or belonging to comedy.
2 merry, facetious, pleaſant, humorous.
CO'MING, ſubſt. arriving or drawing near, &c. See *To come*.
CO'MING, adj. prone, or forward.
CO'MINGS *in*, incomes, rents, or eſtate.
COMMA, G. (of κοπτω to cut, or divide) a part or a member in a period, mark'd thus (,) implying only a ſmall reſt, or little pauſe.
COMMA (in Muſic) is the ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a ſemi-tone, or a perfect one exceeds the imperfect; this is uſed only in the theory of muſic, to ſhew the exact proportion between concords.
To COMMA'ND (of *commander*, F.) 1 to bid, or order.
2 to appoint by authority.
3 to have the conduct or direction of.
4 to overlook a place.
COMMA'NDER, 1 who ordereth a thing to be done.
2 a chief officer.
3 a rammer, or inſtrument to beat ſtones in paving, &c.
COMMA'NDING *Ground* (in Fortification) is ſuch as overlooks any poſt or ſtrong place, and is of three ſorts: firſt, a front commanding ground, which is an height oppoſite to the face of the poſt, which plays upon its front; ſecondly, a reverſe commanding ground, which is an eminence that can play upon the back of any place or poſt; thirdly, an enfilade commanding ground, which is an high place, that can with its ſhot ſcour all the length of a ſtrait line.
COMMA'NDMENT (of *commandement*, F.) any law in general, but is particularly applied to a divine precept or ordinance.
COMMA'NDRY (of *commanderie*, F.) a manour belonging to a commander, or knight of any order.
To COMME"MORATE (of *commemoro*, L. of *con* together, and *memoro* to remember) to celebrate the memory of.
COMME"MORATION, a ſolemn remembrance of ſome great perſon, action, &c.
To COMME'NCE (of *commencer*, F.) 1 to begin, or enter upon.
2 to take a degree in an univerſity.
3 to proceed in a law-ſuit.
COMME'NCEMENT, the time when they take their degrees in the univerſity of Cambridge.
To COMME'ND (of *commendo*, L. of *con* with, and *mando* to intruſt) 1 to recommend, or commit to one's care.
2 to praiſe, or extol.
COMME'NDABLE, laudable, praiſe-worthy, or fit to be recommended.
COMME'NDAM, when a benefice, being void, is commended to an able clerk, to be ſupplied, until it be otherwiſe diſpoſed of, it is ſaid to be in *commendam*.
COMMENDA'TION, 1 praiſing, or ſetting one forth.
2 ſervice, or reſpect, convey'd to one.
COMME'NDATORY, 1 one that hath a church living in *commendam*.
2 that ſerves to recommend.
COMME'NSURABLE, F. equal in proportion.
COMMENSURABLE *Magnitudes* (in Geometry) are ſuch as are meaſured by one and the ſame common meaſure; as if the magnitudes A B, one 5, and the other 3, be meaſured exactly by the magnitude C, ſuppoſed to be 1; then the magnitudes A and B are ſaid to be commenſurable. See fig. 17.
COMMENSURABLE *Numbers* (in Arithmetic) whether whole numbers or fractions, are ſuch as have ſome other number which will divide them without any remainder.
COMMENSURABLE *in Power*, right lines, by Euclid, are ſaid to be commenſurable in power, when their ſquares are meaſured by one and the ſame ſpace or ſuperficies.
COMMENSURABLE *Surds*, are ſuch ſurds, that being reduced to their leaſt terms, become

come true figurative quantities of their kind, and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational one.

COMME'NSURATE, proportioned, or of the ſame meaſure.

CO'MMENT (of *commentum*, L. an expoſition) a gloſs, interpretation, or expoſition, on an author.

To COMME'NT, 1 to write notes upon a thing.
2 to find fault with, or criticiſe on a thing.

CO'MMENTARY, the ſame as Comment, which ſee.

CO'MMENTA'TOR, a writer of comments, or commentaries.

COMMENTI'TIOUS (of *commentitius*, L. of *con* with, and *mentior* to counterfeit) feigned, forg'd, counterfeit.

CO'MMERCE (of *commercium*, L. of *con* together, and *mercor* to buy) 1 traffick, dealing, merchandiſe, buying and ſelling, bartering of wares.
2 intercourſe, ſociety, correſpondence, acquaintance.

COMMINA'TION (of *comminatio*, L. of *con* with, and *minor* to threaten) threatning, braving, curſing.

† To CO'MMINUTE (of *comminuo*, L. of *con* with, and *minuo* to leſſen) to bruiſe, or crumble into ſmall parts.

To COMMI'SERATE (of *commiſeror*, L. of *con* with, and *miſereor* to take pity on) to take pity of, to bewail, or condole.

COMMISERA'TION, pity, compaſſion, tenderneſs.

CO'MMISSARY (of *commiſſaire*, F.) 1 an eccleſiaſtical officer, who officiates in the biſhop's ſtead in the remote part of his dioceſe.
2 a muſter-maſter in an army.

COMMI'SSION, F. 1 a warrant for a place.
2 a charge to buy, or do any thing for another.
3 a delegation for determining any cauſe, &c.
4 the order by which any perſon trafficks for another.

COMMISSION *of Bankruptcy*, a commiſſion directed to certain commiſſioners to enquire into the particular affairs of the bankrupt, or broken tradeſman, to act for the benefit of the creditors, and to proceed according to the ſtatutes made for that purpoſe.

COMMISSION *Money*, the wages allow'd to a perſon, who trades for another by commiſſion.

To COMMI'SSION or COMMISSIONATE, to appoint, or empower any perſon to act for another.

COMMI'SSIONER, 1 a perſon appointed to treat with foreign princes or embaſſadors.
2 a perſon who has received any commiſſion, or who acts by virtue of it,

The King's High COMMISSIONER *in Scotland*, a nobleman, in that kingdom, who repreſents the perſon of the King of Great Britain.

COMMI'SSURE (of *commiſſura*, L. of *con* together, and *mitto* to put) a joint of any thing, a joining things together in a cloſe manner.

COMMISSURE (in Architecture) is the joining planks, ſtones, &c. cloſe together.

COMMI'SSURES (among Naturaliſts) the little cavities, ſpaces, or clefts, that are between the particles of a natural body, eſpecially when the particles are broad and flat, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin plates.

To COMMI'T (of *committo*, L. of *con* with, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to act or do.
2 to deliver up.
3 to refer, or leave a buſineſs, &c. to.

COMMI'TTEE, ſeveral perſons committed to examine into a buſineſs.

COMMITTEE *of the King*, a widow of a King's tenant, ſo called, becauſe ſuch are committed to the King's care, by the ancient law of the land.

To COMMI'X (of *commiſceo*, L. of *con* together, and *miſceo* to mix) to mix, mingle, or jumble together.

COMMO'DE, F. a woman's head-dreſs.

COMMO'DIOUS (of *commodus*, L. of *con* with, and *modus* a due proportion) convenient, fit, uſeful, proper.

COMMO'DITY (of *commodité*, F.) 1 conveniency.
2 gain, profit, advantage.
3 ware, merchandiſe.

COMMODO'RE, one that commands a ſquadron of ſhips at ſea.

CO'MMON (of *communis*, L. of *con* together, and *munus* a gift or office) 1 public, or well known.
2 ordinary, familiar.
3 that which is to all alike.

COMMON, ſub. a paſture common to all the lordſhip.

COMMON *meaſure* (in Arithmetic) is ſuch a number as exactly meaſures two or more numbers without a remainder.

Greateſt COMMON *meaſure*, is the greateſt number that can meaſure two or more numbers without any remainder; as 4 is the greateſt number that can meaſure 8 and 12.

COMMON *pleas*, a court held in Weſtminſter-hall, for the trial of all civil cauſes, both perſonal and real.

COMMON-*wealth*, or COMMON-*weal*, any ſtate in general.

COMMON-*wealth*, a republic, in oppoſition to a principality, or monarchy.

CO'MMONALTY, the common people.

CO'MMONAGE, right of paſture.

COMMONER, 1 a member of the houſe of commons.
2 a member of a college, or univerſity.
3 one of the common people.

COMMONLY, generally, uſually, or ordinarily.

COMMONS, 1 the knights, burgeſſes, &c. in parliament, generally called the houſe of commons.
2 the regular diet of a college or ſociety.
3 eating and drinking together.

† COMMORA'TION (of *commoratio*, L. of *con* with, and *moror* to ſtay) a tarrying, or dwelling in a place for a time.

COMMO'TION (of *commotio*, L. of *con* together, and *moveo* to move) hurly-burly, tumult, uproar.

To COMMU'NE (of *communico*, L.) to converſe, or talk together.

COMMU'NICABLE, that may be communicated.

COMMU'NICANT, one who receives the communion.

To COMMU'NICATE (of *communico*, L.) 1 to impart, diſcover, or reveal to.
2 to receive the ſacrament.

COMMUNICA'TION, 1 imparting, or diſcovering.
2 intercourſe, or commerce.
3 conference, or converſation.

Lines of COMMUNICATION (in Fortification) are trenches made to preſerve a ſafe correſpondence between two forts, or poſts, or at a ſiege, betwixt two approaches.

COMMUNICATIVE, free, open, ready to impart, or communicate.

COMMU'NION, F. (of *communico*, L. of *con* together, and *munus* a gift) 1 fellowſhip, or union.
2 the ſacrament, or the Lord's ſupper.

COMMU'NITY (of *communitas*, L. of *con* together, and *munus* a benefit) a ſociety, or fellowſhip of men.

COMMU'TABLE, mutual, common.

CO'MMUTA'TION (of *commutatio*, L. of *con* with, and *muto* to change) changing, or bartering.

To COMMU'TE (of *commuto*, L. of *con* with, and *muto* to change) to change the puniſhment, as in ſpiritual courts.

CO'MPACT, ſub. (of *compactum*, L. of *con* together, and *pango* to contract) mutual agreement.

COMPA'CT, adj. 1 cloſe, ſtrong, firm.
2 made up of.
3 preſſed together.
4 ſet in order.
5 handſome, proper.

COMPA'CTION (among Philoſophers) the ſtrengthning or drawing together a body, or ſubſtance, by its having leſs parts, or by preſſing thoſe parts more cloſely together, and is generally oppoſed to diffuſion.

COMPACTLY, 1 cloſely.
2 neatly.
3 ſtrongly.

COMPA'NION (of *compagnon*, F.) an aſſociate, partner, or comrade.

COMPANY (of *compagnie*, F.) 1 an aſſembly, or concourſe.
2 a ſociety, or body.
3 a corporation.
4 a troop, or ſmall body of ſoldiers.
5 an herd of beaſts.

COMPANY *independent*, is a company of ſoldiers not embodied into a regiment.

COMPANY *of merchants*, 1 ſocieties in joint ſtock, as the Eaſt-India, South-Sea, African, &c.
2 regulated companies, as the Turkey, Hamburgh, &c.

CO'MPARABLE (of *comparabilis*, L. of *comparo* to compare) what may, or is to be compared.

COMPA'RATIVE (of *comparativus*, L. of *comparo* to compare) capable of, or implying compariſon.

COMPARATIVE *degree* (in Grammar) the middle term of compariſon, as *harder* is the middle term between *hardeſt*, and *hard*.

To COMPA'RE (of *comparo*, L. of *con* with, and *paro* to contrive) 1 to liken, or make equal.
2 to examine one thing by another.

COMPA'RISON, 1 comparing, or equaling.
2 proportion, or analogy.

COMPARTI'TION (in Architecture) is the uſeful, or graceful diſtribution of the whole ground-plat of an edifice, into rooms of office, reception, or entertainment.

COMPA'RTMENT, or COMPA'RTIMENT (of *compartiment*, F.) 1 (in Architecture) is a peculiar ſquare, or the figur'd ſpace, for an inſcription, &c. mark'd out in ſome ornamental part of a building.
2 a garden bed, or border.
3 (in Painting) a regular diſpoſition of figures all round any picture, map, &c.

CO'MPASS, F. circuit, or the extent of a thing on all ſides, or round about.

COMPASS (in Navigation) is a circle or card of paſte-board, divided into thirty two equal parts, called rhumbs, or points, having a touched needle or wire fixt to it, underneath, and in its centre a braſs cell, or conical cavity, by means of which it hangs on an erect pin, fixed in a wooden or braſs box, ſo that the flower-de-luce on the card will always point towards the north.

COMPASS *dials*, are ſmall horizontal dials, fitted in braſs, or ſilver boxes for the pocket, and are ſet north or ſouth, by means of a touched needle belonging to them.

COMPASSES *of proportion*, is an inſtrument for dividing lines, circles, &c. into proportional parts at one opening.

To COMPASS, 1 to fetch a compaſs, or circuit about.
2 to attain, or bring about.
3 to ſurround, or environ.

COMPA'SSION (of *compaſſio*, L. of *con* together, and *patior* to ſuffer) fellow-feeling, pity, mercy.

COMPA'SSIONATE, merciful, pitiful.

COMPATIBI''LITY (of *compatibilité*, F.) ſuitableneſs, agreeableneſs.

COMPA''TIBLE, F. that can agree, or ſuit with.

COMPA'TRIOT (of *compatriote*, F. of *compatriota*, L. of *con* and *patria*, one's own country) a fellow countryman, or fellow-ſubject.

COMPEE'R (of *compere*, F. of *compar*, L. of *con* together, and *par* equal) a companion, partner, equal.

To COMPE'L (of *compello*, L. of *con* with, and *pello* to drive) to force, conſtrain, oblige.

CO'MPELLA'TION (of *compellatio*, L. of *con* with, and *pello* to affect) 1 a calling by name.
2 force, conſtraint.

COMPE'NDIOUS (of *compendiarius*, L. of *con* with, and *pendo* to weigh) ſhort, brief, conciſe, abridg'd.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, brevity, or being brief, or ſhort.

COMPE'NDIUM, L. an abridgment, epitome, or extract.

To COMPE'NSATE (of *compenſo*, L. of *con* with, and *penſo* to requite) to recompenſe, reward, or make amends for.

COMPENSA'TION, recompenſe, rewarding, or making amends.

† To COMPERENDINATE (of *comperendino*, L. of *con* with, and *perendino* to put off from day to day) to delay, prolong or put off from day to day.

CO'MPETENCY (of *competence*, F. of *competentia*, L. ſufficiency) conveniency, meetneſs, ſufficiency of eſtate, learning, &c.

CO'MPETENT, ſufficient, meet, convenient, duly qualified.

† CO'MPETIBLE, agreeable, or ſuitable to.

COMPETI''TION (of *competitio*, L. of *con* together, and *peto* to ſeek) rivalſhip, canvaſſing, or ſuing for the ſame thing.

COMPE''TITOR, L. a rival, or one that ſues for the ſame thing that another doth.

To COMPI'LE (of *compilo*, L. of *con* together, and *pilo*, i. e. *cogo* to gather) to collect from ſeveral authors, to heap up, to amaſs.

COMPLA'CENCY (of *complacentia*, L. of *con* with, and *placeo* to pleaſe) delight in a thing, or being pleaſed with it.

To COMPLAI'N (of *complaindre*, old F.) 1 to bewail, or bemoan.
2 to accuſe, or cry out againſt.

COMPLAI'NANT, a plaintiff, or he that complains againſt another.

COMPLAI'NT, 1 accuſation, or impeachment.
2 Lamentation, or moan.

COMPLAISA'NCE, F. 1 obliging carriage or behaviour.
2 complacency, ſatisfaction.

COMPLAISA'NT, F. courteous, civil, obliging.

COMPLEA'T. See *Complete*.

COM'PLEMENT, F. (of *complementum*, L. of *con* with, and *pleo* to fill) 1 ſupplement, what is added to make up.
2 accompliſhment, or perfection.
3 whole number, or complete ſum.
4 a kind expreſſion. See *Compliment*.

COMPLEMENT *of an arch or angle* (in Geometry) is the arch or angle, which with that arch or angle makes up ninety degrees. As the arch DG, is the complement of the arch DEB, or of the angle DAB. See fig. 15.

COMPLEMENT *of the courſe* (in Navigation) is the number of degrees the courſe wants of ninety; or the number of points it wants of eight, or one quarter of the compaſs.

COMPLEMENT *of the courtin* (in Fortification) is that part of the courtin, which (being wanted) is the demi-gorge; or, it is the remainder of the courtin, after its flank is taken away, to the angle of the demi-gorge.

COMPLEMENT *of the line of defence* (in Fortification) is the remainder of the line of defence, after the angle of the flank is taken away.

COMPLEMENTS *in a parallelogram* are the two ſmall parallelograms AGE, FCE, made by drawing two right lines GE, FE, through the point E, in the diagonal DB; parallel to the ſides AB, BC, of any parallelogram ABCD. See fig. 19.

COMPLE'TE, or COMPLEA'T (of *complet*, F. or *completus*, L. of *con* with, and *pleo* to fill) 1 perfect, full.
2 fine, neat.

COMPLE'TION, accompliſhing, fulfilling, finiſhing.

COMPLE'X (of *con*, and *plexus* woven) compact or compound.

COMPLEX *ideas* (in Logic) are ideas compounded, or conſiſting of ſeveral ſimple ones.

COMLE'XION, 1 the colour of the face.
2 the temper, or conſtitution of the body.

COMPLE'XURE, a cementing, or joining together.

COMPLI'ANCE (from *to comply*) yielding or condeſcending.

COMPLI'ANT, ſubmitting, or yielding to.

CO'MPLICA'TED (of *complicatus*, L. of *con* with, and *plico* to knit together) folded, or knit up together.

COMPLICA'TION, a collection, or maſs of things joined together.

CO'MPLICE, F. a partner in an ill action.

COM'PLIMENT, F. kind obliging words, and expreſſions.

CO'MPLIMENTS, too much ceremony.

† COM-

† COMPLI'NE (of *complies*, F.) the laſt of the canonical hours among the Romaniſts.

To COMPLO'RE (of *comploro*, L. of *con* together, and *ploro* to lament) to lament or weep together.

To COMPLOT (of *comploter*, F.) to plot, combine, or conſpire together.

To COMPLY', to aſſent, yield, or ſubmit to.

To COMPO'RT (of *comporto*, L. of *con* and *porto* to carry) 1 to behave, or demean one's ſelf.
2 to agree, or ſuit.

COMPO'RTMENT, carriage, or behaviour.

To COMPOSE (of *compono*, L. of *con* and *pono* to place) 1 to make, or write, to be the author of.
2 to put on a ſerious countenance.
3 to quiet one's paſſion.
4 to adjuſt a difference.
5 to ſettle one's affairs.
6 to ſet, as compoſitors do, in a printing-houſe.

COMPO'SITE (of *compoſitus*, L. of *componor*, of *con* together, and *ponor* to be put) compound or compoſition.

COMPOSITE *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch, that ſome number, beſides unity, can meaſure; as 12, which is meaſured by 2, 3, 4, and 6.

COMPOSITE *numbers between themſelves*, are ſuch as have ſome common meaſure beſides unity; as 12 and 15, which may both be meaſured by 3.

COMPOSITE *order* (in Architecture) is the fifth order; and ſo called becauſe its capital is compoſed of two rows of leaves proper to the Corinthian order, and the volutas of the Ionic. This order is ſometimes called the Italic, or Roman, as having been firſt invented by thoſe people. Its column is ten diameters in height, and there are always dentiles, or ſimple modillions to its cornice.

CO'MPOSI''TION (of *compoſitio*, L. of *compono*, of *con* together, and *pono* to put) 1 a mixture of ſeveral things.
2 a compoſure, writing, piece.
3 agreement, or accommodation.
4 capitulation, or articles.

COMPOSITION (in Mathematics) is the reverſe of the analytic method, or that of reſolution. It proceeds upon principles ſelf-evident, on definitions, poſtulatums, and axioms, and a previouſly demonſtrated ſeries of propoſitions, ſtep by ſtep, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing demonſtrated. This is what they call the ſynthetical method, and is uſed by Euclid, Apollonius, and moſt of the ancients.

COMPOSITION *of proportion*. If there be two ratios, and it ſhall be, as the antecedent of the firſt ratio is to its conſequent, ſo is the antecedent of another to its conſequent, then, by compoſition of proportion, as the ſum of the antecedent and conſequent, of the firſt ratio, to the antecedent or conſequent of the firſt, ſo is the ſum of the antecedent and conſequent of the ſecond, to the antecedent or conſequent of the ſecond; as, if A : B : : C : D; then, by compoſition, A + B : A (or B) : : C + D : C (or D).

COMPOSITION (in Painting) is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with invention, or deſign.

COMPOSITION (in Commerce) is when a debtor not being able to diſcharge his whole debts, agrees with his creditors, to pay them a certain part inſtead of the whole.

COMPO''SITOR, one that compoſes in a printing-houſe.

COMPO'SURE, 1 compoſition, or any thing compoſed.
2 tranquillity, or calmneſs of mind.

COMPOTA'TION (of *compotatio*, L. of *con* together, and *poto* to drink) drinking together.

To COMPOU'ND (of *compono*, L. of *con* together, and *pono* to put) 1 to mix ſeveral things together.
2 to adjuſt, or make up a difference.
3 to come to a compoſition with a debtor.

COMPOUND *word* (in Grammar) is a word made up of two, &c.

COMPOU'NDED *flower* (in Botany) is ſuch a one as conſiſts of many little flowers, meeting together to make up a whole one, each having its ſtylus, ſtamina, and ſticking ſeed, all contain'd within one and the ſame calix.

To COMPREHE'ND (of *comprehendo*, L. of *con* with, and *prehendo* to graſp) 1 to contain, include, or compriſe.
2 to underſtand, to perceive.
3 to find out, or diſcover.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, that may be apprehended, or render'd intelligible.

COMPREHE'NSION, 1 apprehenſion, conception, imagination.
2 the uniting of two ſects.

An Act of COMPREHENSION, an act that takes in all parties.

COMPREHE'NSIVE, 1 capable of containing.
2 ſhort, compendious.

To COMPRE'SS (of *comprimo*, L. of *con* together, and *primo* to preſs) 1 to preſs together.
2 to raviſh, or deflower.

COMPRE'SS (in Surgery) a bolſter of folded linen, to be laid on a wound.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, what may be compreſſed, or ſqueezed into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRE'SSION, thruſting, or preſſing cloſe.

† To COMPRI'NT, to print by ſtealth, or fraud, another's copy, or book.

To COMPRI'SE. See *To Comprehend*.

CO'MPROMI'SE (of *compromis*, F. or of *compromiſſum*, L. of *con* together, and *pro-*

mitto to promiſe) a promiſe of parties at difference, to refer their controverſies to the deciſion of arbitrators.

To CO'MPROMI'SE, to put a thing to reference, or to be decided by arbitrators.

COMPTRO'LLER (of *controleur*, F.) 1 an intendant, or overſeer.
2 a reformer of manners.

COMPU'LSION (from *to compel*) conſtraint, force.

COMPU'NCTION (of *compunctio*, L. of *con* with, and *pungo* to prick) 1 a pricking with a ſtick, or pricking pain.
2 remorſe of conſcience, for a fault.

COMPU'RGATOR, L. (of *compurgo*, of *con* with, and *purgo* to clear) one that by oath juſtifies another's innocency.

CO'MPUTABLE, what may be counted, reckoned or numbered.

CO'MPUTA'TION, an account, reckoning, or caſting up.

To COMPU'TE (of *computo*, L. of *con* with, and *puto* to reckon) to deem, think, reckon, or caſt up.

CON, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies with.

CON AFFETTO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies that the muſic muſt be performed, in a tender, moving, and affecting manner.

CONCA'TENATION F. (of *concatenatio*, L. of *con* and *catena* a chain) chaining, or linking together.

CO'NCAVE, F. (of *concavus*, L. of *con* with, and *cavus* hollow) hollow, bowing, crooked.

CONCAVE *glaſs*, or *lens*, is one that is flat on one ſide, and ground hollow on the other. This is by ſome called a pleno-concave, and if the glaſs be concave on both ſides, it is called a double concave.

To CONCE'AL (of *concelo*, of *con* with, and *celo* to hide) to hide, keep cloſe, or ſecret.

CONCE'ALERS, they who find out the king's lands, &c. that are hidden, or concealed from him.

To CONCE'DE (of *concedo*, L. of *con* with, and *cedo* to yield) to yield, grant, or condeſcend to.

CONCEI'T, 1 fancy, or imagination.
2 opinion.

CONCEI'TED, 1 affected, or over-curious.
2 proud, or puffed up.
3 fantaſtical, impertinent, ridiculous.

CONCEI'VABLE, what may be conceived.

To CONCEI'VE (of *concevoir*, F. or of *concipio*, L. of *con* with, and *capio*, to apprehend) 1 to imagine, apprehend, or have an idea of.
2 to breed a child in the womb.
3 to ſuppoſe, or entertain.

† CONCE'NT (of *concentus*, L. of *con* together, and *cano* to ſing) a conſort of muſic, of either voices, or inſtruments.

To CONCE'NTER (of *concentier*, F. of *con*, L. together, and *centrum* a centre) to meet in the ſame centre.

CONCE'NTRIC *figures*, are ſuch as have the ſame common centre.

† CONCE'PT, 1 a project.
2 a ſet form, or term, uſed in public acts.

CONCE'PTION (from *to conceive*) 1 notion, comprehenſion.
2 conceiving, or breeding a child.

CONCE'PTION (in Logic) is the ſimple apprehenſion, perception, or idea which we have, without proceeding to affirm or deny any thing.

To CONCE'RN (of *cencerner*, F.) 1 to belong to, or to intereſt.
2 to affect, or trouble.

CONCE'RN, 1 affair, or buſineſs.
2 the being affected, or troubled at.
3 care, or attention.
4 importance, or moment.

To CONCE'RT (of *concerter*, F. of *concerto*, L.) to contrive together.

CONCERTANTE, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies thoſe parts of a piece of muſic, that play throughout the whole, in contradiſtinction to thoſe that play only in ſome parts.

CONCE'RTO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies a piece of muſic compoſed for a conſort, or one of ſeveral parts.

CONCERTO groſſo, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies the grand chorus of the conſort, or thoſe places, where all the ſeveral parts perform or play together.

CONCE'SSION, F. (of *conceſſio*, L. of *concedo*, of *con* with, and *cedo* to yield) 1 a granting, or yielding.
2 a grant, permiſſion, or privilege.

CONCHO'ID 3 (κογχοειδης, G. of κογχη a ſhell, and ειδη a likeneſs) is the name of a curve given to it by its inventor Nicomedes.

To CONCI'LIATE (of *concilier*, F. or of *concilio*, L. of *con* together, and *calo*, i.e. *voco* to invite) 1 to reconcile or unite.
2 to gain, or procure favour.

CONCI'LIATORS, i. e. reconcilers, a title arrogated by thoſe Romiſh writers, who have put the faireſt varniſh on the doctrines of that church.

CONCI'NNITY (of *concinnitas*, L. of *con* together, and *cinnus* a medly) neatneſs, fitneſs, aptneſs, properneſs.

CONCI'SE (of *conciſus*, L. of *con* together and *cædo* to cut) brief, or ſhort.

† CONCI'SION, a ſarcaſtical word uſed inſtead of circumciſion, Phil. iii. 2.

CON'CLAVE, L. (of *con* together, and *clavis* a key) 1 the place where the cardinals meet to chuſe a pope.
2 the whole aſſembly of cardinals.

To CONCLU'DE (of *concludo*, L. of *con* with, and *claudo* to ſhut up) 1 to terminate, or make an end.

2 to gather by reaſon.
3 to fix, determine, or decide.
4 to reſolve with one's ſelf.
5 to make ſhort.

† CO'NCOAGULA'TION (of *con* together, and *coagulo*, L. to curdle) a term uſed by Mr. Boyle for the chryſtallizing of ſalts of different kinds together, where they ſhoot into one maſs of various figures, ſuitable to their reſpective kinds.

To CONCO'CT (of *concoquo*, L. of *con* with, and *coquo* to digeſt) to digeſt.

CONCO'MITANT, F. (of *concomitans*, L. of *con* together, and *comitor* to accompany) 1 accompanying, or going together.
2 a companion.

CO'NCORD (of *concorde*, F. or of *concordia*, L. of *concors* to be of one mind) agreement, unanimity, peace.

CONCO'RDANCE, a book containing an exact table of the parallel words contain'd in the bible.

CONCO'RDANT, agreeing together.

† To CONCO'RPORATE (of *concorporo*, L. of *con* together, and *corporo*, to form into one body) to incorporate, mix, or mingle together, to embody.

CO'NCOURSE (of *concours*, F. or of *concurſus* L. of *con* together, and *curro* to run) a reſort, or meeting of people in one place.

CONCRE'TE [2], or CONCRE'TED (of *concretus*, L. of *con* together, and *creſco* to grow) joined, or grown together, mixt, compounded, made up.

CONCRE'TE (in Philoſophy and Chemiſtry) is a body made up of different principles, and ſignifies much the ſame as *mixed*.

CONCRETE (in Logic) is any quality conſidered with its ſubject; as when we ſay, *ink is black*, we ſpeak of blackneſs in the concrete; and is, in this reſpect contradiſtinguiſhed from the abſtract, or when the quality is conſidered ſeparately, as *blackneſs*, which may be in ſoot, coal, &c. as well as ink.

CONCRETE *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are thoſe that are applied to expreſs, or denote, any particular ſubject; as 3 men, 2 pounds, &c. whereas, if nothing be connected with the number, it is taken abſtractly, or univerſally; as 4 ſignifies only an aggregate of 4 units, be they men, pounds, or what you pleaſe.

CONCRE'TION, joining, or growing together, a thickening, coagulating, or waxing hard of any thing.

CONCRE'TION (in Philoſophy) is the joining or uniting of ſeveral ſmall particles into a viſible concrete, or maſs.

CONCRE'TION (in Phyſic) is the thickening of any boiled juice, &c.

CONCU'BINAGE, the keeping a miſs, or concubine.

CONCUBINE, F. (of *concubina*, L. of *con* together, and *cubo* to lye) one who lives with a man, as if ſhe were his wife, or an unlawful bedfellow.

CONCUPISCENCE, F. (of *concupiſcentia*, L. of *con* with, and *cupio* to deſire) an eager or earneſt deſire, or coveting of any thing; but more eſpecially luſt, or venereal deſires.

To CONCU'R (of *concurro*, L. of *con* together, and *curro* to run) 1 to run, meet, or join together.
2 to help, aid, or aſſiſt.
3 to agree, or be of the ſame opinion.

CONCU'RRENCE, 1 meeting, aſſembling, concourſe.
2 help, ſuccour, aſſiſtance.
3 approbation.

CONCU'RRENT, 1 conſenting, or agreeing.
2 ſubſ. a competitor, or rival.

CONCU'RRING, or CONGRUENT *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch as being exactly laid one upon another, will exactly meet, and cover one another; and therefore it is a received axiom, that plane figures, exactly covering each other, are equal among themſelves.

CONCU'SSION, F. (of *concuſſio*, L. of *con* together, and *quatio* to ſhake) 1 a ſhaking or jumbling together, the ſhock of an earthquake.
2 extortion, or exaction.

CONCU'SSIONARY, guilty of concuſſion, or extortion.

To CONDEMN (of *condemner*, F. or of *condemno*, L. of *con* with, and *damno* to conſign over) 1 to ſentence one to death, or any other puniſhment.
2 to blame, diſcommend, or find fault with.
3 to miſlike, or not approve of.

To CONDE'NSATE, or CONDE'NSE (of *condenſo*, L. of *con* with, and *denſo* to thicken) 1 to make thick.
2 to grow thick.

CONDENSA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is a collection or ſtoppage of vapours, by the head, or top of an alembick, whereby it returns to a liquid form.

CONDENSATION (in Philoſophy) is when any maſs of matter is thruſt into a leſs bulk than it was before, by means of cold.

† CONDE'NSITY, thickneſs, cloſeneſs, hardneſs.

CO'NDERS (of *conduire*, F. to conduct) thoſe that make ſigns to the herring-fiſhers which way the ſhoal of herrings paſſes.

To CO'NDESCEND (of *condeſcendre*, F.)
1 to yield, or ſubmit to.
2 to vouchſafe, or think worthy.
3 to ſubmit or humble himſelf.

† CONDESCE'NDENCY, or CONDESCE'NSION, compliance, or complaiſance.

CONDI'GN (of *condignus*, L. of *con* with, and *digno* to deem worthy) worthy, ſuitable, fit.

CON diligenza, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies, with care, diligence and exactneſs.

CO'NDISCI'PLE (of *condiſcipulus*, L. of *con* together, and *diſcipulus*, a ſcholar) a ſchool-fellow, or fellow-ſtudent.

CON diſcretione, Ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies with judgment and diſcretion.

† To CONDI'TE (of *condio*, L. of *con* with, and *duo*, i. e. *do* to apply) to ſeaſon, powder, or pickle.

CONDI''TION, F. (of *conditio*, L. of *condo*, of *con* with, and *do* to intruſt) 1 ſtate, or caſe.
2 covenant, or article.
3 nature, or diſpoſition.
4 rank, or quality.

To CONDI''TION *with one*, to make an agreement, or bargain.

CONDI''TIONAL, implying conditions, or terms.

CONDITIONAL *propoſitions*, are ſuch as conſiſt of parts, connected by the conditional particle *if*.

CON dolce maniera, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies, after a ſweet and agreeable manner.

CONDO'LANCE, a fellow-feeling of another's ſorrows, or a ſympathy in grief.

To CONDO'LE (of *condoleo*, L. of *con* together, and *doleo* to grieve) to expreſs one's ſorrow to another, for ſome misfortune of his.

To CONDU'CE, to avail, or contribute.

To CONDU'CT (of *conduco*, L. of *con* with, and *duco* to lead) 1 to bring, guide, or lead along.
2 to manage, or direct.

CO'NDUCT, 1 management, or direction.
2 behaviour, deportment.

CO'NDU'IT, F. a water-courſe, or pipe for conveying water.

CONE (in Geometry) is a ſolid in form of a ſugar-loaf. Euclid defines a cone to be a ſolid, formed by the revolution of a right-angled triangle, about its perpendicular leg, as an axis.

If the axis of the cone be at right-angles with the baſe, the cone is called a right one, as fig. 20. But if it be oblique, as in fig. 21, then the cone is called an oblique, or ſcalene one.

CONE *of rays* (in Optics) are all the rays that fall from any point of an object upon the ſurface of any glaſs, having its vertex in that point, and the glaſs for its baſe.

To CONFA''BULATE (of *confabulor*, L. of *con* together, and *fabulor* to talk) to tell tales, talk, or diſcourſe together.

CONFECTION, F. (of *confectio*, L. of *con* with, and *facio* to make) a medicinal compoſition.

CONFE'CTIONER, a maker of ſweet-meats, &c.

CONFE'DERACY, 1 an alliance, or league.
2 (in law) a combination or conſpiration.

To CONFE'DERATE (of *confœdero*, L. of *con* with, and *fœdero* to make a league)
1 to make a league together.
2 to plot, or combine together.

CONFE''DERATES, princes or ſtates entered into an alliance for their common ſafety.

To CONFE'R (of *conferer*, F. or of *confero*, L. of *con* with, and *fero* to carry) 1 to compare, or vie with.
2 to beſtow, or give.
3 to diſcourſe together.
4 to adviſe together.

CO'NFERENCE, a parley or diſcourſe between perſons.

To CONFE'SS (of *confeſſer*, F.) 1 to own, or acknowledge.
2 to hear one's confeſſion.
3 to declare, or make known.

Auricular CONFE'SSION, a confeſſing of ſins to a prieſt.

CONFE'SSIONARY, the confeſſor's ſeat.

CO'NFE'SSOR, or *Father* CONFESSOR, a prieſt who hears the confeſſion of penitents, and gives them abſolution.

CO'NFESSOR *of the primitive times*, a martyr.

CONFI'CIENT (of *conficiens*, L. of *con* together, and *facio* to make up) that cauſeth, maketh, or procureth, effective, efficient.

To CONFI'DE, (of *confider*, F. or of *confido* L. of *con* with, and *fido* to truſt to) to truſt, rely, or depend upon, to put confidence in.

CO'NFIDENCE, 1 truſt, or affiance.
2 boldneſs, preſumption.

CO'NFIDENT, adj. 1 ſure, certain.
2 bold, hardy, daring, reſolute.

CONFIDENT, ſub. F. 1 a truſty friend.
2 one privy to one's ſecrets.

CO'NFI''GURA'TION (of *configuratio*, L. of *con* together, and *figuro* to form, or faſhion) a forming, faſhioning, or making a like figure.

To CONFI'NE (of *confiner*, F.) 1 to keep in, or reſtrain,
2 to baniſh, or impriſon.
3 to border upon.

CO'NFINES, the borders, limits, or frontiers of a kingdom, country, field, &c.

To CONFI'RM, (of *confirmer*, F. or of *confirmo*, L. of *con* with, and *firmo* to ſtrengthen) 1 to ſtrengthen, or eſtabliſh.
2 to ratify, or make good.
3 to adminiſter the church rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMA'TION, 1 ratification, or aſſurance.
2 a rite, or ceremony in the church, whereby a perſon is confirm'd in his religion.

To CONFI'SCATE (of *confiſquer*, F. or of *confiſco*, L. i. e. *in fiſcum* to the king's treaſury) to ſeize as forfeit to the king's treaſury.

CONFLAGRA'TION (of *conflagratio*, L. of *con*

con together, and *flagro* to burn) a burning, or great fire.

CO'NFLICT (of *conflictus*, L. of *confligo*, of *con* with, and *fligo* to beat) 1 a fight, or combat.
2 a diſpute, or debate.

To CONFLI'CT, to contend, to encounter, to ſtruggle with.

CO'NFLUENCE (of *confluens*, L. of *con* and *fluo* to flow) 1 the meeting of rivers, or ſtreams.
2 a concourſe, or reſort of people.

CO'NFLUENT, flowing together.

CO'NFLUX (of *confluxio*, L. of *con* with, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing, or running together, as of humours, &c.

To CONFO'RM (of *conformer*, F. or of *conformo*, L. of *con* with, and *formo* to compoſe) 1 to make agreeable to.
2 to comply with.

CONFO'RMIST, one that conforms, or complies with any eſtabliſhment.

CONFO'RMITY, agreeableneſs, likeneſs, ſuitableneſs.

To CONFOU'ND (of *confondre*, F. or of *confundo*, L. of *con* with, and *fundo* to melt down) 1 to deſtroy, or waſte.
2 to mix together.
3 to put out of order.
4 to baffle by arguments.
5 to put out of countenance.

CONFRATE'RNITY (of *confraternité*, F. or of *con* and *fraternitas*, L. a brotherhood) a brotherhood, or ſociety united together, chiefly on a religious account.

To CONFRO'NT (of *confronter*, F.) 1 to bring face to face.
2 to compare, or oppoſe.

CONFU'SED, 1 mixed, or jumbled together.
2 perplexed, or out of order.
3 frighted, terrified.

CONFU'SION, F. (of *confuſio*, L. of *confundo*, of *con* with, and *fundo* to ſcatter)
1 diſorder, diſturbance, or hurly-burly.
2 ſhame, or diſgrace.
3 ruin, or deſtruction.
4 bluſhing, or ſhamefacedneſs.

To CONFU'TE (of *confuto*, L. of *con* with, and *futo*, antiq. i. e. *arguo* to prove) 1 to combat, anſwer, or overthrow an argument.
2 to baffle a ſlander.

CONG, an abbreviation of *congius*, L. a gallon.

CO'NGE, or CONGE'E (of *congé*, F.) 1 leave, licence, or permiſſion.
2 a bow, or reverence.

To CONGE'AL (of *congeler*, F. or of *congelo*, L. of *con* and *gelo* to freeze) 1 to freeze.
2 to grow ſtiff, or be frozen.

CONGE'NIAL (of *congenitus*, L. of *con* together, and *gigno* to beget) begotten together, or of the ſame kind.

CONGENIA'LITY, likeneſs of genus.

CO'NGEON, a dwarf, or one of little ſtature.

CO'NGER, L. a ſort of fiſh.

CONGE'RIES, L. (of *con* together, and *gero* to carry) 1 a maſs, a heap, a pile, a hoard.
2 an accumulation, a rhetorical ſcheme.

CONGE'RIES (in Philoſophy) a collection of many bodies, or particles into one maſs.

CONGES (in Architecture) are rings about the ends of wooden pillars to prevent their ſplitting, which are now imitated in ſtonework.

† To CONGE'ST (of *congero*, L. of *con* together, and *gero* to carry) to carry, or heap together.

† CONGE'STION, an heaping, or gathering together in heaps.

CONGESTION (in Surgery) is a ſettling of humours in any part of the body, which inſenſibly cauſes a ſwelling, by reaſon of the ſlow progreſs and thickneſs of the matter.

To CONGLA'CIATE (of *conglacio*, L. of *con* together, and *glacio* to freeze) to freeze together.

To CONGLO'BATE (of *conglobo*, of *con* together, and *globo* to gather round) to gather in a ball, or lump.

To CONGLU'TINATE (of *conglutino*, L. of *con* together, and *glutino* to glue) to glue or join together.

To CONGRA'TULATE (of *congratuler*, F. or of *congratulor*, L. of *con* together, and *gratulor* to rejoice) 1 to rejoice with one for his good fortune.
2 to bid welcome, or wiſh one joy.

CONGRA'TULA'TION, congratulating, or rejoicing with one for his good fortune, or wiſhing him joy.

To CO'NGREGATE (of *congrego*, L. of *con* together, and *grex*, a flock) to gather, or aſſemble together.

CONGREGA'TION, an aſſembly, ſociety, or company of people gathering together, generally for divine ſervice.

CONGREGA'TIONALISTS, a ſect of independents, between preſbyterians and browniſts.

CO'NGRESS (of *congrex*, F. or of *congreſſus*, L. of *congredior*, of *con* together, and *gradior* to go) 1 a meeting, or conference.
2 an encounter or combat.
3 a ſociety of bookſellers.

† CO'NGRUENCE, or CONGRU'ITY †, (of *congruentia*, L. of *congruo* to agree) agreeableneſs, likeneſs, ſuitableneſs, conformity.

CO'NGRUENT, or CO'NGRUOUS, agreeable, ſuitable, conformable.

CONGRUITY (in Philoſophy) is a relative property of a fluid body, whereby it is readily

dily united or joined with any other ſimilar, or fluid body.

CO'NICAL (in Geometry) belonging to the figure of a cone.

CO'NIC *Sections* (in Geometry) are curves made by cutting a cone by a plane, and leaving out the circle and triangle; they are three in number, *viz.* the ellipſis, fig. 13. the parabola, fig. 22. and the hyperbola, fig. 14.

Theſe curves, being all of the ſecond kind or order, are of vaſt uſe in the mathematics.

CONJE'CTURAL, all made up of conjectures, or gueſſes.

CONJE'CTURE, F. (of *conjectura*, L. of *conjicio*, of *con* together, and *jacio* to put) a gueſs, imagination, conceit, or opinion.

To CONJE'CTURE, to gueſs, imagine, divine, fancy, or gather from circumſtances.

CONI'FEROUS (of *coniferus*, L. of *conus* a cone, and *fero* to bear) bearing fruit in form of cones.

CONI'FEROUS *Plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as bear a ſort of wooden fruit in the form of cones, as the pine-tree, &c.

To CONJOI'N (of *conjoindre*, F. or of *conjungo*, L. of *con* together, and *jungo* to join) to join together.

CONJOI'NT, mutual, or joined together.

CO'NJUGAL (of *conjugalis*, L. of *con* together, and *jugo* to marry) belonging to marriage, wedlock, or a married couple.

To CO'NJUGATE (of *conjugo*, L. of *con* together, and *jugo* to join) to join, or couple together.

To CONJUGATE *a Verb* (in Grammar) to vary it according to its ſeveral moods, tenſes, and perſons.

CO'NJUGATE, joined together.

CONJUGATE *Diameter of an Ellipſis* (in Conics) is the ſhorteſt diameter of that figure, as FE, fig. 13.

CONJUGATE *Hyperbolas*. If there be two oppoſite hyperbolas *a m*, A M, whoſe principal axis is the line A *a*, and conjugate axis the line B *b*; and if there be two other hyperbolas whoſe principal axis is the line B *b*, and conjugate one the line A *a*, then theſe four hyperbolas are called *conjugate hyperbolas*, the former oppoſite ones being conjugates to the latter.

CONJU'NCTION, F. (of *conjunctio*, L. of *con* together, and *jungo* to join) union, or joining together.

CONJU'NCTION (in Grammar) is a particle which ſerves to join words and ſentences together.

CONJUNCTION (in Aſtronomy) is the meeting of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiac, and is either apparent or true.

CONJUNCTION *apparent*, is when a right line, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the centres of the two objects, does not paſs through the centre of the earth, but thro' the eye.

CONJUNCTION *true*, is when that right line, being produced, paſſes thro' the centre of the earth.

CONJU'NCTURE, 1 joining together.
2 ſtate of affairs.

CONJURA'TION, 1 a plot or conſpiracy.
2 enchantment, or dealing with the devil.

To CONJU'RE (of *conjuro*, L. of *con* with, and *juro* to ſwear) 1 to adjure, or charge upon oath.
2 to entreat earneſtly.
3 to raiſe, or lay ſpirits, &c.
4 to conſpire, or plot together.

To CONN, 1 to get without book.
2 to ſtrike one.
3 to give, or return; as, to con one thanks.

CONNA'TE (of *con* together, and *natus* born, L.) born together with a perſon.

To CONNE'CT (of *connecto*, L. of *con* together, and *necto* to join) to join or faſten together.

CONNE'XION, hanging together.

To CONNI'VE (of *conniveo*, L. of *con* with, and *niveo* to wink) to wink at, or not take notice of.

CONNU'BIAL (of *connubialis*, L. of *con* with, and *nubo* to marry) conjugal, or belonging to marriage.

CO'NOID (in Geometry) is a ſolid produced by the circumvolution of the ſection of a cone about its axis.

To CONQUA'SSATE (of *conquaſſo*, L. of *con* with, and *quaſſo* to ſhake much) to ſhake, daſh, or break in pieces.

To CO'NQUER (of *conquerir*, F.) to ſubdue, vanquiſh, overcome, or get the better of.

CO'NQUEST, Victory.

CONSANGUI'NITY (of *conſanguinité*, F. or of *conſanguinitas*, L. of *con* with, and *ſanguis* blood) kindred by blood or birth.

CO'NSCIENCE, F. (of *conſcientia*, L. of *con* with, and *ſcio* to know) 1 the Teſtimony of one's mind, or the judgment which the rational ſoul paſſes on her actions.
2 fear and regard of.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS, juſt, equitable, upright in his dealings.

CO'NSCIOUS, inwardly guilty, or privy to one's ſelf of an error.

CONSCRI'BED, the ſame with *circumſcribed*, which ſee.

To CO'NSECRATE (of *conſecro*, L. of *con* with, and *ſacro* to dedicate) 1 to dedicate, or devote to a ſacred uſe.
2 to pronounce the ſacramental words.
3 to offer up a thing to one.
4 to immortalize, or render immortal.

CONSE'CTARY (of *conſectarium*, L. of *con*, and *ſequor* to follow) a deduction, or conſequence drawn from a foregoing propoſition, and is the ſame with *Corollary*.

CONSE'CUTIVE (of *conſecutif*, F.) following,

ing, or ſucceeding. It is always ſaid of things, not of perſons.

To CONSE'NT (of *conſentio*, L. of *con* with, and *ſentio* to perceive, or underſtand) to agree, or accord, to be of the ſame mind, or of one opinion.

CONSE'NT *of Parts* (with Philoſophers) is that perception one part has of another, at a diſtance, by means of ſome fibres, &c. which are common to both of them.

CO'NSEQUENCE, F. (of *conſequentia*, L. of *con* with, and *ſequor* to follow) 1 inference, reſult, or ſequel.

2 importance, weight, moment.

CO'NSEQUENT, following, ſucceeding, enſuing.

CONSEQUENT (in Mathematics) is the latter of two terms of a ratio; as ſuppoſe the ratio be of A to B, then B is ſaid to be the conſequent.

CONSERVATION, F. (of *conſervatio*, L. of *con* with, and *ſervo* to preſerve) guard, defence, or protection.

CONSE'RVATIVA Medicina, L. (among Phyſicians) is that part of a phyſician's care which preſerves a perſon in health; in contra-diſtinction to the pharmaceutick, which applies medicines to the diſeaſed.

To CONSE'RVE (of *conſérvo* L. of *con* with, and *ſervo* to keep) 1 to preſerve, keep, or maintain.

2 to preſerve with ſugar, &c. as fruits, &c.

To CONSI'DER (of *conſidero*, L. of *con* with, and *ſido* to ſit down) 1 to think upon, or take notice of.

2 to remember a thing.

3 to acknowledge, or recompence.

4 to regard, or have reſpect for.

CONSI'DERA'TION, 1 bethinking one's ſelf.

2 motive, reaſon, or cauſe.

3 reſpect, or regard.

4 requital, or recompence.

CONSIDERATION (in Law) is the principal cauſe of a bargain, or contract, without which it would not be binding or effectual.

To CONSI'GN (of *conſigner*, F. of *conſigno*, L. of *con* with, and *ſigno* to mark out) to make over or appoint.

To CONSIGN (in Trade) is to ſend goods to a factor, or correſpondent.

To CONSI'ST (of *conſiſter*, F. of *conſiſto*, L. of *con* with, and *ſiſto* to ſet) 1 to be made up, or compoſed of.

2 to hang together.

3 to depend upon.

CONSI'STENCE, 1 eſſence, or the way of being.

2 the thickneſs of liquid things.

3 relation, agreement, or conformity.

CONSI'STENT, 1 agreeable, or conformable to.

2 plauſible, coherent.

3 not fluid, but of a conſiſtence.

CONSI'STENT *Bodies* (in Philoſophy) are ſolid or firm bodies, in contra-diſtinction to fluid ones.

COSI'STO'RIAL, of or belonging to a conſiſtory.

CONSI'STORY (of *conſiſtoire*, F. of *conſiſtorium*, L. of *con* together, and *ſiſto* to ſettle) 1 a council-houſe, or ſpiritual court where eccleſiaſtical affairs are ſettled.

2 the meeting of the pope and cardinals.

3 a meeting of the miniſters and elders among the French proteſtants.

To CONSO'CIATE (of *conſocio*, L. of *con* together, and *ſocio* to join) to join together in mutual ſociety.

† To CO'NSOLATE (of *conſoler*, F. of *conſolo*, L. of *con* with, and *ſolo* to comfort) to comfort, or chear up.

CONSO'LE, F. (in Architecture) is an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecture or jetting, and ſometimes ſerves to ſupport little cornices, buſts and baſes.

To CONSO'LIDATE (of *conſolido*, L. of *con* together, and *ſolido* to cloſe) 1 to cloſe, or make whole.

2 to join in one.

CONSO'LIDA'TION, 1 a ſoldering, or making ſolid.

2 the uniting the fracture of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound, &c.

3 the uniting two benefices into one.

CO'NSONANCE (of *conſonantia*, L. of *con* together, and *ſono* to ſound) in Muſic, is the agreement of two ſounds, the one grave, and the other acute, being compounded together by ſuch a proportion of each, as proves agreeable to the ear.

CO'NSONANCE (of Words) is when two words ſound much alike at the end, generally called rhiming.

CO'NSONANT, adj. agreeable, conformable.

CO'NSONANT, ſub. a letter that will make no ſyllable of itſelf, or, without the help of a vowel.

CO'NSORT, F. (of *conſors* L. of *con* together, and *ſors* a lot) 1 a companion, partner or aſſociate.

2 a great perſon's wife.

CO'NSORT (of *concerto*, It.) (in Muſic) is a piece of muſic conſiſting of ſeveral parts.

CONSOU'ND, the name of an herb, uſually called comfrey.

CONSPI'CUOUS (of *conſpicuus*, L. of *con* with, and *ſpecio* to ſee) 1 eaſy to be ſeen, clear, or bright.

2 remarkable, famous, illuſtrious.

CONSPI'RACY, a plot, or ſecret conſultation.

To CONSPI'RE (of *conſpiro*, L. of *con* together, and *ſpiro* to endeavour) 1 to plot together.

2 to agree, or concert together.

† To CONSPU'RCATE (of *conſpurco*, L. of

of *con* with, and *ſpurco* to defile) to defile, or bewray.

CO'NSTABLE (of *coneſtable*, F.) a title formerly belonging to certain manours, but now an officer appointed to keep the peace, &c. in every hundred, pariſh, &c.

Lord High CONSTABLE *of England*, an officer, who had anciently ſo great power, that it was thought too much for any ſubject; he had equal juriſdiction with the earl marſhal, and took place of him as chief judge of the marſhal's court.

CONSTABLE *of the Tower of London*, the governor of that place.

CO'NSTANCY (of *conſtantia*, L. of *con* with, and *ſto* to ſtand) 1 perſeverance, ſteadfaſtneſs, ſteadineſs.
2 reſoluteneſs, ſtoutneſs, firmneſs.

C'ONSTANT, 1 ſteadfaſt or reſolute.
2 laſting, or permanent.
3 even, or equal.
4 faithful, or truſty.

CONSTELLATION, F. (of *conſtellatio*, L. of *con*, and *ſtella* a ſtar) a company of fixt ſtars, imagined (by the ancients) to repreſent the form of ſomething, and commonly called by the name of that thing. Of theſe there are forty-eight, twenty-three being northern, and twenty-five ſouthern ones.

To CO'NSTER. See *To Conſtrue*.

CONSTERNATION, F. (of *conſternatio*, L. of *con* with, and *ſternor* to be diſpirited) a great fright, terror, or aſtoniſhment.

To CO'NSTIPATE (of *conſtipo*, L. of *con* with, and *ſtipo* to fill) 1 to cram cloſe, to croud or throng in.
2 to bind the belly.

CONSTIPA'TION (with Philoſophers) is when the parts of any body require a cloſer texture than what they had before.

CONSTI'TUENT, ſub. he that appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITUENT, adj. that which makes up, or compoſes.

To CO'NSTITUTE (of *conſtituo*, L. of *con* with, and *ſtatuo* to appoint) to appoint or aſſign.

CONSTITU'TION, 1 inſtitution, policy, or form of government.
2 temper, or ſtate of the body.
3 diſpoſition.

To CONSTRA'IN (of *contrainder*, F. of *conſtringo*, L. of *con* with, and *ſtringo* to bind) 1 to force, or compell.
2 to keep in, or reſtrain.

CONSTRI'CTION (of *conſtrictio*, L. of *con* together, and *ſtringo* to bind) is the crouding the parts of any body cloſe together, in order to condenſation.

CONSTRU'CTION, F. (of *conſtructio*, L. of *con* with, and *ſtruo* to build) 1 a building, making, or framing.
2 interpretation, ſenſe, or explication.
3 (in Grammar) ſyntax, or joining words together.

CONSTRUCTION *of Equations* (in Algebra) is the finding the unknown quantities or roots of an equation, by the help of geometrical figures.

CONSTRUCTION (in Geometry) is the drawing ſuch lines as are previouſly neceſſary for the making any demonſtration appear more plain and undeniable.

To CO'NSTRUE, or CO'NSTER, (of *conſtruire*, F. of *conſtruo*, L. of *con* with, and *ſtruo* to deſign) to tranſlate, interpret, or expound.

CO'NSUBST'ANTIAL (of *conſubſtantiel*, F. of *conſubſtantialis*, L. i. e. *eadem ſubſtantia*, the ſame ſubſtance) a term of divinity, ſignifying of the ſame ſubſtance.

CONSUBSTA'NTIA'TION, the mixture or union of two ſubſtances.

CO'NSUL, L. 1 a chief magiſtrate among the antient Romans.
2 a reſident in foreign parts, for affairs relating to trade and commerce.

To CONSU'LT (of *conſulto*, L. of *conſuls*, of *con* together, and *ſalio* to leap) 1 to aſk advice.
2 to take care of, or provide for.
3 to adviſe together.
4 to adviſe, or deliberate with one's ſelf.

CONSU'MABLE, that may be conſumed.

To CONSU'ME (of *conſumer*, F. of *conſumo*, L. of *con* with, and *ſumo* to ſpend) 1 to ſquander away.
2 to decay, or waſte away.
3 to eat up, or devour.
4 to burn, or deſtroy.

To CONSU'MMATE (of *conſummo*, L. of *con* with, and *ſummo* to ſum up) 1 to make up, finiſh, complete, or make an end of.
2 to accompliſh, or perfect,

CONSU'MMATE, accompliſh'd, perfect, compleat.

CONSUMMA'TION, a perfecting, finiſhing, or ending, an accompliſhment.

CONSU'MPTION (from to *conſume*) 1 a conſuming or waſting.
2 a diſeaſe.

CO'NTACT (of *contactus*, L. of *contango*, of *con* with, and *tango* to touch) a touch.

CONTACT (in Mathematics) is when one line, plane, or body, touches another; and the parts that thus touch are called the points, or places of contact.

CONTA'GION, F. (of *contagio*, L. of *con* with, and *tago*, antique; whence *tango* to blaſt) an infection, or catching evil.

CONTA'GIOUS, infectious, or catching.

To CONTA'IN (of *contineo*, L. of *con* with, and *teneo* to hold) 1 to hold, or comprehend.
2 to refrain, or keep chaſte.

3 to keep within bounds.

To CONTA'MINATE (of *contamino*, L. of *con* with, and *tamino* to defile) to pollute, or defile.

To CONTE'MN (of *contemno*, L. of *con* with, and *temno* to deſpiſe) 1 to undervalue, deſpiſe, or ſet at nought.

2 to bid defiance to.

To CONTE'MPLATE (of *contempler*, F. of *contemplor*, L. to behold) 1 to behold, or look upon, to look wiſtly, or to gaze upon.

2 to muſe upon, to conſider, to meditate.

CONTE'MPORARY, or COTE'MPORARY, (of *contemporain*, F. of *contemporaneus*, L. of *con* together, and *tempus* time) of the ſame time and ſtanding, or of the ſame age.

CONTE'MPT (from *to contemn*) deſpite, ſcorn, diſdain.

CONTE'MPTABLE, vile, mean, baſe, worthy to be contemned.

CONTE'MPTUOUS, ſcornful, reproachful, ſlighting.

To CONTE'ND (of *contendo*, L. of *con* together, and *tendo* to aſpire) 1 to ſtrive, quarrel, diſpute, or debate.

2 to maintain, or face down.

CONTE'NSION, effort, or endeavour.

To CONTE'NT (of *contenter*, F.) 1 to pleaſe, or delight.

2 to ſatisfy, or make amends for.

3 to pacify, appeaſe, or reconcile.

CONTE'NT, adj. 1 willing, contented.

2 ſatisfied, well pleaſed with.

CONTE'NT, ſub. 1 ſatisfaction, or contentedneſs.

2 compaſs of a thing.

CONTENT (in Geometry) is the area or ſolidity of any body.

CONTENT (in Commerce) is the wares contain'd in any caſk, bale, veſſel, &c.

CONTE'NTION, F. (from *to contend*) diſpute, ſtrife, debate, quarrel.

CONTE'NTIOUS, quarrelſome, litigious.

CONTENTIOUS *Stile*, that which is diffuſive, or prolix.

CONTE'NTS, a ſummary of the matters contain'd in a bale, caſk, letter, book, chapter, &c.

To CONTE'ST (of *conteſter*, F.) to debate, wrangle, quarrel.

CO'NTEST, diſpute, controverſy.

CO'NTEXT (of *contextus*, L. of *con* together, and *texo* to compoſe) a term in divinity, ſignifying, a ſeries of ſome paſſages of ſcripture that have a coherence with each other.

CONTE'XTURE, interweaving, or joining together, of a diſcourſe, or other thing.

CONTI'GUOUS (of *contiguus*, L. of *con* together, and *tango* to touch) touching, cloſe, or adjoining.

CONTI'GUOUS *Angles* (in Geometry) See *Angles adjacent*.

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, or CONTIGU'ITY, 1 nearneſs, cloſeneſs.

2 (in Mathematics) when the ſurface of one body touches that of another.

CONTINE'NCY (of *continence*, F. of *continentia*, L. of *con* with, and *teneo* to perſevere) chaſtity, temperance, or abſtinence from pleaſure.

CO'NTINENT, 1 keeping his deſires within bounds.

2 temperate, chaſt, virtuous, modeſt.

CONTINENT (in Geography) the main land.

CONTI'NGENCY (of *contingence*, F.) an accident, chance caſualty, or event that happeneth by chance.

CONTI'NGENT, F. (of *contingens* L. of *con* with, and *tango* to touch) caſual, accidental, what may, or may not happen.

CONTINGENT *Line* (in mathematicks) the ſame with *Tangent Line*. This, in dialling, is ſuppoſed to ariſe from the interſection of the plane of the dial and equinoctial; and is ſo called, becauſe it is a tangent to a circle, drawn upon the plane of the dial, and is at right angles to the ſubſtilar line.

CONTI'NUAL (from *to continue*) 1 permanent, or laſting.

2 uninterrupted, or without intermiſſion.

CONTINUAL *Fever*, is that which abates, or remits, but never intermits, or goes quite off.

CONTI'NUAL *Proportionals* (in Arithmetic) If there be ſuch a ſeries of quantities that the firſt is in the ſame proportion to the ſecond, as the ſecond to the third, the third to the fourth, &c. they are called *continual proportionals*.

To CONTI'NUE (of *continuer*, F. of *continuo*, L. of *con* with, and *teneo* to hold) 1 to laſt, or endure.

2 to hold on, or perſiſt.

3 to abide, or dwell.

4 to purſue, or carry on.

5 to prolong, or draw out in length.

CONTI'NUED *Baſe* (in Muſic) the ſame with *Thorough Baſe*.

CONTINUED *Quantity*, is that whoſe parts are inſeparably join'd and united together, ſo that you cannot diſtinguiſh where one begins and another ends.

CONTINU'ITY (of *continuité*, F. of *continuitas*, L. of *con* together, and *teneo* to hold) the joining together, or connexion of the ſeveral parts of a thing.

CONTI'NUO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies the ſame as *thorough*; as *Baſſo continuo*, the continued, or thorough baſe.

CONTORSION, F. (of *contortio*, L. of *con* with, and *torqueo* to twiſt) a twiſting, or pulling awry.

CONTO'RSION (in Surgery) a ſprain, or when a bone is almoſt, tho' not intirely disjointed.

CONTOU'R, F. (in Painting, or Graving) the outlines of a figure.

CO'NTRABAND (of *contrabande*, F.) prohibited; as contraband goods, ſuch as are prohibited, or forbidden by act of parliament, to be imported or exported.

To CONTRA'CT (of *contracter*, F. of *contrabo*, L. of *con* with, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to bargain, covenant, or agree.
2 to abridge, or ſhorten.
3 to draw together.
4 to ſhrink, or grow leſs.
5 to get a diſeaſe.
6 to get an ill habit.

To CONTRACT *marriage*, to betroth, or eſpouſe.

To CONTRACT *debts*, to run in debt.

CONTRA'CTATION *houſe*, a place where contracts or agreements are made for the promotion of trade.

CONTRA'CTION (in Logic) is a method whereby the thing reducing, abridges that which is reduced.

To CONTRADI'CT (of *contradico*, L. of *contra* againſt, and *dico* to ſpeak) to gainſay, or oppoſe the aſſertions of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY, which contradicts itſelf, or implies a contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY *oppoſition* (in Logic) is when two propoſitions are oppoſite, both in quantity and quality.

CONTRADICTORY *propoſitions*, are ſuch as conſiſt of an univerſal, and particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; ſo that if one be univerſal, the other ſhall be particular, and if the one be affirmative, the other ſhall be negative.

CONTRA-DISTI'NCTION (of *contra* contrary to, and *diſtinctio*, diſtinction, L.) an oppoſition to, or diſtinguiſhing on the other ſide.

CONTRA-FI'SSURE (in Surgery) a fracture in the ſkull, when the part ſtruck remains whole, and the part oppoſite is cleft.

CONTRA-MU'RE (in Fortification) is a little wall built before another partition-wall, to ſtrengthen it, ſo that it may receive no damage from the adjacent buildings.

CO'NTRAPOSI''TION (of *contra* oppoſite, and *poſitio* poſition, L.) a putting againſt, or oppoſite to.

CONTRAPO'SITION (in Logic) a changing the whole ſubject into the predicate, and the contrary.

CO'NTRARY, adj. (of *contrarius*, L. oppoſite) repugnant, againſt.

CO'NTRARY, ſub. the contrary, the oppoſite, &c.

CONTRARY, prep. (of *contra*, L. againſt) againſt, contrary to, oppoſite to.

CONTRARY, adv. on the contrary, on the other hand.

CONTRARY *propoſitions* (in Logic) are ſuch as conſiſt of two univerſals, the one affirming, the other denying.

CONTRA'ST (of *contraſto*, L. of *contra* againſt, and *ſto* to ſtand) 1 a ſmall diſpute, or difference.
2 (in Painting) a different diſpoſition of figures in a group.

CONTRA-Tenor, It. (in Muſic) is a part of muſic generally called the *counter-tenor*.

CONTRA'TE *wheel*, is that wheel in watches, which is next to the crown, whoſe teeth and hoop lie contrary to thoſe of the other wheels; from whence it takes its name.

CONTRAVALLATION, or *The Line of* CONTRAVALLATION (in Fortification) is a trench guarded with a parapet, and is uſually cut round about a place by the beſiegers, to ſecure themſelves on that ſide, and to ſtop the ſallies of the gariſon. It is without muſket-ſhot of the town; ſo that the army forming a ſiege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

To CONTRAVE'NE (of *contrevenir*, F. of *contravenio*, L. of *contra* againſt, and *venio* to go) to offend, or act againſt.

CONTRE-QUEUE d'HIRONDE, Fr. (in Fortification) the ſame as *Counter-Swallow's-Tail*; which ſee.

To CONTRI'BUTE (of *contribuo*, L. of *con* with, and *tribuo* to give) 1 to give ſomething with others.
2 to conduce, avail, or help.

CONTRIBU'TION, a joint raiſing of money.

CONTRIBUTION (in Military affairs) is a tax paid by towns, countries, &c. to keep themſelves from being plundered.

CONTRI'TE (of *contrit*, F. of *con* and *tritus*, L. broken, from *tero* to tear) penitent, or ſorrowful for his ſins.

CONTRI''TION, a true ſorrow for ſins.

CONTRI'VANCE, 1 a device, or invention.
2 ingenuity in contriving.

To CONTRI'VE (of *controuver*, F.) 1 to deviſe, or invent.
2 to deſign, to plot.
3 to manage, or conduct.

To CONTRO'L (of *controler*) 1 to diſapprove, cenſure, or find fault with.
2 to examine an account.

CONTRO'LLER. See *Comptroller*.

† CONTROVER (of *controuver*, F.) a forger of falſe news.

CONTROVERSY (of *controverſia*, L. of *contra*

contra againſt, and *verſor* to turn) debate, variance, diſpute.

To CONTROVERT, to diſpute of, to conteſt, or argue about.

CONTUMA'CIOUS (of *contumax*, L. of *contumeo*, of *con* with, and *tumeo* to ſwell) ſtubborn, rebellious, obſtinate.

CO'NTUMACY, ſtubbornneſs, inſolence, haughtineſs, rebellion.

CONTUME'LIOUS (of *contumelioſus*, L. of *con* with, and *tumeo* to ſwell) reproachful, outrageous, inſolent, abuſive, affrontive.

CO'NTUMELY, reproach, outrage, injury, affront.

CONTU'SION (of *contuſio*, L. of *contundo*, of *con* with, and *tundo* to beat) a bruiſe.

CONTUSION (in Chemiſtry) is the reducing a body to powder, by pounding it in a mortar, &c.

CONTUSION (in Surgery) is a bruiſe, either by a fall or blow, ſo that the ſkin remains whole, but the bone, or fleſh is broken.

CONVALE'SCENCE, F. (of *convaleſco*, L. of con with, and *valeſco* to wax ſtrong)
1 recovery of health.
2 the ſpace from the departure of a diſeaſe, to the recovery of ſtrength as before.

CONVE'NABLE, F. agreeable, fitting, convenient.

CONVE'NABLE (from *to convene*) who may be called together.

To CONVE'NE (of *convenio*, L. of *con* together, and *venio* to come) 1 to come together.
2 to call, or ſummon together.

CONVE'NIENCE +, or CONVE'NIENCY (of *convenance*, F. of *convenientia*, L. of *con* together, and *venio* to come) 1 ſuitableneſs, agreeableneſs.
2 profit, advantage.
3 opportunity.

CONVE'NIENT, 1 fit, commodious, ſuitable.
2 agreeable, conformable.
3 ſeaſonable, or proper.

CO'NVENT, F. a monaſtry, or religious houſe.

CO'NVENTICLE (of *conventiculum*, L. a dim. of *conventus*, an aſſembly) a little aſſembly, for the exerciſe of religion.

CONVE'NTION (of *conventus*, L. of *con* together, and *venio* to come) 1 a public meeting, or aſſembly.
2 a covenant, contract, or agreement.

CONVE'NTUAL, belonging to a convent, or monaſtry.

CONVE'NTUALS, friars or nuns that live in a convent.

CONVE'RGENT, or CONVE'RGING, (of *convergens*, L. of *con* together, and *vergo* to bend) a bending, or bowing together.

CONVE'RGENT, or CONVE'RGING *rays* (in Optics) are thoſe rays that, iſſuing from divers points of an object, incline towards one another, till at laſt they meet and croſs, and then become diverging rays; as the rays AB, DB, do converge till they come to the point B, and then they diverge, and run off from each other in the lines BC, BE. See fig. 24.

CO'NVERSANT, 1 that keeps company with.
2 well verſed, or experienced in.

CONVERSANT *about*, that treats of.

CONVERSATION, F. (of *converſatio*, L. of *con* together, and *verſor* to converſe
1 familiar diſcourſe.
2 intercourſe, or ſociety.
3 carriage, or behaviour.

CO'NVERSE, familiar intercourſe.

CONVERSE (of *converſus*, L. of *con* with, and *verſo* to turn) turned, or tranſlated.

CONVERSE (in Mathematics) one propoſition is called the converſe of another, when, after a concluſion is drawn from ſomething ſuppoſed in the converſe propoſition, that concluſion is ſuppoſed; and then that which in the other was ſuppoſed, is now drawn as a concluſion from it. As thus, when two ſides of a triangle are equal, the angles under their ſides are equal; and on the converſe, if thoſe angles are equal, the two ſides are equal.

To CONVE'RSE (of *converſer*, F. of *converſor*, L. of *con* together, and *verſor* to be converſant) 1 to talk freely, or familiarly with.
2 to keep company, or have ſociety with.

To CONVE'RT (of *converto*, L. of *con* with, and *verto* to turn) 1 to change, or transform one thing into another.
2 to turn a perſon from vice to virtue.
3 to appropriate a thing to one's own profit.

A CO'NVERT, a proſelyte, or one converted to the chriſtian faith.

CO'NVEX (of *convexus*, L. of *convebo*, of *con* with, and *vebo* to bear down) crooked, bending down on every ſide, like the outſide of a globe.

Convex-glaſs, or *lens* (in Optics) is a glaſs that has one of its ſuperficies plain, and the other ſpherically convex. This by ſome is called a plano-convex.

CONVE'XITY, the bending or bowing of a thing downward, or the ſuperficies of any ſpherical body.

To CONVE'Y (of *convoyer*, F. of *convebo*, L. of *con* with, and *vebo* to carry) 1 to tranſport, or carry.
2 to ſend, or tranſmit.
3 to make over an eſtate.
4 to bring on his way.

To CONVI'CT (of *convinco*, L. of *con* with, and *vinco* to overcome) to prove one guilty.

CO'NVICT one that is found guilty of an offence.

CONVI'CTION, full proof.

CONVICTION (in Divinity) the firſt degree of repentance, or when a perſon is convinced of his own guiltineſs, and of the evil nature of ſin.

To CONVI'NCE (of *convinco*, L. of *con* with, and *vinco* to overcome) to prove, ſatisfy, or make manifeſt.

CONU'NDRUM, a quaint humourous expreſſion, word, or ſentence, a whim or maggot.

CONVOCA'TION (of *convocatio*, L. of *con* together, and *voco* to call) a ſynod, or general aſſembly of the clergy.

To CONVO'KE, to convene, or call together.

To CONVO'Y (of *convoyer*, F.) to eſcort, or conduct ſafely.

CO'NVOY, 1 guard, or eſcort.
2 a conductor, or guide.

CONVU'LSION (of *convulſio*, L. of *convello*, of *con* with, and *vello* to pull) an involuntary motion, or contraction of the nerves, muſcles and members, which are drawn together without, or againſt the will, as in the cramp, &c.

CONVU'LSIVE, of, or belonging to a convulſion.

To COO, to make a noiſe like turtles, or pigeons.

COOK, a man or woman that dreſſes meat.

COOL, 1 ſomewhat cold.
2 ſhady, or covered from the ſun.

To COOL, 1 to refreſh, or comfort.
2 to allay, or moderate.
3 to grow cool.
4 to ſlacken, or relent.

COOM, or COMB *of corn*, a meaſure containing 4 buſhels.

COOP, a pen to keep fowls in.

COOPE'E (of *coopé*, F.) a ſtep in dancing.

COO'PER (of *kupper*, Du. a tub) a perſon that makes tubs, veſſels, &c.

COO'PERAGE, the place where coopers work.

To CO-O''PERATE (of *co-operer*, F. of *con* together, and *opero*, L. to work) to work together.

CO-O'RDINATE (of *con* together, and *ordino* to order, L.) of equal degree, order or rank.

COOT, 1 a moor-hen, a water-fowl.
2 a ſot, or fool.

COP, 1 the top of any thing.
2 a tuft of feathers, on the head of birds.

COPAL, a white and bright gum, brought from the Weſt Indies.

COPA'RCENERS, ſuch as have equal ſhares in any eſtate or inheritance.

COPA'RTNER, one who is joined in partnerſhip with another.

COPE, 1 a prieſt's garment.
2 an arch, or vault.

To COPE, 1 to barter or truck.
2 to cover a wall with cope bricks.

To COPE *with one*, is to ſtrive with, or make head againſt.

COPE'RNICAN *ſyſtem of the world*, is the ancient Pythagorean ſyſtem, which Nicholas Copernicus, a German, in a treatiſe publiſhed in Latin, about the year 1566, revived, after it had been thrown out of doors for many years. It ſuppoſes, that the earth and planets revolve about the ſun, which ſtands ſtill as their centre; and that the diurnal motion of the ſun and fixed ſtars, is not real, but imaginary, ariſing from the motion of the earth about its axis. This ſyſtem is now embraced by the moſt ſkilful aſtronomers, it having the concurrent teſtimony of the beſt obſervations to ſupport it.

CO'PIOUS (of *copioſus*, L. of *con* with, and *opes* ſubſtance) plenteous, abundant, luxuriant.

CO'PIOUSLY, plentifully, abundantly.

CO''PIST, a tranſcriber.

CO'PPEL (of *coupelle*, F.) a pot wherein goldſmiths melt or fine their metal.

CO'PPER (of *koper*, Du.) 1 a well known metal.
2 a boiler, or great veſſel of copper.

Roſe COPPER, copper which has been ſeveral times refined.

CO'PPERAS, a ſort of mineral, otherwiſe called green vitriol.

CO'PPICE, or COPSE, an under wood; or what is commonly cut for fuel, &c.

CO''PULA'TION (of *copulatio*, L. of *copulo* to join together) 1 a joining together.
2 carnal copulation between male and female.

CO''PULATIVE (in Grammar) a conjunction, or what ſerves to join words, or ſentences together.

CO''PULATIVE *propoſitions* (in Logic) are ſuch as include ſeveral ſubjects, joined together by a copulative, or conjunction.

CO''PY (of *copie*, F.) 1 any writing tranſcribed.
2 the original of a book.
3 a pattern to write after.
4 a printed book.

COPY-HOLD, a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to ſhew, but the copy of the rolls, made by the ſteward of his Lord's court.

To CO'PY *out*, to write out of another.

COQUELU'CHO (of *coqueluche*, F.) a violent cough, attended with a fever.

COQUET, F. a wanton, amorous, tatling girl, a general lover, or one that ſpeaks fair to ſeveral at a time.

COR, L. the heart.

COR (in Botany) the inward, ſoft, pithy part of a plant, &c.

CO'RACLE, a ſmall boat uſed by fiſhermen, in the river Severn, &c.

CO'RAL, F. 1 a marine plant, which grows in the ſea like a ſhrub, but being taken out, waxeth as hard as a ſtone.
2 a toy which they hang about an infant's neck.

CO'RBAN (Heb. a gift) an offering to the treaſury, a gift devoted to pious uſes.

CORBELLS, F. (in Fortification) are little baſkets, about a foot and an half high, eight inches broad at the bottom, and 12 at the top; which being filled with earth, are commonly ſet one againſt another upon the parapet, or elſewhere, leaving certain port-holes, from whence to fire upon the enemy.

CO'RBEL, CO'RBET, or CO'RBIL (in Architecture) is a ſhort piece of timber placed in a wall, with its end ſticking out ſix or eight inches; and the under part of this end, is ſometimes cut into the figure of a boultin, ogee, and ſometimes of a face, &c. the upper ſide being flat.
They are uſually placed for ſtrength's ſake, juſt under the ſemi-girder of a platform, and ſometimes under the ends of timber-beams.

CORBE'TS, niches, or places in walls where images ſtand.

COR CA'ROLI L. (Charles's heart) an extra-conſtellated ſtar in the northern hemiſphere, ſituated between *Coma Berenices* and *Urſa major*, ſo called in honour of king Charles II.

CORD (of *corde*, F.) 1 a rope, or line.
2 a pile of wood, about four foot broad, eight foot long, and four foot high.

CO'RDAGE, all ſorts of ropes.

CORDELI'ER, F. a gray friar of the order of St. Francis.

CO'RDIAL, ſub. F. a medicine to chear the heart, &c.

CORDIAL, adj. (of *cor*, L. the heart) 1 ſtrengthning, comfortable.
2 hearty, or ſincere.

CO'RDON, F. (in Architecture) the edge of a ſtone on the out-ſide of a building.

CO'RDON (in Fortification) is a row of ſtones, made round on the outſide, and ſet between the wall and the fortreſs, which lies aſlope, and the parapet, which ſtands perpendicular, after ſuch a manner, that this difference may not be offenſive to the eye; whence thoſe corders ſerve only as ornaments, ranging round about the place, being only uſed in Fortifications of ſtone work; for in thoſe made of earth, the void ſpace is filled up with pointed ſtakes.

CO'RDOVAN *leather*, a ſoft leather, made of goat-ſkins at Cordova in Spain.

CO'RDWAINER, or CO'RDINER (of *Kordewain*, Du. or of *Cordonnier*, F.) a ſhoe-maker.

CORE, It. (of *cor*, L. the heart) that part of the fruit where the kernel, or ſeed, lies.

CO'RIANDER, the name of an herb.

CORI'NTHIAN *braſs*, a metal, conſiſting of gold, ſilver, and copper, caſually mixed together at the burning of the city of Corinth.

CORINTHIAN *order of architecture*, being the fourth order, is the richeſt and moſt delicate of them all, and was invented by an architect of Athens. Its capital is adorned with rows of leaves, and of eight volutas, which ſupport the abacus. The height of its column is ten diameters, and its cornice is ſupported by modillions.

CORK, 1 the name of a tree.
2 the bark or rind of that tree.
3 a ſtopple made with it for a bottle, &c.

CO'RMORANT, 1 a ſea-fowl reſembling a raven.
2 a glutton, or greedy perſon.

CORMU'DGEON, a miſer.

CORN, 1 all ſorts of grain, as wheat, barley, &c.
2 a ſore on the toe.

CORN-*roſe*, the wild poppy.

CORN-*ſallad*, a kind of winter ſallad.

To CORN, to powder with ſalt.

CO'RNEL-*berry*, the fruit of the cornel, or wild cherry-tree.

CORNE'LIAN-*ſtone*, a precious ſtone.

CO'RNEOUS (of *corneus*, L. of *cornu* a horn) horny.

CO'RNER, 1 an angle, or nook.
2 a by-place, or lurking hole.

CO'RNET, F. (of *cornu*, L. a horn) 1 a horn, or trumpet.
2 an officer of horſe.
3 a woman's head-gear.
4 an inſtrument to let a horſe blood.
5 the name of a fiſh.
6 a coffin of paper.

CORNETTI'NO, It. 1 a little cornet.
2 an octave trumpet.

CO'RNICE, or CO'RNISH (in Architecture) is the third and higheſt part of the entablature, and commonly ſignifies the uppermoſt ornament of any wainſcot, &c. in regard to the pillar; and is different, according to the different orders of architecture. In the Tuſcan, it is without ornament; and this pillar of all others, has the leaſt mouldings. The Doric is adorned with dentils, like the Ionic, which ſometimes has its mouldings cut into it. The Corinthian pillar, of all others, has the moſt mouldings, and thoſe very often cut with modillions, and ſometimes dentils. The Compoſite has its dentils, and mouldings cut, and its channels or chamferings under its platfond.

CORNISH *ring* (of a Gun) is the next from the muzzle-ring backward.

CORNI'CULATE *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch, as after each flower produce many diſtant

diſtant and horned ſeed-pods, called *ſiliquæ*.

CORNI"GEROUS (of *corniger*, L. of *cornu* a horn, and *gero* to bear) horned, having or wearing horns.

CORNU'TE, adj. having horns.

CORNU'TE, ſub. 1 a cuckold.
2 a matraſs with a crooked neck.

CO'ROLLARY (of *corollaire*, F. of *corollarium*, L. a conſectary) is a conſequence drawn from ſomething that has been already demonſtrated.

CORO'NA, L. (in Architecture) is properly the flat and moſt advanced part of the cornice called by us the *drip*, becauſe it defends the reſt of the work from wind and water. But by *Vitruvius* it is often taken for the whole cornice.

CORONA borealis, L. (the *northern garland*) a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of about twenty ſtars.

CORONA meridionalis L. (the *ſouthern crown*) a conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, of thirteen ſtars.

CO"RONA'TION (of *coronatio*, L. of *corona* a crown) the crowning of a king, or queen, &c.

CO"RONER, an officer, who being aſſiſted by a jury of 12 men, is appointed by the crown to ſit on the body of ſuch as have been found dead, to examine whether they died a violent or natural death.

CO'RPORAL, F. ſub. 1 an officer in the army, below a ſerjeant.
2 an officer on board a ſhip that takes care of the lights, fire, &c.
3 a communion cloth in the church of Rome.

CO'RPORAL, adj. (of *corporalis*, L. of *corpus* a body) bodily, that hath a body, belonging to the body.

CORPORAL *Oath*, ſo called, becauſe the party who takes it, muſt lay his hand on the bible.

CO'RPORATE, united into one body.

CORPORA'TION (of *corporatio*, L. of *corporo* to form into a body) a company, or body, that hath the privileges of a city.

CO'RPORATURE, the bulk, or form of the body.

CORPO'REAL. See *Corporal*.

CORPS, F. (of *corpus*, L. a body) a dead body, or carcaſs.

CORPS de Battaile, F. the main body of an army drawn up in order of battle.

CORPS de Garde, F. the ſoldiers who are intruſted with the guard of a poſt, under the command of one or more officers.

CO'RPULENCY (of *corpulentia*, L. groſſneſs of body) bulkineſs, groſſneſs, fleſhineſs, or bigneſs of body.

CO'RPULENT, big-bodied, fat, groſs, bulky.

CO'RPUS-*Chriſti-Day*, a feſtival in the church of Rome, in honour of the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

CO'RPUSCLE (of *corpuſculum*, L. a dim. of *corpus* a body) 1 a ſmall or little body.
2 an atom.

CO'RPUSCLES (in Philoſophy) ſignify the minute, or ſmall parts of a body.

CORPU'SCULAR *Philoſophy*, is the explanation of things, and giving an account of the phænomena of nature by the motions and affections of the minute particles of matter.

CO'RPUSCULA'RIAN *Hypotheſis*, the hypotheſis of atoms. *Locke*.

To CORRA'DE (of *corrado*, L. of *con* together, and *rado* to ſcrape) to ſcrape together.

To CORRE'CT (of *corrigo*, L. of *con* with, and *rego* to rule) 1 to mend the faults of.
2 to reprehend, rebuke, or reprove.
3 to chaſtiſe, or puniſh.
4 to temper, or allay.

CORRE'CTIVE *Medicines* (in Pharmacy) are ſuch as correct the bad quality of others.

CORRE'CTLY, exactly, or without fault.

CORRE'CTOR, one who amends or corrects.

CORRECTOR *of the Staple*, a clerk of the ſtaple, who records all bargains made there.

CORRE"LATIVE (of *correlatif*, F.) relative to one another.

To CORRESPO'ND (of *correſpondre*, F. of *con* with, and *reſpondo* to anſwer, L.) 1 to anſwer, ſuit, or agree.
2 to hold mutual commerce, or familiarity with.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, holding mutual intelligence, commerce, or familiarity with.

CORRESPO'NDENT, adj. conformable, ſuitable, or agreeable.

CORRESPONDENT, ſub. 1 a boſom friend.
2 one that holds correſpondence with another.

CO'RRIDOR, F. (in Fortification) is the covert-way lying round about the whole compaſs of the fortifications of a place, between the outſide of the moat and the palliſadoes.

CO'RRIGIBLE (of *corrigibilis*, L. of *con* with, and *rego* to govern) that may be corrected, or amended.

CORRI'VAL (of *corrivalis*, L. of *con* together, and *rivus* a river) one that courts the ſame thing as another.

To CORRO"BORATE (of *corroborer*, F. or of *corroboro*, L. of *con* with, and *roboro* to ſtrengthen) 1 to confirm an evidence or agreement.
2 to ſtrengthen a weak part.

To CORRO'DE (of *corrodo*, L. of *con* with, and *rodo* to eat, or wear away) to gnaw, fret, or eat away.

CORRO'SION (in Chemiſtry) is the diſſolution of mixt bodies by corroſive menſtruums.

CORRO'SIVE, adj. that has a gnawing or fretting quality.
CORRO'SIVE, ſub. a corroding medicine.
To CO'RRUGATE (of *corrugo*, L. of *con* with, and *rugo* to have wrinkles) to wrinkle, or make up in wrinkles.
To CORRU'PT (of *corrumpo*, L. of *con* with, and *rumpo* to ſpoil or marr) 1 to ſpoil or marr.
2 to deſtroy, or waſte.
3 to polute, or defile.
4 to bribe, or ſubborn.
5 to taint, poiſon, or infect.
6 to debauch, or deflour.
7 to vitiate, or deprave.
8 to petrify, or rot.
CORRU'PT, 1 faulty, or vicious.
2 infectious, contagious.
3 naughty, inſincere.
4 noiſome, rotten, tainted.
5 depraved, debauched.
6 bribed, ſubborned.
CORSAI'R (of *corſaire*, F.) a pirate, or robber by ſea.
CORSE. See *Corps*.
CORSE-*Preſent*, a mortuary; a beaſt, or other offering to a prieſt, from a dead man's eſtate.
CO'RSLET, or CORSELET, (of *corſlet*, F.) 1 an armour for a pike-man.
2 a broad girdle.
CO'RTIN (in Fortification) See *Courtin*.
CO'RVET. See *Curvet*.
CORU'SCANT (of *coruſcans*, L. of *coruſco* to ſhine) ſhining, glittering, briliant.
CO'RUSCA'TION, a flaſhing, or glittering.
CORYMBI''FEROUS (of *corymbifer*, L. of *corymbus* a berry of ivy, and *fero* to bear) that beareth berries like ivy.
CORYMBIFEROUS *Plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have a compound of diſcous flowers; but the ſeeds are without down, as daiſy, camomile, &c.
CORY'ZA (of κόρυζα, Gr. of κάρα the head, and ζεω to run) a defluxion of a ſharp humor into the mouth, noſtrils and lungs, from the brain, by the olfactory nerves.
CO-SE'CANT *of an Arch*, is the ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to 90 degrees. Thus A *f* is the coſecant of the arch B D, fig. 15.
To CO'SEN. See *To cozen*.
CO-SINE *of an Arch*, is the right ſine of another arch, which is the complement of another to 90 degrees. Thus D *c* is the co-ſine of the arch D B, fig. 15.
COSME'TICKS (of κοσμητικὰ, Gr. of κοσμέω to adorn) waſhes that tend to whiten, or ſoften the ſkin.
COSMO''GRAPHER, one ſkill'd in coſmography.
COSMOGRA''PHICAL, of, or belonging to coſmography.
COSMO''GRAPHY (of κοσμογραφία, Gr. of κοσμος the world, and γραφω to deſcribe) is a deſcription of all the ſeveral parts of the viſible world, according to their numbers, poſitions, motions, magnitudes, and their other properties.
COSMO''LOGY (of κοσμολογία, Gr. of κοσμος the world, and λογος a ſpeech) a ſpeaking of the world.
† COSMO''METRY (of κυσμος the world, and μετρον, Gr. meaſure) a meaſuring the world.
COSMO''POLITE (of κοσμος the world, and πολιτης a citizen, Gr.) a citizen of the world.
CO'SSET, a lamb, calf, &c. brought up by hand, or without the dam.
COST, 1 charge, or expence.
2 price, or rate.
CO'STARD, a ſort of apple.
COSTARD-*Monger*, a ſeller of fruit.
CO'STIVE (of *conſtipatus*, L. thruſt together) 1 aſtringent, or binding.
2 bound in the body.
CO'STLY, adj. 1 dear, or of a great price.
2 expenſive, luxurious.
3 ſtately, ſplendid.
COSTLY, adv. 1 ſumptuouſly, prodigally, waſtefully.
2 richly, plentifully, magnificently.
COT, 1 a cottage.
2 a kind of refuſe wool, ſo clung together that it cannot be pulled aſunder.
3 a cot-quean, or a man that meddles too much in women's affairs.
CO-TANGENT *of an Arch*, is the tangent of an arch that is the complement of another to 90 degrees; as G *f* is the cotangent of the arch B D, fig. 15.
COT'EMPORARY. See *Contemporary*.
COT-QUEAN, a man who concerns himſelf too much with the affairs of the kitchen.
CO'TTAGE, a little houſe in the country.
CO'TTAGER, an inhabitant of a cottage.
CO'TTON, F. 1 a ſort of wool that grows upon a tree of the ſame name.
2 the ſtuff that is made of it.
To CO'TTON, 1 in a proper ſenſe, to frieze, as ſome ſtuffs do.
2 to ſucceed, to hit.
3 to agree well together.
COUCH (of *couche*, F.) 1 a little bed.
2 a bed of leaves, or graſs.
To COUCH, 1 to comprize, or comprehend.
2 to take off the web from the eye.
3 to ſet a lance on the reſt.
4 to lie down.
COU'CHING (among Hunters) the lodging of a wild boar.
COVE, 1 a little harbour for boats.
2 a little encloſure to keep oiſters in.
3 a pigeon-hole.
CO''VENANT, F. (of *conventum*, L. of *con* together,

gether, and *venio* to come) 1 agreement, contract.
2 league, or alliance.

The CO"VENANT, a particular agreement made by the preſbyterians in the reign of king Charles I.

CO"VENANT (in Divinity) is a particular diſpenſation whereby God deals with mankind, as that under the Moſaical diſpenſation, called the covenant of works, and the preſent under the goſpel, called the covenant of grace.

COVENA'NTER, one that took the preſbyterian covenant, in the time of the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwel.

† COVENT. See *Convent*.

CO"VER, 1 a lid for a pot, diſh, &c.
2 the binding, or out-ſide of a book.
3 a cloak, or pretence.
4 a plate, napkin, knife, fork, and ſpoon at table.

To CO'VER, 1 to hide, conceal, or keep ſecret.
2 to diſguiſe, cloak, or palliate.
3 to fill, charge, or load.
4 to couple with, ſpeaking of beaſts.

CO-VERSED *ſine of an arch*, is the remaining part of the diameter of a circle, after the verſed ſine is taken away; as *Fd* is the co-verſed ſine of the arch BD. See fig. 15.

CO"VERT, ſub. F. 1 a thicket, or ſhady place.
2 a hiding place.
3 a ſhelter, refuge, or retreat.

COVERT, adj. under the power of a huſband.

CO'VERTURE, a covering.

CO"VERT-*way* (in Fortification) is the ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, about twenty foot broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, and other works, towards the country.

This is otherwiſe called *Corridor*, and has a parapet raiſed on a level, together with its banquets and glacis, which from the height of the parapet muſt follow the parapet of the place, till it is inſenſibly loſt in the field. It has alſo a foot-bank.

One of the greateſt difficulties in a ſiege is to make a lodgment on the covert-way, becauſe the beſieged uſually palliſado it along the middle, and undermine it on all ſides. This is called the *Counterſcarp*, becauſe it is upon the edge of it.

To CO'VET, to deſire, to wiſh, or long for.

CO"VETOUS (of *cupio* to deſire) 1 avaricious.
2 very deſirous.

COUGH, a certain noiſe made by perſons troubled with an obſtruction of the lungs.

CO'VIN, or COVINE, a deceitful agreement between two, or more, to the prejudice of another.

CO'VING *cornice* (in Architecture) is ſuch a cornice that has a great caſement, or hollow in it, which is commonly lathed and plaiſter'd upon compaſs ſprockets, or brackets.

COUL, a tub with two ears.

COUL. See *Cowl*.

COU'LTER (of *culter*, L. of *colo* to till) a cutting inſtrument belonging to a plough.

COU'NCEL (of *concile*, F. *concilium*, L. of *con* together, and *calo*, i. e. *voco* to call)
1 a general aſſembly of the clergy.
2 an aſſembly of the chief perſons of a nation met together about affairs of ſtate.
3 an aſſembly of the ſociety of Lincoln's Inn.

COU'NCEL, COU'NSEL, or COU'NSELLOR, one that pleads for another at the bar.

COU'NSEL, advice.

COUNT (of *conte*, F.) a foreign earl.

To COUNT, 1 to number, or tell.
2 to caſt up, or reckon.
3 to eſteem, or judge.

COUNT *wheel*, is a wheel in the ſtriking part of a clock, moving round once in twelve, or twenty-four hours. This by ſome is called the locking-wheel, becauſe it has commonly eleven notches in it, at unequal diſtances from one another, in order to make the clock ſtrike, and it is driven round by the pinion of report.

COU'NTENANCE, F. 1 looks, air, mien.
2 face, or viſage.
3 ſupport, or protection.

To COU'NTENANCE, to favour, to encourage, to abet.

COU'NTER (of *contoir*, F.) 1 a counting board in a ſhop.
2 a piece of braſs, ſilver, &c. to count withal.
3 a reckoner, or computer.
4 a box for caſh.
5 the name of two priſons in London.

COUNTER (of *contra*, L. oppoſite) a particle, ſignifying oppoſition, is generally uſed in compoſition, but ſometimes by itſelf.

COUNTER-*approaches* (in Fortification) are works made by the beſieged, to hinder the approach of the enemy; and when they deſign to attack them in form.

To COUNTER-*balance*, to weigh one thing againſt another, to make an equal amends for.

COUNTER *battery*, is one raiſed to play againſt another.

COUNTER *breaſt-work*, the ſame as *Falſe-Bray*, which ſee.

COUNTER *bond*, a bond to keep a perſon harmleſs, who has given ſecurity for another.

COUNTER *change*, an exchange between two perſons, by mutual contract or agreement.

COUNTER *charge*, is a charge brought againſt the accuſer,

COUN-

COUNTER *charm*, a charm to hinder the force of another.

COUNTER *check*, is a check given to the accuſer.

COUNTER *cunning*, ſubtilty uſed by the adverſe party.

COUNTER *diſtinction*, diſtinguiſhing on the oppoſite ſide.

COU'NTERFEIT, *adj.* (of *contrefait*, F.)
1 imitated, repreſented.
2 falſe, forged, invented.
3 feigned, or diſſembled.

COUNTERFEIT, ſub. 1 a cheat or impoſture.
2 a reſemblance, or repreſentation.

To COUNTERFEIT, 1 to imitate, or reſemble.
2 to forge, or conſent.
3 to feign, or reſemble.

COU'NTERFOIL, or COUNTERSTOCK, that part of a tally ſtruck in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer of that court.

COUNTER-*forts* (in Fortification) are certain pillars, and parts of the walls of a place, diſtant from fifteen to twenty foot one from another, which are advanced as much as poſſible in the ground, and joined to the height of the cordon by vaults, to ſupport the way of the rounds, and part of the rampart; as alſo to fortify the wall and ſtrengthen the ground; but are not now of much uſe, unleſs in large fortifications.

COUNTER-*fuge* (in Muſic) is when the fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER-*guards* (in Fortification) are large heaps of earth in figure of a parapet, raiſed above the moat, before the faces, and points of the baſtions, to preſerve them; and then they conſiſt of two faces, making an angle-ſaliant, and are parallel to the faces of the baſtions.

To COUNTER-*mand* (of *contre-mander*, F.) to give contrary orders, or to contradict former ones.

COUNTER-*march*, a contrary march.

COUNTER-*mine* (in Fortification) is a ſubterraneous paſſage, made by the beſieged, in ſearch of the enemy's mine, to give air to it, to take away the powder; or by any other means to fruſtrate the effect of it.

To COUNTER-*mine*, 1 to ſink ſuch mines.
2 to prevent another's deſigns from taking effect.

COUNTER-*mure* (of *contre-mur*, F.) a wall ſet againſt another.

COUNTER-*pain* (of *contre-pointe*, F.) a coverlet for a bed.

COUNTER-*part* (in Muſic) a term denoting one part to be oppoſite to another, as the baſe is ſaid to be the counter-part to the treble.

COUNTER-*part* (of a writing) a duplicate, or copy of it.

COUNTER-*plot*, 1 a ſham plot, or one contrived to overthrow another.
2 a fetch, or wile againſt another.

COUNTER-*point* (in Muſic) is the old way of compoſing, before notes of different lengths or meaſures were invented; which was to ſet pricks, or points one againſt another, to denote the ſeveral concords. The length of which points was ſung according to the quantity of words or ſyllables whereto they were applied.

COUNTER-*poiſe* (of *contre-poſer*, F.) to put an equal weight on the oppoſite ſide of the balance.

COUNTER-*poiſon*, an antidote, or what hinders the effect of poiſon.

COUNTER-*round* (in Military affairs) a certain number of officers going to viſit the rounds, or centinels.

COU'NTERSCARP (in Fortification) is that ſide of the ditch which is next to the country; or properly the talus that ſupports the earth of the covert-way; tho' by this word is underſtood often the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and ſo it muſt be underſtood, when it is ſaid, The enemy lodged themſelves on the counterſcarp.

COUNTER-*ſcuffle*, when friends fall on friends, by miſtake.

COUNTER-*ſecurity*, is a ſecurity given to a perſon, who has enter'd into obligations for another.

COUNTER-*ſwallow's-tail* (in Fortification) is an out-work in figure of a ſingle tenaille, wider towards the place, that is, at the gorge, than at the head, or next the country.

COUNTER *tally*, a tally to confirm, or confute another tally.

COUNTER *tenor* (in Muſic) one of the mean or middle parts of muſic, ſo called, becauſe it is oppoſite to the tenor.

To COU'NTERVAIL, to make equivalent, or recompence the loſs of.

To COUNTER-*work*, to build works, dig mines, &c. in order to ruin thoſe of the enemy.

COU'NTESS (of *counteſſe*, F.) the wife or widow of a count or earl.

COU'NTING-*houſe* (of the King's houſhold) the board of green cloth.

COU'NTRY (of *contrée*, F.) 1 land, or region.
2 the fields, in oppoſition to the town.

COU'NTY, 1 a ſhire, or one of the parts or circuits into which the whole kingdom is divided.
2 an earldom.

COUNTY, or COUNTY *court*, a court which the ſheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himſelf, or his deputy.

COU'NTIES *corporate*, are ſuch cities, or

ancient boroughs as have large privileges beſtowed on them by the kings of England.

COUNTIES *palatine*, are four in number, viz. Cheſter, Durham, Lancaſhire, and Ely; whoſe juriſdiction formerly was very great, but their power now is very much abridged.

COUPE'E, or COOPE'E, (of *coupé*, F.) a ſtep in dancing.

COU'PLE, F. (of *copula*, L. of *copulo* to join together) 1 a pair of any thing.
2 a band to tie dogs together.

To COU'PLE, 1 to join together.
2 to copulate, as in the act of generation.
3 to unite, or marry.
4 to pair, as birds do.

COU'PLET, two verſes with rhimes.

COU'RAGE, F. boldneſs, ſtoutneſs, valour.

COURA'GIOUS, ſtout, brave, valiant, intrepid.

COURA'NT (of *courante*, F.) 1 a dance.
2 a news paper.

COURAP, the Indian itch, a diſeaſe like a tetter or ring-worm.

COU'RIER, F. a meſſenger that brings expreſſes.

COURSE, or COARSE, adj. 1 the contrary of fine.
2 clowniſh, ruſtic.
3 ſorry and mean.

COURSE, ſub. (of *curſus*, L. of *curro* to run)
1 running, race.
2 journey, or voyage.
3 order, or law.
4 turn, rank.
5 cuſtom, manner, way, faſhion.
6 way, or means.
7 ſervice of meat.
8 meaſure, or conduct.
9 a bed or lay of ſtones, &c. in building.

In COURSE, *or of* COURSE, naturally, of one's ſelf, or of itſelf.

COURSE (in Navigation) is the angle which the rhumb line, upon which the ſhip muſt ſail, makes with the meridian; or, it is more properly, the angle that is made by a tangent to the meridian, and an infinitely ſmall part of a rhumb line at the point of contact.

COURSE (in Huſbandry) is a turn or fleece of hay, &c. laid on a cart, &c.

To COURSE, 1 to hunt, or chaſe.
2 to run up and down.
3 to diſpute in the ſchools.

COU'RSES (with Phyſicians) the menſes, or monthly terms in women.

COU'RSEY (of *courſie*, F.) a ſpace in a galley, of about a foot and a half broad, on both ſides whereof the ſeats of the ſlaves are placed.

COURT (of *cour*, F.) 1 the palace of a prince.
2 the prince and courtiers.
3 attendance that one pays to a prince or great man.
4 a hall, or place of juſtice.
5 the judges.
6 a yard belonging to a houſe.
7 a place before the gate of a church.
8 a narrow ſtreet, or paſſage.

COURT *of admiralty*, a court where all matters relating to the ſea are decided. It was firſt eſtabliſhed by king Edward III.

COURT *baron*, a court holden by every lord of a manor (who were anciently called barons) within his own precincts.

COURT *of chivalry*, the marſhal's court.

COURT *chriſtian*, the ſpiritual court.

COURT *leet*, a court belonging to a lord of a manor.

COURT *of the legate*, was a court erected by cardinal Wolſey, to diſpence with offences againſt the ſpiritual laws, and to prove wills.

COURT *of peculiars*, a ſpiritual court, peculiarly belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

COURT *of requeſts*, was formerly a court of equity, but is now quite ſuppreſſed.

To COURT, 1 to woo, or make love to.
2 to deſire or ſollicit.
3 to ſue, or ſtand for a place.

COURT *minion*, a favourite at court.

COURT *holy-water*, fair and empty words.

COU'RTAL, a muſical inſtrument, a ſort of baſſoon.

COU'RTEOUS (of *courtois*, F.) 1 civil, affable.
2 gentle, candid.
3 kind, free, generous.
4 fair ſpoken.
5 full of courteſy.

COU'RTESY (of *courtoiſie*, F.) 1 kindneſs, favour, ſervice.
2 gentleneſs, humanity.
3 civility.
4 a curtſey, or reverence done by a woman.

COU'RTEZAN (of *courtiſane*, F.) a Lady of pleaſure.

COU'RTIER, 1 a man that has a place at court, or that follows the court.
2 a polite perſon, full of fine ſpeeches and complaiſance.
3 a court lady.

COU'RTINE, or COU'RTAIN (in Fortification) is the front of the wall between the flanks of the two baſtions; or the longeſt ſtreight line that runs round the rampart, drawn from one flank to the other, being border'd with a parapet five foot high, behind which the ſoldiers ſtand, to fire upon the covert-way, and into the moat.

COU'RTLY, ſpruce, airy, complaiſant.

COU'RTSHIP, 1 courteſy, or civility.
2 fine amorous ſpeeches.

COU'SIN (of *couſin*, F.) a kinſman, or kinſwoman, by blood or marriage.

COU'SIN *german*, uncle's children, or the father's brother's ſon.
COUTH, known, or ſkilful in.
CO'VY *of partridges* (of *couvée*, F.) a flock, or flight of thoſe birds.
COW, a well known beaſt.
COW-*herd*, a cow-keeper.
To COW, to intimidate, or make afraid.
CO'WARD, a daſtard, or one that hath no courage.
COWL, 1 that part of a friar's habit that covers his head.
2 a tub with two ears.
To COWR *down*, to ſtoop down.
CO'WSLIP, a flower.
CO'XCOMB, a blockhead, fop, or ſilly perſon.
To COXE, to flatter, or cajole.
COY, 1 ſhy, reſerv'd, pretending to much modeſty.
2 finical, preciſe.
To CO'ZIN, to cheat, or bubble.
CRAB, 1 a wild apple.
2 a ſhell-fiſh.
3 an inſtrument with three claws, uſed by ſhip-wrights, &c.
CRA'BBED, 1 ſour, like unripe fruit.
2 rough, uneven.
3 obſcure, or difficult.
CRA'BBING (in Falconry) when Hawks ſtand too near, and fight with each other.
CRACK, 1 a chink, or flaw.
2 the noiſe of a thing when it cracks.
3 a courtezan, or whore.
4 a boaſter, or braggard.
To CRACK, 1 to break a thing.
2 to chink and flaw.
3 to make a noiſe.
4 to brag, or boaſt.
CRACK-*brain'd*, diſorder'd in his ſenſes.
CRA'CKER, 1 a ſquib, or ſmall fire-work.
2 an inſtrument to curl hair with.
3 a boaſter.
CRA'CKNEL (of *craquelin*, F.) a ſort of cakes hard baked, ſo as to crackle under the teeth.
CRA'DLE, 1 a bed for a child.
2 the place where the bullet lies in a croſs-bow.
3 a wooden frame fix'd to ſcythes.
4 a frame of wood for the more ſafely launching a ſhip.
5 a machine of wood to lay a broken leg in.
CRAFT, 1 trade, artifice, or handicraft.
2 craftineſs, or cunning.
3 trick, or wile.
4 merchant-ſhips.
Small CRAFT, ſmall veſſels, and boats.
CRA'FTSMAN, or CRAFTS-MASTER, one ſkill'd in a trade or handicraft.
CRAG, 1 the neck.
2 a rock.
CRA'GGY, or CRA'GGED, 1 rocky, or full of precipices,
2 rough, uneven.
To CRAM, 1 to thruſt cloſe.
2 to ſtuff, or overfill one's belly.
3 to fill or ſtuff fowls to make them fat.
CRA'MBO, a rhiming play, wherein he that repeats a word that was ſaid before, forfeits.
CRAMP (of *krampe*, Dan.) a contraction, or convulſion of the nerves.
CRAMP *fiſh*, a fiſh that numbs the hands of thoſe that touch it,
CRAMP *iron*, CRA'MPERN, an iron that faſtens ſtones in building.
To CRAMP, 1 to ſtreighten, or reſtrain.
2 to faſten with a cramp iron.
CRA'NAGE, 1 the liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares.
2 the money taken and paid for the ſame.
CRANE, 1 a bird.
2 an inſtrument to draw up heavy goods.
3 a ſiphon, or pipe, for drawing liquors out of a veſſel.
CRANES *Bill*, 1 the name of an herb.
2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument.
CRA'NIUM, L. the ſkull, the bone of the head, the brain pan.
CRANK, 1 luſty, vigorous.
2 merry, gay, briſk.
To CRA'NKLE, to go winding about.
CRA'NNY (of *crena*, L. of κρεδάω, G. to mix) a chink, or crevice.
CRAPE (of *crepe*, F.) a ſort of ſtuff.
To CRASH, 1 to break, or bruiſe.
2 to make a great noiſe.
CRA'SIS, L. (in Phyſic) is a proper conſtitution, temperature, or mixture of natural humours, ſuch as conſtitute a ſtate of health.
CRASIS, L. (in Grammar) is the contraction of two ſyllables into one, as *bow'r* for *bower*.
CRASS (of *craſſus*, L.) groſs, fat.
CRA'SSITUDE, thickneſs, bigneſs, groſsneſs.
CRATCH. See *Rack*.
CRA'TCHES, a diſeaſe in a horſe's heel.
CRA'TER (in Falconry) a line on which hawks are faſtened when they are reclaimed.
CRA'VAT (of *cravate*, F.) a neckcloth.
To CRAVE, to deſire, or demand.
To CRAUNCH, or CRUNCH, to break with one's teeth.
CRAW, the gorge, or crop of a bird.
To CRAWL, 1 to ſlide on the belly; as ſerpents, &c. do.
2 to creep on all four.
3 to ſwarm with vermin.
CRAY, a diſeaſe in hawks, much like the *Pantaſs*, which hinders their muting.
CRAY *Fiſh*, a ſort of river fiſh, ſometimes called a *Crevice*.
CRAYON, F. a pencil made of any ſort of colouring ſtuff, which being dried, is uſed for drawing in dry colours on paper.

CRA'ZY, 1 diſtempered in one's brain.
2 ſickly, weak.
CREAM (of *creme*, F.) 1 the fineſt and thickeſt part of the milk.
2 the beſt, or prime of any thing.
CREAM *of Tartar*, purified tartar.
† *CREANCE* 2, F. 1 truſt, or confidence.
2 (in Falconry) is a fine ſmall line faſtened to a hawk's leaſh, when ſhe is firſt lured.
CREASE, a pleat, or fold.
To CREA'TE (of *creo*, L. to bring forth)
1 to make out of nothing.
2 to make or appoint.
3 to cauſe, or excite.
CREA'TION, 1 the making, or being made out of nothing.
2 choice, nomination, or election.
CREA'TURE (of *creatura*, L. of *creo* to create) 1 a created being.
2 one that owes his riſe and fortune to ſome great man.
CRE'DENCE (of *credentia*, L. of *credo* to believe) 1 credit, or belief.
2 a name, renown, reputation.
CREDE'NTIALS, letters of credit and recommendation; eſpecially thoſe given to an embaſſador, &c.
CRE''DIBLE, worthy to be believed.
CRE''DIT (of *creditum*, L. of *credo* to truſt)
1 reputation, authority, intereſt.
2 fame, honour, glory.
3 credence, or belief.
4 truſt.
To CRE'DIT, 1 to give credit, or truſt for goods.
2 to believe, or confide in.
3 to grace or ſet off.
CRE''DITOR, one that gives credit, or truſts another with money, goods, &c.
CRE'DULITY, aptneſs to believe.
CRE''DULOUS, apt to believe.
CREED, a ſhort account of the articles of the chriſtian faith. It has its name from *credo* I believe, the firſt word of it in Latin.
CREEK (of *crique*, F.) 1 a little bay.
2 a crook, or nook, to unload wares.
To CREEK, to make a noiſe as a cricket does.
To CREEP, 1 to crawl on all four.
2 to come privately.
3 to fawn and crouch.
CREE'PER, 1 a creeping creature.
2 the name of a ſmall bird.
3 a low andiron.
4 a ſhrub.
CRE'NA, L. a notch, ſlit, or dent.
CRE''NATED *Leaves* (in Botany) ſuch leaves of plants as are notched or jagged.
CRE'PANCE, an ulcer in the fore-part of a horſe's foot.
CRE'PUSCLE (of *crepuſculum*, L.) the twilight, or the dubious light before the ſun's riſing in the morning, and after the ſun's ſetting in the evening.
CREPU'SCULOUS, of or belonging to the twilight.
CRE'SSES, the name of an herb.
CRE'SSET, or CRESSET *Light*, a burning beacon.
CREST (of *creſte*, F. or of *criſta*, L.) 1 a tuft, or plume on the head of a bird.
2 the plume, or horſe's hair on the top of an helmet.
3 the mane of a horſe.
4 (among Carvers) a carved work to adorn the head or top of any thing.
CREST-*fallen*, dejected, diſpirited, or caſt down.
CRE'VICE, a cray-fiſh.
2 a chink, or fiſſure.
CREW, a gang, or company.
CRE'WET. See *Cruet*.
CRI'ANCE, or CRIANTS, the ſame as *Creance*, which ſee.
CRIB, 1 a manger for cattle.
2 the leathern pouch under a coachman's ſeat.
CRI'BBAGE, a game at cards.
CRI'BBLE, F. 1 a corn ſieve.
2 very coarſe meal.
CRICK, a pain, or ſort of cramp in the neck, &c.
CRICKET, 1 a little inſect.
2 a ſort of play.
3 a little ſtool.
CRIME, F. (of *crimen*, L. a fault) a fault, offence, a ſin, or breach of the law.
CRI''MINAL, adj. guilty of a crime.
CRI''MINAL, ſub. an offender, or malefactor.
CRIMP, an agent for coal-merchants.
CRI'MSON (of *cramoiſi*, F.) a fine deep red.
CRI''NATED *Roots* (in Botany) are ſuch as ſhoot into the ground in many ſmall fibres like hair.
CRI''NELS, CRINETS, or CRI''NITS, (in Falconry) are ſmall black feathers in a hawk, like hair about the ſere.
CRINGE, profound ſubmiſſion, or ſervile reverence.
To CRINGE, to creep, or bow to with great ſubmiſſion.
To CRI'NKLE (of *krinckelen*, Du.) to go in and out, or in folds.
CRI'PPLE (of *krepel*, Du. of *krepen* to creep) an impotent or lame perſon, one that has loſt the uſe of his limbs.
CRI'PPLINGS (in Architecture) are ſhort piles of wood againſt the ſide of a houſe.
CRI'SIS, Gr. (of κρίνω to judge) the height of a diſtemper, or the conflict between the patient's nature and the diſeaſe.
CRISM. See *Chriſm*.
CRISP, 1 brittle, or friable.
2 curled or dried, &c. till 'tis frizzled, or apt to crumble.
To CRISP (of *criſpo*, L. to curl) to curl, or frizzle,

CRI-

CRITE'RION, or CRITE'RIUM (of κριτήριον, G. of κρίνω to judge) 1 a mark whereby to judge of the truth of a thing. 2 a judgment made of the truth or falſehood of a propoſition.

CRI''TICAL (of κριτικός, G. of κρίνω to judge) cenſorious.

CRITICAL *days* (among Phyſicians) are thoſe days wherein the diſtemper comes to a criſis.

CRITICAL *times*, dangerous times.

CRI''TICISM, 1 the art of judging of men's writings, actions, &c. 2 nice judgment, critical diſcourſe, or reflection.

A CRI''TICK, one ſkill'd in criticiſm.

To CROAK. See *To Croke*.

CROCK, a kind of earthen pot.

CRO'CODILE, F. (of *crocodilus*, L. of *crocus* ſaffron, becauſe of that colour) a beaſt like a lizard, whereof there are two ſorts, the one large, called alſo an *alligator*, the other much leſs, on the land, and feeding only upon ſweet flowers.

CROCODILE *tears*, falſe or treacherous tears.

CROE, 1 an iron leaver. 2 a notch in the ſtays of a caſk, where the head-pieces come in.

CROFT, a ſmall cloſe adjoining to a houſe.

CROI'SADE, CROISA'DO, or CRU'SADE (of *croiſade*, F.) the expedition of the Chriſtian princes for the conqueſt of the holy land.

CROI'SES (of *croiſez*, F.) 1 pilgrims, who wore the figure of the croſs on their garments. 2 the knights of Jeruſalem, who were created for the defence of pilgrims.

To CROKE (of *crocito*, L. of κοραξ, G. a raven) 1 to make a noiſe as a raven, toad, &c. 2 to rumble, or murmur, as one's guts do.

CRO'NY, an intimate companion.

To CROO, or CROO'KEL, to make a noiſe like a dove or pigeon.

CROOK (of *croc*, F.) a hook.

To CROOK, to bend, or make crooked.

To CROOL, to growl, murmur, or mutter.

CROOP (among Gameſters) is an aſſiſtant to the banker.

CROOTES, a ſubſtance found among the ore in lead mines.

CROP, 1 the product or ſtock of corn, hay, &c. 2 the handle of a coachman's whip. 3 the craw of a bird.

To CROP, 1 to cut off. 2 to dock a horſe. 3 to gather flowers, &c. 4 to brouſe, as cattle.

CRO'SIER (of *croſſe*, F.) a biſhop's ſtaff.

CRO'SLET, a forehead-cloth.

CROSS ſub. (of *crux*, L. of κρεμω, G. to beat) 1 the figure of two things croſſing one another. 2 a gibbet, or gallows. 3 affliction, ſorrow. 4 misfortune, diſappointment.

CROSS, adj. 1 contrary, or oppoſite. 2 athwart, or oblique. 3 peeviſh, teſty, froward. 4 untoward, perverſe. 5 abuſive, rude. 6 troubleſome, or difficult.

To CROSS, 1 to diſappoint, or fruſtrate. 2 to vex, or trouble. 3 to ſign with a croſs. 4 to paſs over a river, &c. 5 to turn out of the way. 6 to thwart, or be contrary to. 7 to expunge, or put out.

CROSS-*bar-ſhot* (with Gunners) is a round ſhot, having a long bar of iron caſt with it, as if it were let through the middle.

CROSS-*beam*, or CROSS-*piece* (in Architecture) is a beam, or tranſom, going overthwart an houſe; or a girder that holdeth the ſides of an houſe together.

CROSS-*bite*, 1 a diſappointment. 2 a cheat.

CROSS-*ſtaff*, a mathematical inſtrument in form of a croſs, to take the altitude of the ſun, &c.

CRO'SSIERS, or CROSIERS (in Aſtronomy) are four ſtars in form of a croſs, by help of which, thoſe that ſail in the ſouthern hemiſphere find the ſouth pole.

CRO'TCHET (in Muſic) the name of a note, being equal to half a minim.

CROTCHET (in Printing) the mark of a parenthеſis, formed thus [ ].

CROTCHET, 1 a fancy, or whim. 2 a trick, or device. 3 (among hunters) the maſter teeth of a fox.

CRO'TELS, or CROTEYING, the dung of an hare.

To CROUCH (of *croucher*, F.) 1 to lie ſquat. 2 to cringe, or creep.

CROU'CHED *Friers*, friers wearing the ſign of the croſs.

CROU'CHMASS, or CROUCHMASS-*day*, a feſtival obſerved by the Roman Catholics in honour of the holy croſs, on the 14th of September.

CROUD. See *Crowd*.

CROUP (of *croupier*, F.) a ſecond, or aſſiſtant at cards.

CROUP *of an horſe*, the buttocks, or hindmoſt part of an horſe.

CROU'PADE (in Horſemanſhip) a leap when the horſe pulls up his hind legs, as if he threw them up to his belly.

CROU'PER, 1 a device put under a horſe's tail, to keep the ſaddle ſteady. 2 one who watches the cards, and gathers money for the bank.

CROW, a ſort of bird.

CROW-*foot*, 1 a *Caltrop*; which ſee. 2 a ſort of herb.

To CROW, 1 to cry as a cock does.
2 to brag, hector, or vapour.
CROW's-*bill*, a ſurgeon's inſtrument for extracting bullets, &c. out of the body.
CROWD, 1 a preſs, or throng.
2 a violin, or fiddle.
To CROWD, 1 to ſqueeze, or preſs.
2 to fill up a place.
† CRO'WLING, the fretting and rumbling of the guts, in cattle.
CROWN (of *couronne*, F. of *corona*, L. a diadem) 1 a coronet, or diadem worn on the heads of ſovereign princes.
2 kingdom, or empire.
3 a chaplet, or garland.
4 the top of the head.
5 a ſilver coin of five ſhillings value.
6 a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of 20 ſtars.
CROWN (in Geometry) is a plane ring, included between the peripheries of two concentric circles.
To CROWN, 1 to ſet a crown on the head.
2 to accompliſh with honour.
3 to reward or recompenſe.
CRO'WNER. See *Coroner*.
CROWN *glaſs*, the fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.
CROWN *imperial*, the name of a flower.
CROWN *poſt* (in Architecture) is a poſt, which in ſome buildings ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters, and from it goes, ſtruts, or braces to the middle of each rafter.
CROWN *ſcab*, a diſeaſe in horſes.
CROWN-*wheel of a watch*, is the upper wheel next to the balance, which by its motion drives it, and in royal pendulums is called the *ſwing-wheel*.
CROWN-*works* (in Fortification) are certain bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain ſome eminence, conſiſting of a large *Gorge*, and two wings which fall on the counter-ſcarp, near the faces of the baſtion; ſo that they are defended by them, and next to the field ſhew an entire baſtion, being between two demi-baſtions, the faces whereof look towards one another. See M, fig. 12.
CRO'WNED *horn-work* (in Fortification) is a horn-work, with a crown-work before it.
CROWNED *top* (among Hunters) the firſt head of a deer, the crotchets or buds being raiſed in form of a crown.
To CROYN (among Hunters) to cry as fallow-deer do at rutting time.
To CRU'CIATE (of *crucio*, L. of *crux* a croſs) to torture or torment.
CRU'CIBLE, a pot made of ſtrong earth, uſed to melt metals, minerals, &c.
CRU'CIFIX, the figure of our Saviour hanging on the croſs.
CRUCIFI'XION, the act of crucifying, or fixing to a croſs.
To CRU'CIFY (of *crucifigo*, L. of *crux*, a croſs, and *figo* to fix or faſten) 1 to fix, or nail to a croſs.
2 to kill, or mortify.
CRUDE (of *crudus*, L. of κρυος, G. cold) raw, indigeſted.
CRU'DITY, rawneſs, indigeſtion.
CRU'EL, F. inhumane, mercileſs, barbarous, painful.
CRU'ELTY, inhumanity, barbarity.
CRU'ET, a veſſel of glaſs to hold vinegar, oil, &c.
CRUM, 1 the ſoft part of bread.
2 a ſmall bit, or particle of any thing.
To CRUM, to break ſmall, or into crums.
CRUMP, crooked or hump-backed.
To CRU'MPLE, 1 to wrinkle, or ruffle.
2 to be crumpled, or wrinkled.
To CRUNCH, to crack, or crackle.
To CRUNK, to cry like a crane.
CRU'PPER (of *croupiere*, F.) the rump, or buttocks of a horſe.
2 that part of the ſaddle that is put under the horſe's tail.
CRUSE, a vial for oil, &c.
To CRUSH (of *crucio*, L. to break) 1 to break, or ſqueeze to pieces.
2 to oppreſs, or ruin.
CRUST (of *cruſta*, L. of κρυος, G. cold) 1 the outward part of bread.
2 the ſhelly part of any thing.
CRUSTA'CEOUS, cruſty, cover'd with a ſhell or cruſt.
CRU'STY, a familiar low word for captious, ſnappiſh.
CRUTCH, a ſupport for an impotent, or lame perſon.
CRUSA'DO, or CRUZATE, a Portugal coin of 3 s. value,
To CRY (of *crier*, F.) 1 to weep, to ſhed tears.
2 to lament, or deplore.
3 to bawl or clamour.
4 to publiſh in the market, ſtreets, &c.
CRY, 1 the noiſe of the voice.
2 weeping, or lamenting.
3 the noiſe of hounds.
CRY'PTA, G. (of κρυπτω to hide) a hollow place or vault under ground; but among eccleſiaſtical writers was a church under ground, where the primitive Chriſtians aſſembled in times of perſecution: ſome of our cathedrals have them yet under their quire, which the Germans call *kruft*, and we *kroft*, and *under-croft*, both from *crypta* corruptly.
CRYPTO''GRAPHY (of κρυπτος ſecret, and γραφω to write) the art of ſecret writing, or of writing in cypher.
CRYPTO''LOGY (of κρυπτος ſecret, and λογος a ſpeech) ſecret diſcourſing, or whiſpering privately.
CRY''STAL, F. (of κρυσταλλος, G. of κρυος cold, and στελλω to draw together) a bright and

and tranſparent mineral; but thought by the ancients to be water frozen into that bright ſubſtance.

CRY'STALLINE, like to cryſtal in brightneſs.

CRYSTALLINE *humour of the eye*, this humour lies immediately next to the aqueous, within the opening of the tunica uvea, and like a glaſs put over a hole, collects and refracts the rays of light falling upon it, being very pellucid, in figure of a lens equally convex.

CUB, 1 a bear's whelp.
2 a fox and marten of the firſt year.

CU'BATURE *of a ſolid* (in Geometry) is the finding the ſolid content of it.

CUBE (of *cubus*, L. of κυβος, G. a die) a ſolid body in form of a die, having ſix equal ſides, being all ſquares.

CUBE *root of any number or quantity*, is ſuch a number or quantity, which if multiplied into itſelf, and that product again multiplied by the firſt number or quantity, the laſt product ſhall be equal to the number or quantity whereof it is the cube root; as 2 is the cube root of 8, becauſe 2 times 2 is 4, and 2 times 4 is 8; and $a + b$ is the cube root of $a^3 + 3abb + 3baa + b^3$.

CU'BEBS, an aromatic fruit brought from the Eaſt Indies.

CU'BIC, or CU'BICAL, belonging to, or having the figure of a cube.

CU'BIC *equations* (in Algebra) is ſuch an equation, wherein the unknown quantities ariſe to three dimenſions; as $x^3 = a^3 - b^3$, or $x^3 + cxx = p^6$, &c.

CU'BIT (of *cubitus*, L.) 1 the length of the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, or (according to ſome) from the elbow to the wriſt of the hand.
2 a meaſure of a foot and half.

CU'BO-*cube* (in Mathematics) the ſixth power.

CU'CKING *ſtool*, formerly called tumbrel, an engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds, and unquiet women, by immerging them over head and ears in water.

CU'CKOLD, one whoſe wife defiles the marriage bed.

CU'CKOO, or CU'CKOW, a well-known bird.

CUCKOW *flower*, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called *Lady's ſmock*.

To ſing like a CUCKOW, to harp always upon the ſame ſtring.

CU'CKQUEAN, a whore.

CU'CUMBER, or CO'WCUMBER (of *cucumer*, L. of *curvo* to bend) a well known fruit.

CU'CURBITE (of *cucurbita*, L. a gourd) a chemical veſſel made in form of a gourd, uſed in diſtillation, &c.

CUCURBITINI lubrici, L. worms that breed in the entrails of a human body, in the ſhape of gourd ſeeds.

CU'CURBI'TULA, a cupping glaſs.

CU'CUYOS, an American fly that ſhines in the night.

CUD, the inward part of the throat in beaſts.

To chew the CUD, 1 to chew the meat over again, as a cow, &c. does.
2 to think and reflect upon.

CU'DDEN, or CUDDY, a changeling, or ſilly fellow.

To CU'DDLE, a vulgar word, ſignifying to tiddle, or make much of.

CU'DGEL (of *kudle*, Du. a knotted ſtick) a ſtaff to fight with.

To CUDGEL, 1 to beat with a cudgel.
2 to beat one's brains about a thing.

CUE, 1 giving notice when to ſpeak.
2 mood or humour.
3 a round ſtick to play at billiards.

To walk in CUERPO, to walk without a cloak.

CUFF, 1 a ſleeve.
2 a box, or blow.

CUI'NAGE, the making tin up into pegs, &c.

CUI'RASS (of *cuiraſſe*, F.) armour for the back and breaſt.

CUIRASSIERS, F. horſemen armed with cuiraſſes.

CUI'SSES (of *cuiſſar*, F.) armour for the thigh.

CU'LDEYS, a ſort of religious people once in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE, an herb.

CU'LINARY (of *culinarius*, L. of *culina* a kitchen) belonging to a kitchen.

To CULL, 1 to pick and chuſe.
2 to take out.

CU'LLANDER, a ſort of diſh, with holes, to ſtrain beans, peaſe, &c.

CU'LLER, a ſheep drawn out of the flock, not being good for meat.

CU'LLIONS (of *couillons*, F.) 1 the ſtones or teſticles.
2 (among Gardners) are round roots of plants, whether ſingle, double, &c.

† CU'LLIS, the ſtrained juice of boiled meat.

CU'LLY, a milk-ſop, one that is apt to be led by the noſe.

To CU'LLY *one*, to make a tool of him.

CULM, a ſort of coals uſed by ſmiths.

CULMI'FEROUS (of *culmus* a ſtalk, and *fero* to bear, L.) ſtalk-bearing.

CULMIFEROUS *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have a ſmooth-joined ſtalk, generally hollow, and wrapped about with ſingle, narrow, long, ſharp-pointed leaves, having their ſeed contained in chaffy huſks, as wheat, barley, &c.

To CULMINATE (of *culmino*, L. of *culmen* the top) to come to the top.

To CU'LMINATE (in Aſtronomy) is to come

come to the meridian; thus, when the ſun or a ſtar comes to the meridian, or higheſt point, it is ſaid, to culminate.

CU'LPABLE (of *culpabilis*, L. of *culpa* a fault) guilty, worthy of blame.

CU'LPRIT, a formal word uſed in trials.

CU'LRAGE, the name of an herb, generally called arſe-ſmart.

CULTCH, the bottom of the ſea where oiſters breed.

To CU'LTIVATE (of *cultiver*, F. of *cultus*, L. tillage) 1 to till and manure the ground.
2 to improve, or perfect.

CU'LTURE, 1 tillage, or improvement.
2 polite education.

CU'LVER, a dove, or pigeon.

CU'LVERIN, a ſpecies of ordnance, of which there are three ſorts, viz. the extraordinary, the ordinary, and the leaſt ſized culverin.

CU'LVERIN *extraordinary*, is five inches and a half in bore, thirteen foot long, weighs four thouſand eight hundred pounds. Its charge of powder is about twelve pounds, and it carries a ſhot of five inches and a half in diameter, weighing twenty pounds.

CULVERIN *ordinary*, weighs four thouſand five hundred pounds, and is twelve foot long; the weight of the ball is ſeventeen pounds five ounces.

CULVERIN *of the leaſt ſize*, is five inches in bore, eleven foot long, weighing about four thouſand pounds, carries a ſhot three inches and a half in diameter, weighing fourteen pounds nine ounces.

CU'LVERTAIL (among Shipwrights) is the faſtning the ſhip's carlings into the beam.

CULVERTAIL (among Carpenters) is a particular manner of joining pieces in building.

To CU'MBER, 1 to trouble, or moleſt.
2 to burden, or load.
3 to hinder, or let.
4 to ſtop up, or crowd.

CU'MBERSOME, or CU'MBEROUS, troubleſome, unwieldy, inconvenient.

CU'MFERY, the name of an herb.

CU'MIN, F. the name of an herb, and its ſeed.

To CU'MULATE (of *cumulo* to heap, L. of *cumulus*, an heap) to heap up, or increaſe.

CUNCTA'TION (of *cunctatio*, L. of *cunctо* to delay) delay, or prolonging of time.

CUNE'TTE (in Fortification) is a deep trench about four fathom wide, ſunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the paſſage more difficult to the enemy.

CU'NNER, a fiſh.

CU'NNING, 1 ſkilfulneſs, or invention.
2 craftineſs.

CU'NNING *Man*, 1 a ſoothſayer, or fortune-teller.
2 a magician, or inchanter.

CU'NNINGLY, 1 ſkilfully, artificially.
2 craftily, or with fraud.

CUP, a veſſel to drink out of.

CUP (in Botany) the huſk wherein the flower grows.

To CUP, to apply cupping-glaſſes.

CU'PID (of *cupido*, L. of *cupio* to deſire) the fabulous God of Love.

CUPI'DITY, luſt, deſire, paſſion.

CU'POLA (of *cupo*, It.) a round loover, or arched tower, in building.

CU'PPEL (of *coupelle*, F.) an inſtrument uſed by refiners.

CU'PPING-*Glaſs*, a ſort of glaſs vial applied to the fleſhy parts of the body to draw out wind, corrupt blood, &c.

CU'RABLE, what may be cured.

CU'RACY, the office of a curate.

CU'RATE (of *curator*, L. an overſeer) a parſon or vicar of a pariſh.

To CURB (of *courber*, F. to bend) 1 to bridle, or rein.
2 to check, or reſtrain.

CURB, 1 part of a horſe's bridle.
2 a ſwelling beneath a horſe's hoof.
3 a covering to a well.

To CU'RDLE, 1 to make curds.
2 to crud, or turn into curds.

CURE, 1 a remedy, or medicine.
2 the curing any diſtemper, or wound.
3 a charge of ſouls.
4 a benefice.

To CURE, 1 to heal a wound, &c.
2 to ſalt or pickle meat, fiſh, &c.

CU'RFEW (of *couvrir* to cover, and *feu* fire, F.) the eight-o'clock bell which was firſt ordered to be rung by William the conqueror, to give every body warning to cover their fire, and put out their lights.

CURIO'SITY (of *curioſité*, F. of *curioſitas*, L. of *curo* to regard) 1 a paſſion, or deſire of ſeeing, or knowing.
2 delicateneſs, or niceneſs.
3 diligent ſearching into abſtruſe things.
4 neatneſs, or elegancy.
5 overmuch care.
6 a rarity, or ſomething to be admired.

CU'RIOUS (of *curioſus*, L. of *cura* care) 1 deſirous of ſeeing or knowing any thing.
2 fine, or exquiſite.
3 nice, or delicate.
4 exact, or accurate.
5 too careful.

To CURL, to twirl, or turn up.

CU'RLEW, the name of a bird.

CU'RLINGS (among Hunters) the little ſpotted curls wherewith the bur of a deer's head is powdered.

CURMU'DGEON, a cloſe-fiſted niggardly fellow.

CU'RNOCK, a meaſure of corn, containing four buſhels.

CURR, a mongrel dog.

CU'RRANTS, or CU'RRANS, a ſort of fruit of the grape kind.

CU'RRANTO. See *Courant*.

CU'RRENT, 1 that goes or paſſes.
2 that

2 that is eſtabliſhed, or received.
CU'RRENT, ſub. a ſtream.
CU'RRENTS (in Navigation) are certain progreſſive motions of the waters of the ſea in ſeveral places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by means of which, all bodies (as ſhips, &c.) moving therein, are compelled to alter their direction or velocity, or both; and ſubmit to the law impoſed upon them by it.
CU'RRIER, 1 a dreſſer of leather.
2 one who combs and dreſſes horſes.
CU'RRISH, 1 doggiſh.
2 churliſh, or moroſe.
To CU'RRY (of *corroyer*, F.) 1 to dreſs leather.
2 to comb, &c. a horſe.
3 to bruſh one's coat.
To CURRY *Favour*, to inſinuate one's ſelf into favour.
CURRY-*Comb*, an inſtrument for dreſſing horſes.
To CURSE, 1 to wiſh ill to.
2 to ſwear, or blaſpheme.
CU'RSITER, or CU'RSITOR, a chancery-clerk, who makes out original writs.
CU'RSORY (of *curſorius*, L. of *curro* to run) ſlight, haſty, running over haſtily.
CU'RSORY, or CURSOR, (in mathematical Inſtruments) is any ſmall piece that ſlides, as, the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that ſlides to the day of the month.
CURST, 1 curſed.
2 fierce, ſhrewd.
CU'RSTNESS, fierceneſs, or a dogged, ſurly humour.
To CU'RTAIL (of *curto*, L. to ſhorten) to cut off, to diſmember, or diminiſh, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
CU'RTAIN (of *courtine*, F.) a hanging about a bed, window, &c.
CURTAIN (in Fortification) See *Courtine*.
CURTA'NA, king Edward the confeſſor's pointleſs ſword, which is carried before the kings and Queens of England at their coronation, as an emblem of clemency and mercy.
CU'RTATE *diſtance* (in Aſtronomy) is the diſtance of the place of a planet from the ſun reduced to the ecliptic.
CURTA'TION (in Aſtronomy) is the difference between the diſtance of a planet from the ſun, and curtated diſtance.
CU'RTI *cone* (in Geometry) is a cone with its top cut off by a plane parallel to its baſe.
CU'RTILAGE, a garden plat, piece of ground, or yard belonging to, and lying near a houſe.
CU'RTLASS, or CURTLE-*ax* (of *coutelas*, F.) a kind of weapon.
CU'RVATURE (of *curvatura*, L. of *curvo* to bend) crookedneſs, or bending.
CURVE, the ſame as crooked.
CURVES (in Geometry) are ſuch lines, which running on continually in all directions, may be cut by one right line in more points than one; or which include a ſpace with one right line, either returning into themſelves, or making infinite excurſions.

Curves are divided into Algebraical, or Geometrical, and Tranſcendent. See *Geometrical curves*, and *Tranſcendental curves*.

CU'RVET (of *courvetta*, It.) a certain motion or gait of a horſe.
CURVILI'NEAL *figures* (in Geometry) ſpaces bounded by crooked lines, as the circle, ellipſis, &c.
CU'SHION (of *couſſin*, F.) a ſort of pillow to ſit, &c. on.
CUSP (of *cuſpis*, L. the point of a ſpear) a point. In Aſtronomy it ſignifies the points, or horns of the moon.
CU'SPATED (in Botany) is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.
CU'STARD, a ſort of food made with milk, eggs, &c.
CU'STODY (of *cuſtodia*, L. of *cuſtos* a keeper) 1 keeping, or preſerving.
2 a priſon, or place where priſoners are kept.
3 ward of a child in nonage.
CU'STOM (of *coûtume*, F.) 1 habit, or uſe.
2 buſineſs at a tradeſman's ſhop.
3 the tax which commodities pay.
CU'STOM-*houſe*, the office where the king's cuſtoms are paid.
CU'STOMER, 1 one who buys any thing.
2 an officer of the cuſtom-houſe.
To CUT (of *couper*, F.) 1 to part, or divide.
2 to prune, or lop.
3 to fell trees.
4 as horſes do their heels.
5 to geld, or caſtrate.
6 to grave, or carve.
7 to hack, or cut in pieces.
8 to wound, or hurt.
9 to delve the ground.
10 to mangle, or hack.
11 to pare, or clip.
12 to croſs each other, as lines, &c. &c.
13 to make a figure.
CUT, 1 a cleft, or notch.
2 a ſtroke, or blow.
3 a way, or the ſhorteſt cut to a place.
4 a misfortune or calamity.
5 a ſlice or piece of fleſh, &c.
6 a picture in a book, &c.
7 a gaſh, or wound.
8 a lot, or chance; as, to draw cuts.
9 ſoundly in drink.
CUT-*purſe*, a pick-pocket.
CUT-*throat*, a villain, or murderer.
CUT-*throat place*, an inn or tavern, where they exact upon people.
CUTE, unfermented wine.
CUTE, a low word, uſed inſtead of acute, witty.

CU'TICLE (of *cuticula*, L. a dim. of *cutis* a ſkin) the outmoſt ſkin.

CUTI''CULAR, or CUTA'NEOUS, of, or belonging to the ſkin.

CU'TLACE (of *coutelas*, F.) a hanger, or kind of ſhort ſword.

CU'TLER (of *coutelier*, F.) a maker and ſeller of ſwords, knives, &c.

CU'TTED, ſcolding, brawling, quarrelſome.

CU'TTERS, the little ſtreaks in the beam of a deer.

CU'TTLE, the cuttle fiſh.

CUVE'TTE (in Fortification) is a deep trench about four fathom broad, which is commonly ſunk in the middle of the great dry ditch, till you come to water, and ſerves both to prevent the beſiegers mining, and alſo the better to keep off the enemy.

CUY'NAGE, the making up of tin, for conveniency of carriage.

CY'CLE (of *κύκλος*, G. of *κυκλοω*, to turn in a circle) a perpetual revolution of certain numbers, which ſucceſſively go on from the firſt to the laſt, and then return again to the firſt, and ſo circulate perpetually. There are three principal cycles, viz. the cycle of Indiction, the cycle of the Moon, and the cycle of the Sun.

CYCLE *of Indiction*, is a revolution of fifteen years, which was firſt eſtabliſhed by Conſtantine in the year 312.

CYCLE *of the Moon*, or golden number, is a revolution of nineteen years, which began one year before Chriſt, in which ſpace of time (according to Meton the Athenian, who was the inventor) the new and full moons return to the ſame days of the Julian year they were on before, and ſhe begins again her courſe with the ſun.

But this cycle, which is followed in eccleſiaſtical computations, is not juſt, for after 312 years, the new and full moons will not return to the ſame days of the Julian year, but there will be an error of one whole day; and this is the reaſon of the difference between the aſtronomical and eccleſiaſtical new and full moons.

CYCLE *of the Sun*, is a revolution of twenty-eight years, in which time the ſame dominical letter returns in the ſame order, and leap-years expire, and the 29th year the cycle begins again.

CYCLI'SCUS, a circular inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons, to ſcrape away rottenneſs.

CY''CLOID 3, or TRO'CHOID 3, is a curve, as ABC, deſcribed by the given point *a*, in the periphery of a circle, while the circle rolls along a right line, as AC, from the point A, where the curve begins, to the point C, where it ends. See fig. 25.

CYCLOI'DAL 4 *ſpace*, is the ſpace contained between the curve ABC, and the right line AC. Fig. 25.

CYCLO''METRY (of *κυκλος* a circle, and *μέτρεω* to meaſure, G.) the art of meaſuring circles.

CYCLOPAE'DIA (of *κυκλοπαιδεία*, G. of *κυκλος* a circle, and *παιδεία* doctrine) the whole circle of arts and ſciences.

CY'CLOPS, they were an ancient people inhabiting the iſland of Sicily, which were mighty great men; whence the poets gave them the name of giants.

CY'GNET, a young ſwan.

CY'GNUS, L. a ſwan, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere.

CY'LINDER (of *κυλινδρος*, G. of *κυλίνδω* to roll) a roller, or rolling ſtone.

CYLINDER (in Geometry) a ſolid, in form of a rolling ſtone.

CYLINDER *charged* (in Gunnery). See *Charged cylinder*.

CYLI'NDRICAL, belonging to, or of the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDRICAL *ſpeculum*, is a cylinder of poliſhed metal.

CY'MA, G. (in Botany) the top of any plant.

CYMA'TIUM (in Architecture) a member, whereof there are two ſorts, viz. the Doric and the Leſbic. The Doric is a member that has a concavity leſs than a ſemicircular one, and a projecture equal to half the altitude. The Leſbic is both concave and convex, having the projecture equal to half the altitude.

CY'MBAL (of *κυμβαλον*, G. of *κυμβος* hollow) a muſical inſtrument.

CY'MBALIST, one that plays on a cymbal.

CYNA'NTHROPY (of *κυων* a dog, and *ανθρωπος* a man, G.) madneſs cauſed by the bite of a dog.

CYNEGE''TICKS (*κυνηγέτικα*, G. of *κυων* a dog, and *ηγέομαι* to interpret or expound) books that treat of hunting.

CY''NICAL, dogged, churliſh, ſtoic-like.

CY''NICS (of *κυνικοι*, G. of *κυων* a dog) a ſect of philoſophers, followers of Antiſthenes and Diogenes, ſo called from their churliſh behaviour.

CYNODE'NTES (of *κυων*, G. a dog, and *dens*, L. a tooth) dog-teeth.

CYNO''SURA, G. a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars, being otherwiſe called *urſa minor*.

CY'ON (of *cion*, F.) a graft or ſucker of a tree.

CYPHER. See CIPHER.

CY'PRESS, the name of a tree.

CY'RTOMA, G. a tumour in any part of the body.

CZAR (of *Cæſar*, L.) the emperor of Muſcovy.

CZARI'NA, the empreſs of Muſcovy.

D.

DAB, 1 a light blow on the chops.
2 a dirty clout.
3 a lump of dirt, &c.
4 one ſkilled in an affair.
5 a ſea-fiſh.
6 a contemptuous name for a woman.

DAB *chick*, a fowl ſo called.

To DA'BBLE (of *dabbelen*, Du.) 1 to ſplaſh about in the water and dirt.
2 to dirty one's cloaths.
3 to meddle in an affair, in which one has little ſkill.
4 to tamper with a perſon.

DABU'SE, or DABU'ZE, a weapon carried before the Grand Signior, in the nature of our mace.

DACE, a ſmall fiſh.

DACRYOI'DES ſ (of δακρυμα, G. a tear) a kind of weeping ulcer.

DACRYOPOE'OS (of δακρυ a tear, and ποιέω to excite) ſuch things as excite tears by their acrimony, as horſe-radiſh, onions, &c.

DA'CTYLE (of δακτυλος, G. a finger) a foot in Latin and Greek verſe, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt long, the other two ſhort.

DAD, or DADDY, ſo infants, when they begin to ſpeak, call their fathers.

DA'DO, a term in architecture, uſed by ſome writers for a die, being the part in the middle of the pedeſtal of a column, between its baſe and the cornice.

DA'DOCK, the rotten heart, or body of a tree.

DÆ'MON, L. a ſpirit, a good or bad genius; but among the Chriſtians 'tis chiefly the latter.

DA'FFODIL, the name of a flower, uſually called daffy-down-dilly.

To DAG *ſheep*, to cut away the ſkirts of the fleece.

DÆGGER, Dan. 1 a poinard, or ſhort ſword.
2 a mark in printing, like a croſs; as †.

DA'GGER *fiſh*, a ſort of ſea-fiſh.

To DA'GGLE, to dawb the ſkirts of one's cloaths with dirt, &c.

To DAIGN. See *To Deign*.

DAI'LY, adj. 1 that happens every day.
2 ordinary, common.

DAILY, adv. every day, day by day.

DAI'NTY, ſub. a nicety, or tit-bit.

DAINTY, adj. 1 fine, delicate.
2 brave, noble.
3 ſumptuous, coſtly.
4 excellent, choice, ſelect.
5 ſqueamiſh, that loatheth and cannot brook.

DAI'RY, or DAI'RY-*houſe*, a place where milk, &c. is kept.

DAI'SY, or DAZY, a flower ſo called.

DAIZ (of *dais*, F.) a canopy of ſtate.

DA'KIR, a number of ten hides.

DAKIR *hen*, a fowl ſo called.

DALE (of *dal*, Dan.) a little valley, or bottom between two hills.

DA'LLIANCE, 1 ſport, paſtime, recreation.
2 wantonneſs, toying.

To DA'LLY, 1 to flatter, or compliment.
2 to trifle, or toy with.
3 to play the fool with.
4 to delay, or prolong time.
5 to play the wanton with.

DALMA''TICK, a kind of white garment worn by deacons in the church of Rome.

DAM, 1 a mother.
2 a floodgate, or weer, in a river or pond.

To DAM, to ſtop up.

DA''MAGE (of *dommage*, F.) prejudice, loſs, hurt, detriment, diſadvantage.

DA''MASK (from the city of Damaſcus)
1 a ſort of flower'd ſilk.
2 a ſort of flower'd linnen.

To DAMASK *wine*, to take off the edge of the cold, by ſhewing it to the fire.

DAME, F. a lady; but among country people it ſignifies miſtreſs.

DAMES *violet*, the name of an herb.

DAMISE'LLA, a little damſel, a miſs, a lady of pleaſure.

To DAMN (of *damno*, L. of *damnum* harm)
1 to condemn, or judge to hell.
2 to curſe, or ban.
3 to explode, or cry down.

DAMNATA terra, L. (among Chemiſts) is the *caput mortuum*, or the maſs remaining in the veſſel after diſtillation.

DAMNA'TION, the wretched condition of the damned.

To DA'MNIFY (of *damnifico*, L. of *damnum* harm, and *facio* to do) to endamage, to prejudice, or hurt.

DAMP, Dan. 1 wetneſs, or moiſture.
2 a vapour which ariſes in mines.
3 a ſhock.

To DAMP, 1 to render moiſt.
2 to diſhearten, or caſt down.

DA'MSEL (of *damoiſelle*, F.) a young maiden.

DA'MSIN, or DAMSON, a ſort of plumb like a damaſk prune, whence its name.

To DANCE (of *danſer*, F.) 1 to actuate the body according to compoſed meaſure.
2 to jump, hop, or ſkip.

DANDELI'ON (of *dent de lion*, F. i. e. the lion's tooth) an herb.

DA'NDEPART, 1 a ſmall coin made by king Henry VII.
2 a dwarf, or ſmall perſon.

To DA'NDLE, 1 to fondle, or make much of.
2 to toſs, or jump in one's arms.

DA'NDRAFF, DANDRUFF, or DANDRIFF (of ðan a ſcab, and ðrop, S. dirty) a ſcurf ſticking to the ſkin of the head.

DA'NEGELT 2, a tribute laid by the Danes, when they lorded it here over the Saxons.
DANE *wort*, the name of an herb uſually called *dwarf-elder*.
DA'NGER, F. peril, hazard, riſque.
DA'NGEROUS, hazardous, or full of danger.
To DA'NGLE, 1 to hang ſwing ſwang.
2 to be always hanging about a woman.
DA'NGLER, ſo the women call a man who pretends to admire the ſex, and is fond of their company, but never makes warm love to them.
DA''PING, angling near the ſurface of the water.
DA'PPER, Du. 1 clever, neat, tight, briſk.
2 one of little ſtature.
DA'PPLE, or DAPPLED, ſpotted with a deeper colour.
To DARE, 1 to venture, or hazard.
2 to challenge, or defy.
DA'RING, bold, adventurous, hardy.
DA'RING *glaſs*, a device to catch larks.
DARK, adj. 1 gloomy, full of darkneſs.
2 obſcure, difficult, hard to be underſtood.
DARK, or DA'RKNESS, ſub. gloomineſs, or obſcurity.
DA'RLING, ſub. a favourite, or a beloved child.
DARLING, adj. dear, or beloved.
To DARN, to mend or patch.
DA'RNEL, the cockle weed.
DA'RNEX, a ſtuff ſo called.
To DART (of *darder*, F.) 1 to caſt, or ſhoot a dart or arrow.
2 to come ſuddenly upon.
DART, 1 an arrow.
2 a ſhort javelin.
DASE, a ſort of fiſh.
To DASH, 1 to hit, or ſtrike againſt.
2 to be daſhed, hurt, or bruiſed.
3 to ſpatter with water, or dirt.
4 to mingle, or mix; as wine with water, &c.
5 to fruſtrate one's hopes.
6 to put one out of countenance.
7 to ſtrike out with a pen.
DASH, 1 a blow, or ſtroke.
2 a ſpot of water, or dirt.
3 a mixture.
4 a ſtroke with a pen.
DASTARD (of ɒnaeꞇ, S. diſmayed, and *aerde*, Du. nature) a coward, or faint-hearted fellow.
DA'TA, a term in mathematics for ſuch things or quantities as are known or given, in order to find out other things thereby, which are unknown.
DA'TARY (of *dataire*, F.) an officer in Rome, for collation of church benefices.
DATE, F. 1 a mark expreſſing the time when any thing is done.
2 an account of time.
DATE (of *datte*, F. of δακτυλος, G. a finger) the fruit of the palm-tree, that grows like a finger.
DA'TIVE *caſe*, in Grammar (of *dativus*, L. of *do* to give) the third of the ſix caſes of nouns, uſed in giving, or reſtoring.
DAU'CUS, L. a ſort of wild carrot.
DAU'GHTER, a female child.
To DAUNT, to frighten, terrify, or diſcourage.
DAU'NTLESS, intrepid, fearleſs.
To DAWB, 1 to beſmear, or lay over with.
2 to cloak, or diſguiſe.
3 to flatter, or ſooth.
4 to bribe, or corrupt.
5 to defile, or bewray.
DAWN, the break of day.
DAY, 1 the light, in oppoſition to night.
2 a ſpace of time, and is either natural, artificial, or civil.
DAY *natural*, is the ſpace of time determined by the motion of the ſun round the earth, or the revolution of the earth about its axis, which is performed in twenty-four hours, and begins at twelve at night.
DAY *artificial*, is the time between the ſun's riſing and ſetting. The length of this varies in different places of the earth; for under the equinoctial they are but twelve hours long, and under the poles they are half a year.
DAY *civil*, differs from the natural only in its beginning, which is various, according to the cuſtoms of divers nations. The Babylonians began to account their day from the ſun-riſing, the Jews and Athenians from the ſun-ſetting, whom the Italians now follow, beginning their firſt hour at ſun-ſet. The Egyptians, with the ancient Romans, began at midnight, as we account the aſtronomical day; but the Umbri began at noon.
DAY, ſometimes ſignifies battle; as, who got the day? i. e. who got the battle?
DAYS, time, age, life.
DAY's-*man*, an umpire, or arbitrator.
DAZE, a kind of glittering ſtone, found in the tin and lead mines.
To DA'ZLE, or DA'ZZLE (of *duyſelen*, Du.) 1 to hurt the ſight by too much luſtre.
2 to caſt a miſt before the eyes.
DEA'CON (of διακονος, G. of διακονεω to aſſiſt) one in half orders, whoſe buſineſs is to aſſiſt the prieſt at divine ſervice, &c.
DEAD, 1 without life.
2 numb'd, as limbs are.
3 heavy and dull.
4 ſenſeleſs, heartleſs.
DEA'DLY, adj. 1 mortal, dangerous.
2 fatal, or appointed by fate.
3 ſtrange, wonderful.
4 violent, terrible, great.
DEADLY, adv. 1 mortally, fatally.
2 grievouſly, cruelly, bitterly.
DEAD-*reckoning* (in Navigation) is the place the

the ſhip is in by eſtimation; and which is either corrected, or confirmed, by a good obſervation.

DEAF, dunny, or thick of hearing.

DEAL, 1 a quantity, or great deal.
2 at cards, way or right of dealing them.
3 a ſort of wood.

To DEAL, 1 to trade, or traffic.
2 to bargain with a perſon.
3 to diſtribute the cards.
4 to manage, or govern.

DEA'LING, 1 buſineſs, or trade.
2 doing, or acting.
3 diſtributing the cards.
4 treatment, or uſage.
5 intercourſe, or correſpondence.

DEAMBULA'TION (of *deambulatio*, L. of *de* about, and *ambulo* to go) a walking abroad.

DEAN (of *decanus*, L. a leader) a church dignitary, the head of the college of prieſts.

Rural DEAN, a clergyman appointed to rule over other miniſters and pariſhes adjoining to his own living.

DEAR, 1 beloved.
2 coſtly.

DEARTH, ſcarcity, or famine.

DEATH, the ſeparation of ſoul and body.

DEATH-*watch*, a little inſect that makes a noiſe like a watch.

DEA'THFUL, mortal. *Pope.*

DEA'THLESS, immortal.

To DEAU'RATE (of *deauro*, L. of *de* about, and *auro* to gild) to gild or cover with gold.

To DEBAR, 1 to ſhut out, or exclude.
2 to hinder, or keep from.

To DEBA'RQUE, or to DEBARK (of *debarquer*, F.) to diſembark, or to land.

To DEBA'SE (of *abbaiſſer*, F.) 1 to caſt down.
2 to leſſen, or undervalue one's ſelf.
3 to diſparage, or contemn a thing.

To DEBASE *coin*, to forge, or counterfeit it.

To DEBA'TE (of *debatre*, F.) 1 to diſcourſe, or reaſon.
2 to adviſe with one's ſelf.
3 to quarrel, or contend.

DEBA'TE, 1 diſpute in words.
2 ſtrife, or contention.

To DEBA'UCH (of *debaucher*, F.) 1 to corrupt, mar, or make lewd.
2 to deflower a woman.
3 to play the debauchee.

DEBAUCHE'E, a libertine, or lewd fellow.

DEBAUCHERY, riotous banqueting and revelling, hard drinking, inordinate eating, lewdneſs, &c.

DEBE'NTURE (in Traffic) is the allowance of cuſtom paid to a merchant for exporting particular commodities.

DEBENTURE, 1 a bill drawn on the public for the payment of a ſoldier's arrears.
2 a bill given to the king's houſhold ſervants for the payment of their wages.

DEBET, L. he oweth (in merchants accounts) is a term applied to that which remains after the account is ſtated.

To DEBI''LITATE (of *debilito*, L. to weaken) to weaken, or enfeeble.

DEBI''LITY, weakneſs, infirmity, feebleneſs.

DEBONA'IR (of *debonnaire*, F.) 1 meek, kind-hearted.
2 courteous, or complaiſant.
3 merry, or gay.

DEBOSHE'E. See *Debauchee.*

DEBT (of *dette*, F. of *debitum*, L. of *debeo* to owe) what is owing from one man to another.

DE'BTOR, he that is indebted to another.

DECA'DE, F. (of δεκα, G. ten) the number of ten.

DECA'DENCE, F. a word lately borrowed of the French, to expreſs downfal, or decay.

DE''CAGON (of δεκαγωνον, G. of δεκα ten, and γωνια an angle, or corner) a figure in geometry, of ten ſides, and ten angles.

DE''CALOGUE (of δεκαλογον, G. of δεκα ten, and λογον, a ſpeech) the ten commandments.

To DECA'MP (of *decamper*, F.) to remove the camp.

To DECA'NT, to pour off from the dregs.

DECA'NTER, a glaſs-bottle to decant wine, or any other liquor.

† To DECA'PITATE (of *decapiter*, F. of *caput*, L. a head) to behead, or take off one's head.

To DECA'Y (of *decheoir*, F.) 1 to fail, to fall, to decreaſe.
2 to wither, or fade.
3 to grow worſe.
4 to loſe one's, or its ſtrength.

† To DECEA'SE (of *decedo*, L. of *de* from, and *cedo* to depart) to die, or depart out of this world.

DECEI'T, cheat, fraud, or guile.

To DECEI'VE (of *decipio*, L. of *de* by, and *capio* to wheedle) 1 to beguile, or chouſe.
2 to cozen, or cheat.
3 to mock, or delude.
4 to wheedle, allure, or trepan.
5 to fruſtrate one's expectations.

DECE'MBER, L. (of *decem* ten) the tenth month of the year, reckoning from March, which was anciently the beginning of the year.

DECE'MVIRATE (of *decemviri*, L. of *decem* ten, and *viri* men) ten men, who were appointed by the ancient Romans, to write the twelve tables of the Roman law, and alſo to govern the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls, but their government laſted but two years.

DE'CENCY (of *decentia*, L. of *deceo* to become) comelineſs, or the being decent.

DECE'NNIAL (of *decennalis*, L. of *decem* ten, and *annus* a year) of ten years, or that laſts ten years.

DE'CENT, F. (of *decens*, L. of *deceo* to become) ſeemly, comely, meet, handſome.

DECE'PTION (of *deceptio*, L. of *decepto* to deceive) deceiving, or beguiling.

To DECI'DE (of *decido*, L. of *de* with, and *cædo* to end) 1 to determine, or end.
2 to judge, give ſentence, or conclude.

DECI''DUOUS (of *deciduus*, L. of *de* from, and *cado* to fall) that which is apt, or ready to fall; generally ſpoken of the flowers and ſeeds of plants.

DE''CIMAL *arithmetick*, is the art of managing decimal fractions.

DECIMAL *fractions*, are ſuch as have 10, 100, 1000, &c. for their denominators.

DECIMAL *ſcales*, are, in general, any ſcales upon a flat rule, that are divided decimally.

To DE''CIMATE *a regiment*, to puniſh every tenth ſoldier by lot.

To DECIMATE, to take tythe.

To DECI'PHER (of *decbifrer*, F.) 1 to explain ciphers, or characters.
2 to unravel, or diſcover an intricate, or ſecret buſineſs.
3 to deſcribe, or ſet one out in his proper colours.

DECI''SION, F. reſolution, determination.

To DECK, to ſet off, or adorn.

To DECLAI'M (of *declamo*, L. of *de* of, and *clamo* to ſpeak aloud) 1 to make ſet ſpeeches.
2 to inveigh, or cry out againſt.

DECLAMA'TION, an oration made upon a theme.

DECLARA'TION, 1 a ſhewing, declaring, or ſetting forth.
2 a proclamation, or publick order.
3 an explication, or expoſition.
4 a teſtimony, or bearing witneſs.

To DECLA'RE (of *declaro*, L. to ſhew) 1 to publiſh, ſhew, or tell.
2 to make plain, or ſhew evidently.
3 to open one's mind or thoughts.

DECLE'NSION (of *declinatio*, L. of *declino* to turn) to vary nouns according to their divers caſes.

DECLENSION *of a diſeaſe*, is when a diſtemper being come to its criſis, ſenſibly abates.

DECLENSION *of manners*, is a growing looſer in them, or a corruption of morals.

DECLINATION (of *declinatio*, L. of *de* from, and *clino* to bend) 1 a declining, or decaying.
2 a bowing down.

DECLINA'TION *of any object* (in Aſtronomy) is its diſtance from the equator, meaſured in an arch of a great circle, perpendicular to the equator, as *k e*, is the declination of the object at *e*. See fig. 6.

DECLINATION *apparent* (in Aſtronomy) is the diſtance of the apparent place of an object from the equator.

DECLINATION *of the ſea compaſs* (in Navigation) is its variation from the true Meridian of any place; or, it is an arch of the horizon, contain'd between the interſection of the magnetic and true meridian.

DECLINATION *of a wall, or plane* (in dialling) is an arch of the horizon, contain'd either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if you reckon it from eaſt or weſt; or elſe between the meridian and the plane, if you account it from the north or ſouth.

DECLI'NATORIES, are inſtruments contrived for taking the declinations, inclinations, and reclinations of planes, and are of ſeveral kinds.

To DECLI'NE (of *declino*, L. of *de* from, and *clino* to bend) 1 to avoid, or refuſe.
2 to bend downwards.
3 to vary a noun, &c.
4 to decay, or fail.

DECLI''VITY (of *declivitas*, L. of *de* by, and *clivus* ſlanting, or ſloping) a bending, or leaning downward.

DECO'CTION (of *decoctum*, L. of *de* from, and *coquo* to boil) a diet-drink boiled.

DECOLLA'TION (of *decollatio*, L. of *decollo* to behead) a beheading.

DECOMPO'SITE, or DECOMPOU'NDED (of *decompoſitus*, L. of *de* from, *con* together, and *pono* to put) a double compound, or word compounded of more than two.

To DE''CORATE (of *decoro*, L. of *decus* a grace) to grace, adorn, embelliſh, or trim.

DECORA'TION, an ornament, or embelliſhment.

† DE''COROUS (of *decorus*, L. of *deceo* to become) handſome, comely, graceful.

DECO'RUM, L. handſomeneſs, decency, or good grace.

DECO'Y, 1 a place for catching wild fowl.
2 a lure, or wheedle to draw in.

To DECOY, to allure, entice, or draw in.

To DECREA'SE, 1 to diminiſh, or wear away.
2 to wane, as the moon doth.

DECRE'E (of *decretum*, L. of *decerno* to determine) 1 a ſtatute, or ordinance.
2 a principle, or precept of a wiſe man.
3 a purpoſe, or reſolution.

To DECREE, 1 to order or appoint.
2 to determine or reſolve.

DE'CREMENT (of *decrementum*, L. of *decreſco* to decreaſe) decreaſe, or waſte.

DECRE''PIT, F. (of *decrepitus*, L. of *decrepo* to wax old) crazy, or decay'd with age.

DECRE''PITA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is the crackling noiſe which ariſes from ſalt's being put in a crucible, &c. over a gentle fire.

† DECRE'SCENT (of *decreſcens*, L. of *decreſco* to decreaſe) the moon in the laſt quarter.

DECRE'TAL, of, or belonging to a decree.

DECRE'TALS (of *decretales*, F.) 1 the ſecond of the three volumes of the canon law.

2 a name given to the pope's letters.

To DECRY' (of *decrier*, F.) 1 to cry down, or ſpeak ill of.
2 to aboliſh, or abrogate.

DECU'MBITURE (among Phyſicians) is when a diſeaſe ſeizes a man ſo violently, that he is obliged to keep his bed.

DECU'PLE (of *decuplus*, L. of δέκα, G. ten, and *plus*, L. more) tenfold.

DECUSSA'TION, a term in optics, ſignifying the croſſing of any two lines, rays, &c. when they meet in a point, and then go on ſeparately from each other.

To DECY'PHER. See *To decipher*.

To DE"DICATE (of *dedico*, L. of *de* for, and *dico* to appoint) to conſecrate, devote, or addreſs.

DE"DICA'TION, 1 the conſecration of a church.
2 the dedicating, or addreſſing a book to a perſon.

To DEDU'CE (of *deduco*, L. of *de* from, and *duco* to draw) 1 to gather or infer one thing from another.
2 to derive one word from another.

To DEDU'CT (of *deduco*, L. of *de* from, and *duco* to take) to ſubtract, or take away from.

DEDU'CTION, 1 an abatement, or ſubtraction.
2 a concluſion, or conſequence.

DEED, 1 an action, or thing done.
2 an inſtrument, or contract.

DEED *poll*, a ſingle deed unindented.

To DEEM, to think, or judge.

† DEE'MSTER, a kind of judge, or arbitrator in the iſle of Man.

DEEP, adj. 1 profound, or great learning.
2 profound, or dead; as a deep ſleep, &c.
3 cunning, or crafty.
4 ſecret, or very cloſe.
5 abſtruſe, difficult.
6 far from the bottom.

DEEP, ſub. the ſea.

DEER, a certain wild beaſt of the foreſt.

To DEFA'CE (of *effacer*, F.) 1 to ſpoil, or aboliſh.
2 to diſfigure, or deform.
3 to blot out, or expunge.
4 to corrupt, or deprave.

DEFAI'LANCE, a default.

To DEF'ALK (of *defalco*, L. of *de* from, and *falco* to cut, or prune) 1 to prune, or cut off.
2 to deduct, or abate.

To DEFA'ME (of *defamo*, L. to ſlander) to ſlander, diſcredit, or back-bite.

To DEFA"TIGATE (of *defatigo*, L. of *de* about, and *fatigo* to tire) to weary, or tire.

DEFAU'LT (of *defaut*, F.) 1 defect or want.
2 non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned.
3 (in Hunting) the dogs at a fault, or loſs.

DEFEA'SANCE, DEFEI'SANCE, or DEFEA'ZANCE (of *defaire*, F. to undo) a ſecret agreement, or deed that ſuperſedes another more public, or ſolemn.

To DEFEA'T (of *defaire*, F.) 1 to rout, or overthrow.
2 to deceive, or diſappoint.
3 to aboliſh, or make void.

DEFEA'T, a rout, or overthrow.

To DEFE'CATE (of *defæco*, L. of *de* from, and *fæx* dregs) to draw from the dregs, to decant, to ſtrain through a ſtrainer, or ſieve.

DEFE'CT (of *defectus*, L. of *de* and *facio* to make) 1 want, failing.
2 a blemiſh, ſpot, or ſtain.
3 a fault, miſtake, or error.

DEFE'CTION, 1 wanting, or failing.
2 a revolt, or abandoning a king, general, &c.
3 an apoſtacy from the church.

DEFE'CTIVE, 1 imperfect, unfiniſhed.
2 faulty, full of errors.

DEFE'NCE (of *defenſio*, L. of *defendo* to defend) 1 guard, or protection.
2 maintaining, or juſtifying.
3 oppoſition, or reſiſtance.
4 an anſwer at law.

DEFE'NCES (in Fortification) are all ſorts of works that cover and defend the oppoſite poſts, as flanks, parapets, caſements, &c.

To DEFE'ND (of *defendo*, L. of *de* from, and *fendo*, i. e. *arceo* to keep off) 1 to preſerve, or keep.
2 to avouch, maintain, or ſtand to a thing.
3 to fortify a place before hand.

DEFE'NSATIVE, an antidote, or counterpoiſon.

DEFENSATIVE (in Surgery) a plaiſter or bandage to keep on the dreſſing, and defend the wounds from the air.

To DEFE'R (of *defero*, L. of *de* from, and *fero* to carry) 1 to put off, or delay.
2 to pay a deference to, vid. Lock of education.

DE'FERENCE, F. reſpect, or complaiſance.

DE'FERENT (in the old Ptolemaic ſyſtem) is an imaginary circle, which as it were carries about the body of a planet, and is the ſame with *excentric*.

DEFI'ANCE, F. 1 a challenge.
2 contempt of religion, &c.

DEFI"CIENCY, 1 a defect, or want.
2 an inability to pay.

DEFI"CIENT, imperfect, or wanting.

DEFICIENT *hyperbola*, is a curve, having but one aſſymptote, and two hyperbolic legs, running out infinitely, next to the aſſymptote, contrary ways.

DEFICIENT *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch, whoſe parts added together, make leſs than the integer whereof they are the parts; as 8, whoſe parts being 1, 2, 4, make

make but 7; or 16, whoſe parts, 1, 2, 4, 8, make but 15.

DEFI'LE, or DEFILE'E (of *defilé*, F.) a ſtrait, or narrow paſſage.

To DEFI'LE, 1 to pollute, or ſtain.
2 to deflower, or raviſh.
3 to march off, as troops.

To DEFI'NE (of *definio*, L. of *de* by, and *finio* to limit) 1 to give the definition of.
2 to bound, or limit.
3 to determine, or conclude.

DE"FINITE, certain, bounded, limited.

DEFINI"TIONS, are our firſt conceptions of things, by means whereof they are diſtinguiſhed among themſelves, and from whence, whatſoever things being conceived by them, the reſt are deduced. There are two kinds of definitions, viz. nominal and real.

DEFINI"TION *nominal*, is an enumeration of ſuch known things that are ſufficient for the diſtinguiſhing of any propoſed thing from others; as is that of a ſquare, if it be ſaid to be a quadrilateral, equilateral, and rectangular figure.

DEFINITION *real*, is a diſtinct notion of the geneſis of a thing, that is, which expreſſes the manner how the thing can be done, or made; as is this definition of a circle, viz. that it is deſcribed by the motion of a right line about a fixed point.

DEFI"NITIVE, deciſive, poſitive, expreſs.

DEFLE'XION (of *deflexio*, L. of *deflecto*, of *de* from, and *flecto* to bend) a bending, or turning aſide.

DEFLE'XION (in Navigation) is the tendency of a ſhip from her true courſe, by reaſon of currents, &c. which turn her out of her direct courſe. But this word, by Dr. Hook, is applied to the rays of light; that is, deflection of the rays of light, is different both from reflexion and refraction, and is made towards the ſurface of the opacous body perpendicularly; and this is the ſame property that Sir Iſaac Newton calls inflexion.

To DEFLOU'R, or DEFLO'WER (of *deflorer*, F.) to rob a maiden of her virginity.

DEFLU'XION (of *defluxio*, L. of *defluo*, of *de* from, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing downwards.

DEFLUXION (in Phyſick) a catarrh, or flowing down of humours to any part of the body.

To DEFO'RM (of *deformo*, L. of *de* from, and *forma* a ſhape) to diſfigure, or make ugly.

DEFORMITY, uglineſs, or ill-favouredneſs.

To DEFRA'UD (of *defraudo*, L. of *de* from, and *fraudo* to cheat) to cheat, cozen, or beguile.

To DEFRAY' (of *defrayer*, F.) to bear the expences of.

DEFU'NCT (of *defunt*, F. of *defunctus*, L. a dead corpſe) dead, without life.

To DEFY' (of *defier*, F.) 1 to challenge, or out-brave.
2 to renounce, or proteſt againſt.

To DEGE"NERATE (of *degenero*, L. of *degener* unlike his anceſtors) to grow out of kind; or, to become unlike his anceſtors, whether in a good or bad ſenſe, but generally the latter.

† DEGE"NEROUS, degenerated, baſe, vile.

To DEGLU'TINATE (of *degluer*, F.) to unglue.

DEGRADA'TION, F. a degrading, leſſening, or diſqualifying.

DEGRADA'TION (in Painting) is the rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects, ſo that they may appear the ſame as they would to an eye placed at that diſtance from them.

To DEGRA'DE (of *degrader*, F.) to diſqualify, or deprive of an office, dignity, or title.

DEGRE'E (of *degré*, F.) 1 a ſtep, or ſtair.
2 order, or rank.
3 a ſtem, or pedigree.
4 eſtate, or condition.

DEGREE (in Mathematics) is the three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. It is ſubdivided into ſixty parts, called minutes, and each of them again into ſixty parts, called ſeconds, &c.

DEGREE (in Phyſic) is the vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of any mixed body.

To DEHO'RT (of *dehortor*, L. of *de* from, and *hortor* to adviſe) to diſſuade, or adviſe to the contrary.

DE'ICIDES (of *Deus* God, and *cædo* to kill, L.) a name, or title given to the Jews, becauſe they put our Saviour to death.

To DEJE'CT (of *dejicio*, L. of *de* from, and *jacio* to caſt) 1 to caſt down.
2 to repine, to vex, or fret.
3 to diſcourage, or ſink the ſpirits of.

DEJE'CTION, 1 a caſting down, or lowneſs of ſpirits.
2 (in Phyſic) an evacuation of the excrements.

To DE'IFY 3 *one* (of *deifier*, F. of *Deus* God, and *fio* to be made, L.) to make him a God, or adore him as ſuch.

To DEIGN (of *daigner*, F.) to vouchſafe, to condeſcend, to be pleaſed.

DE'ISM (of *deiſme*, F.) the believing but one God, and denying all revealed religion.

DE'IST, one who adheres to deiſm.

DE'ITY 3 (of *deitas*, L. of *Deus* God) 1 the Godhead.
2 a fabulous God.

DELA'PSION (of *delapſio*, L. of *delabor*, of *de* from, and *labor* to ſlide) a ſliding, or falling down.

DE-

DELAPSION (in Phyſic) the bearing down of the womb, fundament, &c.

DELA'Y (of *delai*, F.) 1 a ſtay, ſtop, let, or hindrance.
2 a putting off to another time.

To DELAY, 1 to put off from day to day.
2 to dally, or prolong time.

DELE'CTABLE (of *delectabilis*, L. of *de* with, and *lecto* to allure) pleaſant, charming, delightful.

DELECTA'TION, delight, pleaſure, contentment.

DE"LEGATE (of *delegatus*, L. of *delego* to aſſign) a commiſſioner, or one appointed to determine matters.

To DELEGATE (of *delego*, L. of *de* for, and *lego* to chooſe) to appoint by an extraordinary commiſſion, judges to hear and determine a particular caſe.

DELE'TION (of *deletio*, L. of *de* from, and *oleo* to beſmear) a blotting out, or expunging.

To DELI'BERATE (of *delibero*, L. of *de* from, and *libero* to free) 1 to conſider, weigh, or ponder upon.
2 to conſult, or examine.

DELIBERATE, prudent, wary, circumſpect.

DE"LICACY (of *delicateſſe*, F.) 1 beauty, comelineſs.
2 daintineſs, or fineneſs in eating.
3 neatneſs, or elegance.
4 ſoftneſs, tenderneſs.

DE"LICATE, 1 beautiful, comely.
2 dainty, nice.
3 excellent, fine, curious.
4 ſoft, tender.

DELI"CIOUS, delicate, charming, pleaſant.

DELI'GHT (of *delice*, F.) pleaſure, joy, content.

To DELIGHT, 1 to be agreeable to.
2 to be pleaſed with.
3 to take pleaſure in.

To DELI"NEATE (of *delineo*, L. of *de* by, and *linea* a line) to draw the out-lines, or ſketch of any thing.

DELI'NQUENCY (of *delinquentia*, L. of *de* for, and *linquo* to leave) an offence or failing in one's duty.

DELI'NQUENT, a criminal, or offender.

DELI"RIOUS (of *delirus*, L. of *de* with, and *lira* a baulk) light-headed, raving, doting.

DELI"RIUM, L. raving, or light-headedneſs.

To DELI"VER (of *delivrer*, F.) 1 to give, or yield.
2 to ſpeak out in diſcourſe.
3 to free, or ſet at liberty.
4 as a midwife does a woman with child.

To DELU'DE (of *deludo*, L. of *de* with, and *ludo* to play) 1 to beguile, cheat, or deceive.
2 to mock, or make a fool of.

To DELVE, to dig.

DE'LUGE, F. 1 an inundation, or overflowing.
2 a calamity, or deſtruction.

DELU'SION, a cheat, deceit, or impoſture.

DE'MAGOGUE (of δημαγωγος, G. of δημος the people, and αγω to lead) a ring-leader of the rabble, a popular and factious orator.

DEMA'IN, or DEME'SNE (of *domain*, F.) patrimony, or inheritance.

The king's DEMAIN, crown-lands.

DEMA'ND (of *demande*, F.) 1 petition or claim.
2 queſtion, or interrogation.

To DEMAND, 1 to require, or inſiſt on.
2 to lay claim to a thing.
3 to queſtion, or interrogate.

DEMA'NDANT, the proſecutor in a real action, and is the ſame as plaintiff in a perſonal one.

To DEMEA'N *one's ſelf*, to carry or behave one's ſelf, to act well, or ill.

DEMEA'NOUR, conduct, deportment, carriage, behaviour.

DEME"RIT (of *demerite*, F.) what makes one, or a thing, worthy of blame or puniſhment.

DEME'SNE. See *Demain*.

DE"MI, F. a word uſed in compoſition for half.

DE"MI-*baſtion*, is a fortification, having only one fall and one flank.

DE"MI-*cannon loweſt*, the name of a great gun. (The ordinary ones are about ſix inches bore, five thouſand four hundred pound weight; ſome ten, ſome eleven foot long, and carry a ſhot of about thirty pound weight.) It carries point-blank an hundred and fifty-ſix paces. Its charge of powder is fourteen pounds.

DEMI-*cannon ordinary*, is ſix inches and a half in bore, twelve foot long, weighs five thouſand ſix hundred pounds. Its charge of powder is ſeventeen pounds eight ounces, carries a ſhot of ſix inches one eighth in diameter, whoſe weight is thirty two pounds, and the piece ſhoots point-blank an hundred and ſixty two paces.

DEMI-*cannon of the largeſt ſize*, is ſix inches three fourths bore, twelve foot long, ſix thouſand pounds weight. Its charge is eighteen pounds of powder, and the piece ſhoots point-blank an hundred and eighty paces.

DEMI-*chaſe-boots*, a ſort of riding boots for ſummer.

DEMI-*croſs*, an inſtrument uſed by the Dutch to take the altitudes of the heavenly bodies at ſea; but is out of uſe with us, our ſea-quadrant being better.

DEMI-*culverin of the leaſt ſize*, is a piece of ordnance of four inches and a quarter bore, ten foot long, two thouſand pounds weight.

weight. Its charge is ſix pounds four ounces of powder, carries a ball of four inches diameter, and of nine pounds weight, and its level-range is an hundred and ſeventy four paces.

DEMI-*culvering of the largeſt ſize*, is four inches and three quarters bore, ten foot and one third long, three thouſand pounds weight. Its charge of powder is eight pounds and eight ounces, the ball is four inches and a half diameter, weighs twelve pounds eleven ounces, and it ſhoots point-blank an hundred and ſeventy eight paces.

DEMI-*diſtance of polygons* (in Fortification) is the diſtance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-*ditone*, a note in muſic, being the ſame as *tierce-minor*. See *Monochord*.

DEMI-*gods*, are thoſe gods, among the heathen, who partook of human nature, as Hercules, &c.

DEMI-*gorge* (in Fortification) is half the gorge, or entrance into the baſtion, not taken directly from angle to angle, where the baſtion joins to the courtin, but from the angle of the flank to the centre of the baſtion, or angle the two courtins would make, were they protracted to meet in the baſtion.

DEMIGRA'TION (of *demigratio*, L. of *de* from, and *migro* to ſhift his habitation) a ſhifting of quarters, or removing from one place to another.

DEMI-*quaver*, the laſt note in muſic, being half the *ſemi-quaver*.

DEMO''CRACY (of δημοκρατια, G. of δημος the people, and κρατεω to rule) a free ſtate, or popular government.

DEMOCRA''TICAL, popular, or belonging to democracy.

To DEMO''LISH (of *demolior*, L. of *de* from, and *molior* to remove) 1 to throw, pull, or take down any thing that is built, or made.
2 to deſtroy, or aboliſh.
3 to ruin, or undo.

DE'MON. See *Dæmon*.

DEMO'NIAC (of *demoniaque*, F. of δαιμονιακος, G. of δαιμων a devil) one that is poſſeſſed with a devil.

DEMO'NSTRABLE, that may be demonſtrated.

To DEMO'NSTRATE (of *demonſtro*, L. of *de* by, and *monſtro* to ſhew) to prove evidently, or unanſwerably.

DEMONSTRA'TION, the higheſt degree of proof that human reaſon is capable of attaining to, by a train of arguments, deduced or drawn from ſuch plain axioms, and other ſelf-evident truths, as cannot be denied by any one that conſiders them.

DEMU'RE, 1 baſhful, modeſt.
2 ſilent, cloſe, reſerved.

To DEMU'RR (of *demeurer*, F.) 1 to put in doubts and objections.
2 to ſtop proceedings till ſome difficulty be determined.

DEN, a cave, cavern, or lurking place under ground.

DENI'AL (from *to deny*) a denying, or refuſing.

DE'NIER, F. a French copper coin, twelve whereof make a French penny.

DE'NISON, or DE'NIZON, an alien enfranchiſed in England by the king's charter.

To DENO''MINATE of (*denomino*, L. of *de* by, and *nomino* to name) to give a name to.

DENO''MINA'TION, 1 the naming, or giving a name to.
2 the name or title itſelf.

DENO''MINA'TOR *of a fraction*, is the number or letter below the line. Thus 4, and *b*, are the denominators of the fractions $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{a}{b}$.

DENOMINATOR *of any ratio*, is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent, as 6 is the denominator of the ratio of 30 to 5, for the quotient of 30 divided by 5, is equal to 6; and this is alſo called the exponent of the ratio.

To DENO'TE (of *denoto*, L. of *de* with, and *noto*, to mark) 1 to ſet a mark upon.
2 to point out, or ſet down.

To DENO'UNCE (of *denoncer*, F. of *denuncio*, L. of *de* of, and *nuncio* to declare) to declare, or proclaim.

DENSE (of *denſus*, L. thick) thick and compact.

DE'NSITIES *of bodies*, are their thickneſs; and a body is ſaid to be denſer, when it contains more matter under the ſame bulk than another body.

DENT, F. a notch about the edge.

DE'NTED *verge* (in Botany) leaves of plants notched about the edges.

DE'NTICLES, or DE'NTELS (in Architecture) are ornaments in a cornice, cut after the manner of teeth. Theſe are particularly affected in the Doric order; and the ſquare member whereon they are cut, is called the *denticule*.

DE'NTIFRICE (of *dentifricium*, L. of *dens* a tooth, and *frico* to rub) powder, or any thing wherewith to rub the teeth.

DENUNCIA'TION (of *denunciatio*, L. of *de* of, and *nuncio* to declare) a denouncing, or proclaiming.

To DENY' (of *denier*, F. of *denego*, L. of *de* for, and *nego* to refuſe) 1 to refuſe, or not grant.
2 to gainſay, or diſown.
3 to renounce, or abjure.

DEO'BSTRUENT *medicines*, are ſuch as open obſtructions.

† To DEPAINT (of *depingo*, L. of *de* for, and

and *pingo* to paint) 1 to paint, or draw in picture.
2 to deſcribe, or ſet forth.

To DEPA'RT (of *departir*, F.) 1 to go away.
2 to go out.
3 to die, or expire.
4 to leave, or abandon.

DEPA'RTER, a refiner of metals.

DEPA'RTURE (in Navigation) is the eaſting or weſting of a ſhip, with regard to the meridian ſhe departed, or ſailed from.

† DEPECULA'TION (of *depeculatio*, L. of *de* of, and *peculor* to rob, or defraud the public) a robbing the prince, or common-wealth.

To DEPE'ND (of *dependeo*, L. of *de* for, and *pendeo* to rely on) 1 to have a dependence upon.
2 to rely on, or repoſe confidence in.

DEPHLE'GMATED (in Chemiſtry) cleared from water or phlegm.

DEPI'CTED (of *depictus*, L. of *depingo* to paint) painted, or repreſented.

DEPILA'TION (of *depilatio*, of *de* for, and *pilo* to make bald) a pulling off of hair.

DEPI'LATORY, that makes the hair fall off.

DEPLO'RABLE, to be deplored, or lamented.

To DEPLO'RE (of *deploro*, L. of *de* for, and *ploro* to bewail) 1 to lament, or moan.
2 to complain, or make grievous complaint to.

DEPO'NENT (of *depoſant*, F.) an evidence, or one that makes oath of a thing before a magiſtrate.

Verb DEPO'NENT (in Grammar) is a verb that has an active ſignification, but a paſſive termination.

To DEPO''PULATE (of *depopulor*, L. of *de* by, and *populor* to deſtroy) to unpeople, ſpoil, and lay waſte a place.

To DEPORT (of *deporto*, L. of *de* by, and *porto* to carry) to demean, or behave one's ſelf.

DEPORTMENT, carriage, or behaviour.

To DEPO'SE (of *depoſer*, F. of *depono*, L.)
1 to give evidence as a witneſs.
2 to turn out of his office.
3 to lay down money.
4 to dethrone a ſovereign prince.

To DEPO''SITE (of *depoſer*, F.) 1 to lay, or put down.
2 to affirm upon oath.
3 to truſt a thing with one.

DEPRAVA'TION, corrupting or ſpoiling.

To DEPRA'VE (of *depravo*, L. i. e. *pravum facio* to make wicked) to ſpoil, or corrupt.

To DE''PRECATE (of *deprecor*, L. of *de* and *precor* to pray) to pray againſt.

To DEPRE'CIATE (of *de* from, and *pretium* a price) to undervalue, or run down the price of.

DEPREDA'TION, F. a robbing, pillaging, or ſpoiling.

To DE'PREHEND (of *deprehendo*, L. of *de* upon, and *prehendo* to take) to catch, or take unawares.

To DEPRE'SS, 1 to thruſt down.
2 to humble, or abaſe.

DEPRE'SSION, 1 preſſing, or forcing down.
2 humbling, or abaſing.

DEPRESSION *of the pole*. So many degrees as you ſail or travel from the pole towards the equator, you are ſaid to depreſs the pole, becauſe it comes the ſame number of degrees lower, or nearer to the horizon.

DEPRESSION *of an equation* (in Algebra) is the bringing it into lower, or more ſimple terms by diviſion.

To DEPRE'TIATE. See *To depreciate*.

DEPRIVA'TION, a bereaving, or taking away one's preferment.

To DEPRI'VE (of *de* from, and *privo* to take away, L.) 1 to bereave, or take away from.
2 to diſinherit.

DEPTH, 1 profundity, or the deepneſs, or meaſure of a thing from the ſurface to the bottom.
2 height, or pitch, as the depth of winter.

DEPURA'TION (of *depuratio*, L. of *depurgo* to cleanſe) purification, or clearing from filth.

DEPUTA'TION, a deputing, or ſending with a ſpecial commiſſion.

To DEPU'TE (of *deputer*, F.) to appoint, or ſend as a delegate, or deputy.

DE''PUTY, a delegate, or one appointed to repreſent, or act in the place of another.

DERELI'CT (of *derelictus*, L. of *derelinquor*, of *de* by, and *relinquor* to be left) abandoned, or forſaken.

DERELI'CTION, a leaving, or forſaking.

To DERI'DE (of *derideo*, L. of *de* and *rideo* to laugh at) to mock, or laugh to ſcorn.

DERI''SION, a deriding, mocking, or laughing to ſcorn.

DE''RIVA'TION (in Grammar) is the tracing a word from its original.

DERIVATION (in Phyſic) is the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERI''VATIVE, that is derived or taken from another.

To DERI'VE (of *deriver*, of *derivo*, L. of *de* from, and *rivus* a brook) 1 to deduce, or draw from.
2 to proceed, or come originally from.

DERN, 1 lonely, ſolitary.
2 barbarous, cruel.

To DE''ROGATE (of *deroger*, F. of *derogo*, L. of *de* from, and *rogo* to borrow) 1 to leſſen, or take from the worth of any thing.

2 to ſwerve from.

DE'RVISES, a very ſtrict order among the Turks.

DE'SART. See *Deſert.*

DESCA'NT, 1 a long diſcourſe.
2 a paraphraſe, or comment upon a thing.

DESCANT (in Muſic) is the art of compoſing in ſeveral parts, and is threefold, viz. plain, figurative, and double.

DESCANT *double*, is when the parts are ſo contrived that the treble may be made the baſe, and on the contrary, the baſe the treble.

DESCANT *figurative, or florid*, is that when diſcords are concerned as well (tho' not ſo much) as concords, and hath all the variety of points, figures, ſyncopes, diverſities of meaſures, and whatſoever elſe is capable of adorning the compoſition.

DESCANT *plain*, is the ground-work, or foundation of the muſical compoſition, and wholly conſiſts in the ordinary placing of many chords.

To DESCANT *upon a thing*, to make it more plain by diſcourſe.

To DESCE'ND (of *deſcendo*, L. of *de* from, and *ſcando* to leap) 1 to come, or go down.
2 to ſtoop to.
3 to derive one's original from.

DESCE'NSION *oblique*. See *Oblique Deſcenſion.*

DESCENSION *right*. See *Right Deſcenſion.*

DESCE'NT, 1 going down.
2 the declivity of a hill.
3 birth, or extraction.
4 an invaſion, or irruption.

DESCE'NT *of heavy bodies*, is their tendency towards the centre of the earth.

DESCE'NTS (in Fortification) are the holes, vaults, and hollow places, made by undermining the ground; as the counterſcarp, or covert-way; ſo that a deſcent into the moat or ditch, is a deep digging into the earth of the covert-way, in figure of a trench, of which the upper part is cover'd with madriers or clays, againſt fires, to ſecure the paſſage into the moat.

To DESCRI'BE (of *deſcribo*, L. of *de* from, and *ſcribo* to write) to repreſent an action, or thing, in writing or diſcourſe.

To DESCRIBE (in Geometry) to draw a line, circle, &c.

DESCRI'BENT (in Geometry) ſignifies a line or ſuperficies, that by means of the motion of it, a ſuperficies or ſolid is deſcribed.

DESCRI'PTION, deſcribing, or ſetting forth the natures and properties of a thing, either by figures, words, &c.

To DESCRY' to ſpy out, or diſcover.

DE'SERT (of *deſertum*, L. of *deſerto* to forſake) 1 a wilderneſs, or ſolitary place.
2 worth, or merit.

To DESE'RT (of *deſerter*, F. of *deſero*, L. of *de* from, and *ſero* to ſpread abroad) 1 to run away from one's colours.
2 to forſake, or abandon.

DESE'RTER, a run-away.

To DESE'RVE, to be worthy of either rewards, or puniſhments.

To DESI'CCATE (of *deſicco*, L. of *de* from, and *ſicco* to dry) to dry up.

DESI'CCATIVE, apt to dry up, or of a drying quality.

DESI'GN (of *deſſein*, F.) 1 purpoſe, or reſolution.
2 firſt draught of a thing.
3 plot, or conſpiracy.

To DESIGN (of *deſigno*, L. of *de* for, and *ſigno* to mark out) 1 to mark out, or draw a ſketch of.
2 to appoint, or aſſign.
3 to reſolve, or conclude.
4 to plot, or contrive.

DESI'GNING, 1 that has ill deſigns.
2 cunning, crafty.

DESI'RE (of *deſir*, F.) 1 wiſh, longing, paſſion.
2 requeſt, petition, demand.

To DESIRE, 1 to wiſh, or long for.
2 to pray, or requeſt.
3 to bid, or order.

DESI'ROUS, earneſtly wiſhing for.

To DESI'ST (of *deſiſto*, L. of *de* and *ſiſto* to ſtand ſtill) to leave off, or give over.

DESK, a place to write on, &c.

DE'SOLATE (of *deſolatus*, L. of *de* and *ſolus* alone) 1 ravaged, or laid waſte.
2 ſolitary, lonely, or retired.
3 uninhabited.
4 afflicted, or full of grief.
5 abandoned, or without comfort.

DESOLA'TION, 1 ruin, or deſtruction.
2 grief, trouble, or affliction.

To DESPA'IR (of *deſpero*, L. of *de* negative, and *ſpero* to hope) to be heartleſs, or out of hopes.

DESPERA'DO, It. a deſperate man.

DE''SPERATE, 1 who is in deſpair.
2 deſpair'd of.
3 raſh, fool-hardy, unadviſed.
4 dangerous, hazardous, perilous.
5 violent, fierce.

DE''SPICABLE (of *deſpicabilis*, L. of *deſpicor* to deſpiſe, or contemn) contemptible, mean, vile.

DESPI'GHT. See *Deſpite.*

To DESPI'SE (of *deſpicio*, L. of *de* and *ſpecio* to behold) to ſlight, or look upon with contempt or diſdain.

DESPI'TE (of *deſpectus*, L. of *deſpecto* to deſpiſe) 1 contempt, or diſdain.
2 ſpite, envy, malice.

To DESPOI'L (of *depouiller*, F. of *deſpolio*, L. of *de* of, and *ſpolio* to plunder) 1 to rob, to plunder, to pillage.

2 to

2 to impoveriſh, to ſtrip.

To DESPO'ND (of *deſpondeo*, L. of *de* neg. and *ſpondeo* to promiſe) to deſpair, or be quite diſheartened or dejected.

DE'SPOTE (of Δεσποτης, G. of Δεσποζω to rule) a prince or governor in the Ottoman empire.

DESPO''TICAL, or DESPO''TIC, abſolute or arbitrary.

DESPUMA'TION (of *deſpumatio*, L. of *deſpumo* to ſcum) a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION (in Pharmacy) is the clearing or clarifying any liquor, by taking off the ſcum.

DE'SSERT, F. a banquet of fruit, or ſweetmeats.

To DESSI'CCATE. See *To Deſiccate.*

To DE''STINE, or DE''STINATE (of *deſtino*, L. to appoint) to appoint or deſign.

DE''STINY (of *deſtin*, F.) fate, the order and ſeries of cauſes, the courſe of nature.

DESTINY-*readers*, fortune-tellers.

DE''STITUTE (of *deſtitüe*, F.) 1 bereft, or deprived.
2 abandoned, or forſaken.

To DESTRO'Y (of *detruire*, F. of *deſtruo*, L. to overthrow) 1 to conſume, or make an end of.
2 to raze, or overthrow.
3 to depopulate or lay waſte.
4 to ſpoil or corrupt.
5 to conſume or ſquander away.

DESTRU'CTION, 1 ruin, deſolation, &c.
2 ſlaughter, or carnage.

DESU'ETUDE 4 (of *deſuetudo*, L. of *de* negative, and *ſueo* to uſe) diſuſe, lack of cuſtom.

DESULTO'RY (of *deſultorius*, L. of *deſulto*, to dance) mutable, inconſtant, volatile.

To DETA'CH (of *detacher*, F.) to ſend away a party of ſoldiers on ſome expedition.

DETA'CHMENT, F. a party of ſoldiers drawn out of a greater body, either to ſtrengthen a leſſer, or go on ſome expedition.

DETAI'L, F. particulars, or exact account.

To DETAI'N (of *detenir*, F. of *detineo*, L. of *de* for, and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 to keep, or confine.
2 to keep back, or with-hold.
3 to amuſe, or make ſtay.
4 to let or hinder.

To DETE'CT (of *detego*, L. of *de* negative, and *tego* to hide) to diſcloſe, diſcover, or reveal.

DETE'NSION, or DETENTION (from *to detain*) 1 a keeping or detaining.
2 impriſonment, or confinement.

To DETE'R (of *deterreo*, L. of *de* from, and *terreo* to affright) to keep or fright one from a thing.

To DETE'RGE (of *detergo*, L. of *de* from, and *tergo* to wipe) to wipe or rub off.

DETERIORA'TION, F. waſte, or ſpoiling.

DETE'RMINABLE, that may be determined.

DETERMINA'TION, deciſion or concluſion.

To DETE'RMINE (of *determino*, L. of *de* and *termino* to bound) 1 to end, or conclude.
2 to judge between party and party.
3 to purpoſe, or deſign.

DETE'RMINED *problem* (in Geometry) is ſuch as has but one, or but one certain number of ſolutions.

DETE'RSIVE (from *to deterge*) clearing or cleanſing.

DETERSIVE *medicines*, are ſuch as are of a cleanſing quality.

To DETE'ST (of *deteſtor*, L. of *de*, and *teſtor* to declare) to loath, abominate, or abhor.

DETE'STABLE, to be abhorred, vile, wretched.

DETESTA'TION, a loathing or abhorring.

To DETHRO'NE (of *detroner*, F.) to depoſe, or drive a ſovereign prince from his throne.

DETONA'TION (of *detono*, L. to thunder) a thundring, or great noiſe.

DETONATION (in Chemiſtry) is the thundring noiſe that ſome mixtures make, when they are enkindled in the containing veſſel.

To DETRA'CT (of *detrabo*, L. of *de* from, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to ſlander, or ſpeak ill of.
2 to take off, or diminiſh.

DETRA'CTION, ſlander, or calumny.

DE''TRIMENT, F. (of *detrimentum*, L. of *detero* to hurt) damage, diſadvantage, prejudice.

To DETRU'DE (of *detrudo*, L. of *de* from, and *trudo* to thruſt) to thruſt down.

DEVASTA'TION (of *devaſtatio*, L. of *devaſto* to deſtroy) deſolation, or laying waſte.

To DEVE'ST (of *deveſtio*, L. of *de* negative, and *veſtio* to cloath) 1 to ſtrip, or uncloath.
2 to deprive of, or diſpoſſeſs.

† DEVE'XITY (of *devexitas*, L. of *de* from, and *vebo* to carry) the hollowneſs of a valley, a bending down, a ſloping.

To DE'VIATE (of *devio*, L. of *de* from, and *via* the way) 1 to go out of the way.
2 to vary, or ſwerve from.

DEVI'CE (of *deviſe*, F.) 1 an invention, or contrivance.
2 a fable, or feigned ſtory.
3 a cunning trick, or artifice.
4 a motto, or conceit.

DE''VIL (of *diable*, F.) an evil ſpirit.

DEVIL's-*bit*, the name of an herb.

DEVIL's-*dung*, the gum aſa fœtida.

DE'VILISH, 1 of or belonging to the devil.
2 ill, wicked.

DEVI'SE, F. 1 a compound of the picture, and

and of the motto.
2 a legacy.

To DEVISE, 1 to invent or find out.
2 to fancy or imagine.
3 to feign or forge.
4 to plot or contrive.
5 to frame and faſhion.
6 to conſult or deliberate.
7 to bequeath, or give by will, &c.

DEVISE'E, the perſon to whom any thing is deviſed, or bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SOR, he that has bequeathed his lands, &c. to another.

DEVOI'D. See *Void.*

DEVOI'R, F. duty, or what every one ought to do according to the rules of civility and reaſon.

To DEVO'LVE (of *devolvo*, L. of *de* on, and *volvo* to roll) 1 to fall, or come from one to another.
2 to confer a truſt upon one.

DEVO'LUTARY (of *devolutaire*, F.) one that claims a benefice fallen to lapſe, or become void.

DEVOTE'E or DEVO'TO (of *devot*, F.) a bigot, or ſuperſtitious hypocrite.

To DEVO'TE (of *devoüer*, F. of *devoto*, L. of *de* for, and *voveo* to vow) to vow, or conſecrate to religious uſes.

DEVO'TED, 1 vowed, dedicated.
2 accurſed, or banned.

DEVO'TION, 1 religious zeal.
2 ſervice, or diſpoſal.

To DEVOU'R (of *devourer*, F. of *devoro*, L. of *de* of, and *voro* to eat greedily) 1 to eat greedily.
2 to abſorb or conſume.
3 to oppreſs or overbear.

DEVOU'RER, a ſpendthrift, or prodigal.

DEVO'UT (of *devot*, F.) 1 godly, religious, pious.
2 bigotted or ſuperſtitious.

DEUTERO''NOMY (of δευτερονόμιον, G. of δεύτερος the ſecond, and νομ☉ law) the ſecond law; the name of the fifth book of Moſes, ſo called becauſe it is a repetition of the law.

DEW, a thin cold vapour, exhaled from the earth by the heat of the ſun, but in the cool of the evening it convenes into drops, and then falls down again to the earth.

DEW-*berry*, a ſort of fruit.

DEW-*born*, a diſtemper among cattle.

DEW-*claws* (among Hunters) the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot.

DEW-*lap* of a cow, is that part which hangs down under her neck.

DEW-*beater*, a ſplay-footed fellow.

DEWCE (of *deux*, F.) 1 the two at dice or cards.
2 the devil.

DEXTE''RITY (of *dextérité*, F. of *dexteritas*, L. of *dexter* right-handed) aptneſs, readineſs, nimbleneſs.

DE'XTEROUS, handy, cunning, ſkilful.

DEY, the title of the ſupreme governor of Tunis, in Barbary.

DIABE'TES 4, G. (of δια through, and βαίνω to flow) a diſeaſe when one cannot hold one's water.

DIABO''LICAL (of Διαβολικος, G. of Διάβολ☉ the devil) deviliſh, very wicked.

DIACO'DIUM (of δια with, and κωδια the top of a plant) a ſyrup made of the tops of poppies.

DIACOU'STICS (of δια through, and ακουω to hear) is the conſideration of refracted ſound, as it paſſes through different mediums.

DIA''CRISIS, G. (of δια in, and κρινω to judge) a judging in, and diſtinguiſhing diſeaſes with their reſpective ſymptoms.

DI'ADEM (of Διαδημα, G. of διαδεω to bind) an imperial or royal crown.

DIADO'CHE + (of διάδοχ☉, G. of διαδόχομαι to ſucceed) ſucceſſion.

DIADOCHE (in Phyſic) is the progreſs of a diſeaſe.

DIÆ'RESIS, Gr. (of δια with, and αιρεω to hold) a poetical figure, when one ſyllable is divided into two.

DIAGNO'STIC (of δια with, and γινωσκω to know, G.) that knows, or diſcerns throughly.

DIAGNO'STIC *ſigns* (in Phyſic) thoſe ſigns of a diſeaſe that are apparent.

DIA''GONAL (of διαγών☉, G. of δια through, and γωνία an angle) is a ſtraight line drawn a-croſs a figure, from one angle to another, and is called a diameter by ſome. Theſe are chiefly in quadrilateral figures, as the lines A D, B C, are diagonals in the parallelogram A B C D. See fig. 26.

DI'AGRAM (of διάγραμμα, G. of δια with, and γραφω to deſcribe) is a ſcheme for the deſignation or demonſtration of any figure.

DIAGRAM (in Muſic) is a proportion of meaſures diſtinguiſhed by certain notes.

DIAGRA''PHIC *art* (of διαγραφικη, G. of δια with, and γραφω to deſcribe) the art of painting.

DIAGRI''DIUM, L. a preparation of ſcammony.

DI'AL (of *dies* a day) or *ſun-dial*, is a deſcription of lines upon a given plane, or on the given ſuperficies of any body, after ſuch a manner, that the ſhadow of a gnomon, or the rays of the ſun tranſmitted through ſome hole, or reflected from a very little reflecting ſubſtance, ſhall touch given lines at a given hour; and the manner of this deſcription is called *Dialing*.

DI'ALECT (of διαλεκτικος, G. of δια with, and λεγω to ſpeak) a manner of ſpeech in any language, diverſe from another.

DIALE'CTIC or *DIALECTICA* (of διαλεκτικη, G. of δια with, and λεγω to ſpeak) logic,

logic, or the art of reaſoning.

DIALE'PSIS, G. a prevention, or a ſpace between.

DIALEPSIS (in Surgery) is that part of wounds and ulcers that is left open for their cure.

DI'ALING, the art of making dials.

DIALING *globe*, is an inſtrument of braſs or wood, with a plane fitted to the horizon, and an index particularly contrived, to give a clear demonſtration of that art.

DIALING *lines or ſcales*, are ſuch divided lines, as being put on rulers, or the edges of quadrants, and other ſuch like inſtruments, ſerve to ſhorten the buſineſs of dialing.

DIALING *ſphere*, is an inſtrument made of braſs, with ſeveral ſemi-circles ſliding over one another, upon a moveable horizon, to demonſtrate the nature of ſpherical triangles, and to give the true idea of drawing dials on all ſorts of planes.

DIALO'GO, It. (in Muſic) is a piece of muſic for two or more voices or inſtruments, which anſwer one to another.

DI'ALOGUE (of διάλογος, G. of δια together, and λεγω to ſpeak) a diſcourſe between two or more.

DIA''METER (of διάμετρος, G. of δια through, and μετρεω to meaſure) a right line, that goes through the centre of any figure.

DIAMETER *of a circle*, is a right line that paſſes through the centre of the circle, and is both ways terminated by the circumference, and divides the circle into two equal parts; as the right line F B, fig. 15.

DIAMETER *of a curve*, is a right line, as A C, that biſects the right lines D E, F G, drawn parallel to each other; and are either of a finite or infinite length. See fig. 22.

DIAMETER *conjugate*, in the ellipſis. See *Conjugate Diameter*.

DIAMETER *of gravity*, in any ſurface or ſolid, is that line in which the centre of gravity is placed.

DIAMETER *principal*. See *Principal Diameter*.

DIAMETER *tranſverſe*. See *Tranſverſe Diameter*.

DIA''METRAL or DIAME''TRICAL, belonging to, or that is in the form of a diameter.

DIAME''TRICALLY *oppoſite*, is when two things are the moſt oppoſite to one another that they can be; as one end of the diameter of a circle is to the other.

DI'AMOND (of *diamant*, F.) the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all precious ſtones.

DIA'NA, the poetical goddeſs of hunting.

DI'APASM (of διαπασμα, G. of δια with, and πασσω to ſprinkle) a perfumed powder.

DIAPA'SON, G. a term in muſic, being a chord including all tones; and is the ſame with what we call an eighth, or octave, becauſe there are but ſeven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again as the firſt.

If the tenſion of two equal ſtrings be to each other as 1 to 2, their tones will produce an octave.

DIAPE'NTE, G. (in Muſic) a perfect fifth, is the ſecond of the concords, making an octave with the diateſſaron.

If the tenſion of two equal ſtrings be to each other as 3 to 2, then will they ſound a diapente.

DI'APER, a ſort of linnen cloth, wrought with flowers, &c.

DIA''PHANOUS (of διαφανὴς, G. of δια through, and φαίνω to appear) tranſparent, or what may be ſeen through.

DIAPHORE'SIS, G. (of δια through, and φερω to carry) a breathing ſweat, or the ſending forth ill humours through the pores of the body.

DIAPHORE''TICS, medicines that cauſe ſweat.

DIARRHOE'A, G. (of δια through, and ῥεω to flow) a laſk or looſeneſs in the belly.

DI'ARY (of *diarium*, L. of *dies* a day) a day-book, or journal.

DIA''STOLE +, G. (of δια with, and ςελλω to contract) a figure in grammar, whereby a ſyllable ſhort by nature is made long.

DIA'STYLE (in Architecture) is a ſort of edifice, where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for the intercolumnation.

DIATE'SSARON, G. (in Muſic) is what we call a perfect fourth, and ſignifies an interval conſiſting of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemi-tone.

If the tenſion of two equal ſtrings be as 3 to 4, they will ſound a Diateſſaron.

DIATO''NIC (of διατόνος, G. of δια thro', and τονος a tone) a term ſignifying the ordinary ſort of muſic, which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending. It contains only the two greater and leſſer tones, and the greater ſemi-tone.

DI'BBLE, 1 a ſetting-tool.
2 a hat-bruſh.

DICA''CITY (of *dicacitas*, L. of *dico* to ſpeak) talkativeneſs, drollery, waggery, banter, repartee.

To DICHO''TOMIZE (of Διχοτομέω, G. of διχα doubly, and τεμνω to cut) to cut, or divide into two parts.

DICHO''TOMY, a dividing into two parts.

DI'CKER *of leather*, a quantity of ten hides.

To DI'CTATE (of *dictо*, L. of *dico* to ſpeak) to tell one what to write.

DI'CTAMEN, L. a thing written by another's inſtruction.

DI'CTATES, precepts, or inſtructions.

D.C.

DICTA'TOR, L. a chief magiſtrate among the ancient Romans, veſted with abſolute power, from whom lay no appeal; he was never choſen but in ſome great danger or trouble of the commonwealth, and commonly at the end of ſix months was to reſign his authority.

DICTATO'RIAL, of or belonging to a dictator.

DICTA'TORSHIP, the office or dignity of a dictator.

DI'CTIONARY (of *dictionarium*, L. of *dictio* a word) a book containing a collection of the words of a language, and explaining them.

DIDA'CTICAL or DIDA'CTIC (of διδακτικὸς, G. of διδάσκω to teach) doctrinal, inſtructive, or what ſerves to teach or explain the nature of things.

DI'DAPPER, the name of a bird.

† To DI'DDER, to ſhiver with the cold.

DIE, 1 a ſmall piece of ivory to play with.
2 a teint or colour.

To DIE (the etymology of this word is uncertain, ſome will have it from δύω, G. to interr, ſome from δείδω to affright, and others from *de vie*, F. to depart from life) 1 to depart this life, or give up the ghoſt.
2 to grow flat, or loſe its briſkneſs, as liquors, &c.
3 to tincture or colour.

DIE'SIS, G. (in Muſic) is the diviſion of a tone below a ſemi-tone, or an interval compoſed of a leſſer and imperfect ſemitone; ſo that when ſemi-tones are placed where there ought to be tones, or when a tone is ſet where there ought to be only a ſemi-tone, this is called *Dieſis*.

DIESIS *inharmonical* (in Muſic) is the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemitones.

DI'ET (of *dicte*, F. of *dicta*, L. food) 1 food or nouriſhment.
2 regimen, or a ſtrict way of living.
3 the meeting of the ſtates of Germany.

† To DIFFA'ME. See *To defame*.

To DI'FFER (of *differo*, L. of *dis* from, and *fero* to bear) 1 to vary, or be unlike.
2 to fall out, or quarrel.

DI'FFERENCE, 1 unlikeneſs or diverſity.
2 diſtance or diſparity.
3 diſpute or quarrel.

DIFFERENCE (in Mathematics) is the exceſs whereby one magnitude or quantity exceeds another.

DIFFERENCE *of aſcenſion*. See *Aſcenſional Difference*.

DIFFERENCE *of longitude of two places on the earth*, is an arch of the equator contained between the meridians of thoſe two places.

To DIFFERENCE, to diſtinguiſh, or put a difference between.

DI'FFICULT (of *difficilis*, L. of *dis* neg. and *facilis* eaſy) 1 hard to be underſtood.
2 hard to pleaſe, crabbed.
3 hard or uneaſy.

DI'FFICULTLY, adv. hardly.

DI'FFICULTY, ſubſt. 1 obſtacle, fatigue, travel, &c.
2 doubt or objection.

† To DIFFI'DE (of *diffido*, L. of *dis* neg. and *fido* to truſt to) to diſtruſt, or not rely on.

DI'FFIDENCE, 1 miſtruſt, ſuſpicion.
2 timidity, fearfulneſs.

To DIFFU'SE (of *diffundo*, L. of *dis*, and *fundo* to ſpread) to ſpread abroad, or publiſh.

DIFFU'SION, ſpreading, extending, or ſcattering abroad.

DIFFUSION (in Philoſophy) commonly ſignifies the diſperſing the ſubtile effluvia of bodies into a kind of atmoſphere all round them.

DIFFU'SIVE, what ſpreads very far, or is of a large extent.

To DIG, to delve, or open the ground with a ſpade, &c.

To DIGE'ST (of *digerer*, F. of *digero*, L. to concoct)
1 to concoct what one eats.
2 to diſpoſe, or ſet in order.
3 to brook, bear, or put up, as an affront.

To DIGEST (in Chemiſtry) is to keep the matter in a gentle heat.

To DIGEST (in Surgery) is to mundify or cleanſe.

DIGE'STS (of *digeſtes*, F.) a volume of the civil law.

DI'GIT (in Aſtronomy) is the twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon, and is uſed to expreſs the quantity of an eclipſe.

DIGIT (in Arithmetic) ſignifies any integer under ten; as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

DIGLADIA'TION (of *digladiatio*, L. of *digladior* to fence) a fighting with naked ſwords.

To DI'GNIFY (of *dignus* worthy, and *facio* to make, L.) to promote, or advance to a dignity or degree of honour.

DI'GNITARY, one that is promoted to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, as a dean, arch-deacon, prebend, &c.

DI'GNITY (of *dignitas*, L. of *dignor* to think worthy) 1 merit or importance.
2 greatneſs or nobleneſs.
3 degree of honour, quality, &c.

To DIGRE'SS (of *digredior*, L. of *dis* from, and *gradior* to go) to go from one's ſubject in hand.

DIGRE'SSION, a going from the matter in hand.

To DIJU'DICATE (of *dijudico*, L. of *di*, and *judico* to judge) 1 to judge between two parties.
2 to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

DIKE

DIKE, 1 a ditch or furrow.
2 a cauſey.
DIKE-*grave* or DIKE-*reeve*, an officer, who has the overſight and command of the dikes and banks.
To DILA'CERATE (of *dilacero*, L. of *dis*, and *lacero* to rend) to rend or tear in pieces.
To DILA''PIDATE (of *dilapido*, L. of *di*, and *lapido* to ſtone) 1 to free a place from ſtones.
2 to conſume, or ſpend waſtefully.
DILA''PIDA'TION, a waſteful deſtroying, or letting a building run to decay, for want of reparation.
DILA'TABLE, that may be dilated, or widened.
DI'LATA'TION, a widening or enlarging.
DILATATION (among Anatomiſts) is when any paſſages or veſſels are ſtretched too much.
DILATATION (in Philoſophy) ſignifies a thing taking up more ſpace than it did before.
To DILA'TE (of *dilato*, L. of *dis*, and *latus* broad) 1 to widen, or extend.
2 to grow wider.
3 to enlarge upon a ſubject.
DILA'TER or DILA'TORY, a ſurgeon's dilating inſtrument.
DI''LATORY, full of delays.
DI'LDO or DILDOE, the paſſa-tempo of the Italians.
DILE'MMA, G. (of δις twice, and λεμμα an aſſumption) 1 an argument in logic, that convinceth the adverſary both ways.
2 difficulty, or intricacy.
DI''LIGENCE, F. (of *diligentia*, L. care) 1 aſſiduity, care.
2 expedition, quickneſs, haſte.
DI''LIGENT, aſſiduous, careful, watchful.
DILL, a ſort of herb.
† DI'LLING, 1 a child born when his father is old.
2 a darling, fondling, or favourite.
DI''LOGY (of διλογία, G. of δις twice, and λογος a ſpeech) a figure in rhetoric, when a doubtful ſpeech ſignifies two things.
To DILU'CIDATE (of *dilucido*, L. of *di*, and *luceo* to ſhine) to make plain or clear.
To DILU''TE (of *diluo*, L. of *di* very much, and *luo* to waſh) 1 to mingle with water.
2 to temper, or allay.
DIM, 1 dark or obſcure.
2 not clear, cloudy, muddy.
DIME'NSION (of *dimetior* to meaſure) (in Geometry) is either length, breadth, or thickneſs; as a line hath one dimenſion, viz. length; a ſuperficies two, viz. length and breadth; and a body or ſolid has three, viz. length, breadth and thickneſs.
DIME'NSION (in Algebra) ſignifies the powers of the roots of an equation, which are called the dimenſions of that root; as in a cubic equation the higheſt power has three dimenſions.
DI''MICA'TION (of *dimicatio*, L. of *dimico* to fight) 1 a ſkirmiſh or battle.
2 a ſtruggle or conteſt.
DIME'TIENT, the ſame as Diameter.
To DIMI''NISH (of *diminuo*, L. of *di*, and *minuo* to leſſen) 1 to leſſen, or make leſs.
2 to decreaſe, or grow leſs.
DI''MINU'TION (in Muſic) is the abating ſomething of the full value or quantity of any note.
DIMI''NUTIVE, adj. ſmall, poor, pitiful, mean.
DIMINUTIVE, ſubſt. (in Grammar) a word that leſſens the original word from whence it is derived; as *dens* a tooth, *denticulus* a little tooth.
DIMI'SSORY *letters*, are ſuch as are ſent from one biſhop to another, about conferring the orders upon the party mentioned in the letters.
DI''MITTY, a fine ſort of fuſtian.
DI'MPLE, a little dint in the cheeks, chin, &c.
DIN, noiſe, or clamour.
To DINE (of *diner*, F.) to eat at noon.
To DING, 1 to daſh againſt, or bruiſe.
2 to fill one's ears continually with one thing.
DING-DONG, ſubſt. a word uſed to expreſs the ſound, or tolling of bells.
DING-DONG, adv. cloſely, plentifully.
DI'NGLE, a little valley between two hills.
DI'NNER (of *diner*, F.) a meal at noon.
DINT, 1 impreſſion or mark.
2 force, violence, effort.
3 the bent or force of a diſcourſe.
DIOCE'SAN, 1 the biſhop of the dioceſe.
2 one that inhabits within a dioceſe.
DI'OCESS or DIOCESE (of διοίκησις, G. of διοικεω to rule or govern) the extent of a biſhop's ſpiritual juriſdiction.
DIO'PTRA, G. an index of a mathematical inſtrument.
DIO'PTRICAL, belonging to dioptrics.
DIO'PTRICS (of διόπτομαι, G. of δια with, and ὁπτομαι to ſee) is the ſcience of refracted viſion; or it is that part of optics, which treats of the different refractions of light, in its paſſage through different mediums, as air, water, glaſs, &c.
To DIP, 1 to put into water, &c.
2 to mortgage an eſtate.
3 to look caſually into a book.
DIPLO'MA, G. (of διπλόω, G. to double) a charter, or a prince's letters patent, an edict, or mandamus.
DI'PPING *needle*. If a magnetic needle be duly poiſed about a horizontal axis, it will have a direction of altitude above and below the horizon, beſides its direction towards the north, which is called the *dipping of the needle*.

DIPTE'RION, G. (in Architecture) a name which the ancients attributed to thoſe temples, which were encompaſſed with a double row of pillars, making two porticos, which they called wings, but we commonly call them iſles.

DI'PTHTHONG (of Διφθογγος, G. of δις twice, and φθογγος a ſound) two vowels ſounded together in one ſyllable.

DI'PTYCHS (of δίπτυχα, G. of δις twice, and πτυχη a fold) tables in which the Greek church inrolled the names of perſons baptized.

DIRE. See *Direful*.

DIRE'CT, F. (of *directus*, L. of *dirigo* to guide) ſtrait, right.

DIRECT (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be direct, when it goes forward by its proper motion in the zodiac, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns; or when it appears ſo to do to an obſerver ſtanding upon the earth.

DIRECT *erect eaſt* and *weſt dials*, are dials drawn upon planes that directly face the eaſt and weſt, or are parallel to the meridian of the place.

DIRECT *erect ſouth*, or *north dials*, are dials drawn upon planes that directly face the ſouth or north, or are parallel to the prime vertical circle, or to the vertical circle cutting the horizon in the eaſt and weſt points.

DIRECT *ſouth*, or *north inclining dials*, are ſuch whoſe planes incline to the horizon, and lie directly open to the ſouth or north.

DIRECT *ſouth*, or *north reclining dials*, are ſuch whoſe planes recline from the zenith, and lie directly open to the ſouth or north.

DIRECT *ray* (in Optics) is the ray proceeding from a point of a viſible object, directly to the eye, through one and the ſame medium.

DIRECT *ſphere*. See *Right Sphere*.

To DIRECT (of *dirigo*, L. of *di*, and *rego* to govern) 1 to rule, order, or govern.
2 to rectify.
3 to turn, or refer.
4 to inſcribe, or ſend to.
5 to bend one's courſe to a place.
6 to ſhew one how to do a thing.
7 to level, or aim at.

DIRE'CTION, 1 conduct or management.
2 how to find one, or ſend any thing to him.
3 inſtruction or order.

LINE *of direction* (in Mechanics) ſignifies the line of motion that any body goes in, according to the force impreſſed upon it.

DIRECTION *word* (in Printing) is the word that begins the next page, ſet at the bottom of the preceding page.

DIRE'CTLY, 1 in a ſtrait line.
2 immediately, preſently, or without delay.
3 to the matter in hand.

DIRE'CTORY, a form of prayer ſet forth by the aſſembly, and uſed in the time of the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell.

DI'REFUL, fierce, cruel, hideous.

DIRE'PTION (of *direptio*, L. of *di*, and *rapio* to plunder) robbing, pillaging, or plundering.

DI'RGE 2, 1 the office for the dead.
2 a lamentation ſung at a funeral.

DI'RIGENT or DIRE'CTRIX, a term in Geometry, ſignifying the line of motion, along which the deſcribent line or ſurface is carried in the geneſis of any plane or ſolid figure.

DIRT, 1 mud, mire.
2 filth, naſtineſs.

DI'RTY, 1 full of dirt.
2 foul, naſty.
3 baſe, ſordid, mean, infamous.

To DISA'BLE, 1 to render uncapable.
2 to weaken or enfeeble.
3 to deprive of the uſe of one's limbs.

To DISABU'SE (of *deſabuſer*, F.) to undeceive, or put out of conceit.

DISADVA'NTAGE (of *deſavantage*, F.) loſs, prejudice, damage.

To DI'SAFFECT, 1 to diſlike, or not approve of.
2 to alienate one's affections from.

DI'SAFFECTED, bearing no good will to, diſcontented, or diſſatisfied with.

To DISAGRE'E (of *deſagreer*, F.) 1 to fall out or quarrel.
2 not to ſuit.

DISAGRE'EABLE, 1 contrary or oppoſite.
2 unpleaſant, unſuitable.

To DISALLO'W, to diſlike, blame, or not approve of.

† To DISA''NIMATE, to diſhearten or diſcourage.

To DISANNU'L, to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

To DISAPPE'AR, 1 to go out of ſight.
2 to vaniſh away.

To DISAPPOI'NT, 1 to deceive, or break one's word.
2 to fruſtrate, or ruin one's deſign.

To DISAPPRO'VE (of *deſapprouver*, F.) to blame, diſlike, or find fault with.

DI''SARD. See *Dizzard*.

To DISA'RM (of *deſarmer*, F.) 1 to take away one's arms.
2 to lay down one's arms.

DISA''STER (of *deſaſtre*, F.) misfortune or calamity.

DISA''STROUS, unfortunate or unlucky.

To DISAVO'W (of *deſavoüer*, F.) 1 to diſown or deny.
2 to diſapprove or diſlike.

To DISBA'ND, 1 to diſmiſs out of ſervice.
2 to quit the ſervice.

DISBELI'EF, diffidence or doubt.

To DISBELI'EVE, 1 to diſtruſt or doubt.
2 not to believe.

To DISBU'RDEN, to diſcharge or unload.
To DISBU'RSE (of *debourſer*, F.) to expend, or lay out.
To DISBU'RTHEN, to unload, or eaſe of a burthen.
† DISCA'LCEATED (of *diſcalceatus*, L. of *dis* negative, and *calceo* to ſhoe) unſhod, or wearing no ſhoes.
† DISCA"LENDERED, put out of the calendar.
† To DISCA'MP. See *To decamp*.
To DISCA'RD (of *deſcartar*, Sp.) 1 to turn off or diſcharge.
2 to lay out at cards.
To DISCE'RN (of *diſcerner*, F. of *diſcerno*, L.) 1 to diſtinguiſh between one and t'other.
2 to perceive or know.
3 to ſpy out or diſcover.
DISCE'RNIBLE, that may be perceived or diſcerned.
DISCE'RNMENT, the diſcerning faculty.
To DISCE'RP (of *diſcerpo*, L. of *dis*, and *carpo* to divide) to rent, ſeparate, or diſjoin.
DISCHA'RGE (of *decharge*, F.) 1 an acquittance for money paid.
2 diſmiſſing or leave.
3 releaſe or deliverance.
4 abſolution or pardon.
5 purging or driving out humours.
6 a volley of fire-arms.
To DISCHARGE, 1 to acquit or clear.
2 to diſmiſs a ſervant, &c.
3 to releaſe, or ſet at liberty.
4 to exempt one from duty.
5 to fire a gun.
6 to pay a debt.
7 to finiſh an affair.
8 to vomit, or diſcharge one's ſtomach.
9 to ſwim, or flow down as a river.
10 to unload, or diſburden.
DISCHE"VELLED. See *Diſhevelled*.
† To DISCI'ND (of *diſcindo*, L. of *di*, and *ſcindo* to cut) to cut off, or in pieces.
DISCI'PLE (of *diſcipulus*, L. a ſcholar) a ſcholar, or follower, an apprentice, or learner.
DISCIPLINA'RIANS, puritans, or thoſe who pretend to a ſtricter diſcipline than the eſtabliſhed church.
DI"SCIPLINE (of *diſciplina*, L. of *diſcipulus* a ſcholar) 1 ſtrict order.
2 inſtruction or education.
3 correction or ſcourging.
To DISCIPLINE, 1 to teach or inſtruct.
2 to order or rule.
3 to correct or ſcourge.
To DISCLA'IM, to renounce, or diſown.
To DISCLO'SE, 1 to diſcover or reveal.
2 as an hen does her chickens when they are hatched.
3 to bud, or put forth leaves.
DISCLO'SED (in Falconry) a term applied to young hawks newly hatched, and as it were put forth from the ſhells.
To DISCO'LOUR (of *diſcoloro*, L. of *dis* neg. and *coloro* to dye) to deface the colour.
To DISCO'MFIT (of *deconfire*, F.) to defeat, rout, or overthrow.
To DISCO'MFORT (of *deconforter*, F.) to trouble or afflict.
To DI'SCOMME'ND, to diſpraiſe or blame.
DI'SCOMMENDA'TION, 1 blame or diſpraiſe.
2 ſhame or diſhonour.
To DISCOMMO'DE, to incommode, trouble or hurt.
† DISCOMMO"DITY, inconveniency, or incommodity.
To DISCOMPO'SE, to diſorder or trouble.
DISCOMPO'SED, 1 troubled or inquieted.
2 ſick or indiſpoſed.
DISCOMPO'SURE, trouble, anxiety, diſorder.
To DISCONCE'RT (of *deconcerter*, F.) to diſappoint, fruſtrate or confound, to baffle, to break the meaſures.
DISCO'NSOLATE, 1 comfortleſs, deſolate, void of conſolation.
2 afflicted, dejected, grieved.
DISCONTE'NT, 1 diſguſt, faction.
2 ſorrow, trouble.
DISCONTI"NUAL *proportion*. See *Diſcrete Proportion*.
To DISCONTI"NUE (of *diſcontinuer*, F.) 1 to leave off, or deſiſt.
2 to be left off.
DI'SCORD, F. (of *diſcordia*, L. of *diſcors* contrary) diſſention, diſagreement, ſtrife, variance.
DISCO'RDANT, jarring or untuneable.
DI'SCORDS (in Muſic) are certain intervals of ſounds, which being heard at the ſame time, are unpleaſant to the ear; and theſe are the ſecond, fourth, and ſeventh, with their octaves, that is, all intervals; but thoſe few that exactly terminate the concords, are diſcords.

Notwithſtanding diſcords ſound unpleaſant, when heard by themſelves, yet being artfully mixed with concords, they make the beſt muſic.

To DISCO"VER (of *decouvrir*, F.) 1 to diſcloſe, reveal, or manifeſt.
2 to eſpy, or diſcern.
3 to find out, or come to the knowledge of a thing.
To DISCOU'NT (of *deſcompter*, F.) to deduct or abate.
To DISCOU'NTENANCE (of *decontenancer*, F.) to diſallow, miſlike, or diſapprove.
To DISCOU'RAGE (of *decourager*, F.) 1 to diſhearten or diſpirit.
2 to deter, or put out of conceit.
DISCOU'RAGEMENT, 1 the being out of heart.
2 difficulty, rub, loſs.

DISCOU'RSE (of *diſcours*, F. of *diſcurſus*, L.) 1 talk, or converſation.
2 harangue, or ſpeech.
3 debate, or reaſoning.
4 a book, or treatiſe.

DISCOU'RTEOUS (of *diſcourtois*, F.) unkind, or uncivil.

DI'SCOUS *flowers* (in Botany) are ſuch whoſe little leaves are ſet together ſo cloſe and even, that the ſurface of the flower is plain and flat like a diſh.

DISCRE"DIT, 1 diſgrace, diſhonour, infamy.
2 want, or loſs of credit.

To DISCRE"DIT, 1 to make one loſe his credit, or to diſgrace him.
2 not to believe.

DISCRE'ET (of *diſcret*, F.) wiſe, ſober, prudent, circumſpect.

DISCRE'TE (of *diſcretus*, L. of *diſcernor* to put a difference) different.

DISCRE'TE, or DISJU'NCT *proportion*, is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame, but not continual, that is, when the ratio of the conſequent of one pair of numbers or quantities, to the antecedent of the next pair, is not the ſame, as of the antecedent of one pair to its conſequent; as 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16 are diſcrete proportionals; becauſe the ratio of 3 to 6, is equal to the ratio of 8 to 16. But the ratio of 3 to 6, or 8 to 16, is not the ſame as of 6 to 8.

DISCRE'TE *quantity*, is ſuch as is not continuous, and joined together; as numbers, whoſe parts, being diſtinct units, cannot be united into one *continuum*; for, in a *continuum*, there are no actual determinate parts before diviſion, but they are potentially infinite.

DISCRE"TION, F. 1 prudence, circumſpection, wiſdom.
2 will, or pleaſure.

To live at DISCRETION (a military term) to have free quarters.

To ſurrender at DISCRETION, to yield without terms, or at the mercy of the conquerors.

To DISCRI"MINATE (of *diſcrimino*, L. of *diſcrimen* difference) to diſtinguiſh, or put a difference between.

DISCU'RSION (of *diſcurſio*, L. of *dis* and *curro* to run) a running about.

DISCU'RSIVE, running to and fro.

DI'SCUS, L. (in Botany) is the middle, plain, and flat part of ſome flowers, ſuch as the marigold, &c.

To DISCU'SS (of *diſcuter*, F. of *diſcutio*, L. of *dis* and *quatio* to ſhake) 1 to explain, or illuſtrate.
2 to examine, or conſider.
3 to diſſolve, or diſperſe humours.

DISCU'SSION, an examination of a queſtion, affair, &c.

DISCU'SSION (in Surgery) is the diſperſing of the matter of any ſwelling.

DISCU'SSIVE *medicines*, are ſuch as diſcuſs or diſſolve humours.

DISDAI'N (of *dedain*, F.) contempt, ſcorn.

DISDIAPA'SON (in Muſick) is a double eighth, or fifteenth.

DISEA'SE (of *deſaiſe*, F.) diſtemper, or ſickneſs, inquietude.

To DISEASE, to trouble or inquiet.

To DISEMBA'RK. See *To Diſimbark*.

To DISEMBO'GUE. See *To Diſimbogue*.

To DISENGA'GE. See *To Diſingage*.

To DISENTA'NGLE. See *To Diſintangle*.

To DISESTEE'M (of *dis*, neg. and *eſtimer*, F. to value) not to value, or have no eſteem for.

DISFA'VOUR (of *dis* and *faveo* to favour, L.) 1 diſgrace, or being out of favour.
2 diſcourteſy, or diſpleaſure.
3 deformity, uglineſs.

To DISFAVOUR. See *To Diſigure*.

To DISFI"GURE (of *defigurer*, F.) to deform, make ugly, or ſpoil the figure of.

† To DISFO'REST, to diſplant, or cut down the trees.

To DISFRA'NCHISE (of *defranchir*, F.) to cut off, or exclude from the number of free denizens, or citizens.

† To DISGA'RNISH (of *degarnir*, F.) to take away the garniſh.

To DISGARNISH *a place* (in Military affairs) is to take away part of its gariſon and ammunition.

To DISGO'RGE (of *degorger*, F.) 1 to vomit, or throw up.
2 to empty itſelf into the ſea, as rivers do.

DISGRA'CE, F. 1 diſcredit, diſhonour, or reproach.
2 disfavour, or diſguſt.
3 misfortune, or calamity.

To DISGRACE, 1 to ſhame, or diſhonour.
2 to brand with infamy.
3 to turn one out of favour.

To DISGUI'SE (of *deguiſer*, F.) 1 to put into a diſguiſe.
2 to alter a thing.
3 to diſſemble, or conceal one's intentions.
4 to make one's ſelf drunk.

DISGUISE, 1 a counterfeit habit.
2 a cloak, or pretence.

To DISGU'ST (of *degouter*, F.) to diſtaſte, diſpleaſe, or be averſe to.

DISGUST, a diſtaſte, or diſlike.

DISH, 1 a platter, or ſort of veſſel.
2 a courſe of meat.
3 a cup of coffee, tea, &c.
4 a porringer.

DISHA'RMONY (of *dis* and *harmonia*, L. melody) diſcord, or jarring.

DISHABI'LLE, F. undreſs.

To DISHE'ARTEN, to diſcourage, intimidate, or put out of heart.

DISHE''VELLED (of *deſchevelé*, F.) whoſe hair hangs down.

DISHO''NEST (of *dis* and *honeſtus*, L. honeſt) 1 knaviſh, baſe, villainous.
2 unchaſte, laſcivious.

DISHO''NESTY 1 knavery, or unfair dealing.
2 lewdneſs, or impurity.

DISHO''NOUR (of *deſhonneur*, F.) diſgrace, diſcredit, infamy, reproach.

To DISIMBA'RK (of *debarquer*, F.) 1 to land, or go out of a ſhip.
2 to unlade, or take goods out of a ſhip.
3 to go off from an undertaking.

To DISIMBO'GUE (of *deſembouche*r, obſol. F.) 1 to diſcharge, or empty itſelf into the ſea, as a river does.
2 to ſail out of a ſtreight at ſea.

† To DISINCHA'NT (of *deſenchanter*, F.) to free from an enchantment.

DISINCLI'NED (of *dis* and *inclino*, L. to incline) diſaffected, averſe, eſtranged, or alienated.

† To DISINCO'RPORATE, to ſeparate, ſever, part, divide, or put aſunder.

To DISINCOU''RAGE (of *dis* and *encourager*, F. to encourage) to diſhearten, diſpirit, or put out of heart.

To DISINGA'GE (of *deſengager*, F.) to revoke, or quit an engagement.

DISINGE''NUOUS (of *dis* and *ingenuus*, L. ingenuous) unfair, falſe-hearted, unſincere.

DISINHA''BITED (of *dis* and *inhabito*, L. to inhabit) depopulated, deſolate, or not inhabited.

To DISINHE''RIT (of *deſheriter*, F.) to deprive one of his inheritance.

To DISINTA'NGLE, 1 to free, unlooſe, or undo.
2 to diſengage, or get free of.

DISI'NTERESSED, or DISI'NTERESTED (of *deſintereſſe*, F.) unbiaſſed, impartial, or void of ſelf-intereſt.

To DISINTE'RR (of *dis*, and *enterrer*, F. to bury) to take up a dead body out of the grave.

To DISINTHRO'NE. See *To Unthrone*.

To DISINVI'TE (of *dis* and *enviter*, F. to invite) to recal an invitation.

To DISJOI'N (of *disjungo*, L. of *dis*, neg. and *jungo* to join) to ſeparate, part, or ſever.

To DISJO'INT (of *dis* not, and *joindre*, F. to join) 1 to put out of joint.
2 to diſmember, or divide an eſtate.

DISJU'NCTION, diviſion, ſeparation, or disjoining.

DISJU'NCTIVE *propoſitions* (in Logic) are thoſe in which the disjunctive particle *or* is found.

DISK *of the moon, or any planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the circle or ſurface made by cutting it through the centre by a plane, perpendicular to a line drawn from the earth or ſun.

DISKI'NDNESS, injury, wrong, deſpite, damage.

To DISLI'KE, 1 to diſallow, or diſapprove.
2 to blame, or find fault with.

To DI'SLOCATE (of *diſloquer*, F.) to put out of joint.

To DISLO'DGE (of *deloger*, F.) to turn one out of his houſe, lodgings, &c.

To DISLO'DGE (in Hunting) to rouſe beaſts of game from their lodging, or harbour.

DISLOY'AL (of *déloyal*, F.) treacherous, traiterous, or unfaithful to one's prince, or a wife to her huſband.

DISLOY'ALTY, unfaithfulneſs, treachery, perfidiouſneſs, falſe-dealing, villainy.

DI'SMAL, 1 terrible, hideous, horrible.
2 a vulgar name for an undertaker's or upholder's man, employed in burials.

To DISMA'NTLE (of *demanteler*, F.) to pull down the walls of a town, &c.

To DISMA'Y (of *diſmayer*, Sp.) to affright, or intimidate.

To DISME'MBER (of *demembrer*, F.) to pull in pieces.

DISMES, or DESMES (of *decimæ*, L. of *decimo* to tithe) tenths, or tithes.

To DISMI'SS (of *dimitto*, L. of *dis* and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to ſend away.
2 to diſcharge, or acquit.
3 to quit, or leave.

To DISMOU'NT (of *demonter*, F.) 1 to unhorſe another.
2 to alight from an horſe.

To DISMOUNT *a cannon*, 1 to take it down from the carriage.
2 to render it unfit for ſervice.

† To DISNA''TURALI'ZE, to deprive of the right of naturalization.

DISOBE'DIENT (of *deſobéiſſant*, F.) undutiful, froward.

To DISOBE'Y (of *deſobéir*, F.) not to obey, or act contrary to order.

To DISOBLI'GE (of *deſobliger*, F.) to diſpleaſe, or offend.

DISO'RDER (of *deſordre*, F.) 1 confuſion, riot.
2 trouble, or wandering of the mind.
3 diſtemper, or diſeaſe.
4 drunkenneſs.

To DISORDER, 1 to confound, or put out of order.
2 to diſcompoſe, or perplex.
3 to vex, or inquiet.
4 to drink too much.

† DISO'RDINATE, inordinate, extravagant, unruly, unreaſonable.

To DISO'WN, to deny, or not to acknowledge.

To DISPA''RAGE (of *deſparager*, F.) 1 to ſlight, or deſpiſe.
2 to ſpeak ill of.

DISPA''RAGEMENT, diſgrace, or diſhonour.

DISPA'RITY (of *diſparité*, F.) difference, inequality, or diſproportion.

To DISPA'RK, to take away the incloſures of a park.

DISPA'RT (in Gunnery) is a mark upon the muzzle ring of a piece of ordnance, or thereabouts, ſo that a right-line, taken upon the top of the baſe-rings, againſt the touch-hole, by the mark ſet on, or near the muzzle, may be parallel to the axis of the concavity of the piece.

This is commonly done by taking the two diameters of the baſe-ring, and of the place where the diſpart is to ſtand, and dividing the difference between them into two equal parts, one of which will be the length of the diſpart, which is ſet on the gun with wax, or pitch.

DISPA'TCH (of *depeché*, F.) 1 expedition, or quick performance.
2 a packet of letters.

To DISPA'TCH (of *depecher*, F.) 1 to accompliſh, or perform.
2 to haſten, or expedite.
3 to ſend on a meſſage.
4 to kill one quickly.

To DISPE'L (of *diſpello*, L. of *dis* and *pello* to drive) to drive away, to ſeparate, or divide.

DISPE'NSARY (of *diſpenſaire*, F.) a treatiſe of medicines.
2 a place where medicines are kept.

DISPENSA'TION, 1 exemption, privilege, immunity, freedom.
2 diſtribution, or management.

DISPENSA'TION (in Divinity) is the giving the Moſaical law to the Jews, and the goſpel to the gentiles.

DISPE'NSATORY, a book that teaches how to make all phyſical compoſitions.

To DISPE'NSE (of *diſpenſer*, F. of *diſpenſo*, L. of *diſpendo*, to ſpend) 1 to diſtribute, or lay out.
2 to excuſe, or exempt.
3 to free from the obligation of a law.

To DISPE'OPLE (of *depeupler*, F.) to depopulate, to take away, or deſtroy the people of a country.

To DISPE'RSE (of *diſperſer* F. or of *diſpertio*, L. of *dis* and *partio* to divide)
1 to ſcatter, or ſpread abroad.
2 to publiſh a rumour, &c.
3 to be ſcattered, or ſpread abroad.
4 to ſtraggle, wander, or be diſordered.

DISPE'RSION, ſcattering, or ſpreading abroad.

To DISPI'RIT, 1 to diſcourage, or diſhearten.
2 to deter, or put out of conceit.

To DISPLA'CE (of *deplacer*, F.) to remove, or put out of place.
2 to turn out of an office.

To DISPLA'NT (of *deplanter*, F. of *deplanto*, L. of *de* from, and *planto* to be planted) to root up a plant.

To DISPLA'Y (of *deployer*, F.) 1 to ſpread wide.
2 to unfold, declare, or explain.
3 to make a ſhew of.

DISPLAY, an expoſition, declaration, or manifeſtation.

To DISPLEA'SE (of *deplaire*, F.) 1 to diſcontent, to vex or trouble.
2 to offend, or be diſagreeable to.

DISPLEA'SURE, 1 diſtaſte, diſguſt, or indignation.
2 grudge, anger, wrath.
3 ſhrewd turn, inconvenience, or diſadvantage.

DI'SPORT, (of *diſporto*, It.) paſtime, recreation.

To DISPORT, or to DISPORT *one's ſelf*, or take one's pleaſure.

DISPO'SAL, DISPO'SE, or DISPO'SURE, order, management, or the power of diſpoſing.

To DISPO'SE (of *diſpoſer*, F. of *diſpono*, L.)
1 to ſet in order.
2 to fit, prepare, or make ready.
3 to lay out, or expend.
4 to aſſign, or appropriate to ſome uſe.
5 to incline a perſon to do a thing.
6 to prepare one's ſelf to do a thing.

To DISPOSE *of*, 1 to ſell, or vend.
2 to ſet, or place out.
3 to ſettle, or determine.
4 to give away a thing.

DISPOSI''TION, 1 order, ſituation, ſtate.
2 inclination, or aptneſs.
3 conſtitution of the body.
4 the natural inclination of the mind.

To DISPOSSE'SS (of *dis*, neg. and *poſſideo*, L. to poſſeſs) to deprive, or turn out of poſſeſſion.

DISPRAI'SE, blame, cenſure, or reproach.

To DISPRAI'SE, to diſcommend, blame, or ſpeak ill of.

† DISPRO''FIT, damage, loſs, prejudice.

DISPROO'F, confutation, or diſproving.

DISPROPO'RTION, F. (of *dis*, neg. and *proportio*, L. proportion) inequality, or unlikeneſs.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, or DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, unequal, or which bears no proportion to.

To DISPRO'VE, to refute, or prove contrary to.

DI'SPUTABLE, that may be diſputed.

DISPUTA'TION, diſputing, debating, quarrelling.

† DISPU'TATIVE, troubleſome, quarrelſome, contending.

To DISPU'TE (of *diſputo*, L. of *dis* and *puto* to debate) 1 to debate, or argue a matter.
2 to quarrel, wrangle, or contend.

3 to oppoſe one's paſſage.

To DISQUA"LIFY, to render unqualified, or incapable.

DISQUI'ET, trouble, anxiety, or unquietneſs.

To DISQUIET, to trouble, or diſturb.

DISQUISI"TION (of *diſquiſitio*, L. of *dis* and *quæro* to enquire) a ſtrict enquiry.

† To DISRA'NK, to diſorder, or put out of its place.

To DISREGA'RD (of *dis*, neg. and *regarder*, F. to regard) to ſlight, neglect, or have no regard to.

To DISRE"LISH, to diſlike, or not reliſh.

DISREPU'TE, or DISREPUTA'TION (of *dis*, neg. and *reputatio*, L. regard) reproach, ſhame, odium.

DISRESPE'CT, incivility, ſlight, diſdain.

To DISRESPECT, to deſpiſe, ſlight, ſcorn, contemn, undervalue, or ſet light by.

To DISRO'BE (of *derober*, F.) 1 to pull off one's robe.
2 to ſtrip one of his cloaths.

† To DISSALT (of *diſſaler*, F.) to make a thing ſalted, freſh.

DISSA"TISFA'CTION, diſcontent, diſpleaſure, diſguſt.

DISSA"TISFA'CTORY, diſpleaſing, offenſive, that gives no ſatisfaction.

To DISSA"TISFY (of *dis* not, and *ſatisfacio*, L. to ſatisfy) to diſpleaſe, offend, or diſoblige.

To DISSE'CT (of *diſſeco*, L. of *dis* very much, and *ſeco* to cut) 1 to anatomize, or cut up a dead body.
2 to cut in pieces.

DISSE'CTION, 1 the cutting aſunder, or in pieces.
2 the anatomizing a body.

To DISSEI'SE (of *deſſaiſir*, F.) to diſpoſſeſs, or turn out of poſſeſſion.

DISSEISE'E, he that is put out of his land.

DISSEI'SIN, an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land.

To DISSE'MBLE (of *diſſimulo*, L. of *dis*, and *ſimulo* to feign) 1 to cloak, or conceal what is.
2 to counterfeit, to pretend what is not.

To DISSE"MINATE (of *diſſemino*, L. of *dis* and *ſemino* to ſow) to ſow, ſcatter, or ſpread abroad.

DISSE'NSION (of *diſſenſio*, L. of *diſſentio* to diſagree) 1 a diſſent, or diſagreement.
2 diſcord, ſtrife, variance.

DISSE'NT, contrariety of opinions, or oppoſition of ſentiments.

To DISSENT (of *diſſentio*, L. of *dis*, neg. and *ſentio* to be of an opinion) to diſagree in opinion.

DISSE'NTER, one of a different opinion; and is chiefly uſed to ſignify one that does not conform to the doctrine of the church of England, or of any eſtabliſhed church.

DISSERTA'TION (of *diſſertatio*, L. of *diſſero* to reaſon) a diſcourſe upon a ſubject.

† To DISSE'RVE *one* (of *deſſervir*, F.) to do one a prejudice.

DISSE'RVICE, hurt, damage, miſchief, prejudice.

To DISSE'TTLE, to diſorder, or diſturb.

To DISSE"VER, to diſjoin, to ſeparate, to ſever, part, or put aſunder.

DISSI"MILAR (of *diſſimilaire*, F.) unlike, or of a different kind, or nature.

DISSIMILAR *leaves* (in Botany) are the two firſt leaves of a plant, ſo called, becauſe they are generally unlike the leaves of the grown plant.

DISSIMI"LITUDE, unlikeneſs, or diverſity.

DISSIMULA'TION (from *to diſſemble*) diſſembling, hypocriſy, pretending one thing, and deſigning the contrary.

To DI'SSIPATE (of *diſſiper*, F. of *diſſipo*, L.) 1 to drive away, or diſperſe.
2 to ſcatter, or diſſolve.
3 to conſume, waſte, or ſquander.
4 to diſcuſs humours.

DISSIPA'TION, ſcattering, diſperſing, &c.

DI'SSOLUBLE, 1 that may be diſſolved.
2 apt to be diſſolved.

To DISSO'LVE (of *diſſolvo*, L. of *dis* and *ſolvo* to melt) 1 to melt, or render liquid.
2 to diſſipate a ſwelling.
3 to break up, or ſeparate.

To DISSO'LVE (in Chemiſtry) is to reduce any dry body into a liquid form.

DISSO'LVENT (in Chemiſtry) is a menſtruum, or liquor proper for diſſolving a mixed body.

DI'SSOLUTE (of *diſſolutus*, L.) 1 lewd, debauched, wanton, given to pleaſures.
2 careleſs, negligent.

DISSOLUTION (from *to diſſolve*) 1 ſeparating of parts.
2 aboliſhing, or breaking off.
3 lewdneſs, or debauchery.
4 death, deceaſe.

DI'SSONANCE, F. (of *dis* and *ſono* to ſound) contrariety, or oppoſition.

DI'SSONANCE (in Muſic) is a diſagreeable interval between two tones, which being continued together, offend the ear.

DI'SSONANT, 1 diſcordant, jarring, untuneable.
2 contrary, oppoſite, different.

To DISSUA'DE, or DISSWADE (of *diſſuadeo*, L. of *dis*, neg. and *ſuadeo* to perſuade) to adviſe to the contrary.

DISSUA'SIVE, adj. apt, or proper to diſſuade.

DISSUASIVE, ſub. a diſſuading diſcourſe, or argument.

DI"STAFF, a ſtick to ſpin withal.

DI"STANCE (of *diſtantia*, L. of *dis* and *ſto* to ſtand) is the remoteneſs of one thing from

from another, either in point of time, place or quantity.

DISTANCE (in Navigation) is the number of miles, leagues, &c. that the ſhip has ſailed from any given place or point.

DISTANCE *of the eye* (in Perſpective) is a line drawn from the foot of the altitude of the eye, to the point where a line, drawn at right angles to it, will interſect the object.

DISTANCE *of the baſtions* (in Fortification) is the ſide of the exterior polygon.

DI'STANCED, 1 ſet at a convenient diſtance.
2 out-ſtripped in a race.

To DISTA'STE, 1 to diſpleaſe, or give offence.
2 to take diſtaſte, or be offended.

DISTE'MPER, 1 diſeaſe or indiſpoſition.
2 trouble or confuſion.
3 (in Painting) when colours are mixed with glewy ſubſtances inſtead of oil.

To DISTEMPER, 1 to put out of temper.
2 to trouble or diſorder.

DISTE'MPERED, 1 ſick or indiſpoſed.
2 troubled, or beſides himſelf.

To DISTE'ND (of *diſtendo*, L. of *dis*, and *tendo* to ſtretch) to ſtretch out, or enlarge.

DISTE'NTION, a ſtretching or enlarging.

DISTE'NTION (in Phyſic) is when any parts of the body are puffed up, or widened.

To DISTE'RMINATE (of *diſtermino*, L. of *dis*, and *termino* to bound) to ſeparate, divide, or bound place from place.

DI''STICH (of δίςιχον, G. of δὶς twice, and ςίχος a verſe) a couplet, or two verſes that make a complete ſenſe.

To DISTI'L (of *diſtillo*, L. of *di*, and *ſtillo* to drop) 1 to extract the juice of a plant by an alembic.
2 to drop down by little and little.

DISTILLA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is the aſcent and elevation of particles in form of a vapour, which afterwards deſcend again in the form of drops.

DISTILLA'TION *per deſcenſum*, is when the matter to be diſtilled is below the fire.

DISTI'NCT, F. (of *diſtinctus*, L. of *diſtinguor* to be diſtinguiſhed) 1 plain, clear.
2 different, unlike.
3 ſeparate one from another.

DISTINCT *baſe* (in Optics) is that diſtance from the pole of a convex glaſs, in which objects beheld through it appear diſtinctly and well defined, and is what is generally called the *focus*.

DISTINCT *viſion*. See *Viſion*.

DISTI'NCTION, 1 difference or diverſity.
2 note, quality, as a perſon of diſtinction.
3 ſeparation or diviſion.
4 (in the plural number) the ſtops uſed in writing.

DISTI'NCTLY, 1 clearly, plainly.
2 ſeparately, or by itſelf.

To DISTI'NGUISH (of *diſtinguer*, F. of *diſtinguo*, L. of *dis*, and *tango* to touch)
1 to diſcern, perceive, or know.
2 to put a difference between.
3 to make one's ſelf known from others by ſome great action.

To DISTO'RT (of *diſtorqueo*, L. of *dis*, and *torqueo* to writhe or twiſt) to wreſt, or pull awry.

DISTO'RTION or DISTORSION, the wreſting, pulling awry, or making a diſagreeable figure.

DISTORTION (in Surgery) is when the parts of an animal body are ill placed.

To DISTRA'CT (of *diſtrabo*, L. of *dis*, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to draw aſide.
2 to interrupt or trouble.
3 to make one mad.
4 to rend or divide.

To DISTRA'IN (of *deſtraindre*, F.) to attack, or ſeize a perſon's goods.

DISTRE'SS (of *detreſſe*, F.) 1 danger a ſhip is in at ſea by any accident.
2 attachment or arreſt.
3 ſtreight, adverſity, extremity.

To DISTRI''BUTE (of *diſtribuo*, L. of *dis*, and *tribuo* to divide) to divide or ſhare.

DISTRIBU''TION, a ſharing or dividing.

DISTRIBUTION (in Logic) is the reſolving the whole into parts.

DISTRIBUTION (in Rhetoric) is the applying to every thing its peculiar property.

DI''STRICT, F. the extent of a juriſdiction.

DISTRU'ST, jealouſy or ſuſpicion.

To DISTRUST, to miſtruſt, or have a ſuſpicion of.

To DISTU'RB (of *diſturbo*, L. of *dis* very much, and *turbo* to trouble) 1 to trouble or croſs.
2 to interrupt or divert.
3 to vex or inquiet.
4 to diſorder or confound.

DISU'NION, diſcord or diſagreement.

To DISUNI'TE (of *deſunir*, F.) 1 to ſtir up diſcord between perſons.
2 to diſjoin or ſeparate.

DISU'SAGE or DISU'SE (of *dis* not, and *uſus*, L. uſe) a being out of uſe.

To DISU'SE, to leave off, or change one's faſhion or cuſtom.

DITCH, a trench about a field, &c.

To DITCH, 1 to make ditches.
2 to ſurround with a ditch.

DITHYRA'MBUS, G. (of δὶς twice, and θύρα an entrance) a ſort of licentious verſe, made in honour of Bacchus.

DI''TION (of *ditio*, L. of *dis* rich) dominion, power, empire.

DI'TTANDER, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called pepper-wort.

DI'TTANY, an herb ſo called.

DI'TTO, It. the aforeſaid, or the ſame.

DI'TTY, a ſong.

D.'VAN, the grand ſignior's council.

To DIVA'RICATE (of *divarico*, L. of *di* very much, and *varico* to go ſtraddling) to ſtraddle, to ſtride, or ſpread one from another.

To DIVE, 1 to go under water.
2 to enquire narrowly into one's purpoſe.
3 to penetrate into a trade or buſineſs.

DI'VER, 1 one who dives.
2 the name of a bird.

DIVE'RGENT (of *divergens*, L. of *dis* apart, and *vergo* to decline) going farther and farther aſunder.

DIVE'RGENT or DIVE'RGING *rays* (in Optics) are thoſe rays that iſſuing from a point of a viſible object, are diſperſed, and continually depart, or decline from one another, according as they are removed from the object.

DI'VERS (of *diverſus*, L. of *di*, and *verto* to turn) different, ſundry, ſeveral.

DI'VERSE or DIVERS, different, contrary, oppoſite.

To DIVE'RSIFY (of *diverſifier*, F.) to vary, or make different.

DIVE'RSION, 1 going or turning aſide.
2 recreation or paſtime.

DIVE'RSITY, difference, variety.

To DIVE'RT (of *diverto*, L. of *di*, and *verto* to turn) 1 to lead or turn aſide.
2 to pleaſe or entertain.
3 to loſe the remembrance of one's miſery.
4 to miſapply or embezzle.

To DIVERTI'SE (of *divertir*, F.) to make merry, or recreate.

DIVE'RTISEMENT, diverſion, paſtime, recreation, pleaſure.

DI'VES, L. rich, wealthy, opulent.

To DIVE'ST. See *To deveſt*.

To DIVI'DE (of *divido*, L.) 1 to ſhare or diſtribute.
2 to ſeparate, or put aſunder.
3 to diſunite, or ſet at variance.

DI'VIDEND, ſhare, part, or portion.

DIVIDEND (in Arithmetic) is the number that is to be divided into equal parts by another number.

DIVI'DER, a mathematical inſtrument, being a circle divided into equal parts, to divide others by.

DIVI'DERS, a ſort of compaſſes uſed in the mathematics.

DI'VINA'TION (of *divinatio*, L. of *divino* to foretel) prediction, or foretelling things to come.

DIVI'NE, adj. (of *divinus*, L. of *divus*, of θεος, G. ſacred) 1 godly, heavenly.
2 excellent, marvellous, admirable, ſublime.

DIVINE, ſubſt. a theologian or clergyman.

To DIVI'NE, 1 to prophecy or foretel.
2 to gueſs or conjecture.

DIVI'NITY, 1 the deity, godhead, or divine being.
2 theology, or divine ſcience.

DIVI'SIBI'LITY (of *diviſibilité*, F.) the being diviſible, or capable of being divided into parts.

DIVISIBILITY (in Philoſophy) is that diſpoſition of a body, whereby it is conceived to have parts, into which it may actually or mentally be divided.

DIVI'SION (of *diviſio*, L. of *divido* to divide) 1 dividing, parting, or ſharing.
2 a brigade, or party of ſoldiers.
3 diſcord, ſtrife, variance.
4 going into parties.

DIVISION (in Arithmetic) is the finding ſuch a number or quantity from two given numbers or quantities, that it ſhall be to one of the numbers or quantities as unity is to the other.

DIVISION (in Muſic) is a number of notes ſet to one ſyllable.

DIVISION *of proportion*. If four quantities be proportional, as $a : b :: c : d$, then the aſſumption of the difference between the antecedents ($a - b$ or $b - a$) to either the antecedent a, or conſequent b, of the firſt ratio a to b; and the difference between the antecedents $c - d$ or $d - c$ to either the antecedent b, or conſequent d of the ſecond ratio c to d, is called *diviſion of proportion*.

DIVI'SOR (in Arithmetic) is the number that divides another, or that which ſhews into how many parts the dividend is to be divided.

DIVO'RCE, F. (of *divortium*, L. of *diverto* to differ) a ſeparation, or parting of man and wife.

DIURE'TICAL or DIURE'TIC (of διυρετικός, G. of διὰ, and ὐρον urine) that provokes urine.

DIURE'TICS, ſuch medicines as provoke urine.

DIU'RNAL (of *diurnus*, L. of *dies* a day) 1 daily, or each day.
2 belonging to the day.

DIURNAL *arch* (in Aſtronomy) is the arch that the ſun, moon or ſtars deſcribe between their riſing and ſetting.

DIURNAL *motion of a planet*, is the number of degrees and minutes it moves in twenty-four hours.

DIURNAL *motion of the earth*, is its motion about its axis.

DIURNAL, ſubſt. a journal, or day-book.

To DIVU'LGE (of *divulgo*, L. of *di*, and *vulgo* to publiſh) to publiſh, ſpread abroad, or make public.

DI'ZZARD, a ſilly fellow.

DI'ZZINESS, ſwimming or giddineſs in the head.

DI'ZZY, giddy.

DO'CIBLE or DO'CILE (of *docilis*, L. of *doceo* to teach) quickly taught, or apt to learn.

DOCI'LITY, tractableneſs, or aptneſs to learn.

DOCK, 1 the tail of an horſe.
2 the breech or buttocks.
3 leather for a horſe's tail.
4 a ſort of herb.
5 a place for ſhips to ride in.
6 a place to build, or repair ſhips.

DOCK (among Hunters) is the fleſhy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the buttock.

DO'CKET, a piece of paper or parchment, containing the effect of a large writing.

DO'CTOR, L. (of *docco* to teach) a maſter or teacher, one that has taken the higheſt degree in any art or ſcience.

DO'CTRESS, a woman that practiſes phyſic.

DO'CTRINAL, inſtructive, or relating to a point of doctrine.

DO'CTRINE, F. (of *doctrina*, L. of *doceo* to teach) 1 learning or knowledge.
2 precepts or ſentiments.

DO''CUMENT, F. (of *documentum*, L. a precept) a precept, leſſon or inſtruction.

To DO''CUMENTIZE or DOCUMENTISE
1 to inſtruct or teach.
2 to admoniſh.

DO'DDER, a ſort of herb that winds itſelf about other plants.

DO'DECAE'DRON, G. (in Geometry) is one of the platonic bodies, or five regular ſolids, and is contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons.

DODE'CAGON (of Δώδεκα twelve, and γωνια an angle, G.) a regular polygon, conſiſting of twelve equal ſides and angles.

DODECAGON (in Fortification) is a place with twelve baſtions.

DODECATE'MORY (of Δώδεκα twelve, and μερος a part, G.) the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, ſo called becauſe each of them is the twelfth part of the zodiac.

To DODGE, 1 to run from one place to another.
2 to be off and on.
3 to prevaricate, or play ſhifting tricks.

DO'DKIN. See *Doitkin*.

DOE, a female deer, rabbit, &c.

To DOFF, to put off, as one's cloaths.

DOG, 1 the name of a well-known animal.
2 an andiron.
3 a clamp of iron for walls.
4 the name of a ſea-fiſh.

DOG-CHEAP, a very good penny-worth.

DOG-*days*, certain days in July and Auguſt, ſo called from the dog-ſtar's riſing with the ſun.

To DOG *one*, to follow him to know where he goes.

DOGE, the chief magiſtrate in either Venice or Genoa.

DO'GGED, 1 followed or watched.
2 ſullen, ſurly, crabbed.

DO'GGER, a kind of little ſhip.

DO'GGISH, brutal, curriſh.

DO'GGREL *verſe*, pitiful verſe, paltry poetry.

DO'GMA, G. (of δογμα) a decree, maxim, or received opinion.

DOGMA'TICAL or DOGMA'TIC, 1 inſtructive.
2 poſitive, abſolute.

DO'GMATIST, a dogmatical teacher, or one who is bigotted to his own opinion.

To DO'GMATIZE, to ſpeak peremptorily or poſitively.

DOIT or DOITKIN, a ſmall coin in the Low-Countries, of leſs value than our farthing; the Dutch call it *Duyt*.

DO'LCE 2, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies ſoft and ſweet.

Con DO'LCE Maniera, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play in a pleaſant, ſoft, agreeable manner.

DOLCEME'NTO, It. ſignifies the ſame as *Dolce*.

DOLE, 1 ſhare or part.
2 donative or gift.

DOLE-*fiſh*, that fiſh, which the fiſhermen, yearly employed in the north ſeas, do of cuſtom receive for their allowance.

To DOLE, to give, preſent, or beſtow.

DO'LEFUL, ſad, woeful, deplorable.

DOLL, a baby, or child's play-thing.

DO'LLAR, a Dutch coin, worth about four ſhillings and four pence Engliſh.

DO'LOR, L. (of *doleo* to grieve) grief, ſorrow, trouble, pain.

DO''LOROUS, painful, ſad, grievous.

DO'LPHIN, 1 a ſea-fiſh.
2 a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of ten ſtars.

DO'LPHIN or DA'UPHIN, the title of the French King's eldeſt ſon.

DO'LPHINS (with Gardners) are ſmall black inſects that infeſt beans, &c.

DOLT (of *doll*, Du. ſtupid) a blockhead or ſilly fellow.

DOME, F. (of δόμος, G. of δεμω to build) a round-vaulted arched roof, a cupola.

DOME (in Chemiſtry) is an arched cover for a reverberatory furnace.

DOME''STIC, adj. (of *domeſticus*, L. of *domus* a houſe) 1 of or belonging to the houſe.
2 home, as oppoſed to foreign.

DOME''STIC, ſubſt. 1 a menial ſervant.
2 family, family affairs.

DO'MICIL (of *domicilium*, L. of *domus* a houſe) a manſion-houſe, habitation, or abode.

DO''MINATION (of *dominatio*, L. of *dominor* to bear rule) dominion, rule, authority, empire, government.

To DO''MINEER (of *dominor*, L. of *dominus* a maſter) 1 to bear rule, or govern.
2 to heſtor, or vapour over others.

DOMI''NICAL (of *dominicalis*, L. of *dominus* a lord) of or belonging to the lord, or to the lord's day.

DO-

DOMINICAL *letter*, one of the firſt ſeven letters of the alphabet, wherewith the ſundays are marked throughout the year, in the almanack.

DOMI"NICAN, a friar of the order of St. Dominick.

DOMI"NION (of *dominium*, L. of *dominor* to rule) 1 empire, government, authority.
2 the extent of a ſtate, or kingdom.

DO"MINO, a monk's cowl.

DON, a Spaniſh title.

DO"NATISTS, a ſect of hereticks, ſo called from their principal *Donatus*, biſhop of Carthage, *anno* 258. They held that the true church was in Africa; that the Son was leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt leſs than the Son.

DO"NATIVE, or DONA'TION (of *donativum*, L. of *donum*, a free-gift) 1 a free-gift, or grant.
2 a dole, or preſent.

DONE, 1 finiſhed, or performed.
2 ended, or over.
3 boiled, roaſted, &c. ſpeaking of meat.

DONE'E, he or ſhe to whom lands or tenements are given.

DO'NOR, or DO'NOUR, the perſon who gives the lands, &c.

DO'NJON (in Fortification) commonly ſignifies a large tower, or redoubt of a fortreſs; to which the gariſon may retreat in caſe of neceſſity, and capitulate with good advantage.

DOOM, ſentence, or judgment.

DOOMS-*man*, a judge, or arbitrator.

DOOMS-*day*, the day of judgment.

DOOMS-*day book*, the king of England's tax-book.

DOOR, the gate, or paſſage into a houſe.

DOR, 1 the drone bee.
2 a term uſed in Weſtminſter ſchool for leave to ſleep a while.

DORA'DO, 1 a ſea-fiſh, otherwiſe called *St. Peter's fiſh*.
2 a man that has a fair out-ſide, but no good qualities within.

DORE'E, a ſea-fiſh, the ſame as *Dorado*.

DO'RIC *dialect*, one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue, uſed by the Dorians.

DORIC *muſic*, a ſort of grave and ſolemn muſic.

DORIC *order* (in Architecture) is the ſecond order, and the moſt agreeable to nature, having no ornaments on its baſe, nor on its capital. Its column is eight diameters high, and its freeze is divided between triglyphs and metopes.

This order, which repreſents ſolidity, ought not to be uſed but in great and maſſy buildings, as the outſides of churches, and public places.

DO'RMANT (of *dormiens*, L. of *dormio* to ſleep) 1 ſleeping, doing nothing at all.
2 concealed, hidden, or kept ſecret.

DORMANT (in Architecture) a ſummer, or great beam that lies a-croſs the houſe.

DO'RMER *window*, a window made in the roof of an houſe.

DO'RMITORY (of *dormitorium*, L. of *dormio* to ſleep) a ſleeping-place, particularly in a convent, or monaſtry.

DO'RMOUSE, a field mouſe that ſleeps all the winter, called by ſome a ſleeper.

DORP, a village, or hamlet.

DORR, a kind of beetle.

DO'RSER, or DO'SSER, a pannier, to carry goods on horſeback.

DORSI"FEROUS, or DORSI"PAROUS *plants* (of *dorſum* the back, and *fero* to bear, L.) ſuch plants as are of the capillary kind, without ſtalk, and bear their ſeed on the backſide of their leaves.

DO'RTER, DORTI'ER, or DO'RTURE, a ſleeping room in a monaſtry.

DOSE (of δόσις, G. of δίδωμι to give) a certain quantity of phyſic, appointed by the phyſician to be given at once.

DO'SEL, or DO'RSEL, 1 a canopy under which princes ſit.
2 a curtain of a chair of ſtate.

DO"SEN. See *Dozen*.

DOT, a ſmall point.

DOTAGE, raving, delirium, or idle talking, the being light-headed.

DOTAL (of *dotalis*, L. of *doto* to endow) of, or belonging to a dowry.

DO"TARD, a doting fellow.

To DOTE, to rave, or talk extravagantly.

To DOTE *upon one*, to be extremely fond of one.

DO'TKIN. See *Doitkin*.

DOU"BLE, F. (of *duplex*, L. of *duo* two, and *plico* to knit together) 1 which contains, is worth, weighs, &c. as much again.
2 a fold, or plait.
3 deceitful, treacherous.
4 a duplicate writing.
5 two-fold.

A DOUBLE-*dealer*, a cheat.

DOUBLE-*bearted*, or DOUBLE-*tongued*, deceitful, cheating, fallacious.

DOUBLE (in Printing) a miſtake of a compoſitor, that ſets the ſame thing twice.

DOUBLE *quarrel*, a complaint made to the archbiſhop of the province againſt an inferior ordinary, for delaying juſtice in ſome ſpiritual court.

DOUBLE *horizontal dial*, is a horizontal dial of Mr. Oughtred's inventing, having a double gnomon; one to ſhew the hour on the outward circle, and the other to ſhew the hour on the ſtereographic projection drawn upon it. This finds the meridian, hour, ſun's place, riſing, ſetting, &c. and many other propoſitions of the globe.

DOUBLE, *or flanked Tenaille*. See *Tenaille*.

DOUBLE *point* (in Geometry) is one point con-

conſider'd as two infinitely near ones, belonging to geometrical curve lines; or it is an infinitely ſmall oval, whoſe bounding line is become ſo extremely ſmall, as to be taken for two points, diſtant from each other every way, by an infinitely ſmall ſpace.

DOUBLE *veſſel* (in Chemiſtry) is when the neck of one matraſs is inverted into the neck of another.

To DOUBLE, 1 to add as much again.
2 to ſail round a cape.
3 to fold up.
4 to wind about, as an hare does to deceive the dogs.
5 to redouble, increaſe, or reiterate.

DOU'BLER, a large platter.

DOU'BLET, F. 1 two throws at dice of the ſame ſort, as two fours, &c.
2 a ſort of old-faſhioned garment for men, much like the waiſtcoat.
3 a falſe jewel, being two pieces joined together.

DOUBT (of *doute*, F.) 1 uncertainty.
2 difficulty, or ſcruple.

To DOUBT, 1 to make a doubt, or ſcruple of it.
2 to fear, or ſuſpect.
3 to be uncertain, or not know on which ſide to determine any matter.

DOU'CET, 1 a kind of cuſtard.
2 (in the plural number) the teſticles of a deer, &c.

DOU'CINE (in Architecture) is an ornament of the higheſt part of the cornice, or a moulding cut in the figure of a wave, half convex, and half concave.

DOVE, a pigeon.

Ring DOVE, a ſort of wild pigeon.

DOVE-*like*, harmleſs, innocent.

DO'VETAILING (in Architecture) is the way of faſtening of boards or timber together, by letting of one piece into another indentedly, with a dovetail joint, or with a joint in figure of a dove's tail.

DOUGH, flower tempered with water, ſalt, yeſt, &c. fit for baking.

DO'WAGER, a widow who enjoys her dower.

DO'WDY, a ſwarthy, or groſs woman.

DO'WER, or DO'WRY (of *douaire*, F.)
1 a jointure, or that which a wife has of a huſband for her life, after his death.
2 marriage-goods.

DO'WLAS, a ſort of linnen cloth.

DOWN, ſub. 1 dowl, or the fineſt feathers of geeſe.
2 ſoft hair.
3 a plain, or barren place.
4 a hill of ſand.

DOWN, adv. downward, or deſcending.

DOWNRIGHT, 1 plain, clear, evident.
2 open, frank, ſincere.
3 entire, or full.

DOWNY, ſoft, of the nature of down.

DOWSE, a blow on the chops.

DO'WSET. See *Doucet*.

DOXO'LOGY (of δοξολογία, G. of δόξα glory, and λογος a word) a ſhort hymn of praiſe ſaid in divine ſervice, viz. *Glory be to the Father*, &c.

DO'XY, a miſtreſs, or trull.

DO'ZEL, or DO'SEL, a tent for a wound without a head.

DO'ZEN (of *douzaine*, F.) the number twelve.

DRAB, a proſtitute, or common whore.

DRA'CHMA, a Grecian coin, in value ſeven pence three farthings Sterling.

DRA'CO, L. a dragon, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of thirty three ſtars.

DRACO volans, L. a flying dragon, a meteor appearing in the air, reſembling a flying dragon.

DRAG, 1 hook, or grapple.
2 a tramel, or ſweep-net.
3 an inſtrument to catch oyſters.

To DRAG, 1 to draw by force.
2 to loiter behind.
3 to fiſh for oiſters.
4 to trail, or ſweep on the ground.

GUM DRA'GANT, a ſort of gum.

DRAGS, pieces of wood joined together to carry a burden down a river.

To DRA'GGLE, to drag, or trail in the dirt.

DRA'GON (of *draco*, L. of δρακω, G. to take heed) 1 a ſort of ſerpent.
2 a conſtellation. See *Draco*.

Flying DRAGON, a meteor in that form. See *Draco volans*.

DRAGON-*beams* (in Architecture) are two ſtrong braces, or ſtuds which ſtand under a breaſt-ſummer, and meet in an angle on the ſhoulder of the key-piece.

DRA'GON's *head, and tail* (in Aſtronomy) are the nodes of the moon. See *Node*.

DRAGOO'N, or DRAGOO'NER, a ſoldier, who fights on horſeback.

DRAIN, a trench to draw away water.

To DRAIN, 1 to draw away water.
2 to dry, or be drained.
3 to empty one's purſe.

DRAI'NABLE, what may be drained.

DRAKE, 1 a male-duck.
2 a ſort of gun.

DRA'MA, G. (of δράω to act) the action of a play, either comedy or tragedy.

DRAMA'TIC of, or belonging to the ſtage.

DRAP, or DRAB (of *drap*, F.) a ſort of thick cloth.

DRAP de Berry, F. a thick ſort of cloth, ſo called from Berry in France, where it is made.

DRA'PER (of *drapier*, F.) a ſeller of cloth.

DRA'PERY, the cloth trade.

DRA'PERY (in Painting and Sculpture) is the cloathing of a human figure.

DRAUGHT, 1 a ſoop, or gulp of liquor.
2 the plan of a building, &c.
3 a jakes, or privy.

4 the depth of water required to float a ſhip.
5 an abſtract of a writing.
6 the number of fiſhes taken at once.
7 a pull, or effort.
8 a detachment of ſoldiers.
9 a ſort of play, or game.
10 (in the plural number) harneſs for horſes to draw with.

DRAUGHT (in Trade) is an allowance in weighing commodities.

DRAUGHT *hooks* (in Gunnery) are large hooks fixed on the cheeks of a common carriage, two on each ſide, one near the trunion-hole, and the other at the train.

To have a quick DRAUGHT, to ſell much beer, ale, wine, &c.

To DRAW, 1 to pull, or haul along.
2 to pull out.
3 to allure, or entice.
4 to deſcribe a circle, &c.
5 to empty a pond, &c.
6 to ſweep, or trail along.
7 to make a draught in writing.
8 to lead on, or perſuade.
9 to trace, or deſcribe with a pencil, &c.
10 to pull out the entrails of a fowl, &c.

To DRAW *back*, 1 to pull, or haul back.
2 to boggle to do a thing.
3 to refuſe, or decline.
4 to retire, or retreat.

To DRAW *to a head*, 1 to ripen, as an impoſtume.
2 to aſſemble, or come together.

DRAW-BACK (in Commerce) is what is paid to the merchant, on the exportation of ſome commodities.

DRAW-BRIDGE, (in Fortification) is a bridge made to draw up or let down, as occaſion ſerves, before the gate of a town, or caſtle; and they are made after ſeveral faſhions; but the moſt common are made with plyers, twice the length of the gate, and a foot in diameter. The inner ſquare is travers'd with a croſs, which ſerves for a counter-poiſe; and the chains that hang from the other extremities of the plyers, to lift up, or let down the bridge, are of braſs or iron.

DRA'WER, 1 the perſon that draws a bill of exchange.
2 a perſon that makes draughts or deſigns.
3 a ſervant that draws the wines, &c. at a tavern.
4 a ſort of box in a cheſt, table, &c.

DRA'WING, 1 the action of drawing, or pulling.
2 the repreſentation of the form or ſhape of a thing.
3 (among Hunters) the beating the buſhes, &c. after a fox.

DRAWING *amiſs* (in Hunting) is when the hounds hit the ſcent of their chaſe up the wind, inſtead of down.

DRAWING *in the ſlot* (in Hunting) is when the dogs having touch'd the ſcent, draw on till they hit on the ſame again.

DRAWING *room*, 1 an anti-chamber.
2 the aſſembly in the drawing room.

To DRAWL, to ſpeak dreamingly.

DRAW-LATCH, 1 a ſort of latch to a door.
2 one that draws along his words.

DRAY, 1 a ſort of cart uſed by brewers, &c.
2 a ſledge drawn without wheels.
3 a ſquirrel's neſt.

DRA'ZZLE, a dirty ſlut.

DREAD, ſub. awe, fright, terror, conſternation.

DREAD, adj. 1 dreadful, formidable.
2 great, mighty, auguſt.

To DREAD, to fear, or be afraid of.

DREA'DFUL, 1 terrible, formidable.
2 horrible, ghaſtly.

DREAM, 1 an acting of the imagination in ſleep.
2 an idle fancy.

DREA'RY, ſad, or diſmal.

DREGS, 1 the lees of any thing.
2 the loweſt, or baſeſt of the people.
3 the remains of a diſtemper.

To DREIN. See *To Drain*.

DRENCH, a phyſical potion for a horſe.

To DRENCH, 1 to give a drench.
2 to bath, or ſoak.

To DRESS, 1 to put on one's cloaths.
2 to deck, trim, or adorn.
3 to cook victuals.
4 to put plaiſters, &c. on a wound.
5 to curry a horſe, and give him neceſſaries.
6 to card, or comb flax, &c.
7 to prune a vine.

To DRI'BBLE. See *To Slabber*.

DRI'BBLET, a ſmall debt, or ſum.

DRIFT, 1 purpoſe, or intention.
2 aim, or deſign.
3 a ſea term for any thing floating on the water, or driving about.

DRIFT *of the foreſt*, an exact view, or examination of what cattle are in the foreſt.

DRILL, 1 a ſort of boring tool.
2 a baboon, or overgrown ape.

To DRILL, 1 to bore, or make a hole.
2 to intice, allure, or inveigle.
3 to exerciſe ſoldiers.

To DRILL *one's time away*, to employ it to no purpoſe.

DRI'LY, ſlily, or in a dry manner.

DRINK, any liquor fit to be drank.

DRI'NKHAM, or DRINKLEAN, a contribution of tenants to entertain the lord, or his ſteward.

To DRIP, to trickle, or drop down.

To DRI'ZZLE. See *To Drizzle*.

To DRIVE, 1 to force, or make to go.
2 to oblige, or put upon.
3 to aim at a thing.
4 to knock, or force in, as a nail, &c.

To DRIVE *off*, 1 to hunt away.
2 to delay, or defer.

DRI'VER, 1 one that drives.
2 a cooper's tool.
To DRI''VEL, to ſlabber, or foam.
To DRI''ZZLE, to drop ſlowly, or in ſmall drops.
DROIL. See *Drudge*.
DROIT, F. duty. or tax.
DROLL (of *drole*, F.) 1 a merry companion.
2 a libertine, or wit.
3 a farce, or mock play.
4 ridicule, or jeſt.
To DROLL, to joke upon a thing.
DRO''MEDARY (of *dromadaire*, F. of δρόμω, G. to run) a kind of ſwift camel.
DRONE, 1 a bee, &c. without a ſting.
2 a lazy ſleepy fellow.
To DROOP, 1 to fade, as flowers do.
2 to be afflicted, or grieved.
3 to languiſh, or pine away.
DROP, a ſmall quantity of any liquid.
DROPS, ſpirits, whereof a few make a doſe.
DROP *wort*, the name of an herb.
To DROP, 1 to fall by drops.
2 to let fall.
3 to let ſlip, as a word, &c.
4 to be vacant, as an employment.
5 to fall down, as in fits, &c.
6 to fall off, or not perform.
7 to die.
DRO'PSICAL, ſubject to, or troubled with a dropſy.
DRO''PSY (of ὕδρωψ, G. of ὕδωρ water) a diſeaſe cauſed by a watery humour.
DROSO'MELI, G. (of δρόσος dew, and μελι honey) manna, or honey-dew.
DROSS, the ſcum of metals.
DRO'SSY, full of droſs.
DROVE, a herd or flock of cattle.
DRO'VER, one that drives cattle to, or from market.
DROUGHT, 1 exceſſive dryneſs of the earth.
2 thirſt, or being thirſty.
DROU'SY. See *Drowſy*.
To DROWN, 1 to overwhelm in the water.
2 to overflow a country.
3 to eclipſe, or ſurpaſs, as the light of the ſun does that of the ſtars.
4 to overpower, as a bigger ſound does a leſs.
DRO'WSY, ſleepy, ſluggiſh.
To DRUB, 1 to cudgel, or bang ſoundly.
2 to beat the ſoles of the feet with a ſtick.
DRUDGE, one that is appointed to do all mean offices.
To DRUDGE, 1 to toil, or labour.
2 to fiſh for oyſters.
3 to attend on a maſter or miſtreſs.
DRU'DGER, a fiſher for oyſters.
DRU'DGERY, ſlavery, or dirty laborious work.
DRUG (of *drogue*, F.) 1 a phyſical commodity.
2 ſorry ware, or merchandiſe.
DRU'GGET (of *droguet*, F.) a ſort of ſtuff.

DRUGGI'ST, or DRU'GSTER, a dealer in drugs.
DRU'ID 2, a prieſt and philoſopher among the ancient Britons and Gauls.
DRUM, 1 a warlike inſtrument.
2 the tympanum of the ear.
3 a drummer.
DRUNK, fuddled, or intoxicated with liquor.
DRY, 1 without moiſture.
2 empty, or poor, as a diſcourſe, &c.
3 thirſty, or adry.
4 joking, or facetious.
5 reſerved, ſly.
6 penurious, niggardly, ſtingy.
To DRY *ſhave*, to chouſe, cheat, or trick.
DRY'ADS (of δρύαδες, G. of δρῦς an oak) wood fairies.
DU'AL (of *dualis*, L. of *duo* two) of, or belonging to two.
DUAL *number* (in Grammar) is when the number ſignifies two perſons, or things.
To DUB *a knight*, to confer the honour of knighthood upon one.
DU'BBING *of a cock*, is the cutting off his comb and wattles.
DU'BIOUS (of *dubius*, L. of *dubito* to doubt) doubtful, uncertain.
DU'CAL, F. (of *ducalis*, L. of *dux* a duke) of, or belonging to a duke.
DUCA'PE, a ſort of ſilk.
DU'CAT. See *Ducket*.
DUCE. See DEWCE.
DUCK (of *ducken*, Du. to dive) a ſort of water fowl.
To DUCK, 1 to dive, or plunge under water.
2 to ſtoop down.
3 to bow, or congee.
DUCKATO'ON, a foreign coin, worth about five ſhillings and ſixpence.
DU'CKET, a foreign gold coin, worth about five ſhillings and ſixpence.
DU'CKLING, a young duck.
DU'CTILE, F. (of *ductilis*, L. of *ducto* to lead) that can be eaſily beaten into thin plates with a hammer.
DU'DGEON, 1 a little dagger.
2 ill part, grudge, diſdain, anger.
DU'DMAN, a phantom, ſpectre, or malkin.
DUE, adj. (of *deu*, F.) 1 owing, unpaid.
2 requiſite, proper, neceſſary.
DUE, ſub. right, property.
DUEL, F. (of *duellum*, L. of *duo* two) a combat between two perſons.
DU'ELLIST or DU'ELLER, a perſon who fights a duel.
DUE'TTI or *DUE'TTO*, It. ſignifies little ſongs or airs in two parts.
DUG, a teat of a cow or other beaſt.
DUKE (of *duc*, F. of *dux*, L. of *duco* to lead) the higheſt title of honour in England next to the prince of Wales.
DU'KEDOM, the dominion or territories of a duke.

To DU'LCIFY (of *dulcifier*, F. of *dulcis*, L. ſweet) to ſweeten, or make ſweet.

To DULCIFY (in Chemiſtry) is to purify any mixed body from its ſalts, by waſhing, &c.

DU'LCIMER, a ſort of muſical inſtrument.

DU'LCINISTS, a ſect of heretics, who took their names from one Dulcin their founder, who aſſerted, that the Father reigned from the beginning of the world till the coming of Chriſt; then the Son's reign began, and continued till the year 1300, when the reign of the Holy Ghoſt began.

DULCISO'NANT (of *dulciſonus*, L. of *dulcis* ſweet, and *ſono* to ſound) ſounding ſweetly.

DULL, 1 heavy or ſtupid.
2 lumpiſh, inſenſible.
3 lazy or ſlow.
4 blunt or obtuſe.
5 dark, not clear.
6 flat, inſipid, that has not taſte.
7 melancholy or ſad.

DU'LY, 1 in due form.
2 exactly, accurately.

DUMB, 1 ſpeechleſs, or that cannot ſpeak.
2 ſilent, quiet, not ſpeaking.
3 that dare not, or will not ſpeak.

DUMP, 1 ſudden aſtoniſhment or ſurprize.
2 chagrin or inquietude.

DUN, adj. a ſort of brown colour.

DUN, ſubſt. a troubleſome and clamorous creditor.

To DUN, to preſs a man to pay.

DUNCE, a ſtupid perſon.

DU'NCEDOWN, a ſort of herb.

DU'NCERY, ſtupidity, or the being a dunce.

DUNG, ordure, ſoil, filth.

To DUNG, to manure land with dung.

DU'NGEON, a dark priſon.

DU'NNY, deafiſh, or thick of hearing.

DUODE'CIMO, F. (of *duodecim*, L. of *duo* two, and *decem* ten) twelve.

A book in DUODECIMO, a book in twelves, or one that has twelve leaves in a ſheet.

DUPE, F. a bubble, a cully, a ninny.

To DUPE, to cozen or cheat.

DU'PLICATE (of *duplicatum*, L. of *duo* two, and *plico* to knit together) a copy or tranſcript of a writing.

DUPLICATE *proportion*, or *ratio*, is a ratio compounded of two ratio's; as the duplicate ratio of *a* to *b*, is the ratio of *a a* to *b b*, or of the ſquare of *a* to the ſquare of *b*.

DUPLICA'TION, is the doubling of any thing.

DUPLICATION *of the cube*, is to find the ſide of a cube, that ſhall be double in ſolidity to a given cube.

DU'RABLE, F. (of *durabilis*, L. of *duro* to endure) laſting, permanent, of long continuance.

DU'RANCE, impriſonment or confinement.

DURA'TION, is the idea we have of the continuance of the exiſtence of any body.

† To DURE (of *duro*, L. to laſt) to endure, laſt, or continue.

† DURESS (of *dureté*, F.) 1 hardſhip, ſeverity.
2 confinement, impriſonment.

DU'RGEN, a dwarf, or ſhort punching fellow.

DUSK, ſubſt. 1 the twilight in the evening, after ſun-ſet.
2 the twilight in the morning, before ſun-riſing.

To DUSK, 1 to make duſkiſh, or render obſcure.
2 to grow duſkiſh or dark.

DU'SKISH or DU'SKY, ſomewhat dark or obſcure.

DUST, 1 earth dried to a powder.
2 the filings of any ſort of metal.
3 all manner of powder that cometh of ſawing, &c.
4 the ſweepings of a houſe, &c.

To DUST, 1 to throw duſt upon.
2 to clean from duſt.

DU'STY, full of duſt.

DU'TCHESS (of *ducheſſe*, F.) a duke's wife.

DU'TCHY, a dukedom, or the territory of a duke; in Great Britain it is ſigniority or lordſhip, eſtabliſhed by the King under that title, with ſeveral privileges, honours, &c.

DU'TIFUL, 1 obedient, or that obeyeth.
2 religious, or devout.

DU'TY, 1 any thing incumbent on one to do.
2 reſpects.
3 a tax, or cuſtom.

DWARF, a perſon of a low ſtature.

DWARF *trees*, low trees.

To DWELL, 1 to inhabit, abide, or live in.
2 to inſiſt upon.

DWE'LLING, 1 living, or abiding.
2 a dwelling-place, or habitation.

To DWI'NDLE, to decay, or waſte.

DY or DYE. See *Die*.

DY'AL. See *Dial*.

To DYE. See *To Die*.

DY'ERS *weed*, a ſort of plant uſed by dyers.

DY'ING, ſubſt. 1 the trade of dying, or colouring.
2 death, or deceaſing.

DYING, adj. 1 in a dying condition.
2 languiſhing, or mournful.

DY'NASTY (of δυναστία, G. of δυνατος powerful) a government, a principality.

DYSE'NTERY (of δυσεντερία, G. of δυς bad, and ἐντερον a bowel) the bloody-flux.

DY'SNOMY (of δυσνομία, G. of δυς bad, and νόμος a law) an ill ordering of the law.

DY'SURY (of δυσυρία, G. of δυς bad, and ὄυρον urine) a difficulty of making water.

E.

EA'GER, adj. 1 acid, or ſharp of taſte.
2 earneſt, or vehement.
3 ſharp-ſet, or hungry.
4 fierce, ſtout.
EAGER, ſubſt. the current, or ſtream of a river.
EA'GLE (of *aigle*, F.) the king of birds.
EA'GLET, a young eagle.
To EAN, to bring forth lambs.
EAR, 1 the organ of hearing.
2 the handle of a porringer, &c.
3 a blade of corn.
To EAR, 1 to till ground.
2 to ſhoot out in ear as corn does.
EARL, a title of nobility between a marquis and a viſcount.
EA'RLDOM, the dignity and juriſdiction of an earl.
EA'RLY, adj. 1 ſoon, or betimes.
2 ancient, or of old, as thoſe of early times.
3 forward, or advanced.
EARLY, adv. 1 betimes in the morning.
2 ſoon, or not late.
3 in the beginning.
To EARN, 1 to get by labour.
2 to have compaſſion on.
EA'RNEST, adj. 1 diligent, or aſſiduous.
2 eager, or vehement.
3 weighty, or of great importance.
EARNEST, ſubſt. money given in hand to bind the bargain.
EARTH, this body of land and water whereon we dwell.
EARTH (in Chemiſtry) the laſt of the five chemical principles, and is the ſame as that which is called caput mortuum.
To EARTH, to go into a hole under ground as a fox, &c. does.
EARTH-*bags* (in Fortification) are the ſame with *canvaſs bags*, which ſee.
EASE (of *aiſe*, F.) 1 reſt, pleaſure, indolence.
2 freedom from pain.
3 comfort, conſolation.
Little-EASE, a narrow ſort of priſon.
To EASE, 1 to deliver, or diſcharge.
2 to mitigate one's pain.
EA'SEL, the frame that holds the picture while it is drawing.
EAST, that quarter where the ſun riſes.
EA'STER, a feſtival appointed in commemoration of Chriſt's reſurrection.
EA'STER *offerings*, money paid to the pariſh prieſt at Eaſter.
EA'STERLING, one who lives on the eaſt of England, particularly a merchant of the Hanſe-towns in Germany.
EA'SY (from *Eaſe*) 1 without difficulty.
2 contented, or at eaſe.
3 free, ſociable.
4 gentle, obliging.
5 clear, natural, not forced.
To EAT, 1 to feed.
2 to corrode, as a ſore, &c.
To EAT *well*, 1 to keep a good table.
2 to be well taſted.
To EAT *one's words*, to diſown what one has ſaid.
EA'TABLE, good to eat.
EAT-*bee*, a ſmall ſort of bird that eats bees.
EAVES, the edges of the tiling of a houſe.
EAVES-*dropper*, one who liſtens at the window or door of a houſe.
EAVES-*lath* (in Architecture) is a thick feather-edged board, nailed round the eaves of a houſe, for the lowermoſt tiles, ſlates, &c. to reſt upon.
EBB, the reflux, or going out of the tide.
E"BIONITES, heretics in the firſt century, ſo called from Ebion their chief; they denied the divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the goſpels but that of St. Matthew.
E"BONIST, one that works in ebony.
E"BONY (of *ebenus*, L. הבנים, Heb. a ſtone) a black ſort of wood, ſo called from its hardneſs.
EBRI'ETY, or EBRIO"SITY (of *ebrietas*, L. of *ebrio* to make drunk) drunkenneſs.
EBULLI"TION (of *ebullitio*, L. of *e* in, and *bullio* to boil) boiling, or riſing up in bubbles.
EBULLI"TION (in Chemiſtry) is the effervescence that ariſes from the mixture of an acid and an alkali.
ECCE'NTRIC. See *Excentric*.
ECCE'NTRICAL. See *Excentrical*.
ECCLAIRCI'SEMENT (of *eclairciſſement*, F.) expoſtulation, or calling to an account.
ECCLE'SIA, G. (of ἐκκαλέω to call) the church, or congregation of people agreeing in one faith.
E'CCLESIA'STES, G. the preacher, the title of a book written by King Solomon.
ECCLESIA"STIC, ſubſt. a clergyman, or churchman.
ECCLESIA"STICAL or ECCLESIA"STIC, of or belonging to the church.
ECCLESIA"STICUS, the title of an apocryphal book, written by Jeſus the ſon of Sirach.
E'CCO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies the repetition of ſome part of a piece of muſic, in a ſoft low manner, in imitation of a natural echo.
ECHI'NUS, L. (of ἐχῖνος, G. the ſhell of a cheſnut) the prickly head or cover of the ſeed on the top of any plant.
ECHINUS (in Architecture) commonly ſignifies that part of the quarter-round which includes the ovum or egg, and ſometimes the quarter-round itſelf.
E'CHO (of *echo*, L.) a rebounding of a noiſe, or voice, in a valley, wood, &c.

ECLI'PSE (of ἐκλειψις, G. of ἐκλειπω to be deficient) is a deprivation of light of the ſun, or ſome heavenly body, by the interpoſition of another heavenly body between our ſight and it. As an

ECLIPSE *of the ſun*, is the deprivation of its light, cauſed by the interpoſition of the body of the moon, between our ſight and the ſun.

ECLIPSE *of the moon*, is a deprivation of her light, cauſed by the diametrical interpoſition of the earth, between the ſun and the moon.

To ECLIPSE, 1 to darken, or obſcure.
2 to drown, or ſurpaſs.

ECLI'PSIS (in Grammar) is when a word is wanting in a ſentence.

ECLI'PTIC (in Aſtronomy) is a great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the middle of the zodiac, and making an angle with the equinoctial of 23 deg. 30 min. which is the ſun's greateſt declination; thus the right circle *n C e*, fig. 6. is called the ecliptic.

But, in the new aſtronomy, it is that path or way among the fixed ſtars, that the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye placed in the ſun.

E'CLOGUE (of ἐκλογὴ, G. of ἐκλέγω to chuſe) a choice piece, the title of Virgil's bucolics.

E'CSTACY. See *Extacy*.

E'CTYPE (of ἐκτυπῶ, G. of ἐκ, and τυπος a ſampler) 1 a tranſcript, or thing made according to the pattern.
2 a counterfeit.

EDA'CITY (of *edacitas*, L. of *edax* gluttonous) gormandizing, or greedy eating.

E'DDY, ſubſt. the running back of the water in ſome place, contrary to the tide or ſtream.

EDDY, adj. as eddy-wind, a wind that recoils from any thing.

EDGE, 1 the ſharp part of a weapon.
2 the brink of any thing.
3 the hem, or ſkirt.
3 the corner of a ſtone, table, &c.
5 the out-ſtanding ridge of a vault.
6 the border or extremity of a place.

E'DIBLE, eatable, or fit to be eaten.

E"DICT (of *edictum*, L. of *e* in, and *dico* to appoint) a decree, or proclamation.

EDIFICA'TION, improvement in learning any thing, eſpecially in faith, or matters of religion.

E"DIFICE, F. (of *ædificium*, L. of *ædifico* to build) any houſe or building.

To E"DIFY (of *edifier*, F. of *ædifico*, L. of *ædis* a building, and *facio* to make)
1 to build.
2 to inſtruct, or ſet examples of piety.
3 to be inſtructed, or profit by inſtruction.

EDI"TION (of *editio*, L. of *edo* to publiſh) the impreſſion, publication, or putting out of a book.

EDI"TIONER or E"DITOR, the publiſher, or ſetter forth.

To E"DUCATE (of *educo*, L. of *e* according to, and *duco* to form) to nouriſh, bring up, or inſtruct.

EDUCA'TION, inſtruction, the bringing up, or breeding of children.

To EDU'LCORATE (of *edulco*, L. of *e* in, and *dulco* to ſweeten) to ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, ſweetning.

EDULCORATION (in Chemiſtry) is the freeing any matter from its ſalts, by waſhing, &c.

EEL, a ſort of fiſh.

EEL-*ſpear*, an inſtrument to catch eels.

E'EN, the ſame as *Even*, which ſee.

E'FFABLE (of *effabilis*, L. of *e* of, and *fari* to ſpeak) which may be uttered, ſpoken, or expreſſed.

To EFFA'CE (of *effacer*, F.) 1 to blot out, or deface.
2 to render obſcure, or make leſs famous.

† To EFFA'SCINATE (of *effaſcino*, L. of *e* for, and *faſcino* to bewitch) to bewitch, or inchant.

EFFE'CT (of *effectum*, L. of *efficio* to bring to paſs) 1 production, or any thing brought to paſs.
2 reality, or truth.
3 performance, deed, execution.
4 intent, purpoſe, or deſign.
5 the chief point of a matter.
6 (in the plural number) the goods of a merchant, tradeſman, &c.

EFFE'CTIONS (in Geometry) ſignifies the ſame as the geometrical conſtruction of propoſitions, and often of problems and practices; which, when they are deducible from, or founded upon ſome general propoſition, are called the geometrical effections thereunto belonging.

EFFE'CTIVE, 1 real, true, that is indeed.
2 efficacious, powerful, prevailing.

EFFE'CTUAL, efficacious, powerful, that produces the deſir'd effect.

EFFE"MINACY or EFFE"MINATENESS, womaniſh ſoftneſs.

EFFE"MINATE (of *effémine'*, F. of *effeminatus*, L. of *e* of, and *femina* a woman) ſoftned through voluptuouſneſs, womanlike.

EFFE'TE [2], (of *effætus*, L. of *ex* from, and *fætus* the young in embryo) paſt having young, or bearing.

EFFICA'CIOUS (of *efficace*, F. of *efficax*, L. of *efficio* to effect) effectual, powerful, that produces the deſired effect.

E'FFICACY or EFFICA'CIOUSNESS, ability, ſtrength, virtue, or of power to effect.

EFFI"CIENCE or EFFI"CIENCY (of *efficientia*, L. of *efficio* to effect) the virtue, or power to effect.

EFFI"CIENT, cauſing, bringing to paſs, or producing its effect.

EFFI"GIES, L. (of *effingo*, of *ex*, and *fingo* to faſhion) a picture, portrait, or repreſentation.

EFFLORE"SCENCE or EFFLO"RESCENCY (of *efflorescentia*, L. of *ex*, and *floreſco* to bloſſom) 1 a flouriſh, or rhetorical ornament.

2 (in phyſic) the appearance of ſpots in a diſeaſe.

E'FFLUENCE, *EFFLU'VIUM*, or *E'FFLUX* (of *effluentia*, L. of *ex* out of, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing or running out, a flux or iſſue.

EFFLU'VIUMS or *EFFLU'VIA* (in Philoſophy) are the very ſmall particles that are emitted from bodies.

EFFLUVIUMS (in Phyſic) are vapours that paſs through the pores of the ſkin.

E'FFORT, F. ſtrong endeavour, or forcible attempt.

EFFRO'NTERY (of *effronterie*, F.) boldneſs, impudence, ſaucineſs.

EFFU'LGENCE (of *ex* out, and *fulgeo* to ſhine, L.) reſplendency, or ſhining forth.

EFFU'LGENT, ſhining, glittering.

EFFU'SION (of *effuſio*, L. of *effundo* to pour out) a ſhedding or pouring out.

EFFUSION (in Chemiſtry) is the pouring of the liquor by inclination.

EFT, a ſort of lizard.

† EFTSOONS, 1 ever and anon.

2 often, frequently.

3 preſently, immediately.

† EGE'STUOUS (of *egeſtuoſus*, L. of *egeo* to be in want) extreme poor, or needy.

EGG, the production or ſemen of fowls, inſects, &c.

To EGG *on* (of *eggar*, Du.) to ſet on, incite, or encourage.

EGLA'NTINE (of *eglantier*, F.) a ſweet briar.

EGRE'GIOUS (of *egregius*, L. of *e* out of, and *grex* the flock) 1 rare, excellent, choice.

2 remarkable, notorious, in a bad ſenſe.

E'GRESS or EGRE'SSION (of *egreſſus*, L. of *e* from, and *gradior* to go) a going forth.

E'GRET (of *aigrette*, F.) a ſort of fowl, like a heron.

To EGRO'TE (of *ægroto*, L. of *æger* ſick) to counterfeit ſickneſs, or being ſick.

E'GULA, a ſort of ſulphur uſed in working woollen cloth.

EJACULA'TION, F. a ſhort but fervent prayer.

To EJE'CT (of *ejicio*, L. of *e* out of, and *jacio* to caſt) to caſt, or thruſt out.

EJE'CTION, a caſting out, or evacuation.

EIE. See *Eye*.

EIGHT, the number VIII or 8.

EIGHTH, VIIIth or 8th, a numerical adj.

EI'GHTY, the number 80 or LXXX, fourſcore.

EI'LET-*hole* (of *oeillet*, F.) a ſmall hole worked in women's ſtays, &c.

EI'THER, the one or the other.

EJULA'TION (of *ejulatio*, L. of *ejulo* to cry) a bewailing, lamenting, or complaining.

To EKE *out*, to make bigger by the addition of another piece.

ELA, the higheſt note in the ſcale of muſic.

ELA"BORATE (of *elaboratus*, L. of *e* and *laboro* to labour) done accurately, or with labour and pains.

ELA"BORATORY, a working-place, eſpecially of a chemiſt.

ELA'PSED (of *elapſus*, L. of *elabor* to ſlide away) gone, paſt, or ſlid away.

ELA"STIC or ELA"STICAL (of 'Ελαστικὸς, G. of ἐλαύνω to thruſt, or drive forward) ſpringy, or endued with elaſticity.

ELASTI"CITY, is the ſame as ſpringineſs; and an elaſtic body is that which gives way for a time (or leſſens its figure) to another body, ſtriking or preſſing it, but preſently recovers its former figure by its own natural power; and a body perfectly elaſtic, is one that recovers its figure with the ſame force it loſt it by.

ELA'TE or ELA'TED (of *elatus*, L. tranſported) lifted up, puffed up, tranſported, lofty, proud, haughty.

To ELATE, 1 to puff up, to tranſport.

2 to be lifted up, or tranſported.

E'LBOW, 1 part of the arm.

2 a corner, or nook.

To ELBOW *out*, to drive out.

ELCESA'ITÆ, heretics in the third century, who rejected all St. Paul's epiſtles; and taught that there was two Chriſts, one in heaven, and the other on earth, and that the Holy Ghoſt was Chriſt's ſiſter.

E'LDER, adj. 1 older, or of more years.

2 ancient, or of old.

E'LDER, ſubſt. 1 an ancient or honourable perſon.

2 a father of the church.

3 the eldeſt at play.

4 the name of a tree.

E"LECAMPANE, the name of an herb.

ELE'CT, adj. (of *electus*, L. of *eligo* to chuſe) choſen, appointed, picked out.

ELECT, ſubſt. (in Divinity) the faithful.

To ELECT (of *eligo*, L. of *e* out of, and *lego* to chooſe) to chooſe, pick out, or make choice of.

ELE'CTIVE, pertaining to election, or choice.

ELE'CTOR, a chuſer.

The ELECTORS *of the empire*, thoſe nine princes by whom the emperor is elected.

ELE'CTORAL, of or belonging to the electors.

ELE'CTORATE, the dignity, or dominions of an elector of the empire.

ELE'C-

ELE"CTRICAL (of ἤλεκτρον, G. amber) that is endued with electricity.

ELECTRI"CITY, is that property of ſome bodies, as amber, jet, ſealing-wax, glaſs, &c. whereby they attract or repel all kinds of very light bodies at a ſenſible diſtance, when the attracting body is heated by rubbing; and this electrical attraction is nothing elſe but the attraction of coheſion, excited by a ſtrong attrition to act with leſs force in a larger ſphere.

ELE'CTUARY, a medicinal compoſition of the conſiſtence of a conſerve.

ELE'EMO"SYNARY 7 (of *eleemoſynarius*, L. of ἐλεημοσύνη alms) an almoner, that giveth an alms or dole.

E"LEGANCE or E"LEGANCY (of *elegance*, F. of *elegantia*, L. of *eligo* to chuſe) 1 fineneſs of ſpeech, or politeneſs of expreſſion.

2 delicacy, fineneſs, good taſte.

E"LEGANT, 1 eloquent, fine, polite, ſpeaking of the ſtile.

2 nice, fine, agreeable.

ELE'GIAC, of or belonging to an elegy.

E"LEGY (of *elegia*, L. of ἐλεγεία, G. of ἐλτέω to take pity of one) a mournful ſong, or poem.

E"LEMENT (of *elementum*, L. of *eleo*, i. e. *creſco* to grow) 1 a ſimple body, of which there are four, viz. fire, air, water, earth.

2 a letter, as A, B, C, &c.

3 the firſt rudiment, or ground of any thing.

4 what one delights in.

ELEME'NTARY, of or belonging to elements.

E"LEMENTS (in Geometry and Natural Philoſophy) generally ſignify the ſame as principles; and when they ſay the elementary principles of natural or mixed bodies, they mean the ſimple particles out of which the mixed body is compoſed, and into which it is ultimately reſolvable.

ELE'NCHUS (of *elenchus*, L. of ἔλέγχω to prove) a proof, or confutation, but commonly a ſophiſtical one.

E"LEPHANT, the biggeſt of all beaſts.

ELEPHA'NTIA, the leproſy, ſo called becauſe it makes the ſkin rough, like the ſkin of an elephant.

To E"LEVATE (of *elevo*, L. of *e* out of, and *levo* to lift) 1 to lift up, or raiſe.

2 to make merry, as wine does.

3 to praiſe a perſon.

ELEVA'TION, a lifting up, or exalting.

ELEVATION (in Chemiſtry) is the raiſing of any matter in the form of a fume, or vapour.

ELEVATION (in Gunnery) is the angle which the chace of the piece, or the axis of the cavity of the ſame, makes with the horizon.

ELEVATION *of the pole* (in Aſtronomy) is the number of degrees that the pole is elevated above the horizon, and is always equal to the latitude of the place; as P O is the elevation of the pole, which is equal to the latitude of the place Z. See fig. 6.

ELEVA'TORY, a ſurgeon's inſtrument.

ELE'VEN, the number XI, or 11.

ELF, 1 a fairy, hobgoblin, or ſpirit.

2 a dwarf, or ſhort perſon.

ELI"GIBLE (of *eligibilis*, L. of *e* out of, and *lego* to chuſe) proper, or fit to be choſen.

ELI"CIT (of *elicitus*, L. of *e* out of, and *lacio* to allure) drawn forth, or drawn out.

ELI"SION (of *eliſio*, L. of *elicio* to ſtrike out) the cutting off of a vowel at the end of a word, as *th'* for *the*.

EL'IXIR, an Arabian word, ſignifying the quinteſſence of any thing.

ELK, a wild beaſt, reſembling a fallow deer, but larger, and hath no joints in the legs.

ELKE, a kind of yew.

ELL, a meaſure containing three foot and nine inches.

ELLI'PSIS, L. (of ἔλλειψις, G. of ἐλλείπω to be deficient) a defect, or omiſſion.

ELLIPSIS (in Geometry) If a right cone be cut off by a right line, that cuts both its ſides, but not parallel to its baſe, the plane of that ſection will be an ellipſis (vulgarly called an oval) viz. an oblong, or imperfect circle, as fig. 13.

ELLIPSIS (in Grammar) is when ſome word is wanting to make up the ſenſe.

ELLI'PTICAL, 1 defective, or wanting.

2 of or belonging to the ellipſis, or geometrical figure.

ELLIPTICAL *compaſſes*, is an inſtrument contrived to draw an ellipſis at one revolution of the index.

ELLIPTICAL *dial*, is an inſtrument made commonly of braſs, with a joint to fold together, and the gnomons to fall flat, commodiouſly contrived to take up little room in the pocket. By it may be found the true meridian, hour of the day, riſing and ſetting of the ſun, with ſeveral other propoſitions of the globe.

ELM, the name of a well-known tree.

ELN, a meaſure of three foot and one inch.

ELOCU'TION (of *elocutio*, L. of *e* out, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a fit and proper order of words and ſentences, utterance, delivery.

E"LOGY (of *eloge*, F. of *elogium*, L. of *e* of, and λογος, G. a ſpeech) praiſe, encomium, commendation, panegyric.

To ELOI'N or ELOY'N (of *eloigner*, F.) to remove, or ſend away.

To ELO'NGATE (of *elongo*, L. of *e* of, and *longo* to make long) to make long, or remove far off.

ELONGA'TION *of a planet*, or *angle of* ELONGATION (in Aſtronomy) is the difference between the ſun's true place, and

and the geocentric place of that planet.

ELONGATION (in Surgery) is when the ligament of a joint is ſtretched and extended, but not ſo that the bone goes quite out of joint.

To ELOPE, when a wife leaves her huſband to follow an adulterer, ſhe is ſaid to elope from her huſband.

ELO'PEMENT, a wife's leaving her husband to cohabit with an adulterer.

E"LOQUENCE (of *eloquentia*, L. of *e* out, and *loquor* to ſpeak) the art of ſpeaking well, and of perſuading.

A maſter of ELOQUENCE, 1 a rhetorician.
2 a well ſpoken man.

E"LOQUENT, well ſpoken, or that has a grace in ſpeaking.

ELSE, 1 beſide, or but only.
2 more, or beſides.
3 other.
4 otherwiſe.

ELSE'WHERE, ſomewhere elſe, or in another place.

To ELU'CIDATE (of *elucido*, L. of *e* out of, and *luceo* to ſhine) to clear, or make plain.

ELUCUBRA'TED (of *elucubratus*, L. of *e* in, and *lucubro* to ſit up at ſtudy) done carefully, and with much pains.

To ELU'DE (of *eludo*, L. of *e* out, and *ludo* to play) 1 to wave, or ſhift off.
2 to diſappoint, or make a fool of one.

E'LVERS, very ſmall eels.

ELVES, hobgoblins, or ſcare-crows to frighten children with.

E'LVISH, peeviſh, croſs, moroſe.

ELU'SION (from *to elude*) deceit, or deluſion.

ELY"SIAN *fields*, the place aſſigned by the poets for the habitation of the ſouls of good men, after they are freed from the body.

To EMA'CIATE (of *emacio*, L. of *e* in, and *macio* to become lean) to make lean.

EMANA'TION, F. (of *emanatio*, L. of *e* out of, and *mano* to flow) a flowing, or iſſuing from.

EMANATION (in Divinity) is uſed to expreſs the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and the Son.

To EMA'NCIPATE (of *emanciper*, F. of *emancipo*, L. of *e* out of, and *mancipium* property) to free, or ſet at liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION (in Surgery) is the taking away the ſcurf from the ſides of wounds, or ſores.

To EMA"SCULATE (of *emaſculo*, L. of *e* neg. and *maſculus* a male) 1 to geld.
2 to weaken, or enfeeble.

To EMBA'LE, to make up into packs, or bales.

To EMBA'LM (of *embaumer*, F.) to dreſs a dead body with ſpices, &c. to preſerve it from putrefaction.

To EMBA"RASS, or to EMBA'RRASS (of *embaraſſer*, F.) to trouble, perplex, or confound.

EMBA'RGO. See *Imbargo*.

To EMBA'RK. See *To Imbark*.

† To EMBA'SE. See *To Imbaſe*.

EMBA'SSADOR (of *ambaſſadeur*, F.) one appointed to act for, and repreſent the perſon of a prince or ſtate in a foreign country.

EMBA'SSADRESS, an ambaſſador's wife, or lady.

EMBA'SSAGE, or E'MBASSY, the office of an embaſſador.

EMBA'TTLED, put in array, or in order of battle.

To EMBE'LLISH. See *To Imbelliſh*.

E'MBERS, ſmall burning coals, or cinders.

EMBER *weeks*, four ſeaſons in the year, more immediately ſet apart for prayer and faſting, viz. the firſt week in Lent, the next after Whitſunday, the 14th of September and the 13th of December. They had their names from the ancient cuſtom of putting aſhes on their heads on thoſe days, in token of humiliation.

To EMBE"ZEL. See to *imbezel*.

E'MBLEM (of ἔμβλημα, G. of ἐμβάλλω to ſend forth) a moral ſymbol, conſiſting of picture and words.

EMBLEMA"TICAL, or EMBLEMA"TIC, of, or belonging to an emblem.

EMBLEMA"TICALLY, by way of emblem.

EMBLE'MATIST, a contriver, or maker of emblems.

To EMBO'SS. See *To Imboſs*.

To EMBO"WEL. See *To Imbowel*.

To EMBRA'CE. See *To Imbrace*.

EMBRA'SURE (in Architecture) is the enlargement made in the walls, to give more light and greater convenience to the windows and doors of a building.

EMBRA'SURES (in Fortification) are the holes in a parapet, through which the cannon are pointed, to fire into the moat or field. They are generally twelve foot diſtance from one another, every one of them being from ſix to ſeven foot wide without, and about three within. Their height above the platform is three foot on that ſide toward the town, and a foot and a half on the other ſide toward the field; ſo that the muzzle may be ſunk, and the piece brought to ſhoot low.

EMBROCA'TION, is a kind of fomentation, wherewith the part affected is firſt wet, and then chafed or rubbed in with the hand.

To EMBROI'DER. See *To Imbroider*.

To EMBROI'L. See *To Imbroil*.

To EMBRU'E. See *To Imbrue*.

E'MBRYO (of ἔμβρυον, G. of ἐν to, and βρύω to grow) a child in the mother's womb, before it has perfect ſhape.

EMBRYOTHLÆSTES, G. (of ἔμβρυον an embryo, and θλάω to break) an inſtrument

ment uſed by ſurgeons to break the bones of a dead child, that it may be the more eaſily taken out of the womb.

† To EMBU'RSE. See *To Reimburſe.*

† EME'NDALS, an old word, but ſtill uſed in the accounts of the Inner-Temple, where ſo much in emendals, at the foot of an account, ſignifies ſo much in bank in the ſtock of the houſe.

EMENDA'TION (of *emendatio*, L. of *emendo* to amend, or correct) amendment, correction, or reformation.

E'MERALD (of *emeraude*, F.) a ſort of precious ſtone of a green colour.

To EME'RGE (of *emergo*, L. of *e* out of, and *mergo*, to riſe up) 1 to ſwim, iſſue, or come out.
2 to pop up, to appear, or ſhew itſelf.
3 to eſcape, or recover.
4 to come to, or arrive at.

EME'RGENCY, caſual event, incident, occaſion.

EME'RGENT, 1 ſudden, unexpected.
2 weighty, or of moment.

E'MERIL, or E'MERY (of *emeri*, F.) 1 a ſort of ſtone uſed in poliſhing.
2 a ſtone that glaſiers cut their glaſs with.

E'MEROIDS 3, or E'MERODS, the hemorrhoids, or piles.

EME'RSION (in Aſtronomy) is the time when any planet that is eclipſed, begins to emerge, or get out of the ſhadow of the eclipſing body.

EMERSION (in Philoſophy) when any body lighter in ſpecie than water, being thruſt down into it, it riſes again, 'tis ſaid to emerge out of the water.

EME'TICAL, or EME'TIC (of ἐμετικὸς, G. of ἐμέω to vomit) that provokes vomiting.

EME'TICS, medicines that provoke vomiting.

EMIGRA'TION (of *emigratio*, L. of *e* from, and *migro* to ſhift his habitation) a removing, or ſhifting of one's habitation from one place to another.

E'MINENCE 3, or E'MINENCY (of *eminentia*, of *emineo* to appear above others)
1 a high place, or riſing ground.
2 dignity, or of great quality.
3 a title peculiar to cardinals.

EMINENCE (in Fortification) is a height that overlooks and commands the place under it.

E'MINENT, 1 high, lofty, exalted.
2 great, illuſtrious, famous, diſtinguiſhed.
3 ſingular, remarkable.

EMINE'NTIAL *equation* (in Algebra) is an artificial equation, containing another equation eminently, and is uſed in the inveſtigation of the areas of curv'd ſpaces.

E'MISSARY (of *emiſſaire*, F. of *emiſſarius*, L. of *emitto* to ſend forth) one ſent abroad to give intelligence.

EMI'SSION, a ſending, or caſting forth.

To EMI'T (of *emitto*, L. of *e* out of, and *mitto* to ſend) to ſend forth.

E'MMENAGO'GICS, or E'MMENAGOGUES 4 (of ἐμμεναγωγικα, G. of ἐν in, and μὴν a month, and ἄγω to force) medicines that force or excite the monthly courſes of women.

E'MMET, an ant or piſmire.

EMO'LLIENT (of *emolliens*, L. of *emollio* to ſoften) lenitive, ſoftning, or mollifying.

EMO'LLIENTS, ſuch medicines as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of humours, and relax the ſolids.

EMO'LUMENT (of *emolumentum*, L. of *emolo* to grind throughly) 1 profit gotten properly by griſt; hence, by any labour and coſt.
2 benefit, or advantage.

EMO'TION, F. 1 ſtirring, or motion.
2 ſedition, riſing, or inſurrection.
3 trouble, or perturbation.

† To EMPAI'R. See *To Impair.*

EMPA'LEMENT (in Botany) is the outward part of the flower of a plant encompaſſing the foliation, or attire.

To EMPA'NNEL. See *To Impannel.*

† EMPA'RLENCE. See *Imparlence.*

EMPA'TTEMENT (in Fortification) the ſame as *Talus*; which ſee.

To EMPEACH. See *To Impeach.*

E'MPEROUR, or E'MPEROR (of *empereur*, F. of *imperator*, L. of *impero* to command with authority) the ſovereign of an empire.

E'MPHASIS, G. (of ἐμφαίνω to make one know) energy, force, or ſtrength of expreſſion.

EMPHASIS (in Grammar) is an accent ſet upon a word in the ſpeaking of it.

EMPHA'TICAL, or EMPHA'TIC, ſtrong, ſignificant, or with energy.

EMPHATICAL *colours* (in Philoſophy) ſuch as are ſeen in the rainbow, or in the clouds before ſun-riſing, or after ſun-ſetting.

E'MPIRE, 1 the dominions of an emperor.
2 power, or authority.

E'MPIRIC (of ἐμπειρικος of ἐν into, and πειρῶ to try by experiment) a mountebank, quack, or phyſician by practice only.

EMPI'RICAL, of, or belonging to an empiric.

EMPIRICISM, the profeſſion, or practice of an empirick.

EMPLA'STER (of ἔμπλαστρον, G. of ἐμπλάσσω to bring into form) a plaiſter, or ſalve.

To EMPLEA'D. See *To Implead.*

To EMPLO'Y. See *To Imploy.*

† To EMPOI'SON. See *To Poiſon.*

EMPO'RIUM, or E'MPORY (of ἐμπόριον, G. of ἐμπορία traffic, or merchandiſe)
1 a market town.
2 the place where a fair or market is kept.

To EMPO'VERISH. See *To Impoveriſh.*

E'MPRESS, the wife of an emperor.
† EMPRI'MED. See *Imprimed.*
† To EMPRI'SON. See *To Impriſon.*
† To EMPRO'VE. See *To Improve.*
E'MPTION (of *emptio*, L. of *emo* to purchaſe) a buying, or purchaſing.
E'MPTY, void, without any thing.
2 vain, or unprofitable.
3 ſhallow, ſilly, fooliſh.
4 mere, bare, plain.
To E'MPTY, to exhauſt, or draw out.
EMPYRE'AL, or EMPYRE'AN (of εμπυρεαιος, G. of ἐν in and πῦρ fire) of, or belonging to the empereal or higheſt heaven.
EMPYREAL *ſubſtance* (in Philoſophy) the fiery element above the ethereal.
EMPYREU'MA 4 (in Chemiſtry) is that ſmell of fire which is ſometimes contracted in diſtillations.
EMPYREUMA''TIC, of, or belonging to an empyreuma.
E'MROD, 1 a glaſier's diamond.
2 the hemorrhoids, or piles.
E'MROSE, a flower ſo called.
To E''MULATE (of *æmulor*, L. of *æmulus*, vying with) 1 to vie with, or uſe endeavours to excel another.
2 to envy, or hate another.
E''MULA'TION, 1 imitation, with deſire to excel.
2 hatred and contention, the uſual effects when one party cannot obtain his deſire.
E''MULOUS, one who ſtrives to excel.
EMU'LSION (of *emulſio*, L. of *e* out of, and *mulgeo* to milk) any kind of ſeed, &c. bruiſed and ſteeped in water, and then ſtrained to the conſiſtence of an almond milk.
EMU'NCTORY (of *emunctorium*, L. of *emungo* to cleanſe) a kernelly place in the body for the voiding of humours.
To ENA'BLE. See *To Inable.*
To ENA'CT, to eſtabliſh an act, or law.
ENA'MEL (of *email*, F.) a kind of varniſh, or mineral colour.
To ENAMEL, to cover over with enamel, or paint with mineral colours.
ENAMOURED. See *Inamoured.*
ENARRA'TION (of *enarratio*, L. of *e* of, and *narro* to tell, or relate) a narration, or recital.
ENCÆ'NIA, G. (of ἐν and καινὸς new)
1 anniverſary feaſts on the days whereon cities were built.
2 a feaſt among the Jews, called the feaſt of the dedication of the temple.
3 among Chriſtians, the conſecration, or wake days of our churches.
To ENCA'MP. See *To Incamp.*
ENCÆRPIA, G. (in Architecture) fruit-work, or flower-work on the corner of pillars.
To ENCHAI'N, to chain up, or faſten with a chain.
To ENCHA'NT. See *To Inchant.*
To ENCHA'SE. See *To Inchaſe.*
To ENCI'RCLE, See *To Incircle.*
ENCLI''TICS (of εγκλιτικὸς, G. of ἐν upon, and κλίνω to lean) certain conjunctions in grammar, ſo called becauſe they incline or caſt back the accent to the foregoing ſyllable, of which ſort are theſe three, *que, ne, ve*, which are joined to the end of other words, as in this verſe of Horace,
Indoctuſque pilæ, diſcive, trochive quieſcit.
To ENCLO'SE. See *To Incloſe.*
To ENCO'MBER. See *To Incumber.*
ENCO'MIAST, a maker of encomiums.
ENCO'MIUM (of ἐγκωμιον, G. of ἐγκωμιάζω to praiſe) a praiſe, an oration, or ſong in commendation of one.
To ENCO'MPASS. See *To Incompaſs.*
To ENCOU'NTER, 1 to fight, or combat with one.
2 to meet, or meet with.
To ENCOU'RAGE. See *To Incourage.*
ENCRATITÆ, a ſect of heretics, who condemned marriage, and forbid their diſciples the uſe of wine and fleſh.
To ENCREA'SE. See *To Increaſe.*
To ENCROA'CH. See *To Incroach.*
To ENCU'MBER. See *To Incumber.*
ENCY'CLOPE'DIA (of ἐγκυκλοπαιδεια, G. of ἐν in, κυκλος a circle, and παιδεια learning) the circle of liberal ſciences, or the whole compaſs of learning.
END, 1 the extremity of a thing.
2 the concluſion, or laſt part of a thing.
3 the aim, or deſign of a thing.
4 the event, or iſſue.
To END, 1 to finiſh, or make an end of.
2 to terminate, or conclude.
To ENDA''MAGE. See *To Indamage.*
To ENDEA'R. See *To Indear.*
To ENDEA''VOUR. See *To Indeavour.*
ENDE''CAGON, in Geometry, (of ἑνδεκα eleven, and γωνος an angle, G.) a plain figure, conſiſting of eleven ſides and angles.
ENDIEXIS, G. (in Phyſic) an indication of diſeaſes, ſhewing what is to be done.
To ENDI'TE. See *To Indite.*
E'NDIVE, F. a ſallad herb.
E'NDLESS, continual, perpetual, or without end.
An ENDLESS *man*, one that has never done what he goes about.
To ENDO'RSE. See *To Indorſe.*
To ENDO'W. See *To Indow.*
ENDS *man*, or *woman*, a broker that goes about the ſtreet to buy old cloaths.
To ENDU'RE (of *endurer*, F.) 1 to bear, or ſuffer.
2 to continue, or laſt.
E''NEMY (of *ennemi*, F.) an adverſary, foe, or one that is againſt one.
ENERGE''TICAL, ſtrong, or forcible.
E''NERGY (of ἐνεργεια, G. of ἐνεργέω to effect) force, efficacy.

To

To ENE'RVATE (of *enervo*, L. of *e* out of, and *nervus* a nerve) to take away one's ſtrength and vigour.

E'NFANS perdues, F. (in Military affairs) is the forlorn hope of an army.

To ENFEE'BLE. See *To Infeeble.*

ENFI'LADE, F. (in Fortification) ſignifies a ſituation of ground, which diſcovers a poſt according to the whole length of a right line, ſo that it can be ſcoured with the cannon, and rendered almoſt defenceleſs. Whence

To ENFI'LE *the curtain or rampart*, is to ſweep the whole length of it with the cannon.

To ENFLA'ME. See *To Inflame.*

To ENFO'RCE. See *To Inforce.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE (of *affranchir*, F.) 1 to give one his liberty.
2 to aggregate one to a company.
3 to make a freeman.
4 to make a free denizen.

To ENGA'GE. See *To Ingage.*

To ENGE'NDER. See *To Ingender.*

E'NGINE (of *engin*, F.) 1 a machine or inſtrument for divers purpoſes.
2 a device, or artifice.

ENGINE'ER (of *ingenieur*, F.) one ſkilled in, or that practices military architecture.

To ENGLU'T. See *To Glut.*

ENGONA'SIS HE'RCULES, L. Hercules kneeling (in Aſtronomy) is a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of forty-eight ſtars.

To ENGRA'FT. See *To Ingraft.*

To ENGRA'VE. See *To Ingrave.*

To ENGRO'SS. See *To Ingroſs.*

To ENHA'NCE or ENHAU'NCE (of *enhauſer*, F.) to advance or raiſe the price of things.

ENHARMO''NICAL or ENHARMO''NIC (in Muſic) is uſually applied to the laſt of the three kinds, abounding in *Dieſes*, which are the leaſt ſenſible diviſions of a tone. See *Dieſis.*

ENI'GMA (of αἴνιγμα, G. of αἰνέω a fabulous ſpeech) a perplexed or obſcure ſpeech, a riddle, or dark ſentence.

ENIGMA''TICAL, of or belonging to a riddle, or dark ſpeech.

ENI'GMATIST, a maker, or propoſer of riddles, or hard ſpeeches.

To ENJOI'N. See *To Injoin.*

To ENJO'Y. See *To Injoy.*

To ENLA'RGE (of *enlargir*, F.) 1 to extend, or increaſe.
2 to amplify, or be copious on.
3 to ſet free.

To ENLI'GHTEN. See *To Inlighten.*

To ENLI'VEN, to animate, or make briſk.

E'NMITY, envy, malice, hatred, grudge.

To ENNO'BLE (of *anoblir*, F.) 1 to illuſtrate, or make famous.
2 to make a commoner a nobleman.

ENODA'TION (of *enodatio*, L. of *enodo* to untie a knot) an untying, or explaining any difficulty.

ENODA''TION (in Huſbandry) is the cutting off the knots of trees.

ENO'RMITY (of *enormité*, F. of *enormitas*, L. of *e* out of, and *norma* a rule) 1 diſorder, or confuſion.
2 heinouſneſs, grievouſneſs.
3 fault, crime, or high miſdemeanour.

ENO'RMOUS, 1 great, exceſſive.
2 heinous, flagitious.

ENOU'GH, ſufficient, or as much as ſufficeth.

ENO'W. See *Enough.*

EN PA'SSANT, F. by the bye.

To ENQUI'RE. See *To Inquire.*

To ENRA'GE. See *To Inrage.*

To ENRI'CH (of *enricher*, F.) 1 to make rich.
2 to fatten ground.

To ENRO'LL. See *To Inroll.*

E'NSIGN (of *enſeigne*, F.) an officer of a foot company, who carries the colours.
2 the colours themſelves.
3 a mark, or token.

To ENSLA'VE. See *To Inſlave.*

To ENSNA'RE. See *To Inſnare.*

To ENSTA'LL. See *To Inſtall.*

ENTA''BLATURE or ENTA''BLEMENT (in Architecture) ſignifies the architrave, the freeze, and the cornice together, and is different in the different orders.

To ENTAI'L. See *To Intail.*

To ENTA'NGLE. See *To Intangle.*

ENTELE'CHIA, G. a word made uſe of by Ariſtotle, to expreſs the human mind; the modern philoſophers take it for a kind of motion and happy modification of matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform acts proper to it.

ENTE'NDMENT. See *Intendment.*

To E'NTER (of *entrer*, F.) 1 to go into.
2 to record, or write down in a book.
3 to liſt one's ſelf as a ſoldier.
4 to commence, or begin any thing.

To ENTER (in Architecture) is to let the tenon of one piece of timber into the mortice of another.

To ENTERCHA'NGE. See *Interchange.*

ENTERCOU'RSE. See *Intercourſe.*

To ENTERLA'CE. See *To Interlace.*

To ENTERLI'NE. See *To Interline.*

ENTERME'WER (in Falconry) is a hawk which changes the colour of her wings by degrees.

To ENTERPLEA'D. See *To Interplead.*

E'NTERPRISE, F. deſign, attempt, or project.

To ENTERTAI'N (of *entretenir*, F.) 1 to lodge, or quarter.
2 to keep, or maintain.
3 to treat, or regale.
4 to receive, admit, or believe.
5 to divert, or pleaſe.

6 to accept of, or receive.

To ENTHRA'LL. See *To Inthrall.*

To ENTHRO'NE. See *To Inthrone.*

ENTHU'SIASM (of Ἐνθυσιασμος, G. of Ἐνθυσ⊙, of ἐν through, and Θεός God) a pretended inſpiration, or fanaticiſm.

ENTHU'SIAST, one who fancies himſelf, or pretends to be, inſpired by the Divine Spirit.

ENTHUSIA''STICAL or ENTHUSIA''STIC, of or belonging to enthuſiaſm.

ENTHY'MEM (of Ἐνθύμημα, G. of ἐν in, and θυμος the mind) an imperfect ſyllogiſm, where either the major or minor propoſition is wanting, as being eaſy to be ſupplied by the underſtanding.

To ENTI'CE. See *To Intice.*

ENTI'RE. See *Intire.*

E'NTITY (in Philoſophy) a being, or ſubſtance.

To ENTO'MB. See *To Intomb.*

E'NTRAILS (of *entrailles*, F.) the bowels, inwards, or guts.

E'NTRANCE, 1 entry, or going in.
2 admiſſion, or admittance.
3 commencement, or beginning.

To ENTRA'P. See *To Intrap.*

ENTREA'GUE. See *Intreague.*

To ENTREA'T. See *To Intreat.*

To ENTRE'NCH. See *To Intrench.*

To ENTRU'ST. See *To Intruſt.*

E'NTRY (of *entrée*, F.) 1 a paſſage into a houſe, &c.
2 an entrance, or the action of entring.
3 taking poſſeſſion, as of an eſtate, &c.
4 a regiſter in a book of accounts, &c.
5 a beginning.

E'NTRIES (in Hunting) places or thickets through which deer have lately paſſed.

To ENTWI'NE, to twiſt, or wind about.

To ENU'CLEATE (of *enucleo*, L. of *e* out of, and *nucleus* a kernel) to explicate, unfold, or make plain.

To ENVE''LOPE. See *To Invelop.*

ENVE''LOPE, F. (in Fortification) is a mount of earth, ſometimes raiſed in the ditch of a place, and ſometimes beyond it, being either in form of a ſimple parapet, or of a ſmall rampart, bordered with a parapet. Theſe envelopes are made when one would only cover the weak places with ſingle lines, without any deſign of advancing towards the field, which cannot be done but by works that require a great deal of breadth, ſuch as horn-works, half-moons, &c.

To ENVE'NOM. See *To Invenom.*

E'NVIOUS, full of envy.

To ENVI'RON. See *To Inviron.*

To ENVI'TE. See *To Invite.*

To ENU'MERATE (of *enumero*, L. of *e* out of, and *numero* to number) to number, count, or reckon up.

ENUMERA'TION, a detail, reckoning up, or rehearſing.

ENUNCIA'TION (of *enunciatio*, L. of *e* of, and *nuncio* to tell) 1 an axiom, or maxim.
2 a propoſition.

ENUNCIATION (in Logic) is a propoſition that ſimply affirms or denies.

E'NVOY (of *envoye*, F.) a foreign miniſter of a lower degree than an embaſſador.

E'NVOYCE, a particular of the goods ſent to a merchant by his factor, or correſpondent.

To ENU'RE, to accuſtom to.

E'NVY (of *envie*, F.) the jealouſy or ſorrow for another's proſperity.

To ENWRA'P, to wrap up.

E'PACT (of επακτα, G. of επαγω to inſert) the eleven days, that the common ſolar year exceeds the common lunar one, it is of uſe in finding the age of the moon. It may be eaſily found by multiplying the golden number by 11, and the product, if it does not exceed thirty, is the epact; but if it exceeds thirty, take thirty from it, as often as you can, and the remainder is the epact.

EPAGO'GE, G. (of επάγω to lead) a figure in rhetoric, when like things, or arguments, are compared together.

EPANADI'PLOSIS, G. (of επι before, and διπλόω double) a figure in rhetoric, when the ſame word begins and ends a ſentence.

EPANALE'PSIS, G. (of επαναλαμβάνω to repeat) a figure in rhetoric, when, after a long parentheſis, what went before is again repeated.

EPANA''PHORA, G. (of επαναφέρω to rehearſe) a figure in rhetoric, when divers ſentences begin with the ſame word.

EPA''NODOS, G. (of επι before, and ανοδος aſcending) a figure in rhetoric, when we return to that which once we quitted, by way of prolepſis.

EPANO'RTHOSIS, G. (of επανορθόω to correct) a correction, a figure in rhetoric, when we correct what we have ſaid, to ſay it otherwiſe, or more emphatically.

EPAU'LE, F. (in Fortification) is the ſhoulder of the baſtion, or the angle of the face and flank; whence that angle is often called *the angle of the epaule.*

EPAU'LEMENT (in Fortification) is a ſide-work, made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or faſcines, and earth; of which latter they make the epaulements of the place of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches.

Sometimes this word is uſed for a demi-baſtion, and ſometimes it ſignifies a ſquare orillon, which is a maſs of earth almoſt ſquare, faced and lined with a wall, and deſigned to cover the cannon of a caſement.

EPE'N-

EPE'NTHESIS, G. (of ἐπὶ in, and τίθημι to put) a figure, when a letter, or ſyllable is put in the middle of a word.

E'PHA (of אופה, Heb.) a kind of meaſure among the ancient Jews, containing about a buſhel.

EPHE"MERA, G. (of ἐπὶ upon, and ἡμέρα a day) a ſhort age, or fever, that laſts but one day.

EPHEME"RIDES, G. (of ἐπὶ concerning, and ἡμέρα a day) aſtronomical tables, calculated to ſhew the diurnal motion of the planets, their places, aſpects, &c.

EPHEMERIDES, a journal, or day-book.

EPHE"MERIS, G. an almanack, regiſter, journal, or diary. See *Ephemerides*.

EPHE"MERIST, one that makes ephemeriſes, or almanacks.

EPHIA'LTES, G. of ἐφάλλομαι to leap upon) the diſeaſe commonly called the night-mare, becauſe perſons aſleep fancy that their breath is ſtopped by ſome ſuperincumbent body.

E"PHOD (of אפד, Heb. of אפד to put on) a garment uſed by the Jewiſh prieſts.

EPICE'DIUM (of ἐπικήδειον, G. of ἐπὶ concerning, and κῆδος death) a funeral ſong, or verſes in praiſe of the dead.

E"PIC (of ἔπικος, G. of ἔπος a verſe) heroic.

EPIC *poetry*, heroic poetry.

E"PICENE 3 (of ἐπικοινον, G. of ἐπὶ to, and κοινὸς common) common to both ſexes.

EPI'CRISIS, G. (of ἐπὶ and κρίνω to judge) a judging of a diſeaſe.

EPICS, epic poetry.

E"PICURE, a ſenſual man, or one that gives himſelf wholly up to pleaſure.

EPICURE'AN, a follower of the ſect of the philoſopher Epicurus.

EPI"CURISM, the doctrine, or philoſophy taught by Epicurus.

2 an Epicure's life.

To EPI"CURIZE, to live like an Epicure.

E"PICYCLE (of ἐπικύκλος, G. of ἐπὶ in, and κύκλος a circle) is a ſmall circle, whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a ſmall orb, which being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion, and yet with its peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper centre; which the ancient aſtronomers attributed to all the planets, except the ſun, to ſolve their appearances; but this confuſed piece of celeſtial clockwork, the Copernican ſyſtem has removed.

EPICY'CLOID 5 (in Geometry) is a curve generated by a point taken in the periphery of a circle that rolls or revolves upon the periphery of another circle, either within, or without it.

EPIDE"MICAL, or EPIDE"MIC (of ἐπιδημικὸς, G. of ἐπὶ upon, and δῆμος the people) popular, public, univerſal, or common to all people.

EPIGÆ'UM (of ἐπιγαῖον, G. of ἐπὶ towards, and γη the earth) that part of the orbit of a planet that is neareſt to the earth.

E"PIGRAM (of ἐπίγραμμα, G. of ἐπὶ upon, and γράφω to write) a ſhort and witty poem.

EPIGRA'MMATIST, a maker of epigrams.

EPIGRA'PHE 4, G. (of ἐπὶ upon, and γράφω to write) a title or inſcription.

E"PILEPSY (of ἐπιλεψία, G. of ἐπιλαμβάνω to ſeize) the falling ſickneſs, ſo called becauſe perſons ſeized with it fall down on a ſudden.

EPILE'PTICAL, or EPILE'PTIC, troubled with an epilepſy.

EPILE'PTICS, medicines good againſt an epilepſy.

E"PILOGUE 3 (of ἐπίλογος, G. of ἐπὶ after, and λέγω to ſpeak) a concluſion, or ſpeech at the end of a play.

EPI"PHANY (of ἐπιφανεία, G. of ἐπὶ to, and φαίνω to appear) twelfth-day, a feſtival celebrated in remembrance of the ſtar appearing to the wiſe men.

EPIPHO'NEMA, G. (of ἐπιφωνέω to ſhout) an applauſe, a figure in rhetoric, a ſmart cloſe at the end of a narration, a moral reflection.

EPI"PHORA, G. (of επιφορέω to apply)

1 the watering or dropping of the eyes, by reaſon of rheum.

2 a ſcheme of rhetoric, where a word is repeated in the end of ſeveral members.

3 (in Logic) a concluſion, or conſequence drawn from the aſſumption in a ſyllogiſm.

EPI"PHYLOSPE'RMOUS *plants* (in Botany) are the ſame with capillaries, or ſuch as bear their ſeed on the back-part of their leaves.

EPI'SCOPACY (of επισκοπη, G. of επισκοπεω to overſee) the office and dignity of a biſhop.

EPI'SCOPAL, of, or belonging to a biſhop.

EPISCOPA'LIANS, thoſe who are of the epiſcopal party.

E"PISODE (of επεισόδιον, G. of ἐπὶ upon, and ὁδὸς a way) is a ſeparate ſtory, or action which the poet connects to the main plot of his poem, in order to embelliſh it with more variety.

EPI'STLE (of επιστολὴ, G. of επιστέλλω to ſend away) a letter.

EPISTLER, he that reads the epiſtles in a cathedral, or collegiate church.

EPI'STOLAR, or EPI'STOLARY, of, or belonging to a letter, or an epiſtle.

E"PISTYLIUM (in Architecture) is a maſs of ſtone, or piece of timber, laid upon the capital of a pillar.

E"PITAPH (of επιτάφιον, G. of επὶ upon, and ταφος a tomb) an inſcription ſet upon a tomb.

EPITASIS, G. (of επιτεινω to augment) the ſecond, and buſieſt part of a comedy.

EPITHALA'MIUM, L. (of επιθαλαμιον,

G. of επι within, and θαλαμος a bed-chamber) a wedding ſong, or verſes in praiſe of the married pair.

EPI"THEMA, G. (of επιτιθημι to put, or lay upon) a liquid medicine, applied to an outward part of the body, to cool and comfort the inward.

E"PITHET (of επιθετον, G. of επιτιθημι to add) an adjective added to a noun, to expreſs ſome quality of it.

EPI"TOME 4, G. (of επιτεμνω to abridge, or ſhorten) an abridgment, or abſtract.

EPI"TOMIST, or EPI"TOMIZER, an abbreviator, or one that makes an epitome or abſtract of any author.

To EPI"TOMIZE, to abridge, or ſhorten.

EPI"TROCHASMUS, G. (of επιτροχαζω to run with ſpeed over) a figure in rhetoric, when we ſpeedily run over ſeveral things, that ſo we may puzzle our adverſary.

EPI"TROPE 4, (G. of επιτρεπω to grant) a figure when we ſeem to permit one to do what he will, and yet think nothing leſs.

EPIZEU'XIS 4, G. (of επιζευγνυμι to join to) a figure in rhetoric, doubling the ſame word in one ſenſe, and no other word coming between, as *O Corydon, Corydon.*

E"POCH, or EPO'CHA (of εποχη, G. of επεχω to reſtrain) a ſolemn date of time, or ſome remarkable occurrence, from whence ſome nations date and meaſure their computation of time.

The Julian EPOCHA, takes its name from Julius Cæſar's reformation of the Roman kalendar, which was done forty-five years before Chriſt, in the ſeven hundred and eight year from the building of Rome, and in the ſeven hundred and thirty firſt olympiad.

The Ethiopic, Abyſſinian, or Diocletian EPOCHA, began Auguſt the 29th, *A. D.* 284, and in the third year of the emperor Diocletian. This epocha is uſed by the Egyptians and Abyſſins.

EPOCHA *of the Turks and Arabs*, which they call the Hegira, bears date from Mahomet's flight from Mecca, July 16. *A. D.* 622.

EPOCHA *of the Perſians*, takes its date either from the coronation of the laſt Perſian king Jeſdegerdic, or Jeſdagerdis, as ſome ſay, or from his being conquer'd rather by Ottoman the Saracen, which was June 16. *A. D.* 632.

EPODE (of επωδος, G. of επαδω to ſing contrary) a kind of lyric verſe; a title of a book of Horace, after his odes.

EPO'MIS, G. (of επι upon, and ωμος the ſhoulders) a hood to put on one's ſhoulders, ſuch as graduates in an univerſity wear.

EQUABI"LITY (of *æquabilitas*, L. of *æquo* to equal) the exact agreement between two things.

E'QUABLE, 1 equal, or alike.
2 always in the ſame ſtrain, or mean.
3 conſiſtent, or all of a piece.

E'QUABLE *motions* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as always continue the ſame degree of velocity, and are neither accelerated nor retarded; but if there be an acceleration or retardation of the velocity of two or more bodies, and it be exactly and uniformly the ſame in them both, or all, they ſay, ſuch bodies are

E'QUABLY *accelerated*, or *retarded*.

EQUA'L, adj. 1 alike, even.
2 indifferent, or all one to me.
3 juſt, equitable, reaſonable.

EQUAL, ſub. one who is on the ſame level with another.

EQUANI"MITY (of *æquanimitas*, L. of *æquus* even, and *animus* the mind) evenneſs of temper, patience, good humour.

EQUA'TION (of *æquatio*, L. of *æquus* equal) equality, or making even.

EQUATION (in Algebra) is an equality between one number or quantity and another, ſeveral and one, ſeveral and ſeveral, or between their ſums, differences, products, quotients, powers and roots, either all expreſſed particularly by the common numerical characters, or univerſally by the letters of the alphabet, or by theſe together, accompanied with the proper ſigns $+$, $-$, $\times$, $\div$, $\sqrt{\ }$, &c. and known by this mark $=$, amongſt them, which ſhows that number, or literal quantity, or all the numbers, or literal quantities, or both, before it, to be equal to the number, or literal quantity, or all the numbers, or literal quantities, or both, which are after it. Thus $2=2$, $5+3-2=8+2-4$, $c=a$, $dd=gg+hh$, &c.

EQUATION, or *the total proſtaphæreſis* (in the Ptolemaic theory of the planets) is the difference between the planets mean and true motion, and the angle made by the lines of the true and mean motion of the centre. But the

EQUATION, or *phyſical proſtaphæreſis*, is the difference between the motions of the centre of the epicycle in the equant, and in the eccentric.

EQUATION, or *optical proſtaphæreſis*, is the angle made by two lines drawn from the centre of the epicycle to the centre of the world, and of the eccentric.

EQUATION *of the orbit*, is the ſame with *Equation*, or *the total proſtaphæreſis*; which ſee.

EQUATION *annual* of the mean motion of the ſun and moon's apogee, and nodes.

The annual equation of the mean motion of the ſun, depends upon the eccentricity of the earth's orbit round him, and is ſixteen and eleven twelfths ſuch parts, of which

which the mean diſtance between the ſun and the earth is a thouſand; from whence by ſome it is called the *Equation of the centre*; and this, when greateſt, is 1 deg. 56 min. 20 ſec. The greateſt annual

EQUATION *of the moon's mean motion*, is 11 min. 40 ſec. of its apogee 20 min. and of its node 9 min. 30 ſec. and thoſe four annual equations are always mutually proportionable to one another; ſo that when any of them is at the greateſt, the three others alſo will be greateſt; and when any one is leſs, the reſt diminiſh in the ſame ratio: wherefore the annual equation of the centre (of the ſun) being given, the other three correſponding equations are given alſo; ſo that one table (i. e. of the central equation) may ſerve all.

EQUATION *of a curve*, is an equation ſhewing the nature of a curve by expreſſion, the relation between an abſciſs, and a correſpondent ordinate (which was firſt done by Deſcartes) or elſe expreſſing the relations of their fluxions, &c.

EQUATION *of time*, is a ſpace of time to be added to, or ſubtracted from the time ſhewn by the ſun, that thereby it may become equable, and is the difference between the ſun's mean motion and his right aſcenſion; and is greateſt about the latter end of January and October, it being then near fifteen minutes; and about the beginning of April, June, and towards the latter end of Auguſt, it is leaſt, being then leſs than a minute.

EQUA'TOR. See *Equinoctial*.

EQUE'RRY. See *Querry*.

EQUE'STRIAN (of *equeſtris*, L. of *eques* a horſeman) of, or belonging to a horſeman.

EQUESTRIAN *figure*, a figure on horſeback.

EQUIA'NGULAR (of *æquus* equal, and *angulus* an angle, L.) that has equal angles, or corners.

EQUICRU'RAL (of *æquus* equal, and *cruralis*, of *crus* a leg, L.) that hath equal ſides, or legs.

EQUU'CULUS, or *E'QUUS minor*, L. (the little horſe) a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of four ſtars.

EQUIDI'STANT (of *æquus* equal, and *diſtantia* diſtance, L.) of an equal diſtance, or equally diſtant from one thing.

EQUIFO'RMITY (of *æquus* equal, and *forma* a form, or ſhape, L.) a likeneſs in form.

EQUILA'TERAL (of *æquus* equal, and *latus* a ſide) equally ſided, or whoſe ſides are equal.

EQUILA'TERAL *hyperbola*, is ſuch a one whoſe tranſverſe diameter is equal to its parameter; and ſo all the other diameters equal to their parameters, and the aſymptotes of it do cut one another at right angles in the centre.

EQUILI'BRIOUS (of *æquilibris*, L. of *æquus* equal, and *libra* a balance) that is of the ſame weight, or level.

EQUILI'BRIUM, L. an equality of weight, or an even poiſe.

EQUILIBRIUM (in Mechanics) is when the two ends of a balance hang ſo exactly even and level, that neither doth aſcend, or deſcend, but do both keep in a poſition parallel to the horizon, which is occaſioned by their being charged with an equal weight.

EQUIMU'LTIPLES (of *æquus* equal, and *multiplico* to multiply) are numbers or quantities multiplied by one and the ſame number or quantity. See *Proportion*.

EQUINO'CTIAL (of *æquinoctialis*, L. of *æquus* equal, and *nox* the night) the ſame in the heavens that the equator is upon the earth, and is that great circle, which is every way equally diſtant from the poles, and conſequently divides the heavens into two equal parts; it is ſo called, becauſe whenever the ſun is in this circle, the days and nights are of an equal length to all the inhabitants of the earth; as Æ C Q, is the equinoctial. See fig. 6.

EQUINOCTIAL *colure*. See *Colure*.

EQUINOCTIAL *dial*, is one whoſe plane is parallel to the equinoctial. The hour-lines on this dial are all equally diſtant from one another round the periphery of a circle, and the ſtyle thereof is a ſtreight pin or wire, ſet up in the centre of the circle, perpendicular to the dial plane.

E'QUINOXES (of *æquus* equal, and *nox* the night, L.) are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt points of Aries and Libra; for then the ſun moving under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights of equal length. This he does about the 10th of March and 12th of September; which are therefore called the *Vernal* and *Autumnal Equinoxes*.

To EQUI'P (of *equiper*, F.) to ſtore, or furniſh with neceſſaries.

E'QUIPAGE, F. attire, furniture, attendance, men.

E'QUIPOISE, of equal weight.

EQUIPO'LLENT (of *æquipollens*, L. of *æquus* equal, and *polleo* to be able) of the ſame force, or import.

EQUIPO'NDEROUS (of *æquus* equal, and *pondus* a weight, L.) of equal weight.

E'QUITABLE, F. (of *æquus*, L. juſt) juſt, reaſonable, righteous.

E'QUITY (of *equité*, F. of *æquitas*, L. of *æquus* juſt) juſtice, kindneſs, equality.

Court of EQUITY, the court of chancery, ſo called becauſe the rigour of the common law is there mitigated, and cauſes determined according to the rules of equity and conſcience.

EQUI'VALENCY (of *æquivalentia*, L. of

æquus equal, and *valeo* to be able) equal value, or worth.

EQUI″VALENT, of an equal value, worth, might, &c.

EQUI″VOCAL (of *equivoque*, F. of *æquivocus*, L. of *æquus* equal, and *voco* to call) ambiguous, doubtful, of a double meaning, or indefinite ſignification.

EQUIVOCAL *generation* (in Philoſophy) is the production of plants without ſeed, and animals without parents; but this notion is now exploded.

To EQUI″VOCATE, to uſe equivocations, or ſpeak ambiguouſly.

EQUIVOCA′TION, an ambiguous ſpeech, or double meaning.

To ERA″DICATE (of *eradico*, L. of *e* out of, and *radix* a root) 1 to pluck up by the roots.
2 to deſtroy utterly.

ERA′DICATIVES (in Phyſic) ſuch medicines as work powerfully; it is uſed in oppoſition to palliatives, which work gently.

To ERA′SE (of *erado*, L. of *e* out of, and *rado* to ſcrape) 1 to ſcrape off, or out.
2 to ſtrike out, or blot out.

ERA′STIANS, a ſect of heretics who followed one Eraſtus, a Swiſs phyſician, who held, among other tenets, that the power of excommunication was lodged in the civil magiſtrate.

ERE, before that.

To ERE′CT (of *erigo*, L. of *e* of, and *rego* to rule) 1 to ſet up.
2 to build up.

ERECT, ſtanding upright.

ERECT *flowers* (in Botany) ſuch as grow upright, without hanging the head.

E″REMITE (of *eremita*, L. of ερημος, G. a wilderneſs) a hermit, or one that dwelleth in the wilderneſs.

ERE′SSES, or ERI′SSES, Canary birds above two years old.

ERI″DANUS, a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of twenty eight ſtars.

ERGO, L. therefore.

E′RGOTISM, captious arguing.

ERI″NGO, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called ſea-holly.

ERI″SMA, G. (in Architecture) is a ſhore-poſt, or prop to hold up a piece of building which would otherwiſe fall.

E′RMINE (of *bermine*, F.) 1 a rich fur worn by princes and perſons of quality.
2 a beaſt ſo called.

To ERR (of *erro*, L. of ερρω, G. to wander, or ſtray) 1 to go out of the right way.
2 to miſtake, or be in an error.

E′RRAND, a meſſage.

A ſleeveleſs ERRAND, a fool's errand, or impertinent meſſage.

E′RRANT, F. (of *erraticus*, L. of *erro* to wander) wandering, or ſtraying hither and thither.

Knight ERRANTRY, the feats, or performances of thoſe fabulous knights, who are feigned to travel about the world in ſearch of adventures.

ERRA′TA, L. the faults in books that have eſcaped correction.

ERRA″TIC (of *erraticus*, L. of *erro* to wander) wandering, or ſtraying out of the way.

ERRATIC *ſtars*, the planets, ſo called becauſe they have a motion of their own, in contradiſtinction to the fixed ſtars, whoſe motion is only apparent.

E′RRHINES (of ερρινον, G. of εν in, and ρις the noſe) ſuch medicines as cleanſe the head, by being put up the noſtrils.

ERRO′NEOUS (of *erroneus*, L. of *erro* to ſtray) ſubject to, or full of errors and miſtakes.

E′RROR, 1 a fault, miſcarriage, or thing done amiſs.
2 a miſtake, or overſight.
3 a wrong, or falſe opinion.

ERS, F. the name of an herb, otherwiſe called bitter vetch.

ERUDI″TION (of *eruditio*, L. of *erudio* to teach) learning, ſcience, literature.

Places of ERUDITION, univerſities, academies, or places of learning.

ERU″PTION (of *eruptio*, L. of *e* out of, and *rumpo* to burſt) a violent breaking out.

ERYSI″PELAS, a diſeaſe otherwiſe called the ſhingles.

ESCALA′DE, or SCALA′DE (of *eſcalade*, F.) is a furious attack upon a wall, or rampart, carried on with ladders to mount up upon it, without going on in form, breaking of ground, or carrying on of works to ſecure the men.

To ESCA′PE (of *echaper*, F.) 1 to get away, or out.
2 to avoid, or ſhun.
3 to be overlooked.

ESCA′R, or ESCHAR (of εσχαρα, G.) 1 a ſcar or mark remaining after a wound is healed.
2 a ſcar raiſed by cauſticks.

ESCHEA′T (of *eſcheoir*, F. to fall) any lands, or other profits, that caſually fall to a lord within his mannor, by way of forfeiture, or by the death of his tenant, leaving no heir.

ESCHE′ATOR, an officer in every county, who takes care of the eſcheats of the crown.

To ESCHE′W (of *eſchever*, F.) to ſhun, or avoid.

To ESCO′RT (of *eſcorter*, F.) to guard, or convoy.

ESCRO′LL. See *Scroll*.

ESCUA′GE (of *ecuage*, F.) a kind of knight's ſervice, called ſervice of the ſhield; the tenant holding thereby, was bound to follow his lord into the Scottiſh or Welſh wars, at his own expence.

E′SCULENT (of *eſculentus*, L. of *eſca* food) that may be eaten.

ESCU'TCHEON, a ſhield, the coat or field on which arms are borne.
ESNE'CY (of *aiſneſſe*, F.) the privilege of the eldeſt copartner to chuſe firſt.
ESPALIER, F. an hedge-row of fruit-trees, ſet cloſe together againſt a wall, &c.
ESPE''CIAL, particular, ſingular.
ESPLANA'DE, F. (in Fortification) the ſame with the glacis of the counterſcarp originally; but now it is uſually taken for the empty ſpace between the glacis of the citadel, and the firſt houſes of the town.
ESPOU'SALS (of *epouſailles*, F.) wedding, or marriage.
To ESPOU'SE (of *eſpouſer*, F.) 1 to wed, betroth, or take in marriage.
2 to embrace, or adhere to a party, &c.
To ESPY' (of *eſpier*, F.) 1 to perceive, or diſcover.
2 to obſerve, or watch.
ESQUI'RE (of *eſcuyer*, F.) a title of dignity next to and below a knight.
ESQUI'RY, the dignity of an eſquire.
To E'SSART. See *To Aſſart*.
E'SSAY, F. 1 attempt, trial, proof.
2 a ſhort diſcourſe upon a ſubject.
ESSAY *of a deer* (a Hunting Term) the breaſt, or briſket of a deer.
ESSAY *batch* (among Miners) a little trench, or hole, which they dig when they ſearch for ore.
E'SSENCE (of *eſſentia*, L. of *eſſe* to be) the nature, ſubſtance, or being of any thing.
ESSENCE (in Chemiſtry) is the chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, ſeparated from its groſſer parts.
E'SSENES, a ſect of monaſtic philoſophers, among the Jews, who referred all to deſtiny, held the mortality of the ſoul, &c.
ESSE'NTIAL, 1 of or belonging to the eſſence, or being.
2 neceſſary.
ESSENTIAL *properties*, ſuch properties as neceſſarily depend on the nature or eſſence of any thing, and are inſeparable from it, in diſtinction from accidental or caſual.
ESSENTIAL *ſalt of a plant* (in Chemiſtry) is that made from its expreſſed juice, ſet for ſome time in a cellar, till the ſalt ſhoots into cryſtals.
ESSE'NTIALS *of religion*, are the fundamental articles and points of it.
E'SSERS (in Phyſic) are little wheals, reddiſh and hard, which quickly infect the whole body with violent itchings.
ESSOI'N or ESSOI'NE (of *exoine*, F.) an excuſe, or diſcharge, for abſence upon a lawful caſe alledged.
To ESTA''BLISH (of *etablir*, F.) to ſettle, or confirm.
ESTA''BLISHED, 1 ſettled, or confirmed.
2 decreed, or reſolved.
ESTA''BLISHMENT, 1 ſettlement, or foundation.
2 a ſettling, or eſtabliſhing.
3 a ſettlement concerning a prince's ſervants, or troops, or the account of them.
ESTA'TE (of *etat*, F.) 1 condition, nature, or poſture of things.
2 means, money, wealth.
3 degree, or rank.
4 order of men.
5 patrimony, or inheritance.
ESTE'EM (of *eſtime*, F.) 1 reſpect, or value.
2 account, or reputation.
To ESTEEM, 1 to value, or make account of.
2 to judge, or reckon.
To E'STIMATE, 1 to rate, or value.
2 to appraiſe, or ſet a price upon.
ESTIMA'TION, a valuing, or appraiſing.
E'STIVAL (of *æſtivalis*, L. of *æſtas* ſummer) of or belonging to the ſummer.
To ESTRA'NGE (of *étranger*, F.) to alienate, or draw away the affections.
ESTRA'Y. See *Aſtray*.
ESTRE'AT, the true copy, or duplicate of an original writing.
ESTREPEMENT, ſpoil, or waſte, made by the tenant for life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of the reverſioner.
To ETCH, to grave, or eat in with aqua fortis.
ETE'RNAL (of *éternel*, F. of *æternus*, L. without end) without end, or an infinite duration.
ETE'RNITY (of *éternité*, F. of *æternitas*, L. of *æternus* eternal) an infinite duration, without any beginning or end.
To E'TERNI'ZE, or ETE'RNALIZE, to make eternal, or immortal.
ETHE'REAL (of *æthereus*, L. of *æther* the pure air) 1 of or belonging to the æther, or pure air.
2 heavenly, celeſtial, divine.
ETHEREAL *oil* (in Chemiſtry) is a very fine, or exalted oil, or rather ſpirit, which immediately takes fire.
E''THICS (of ἠθικά, G. of ἦθος a law) moral philoſophy, or an art which treats of virtue and vice, and preſcribes rules for attaining the one, and avoiding the other.
E''THNIC (of ἐθνικός, G. of ἔθνος a nation or people) heatheniſh, or belonging to the Gentiles or Heathens.
ETHO''LOGY (of ἐθολογία, G. of ἔθος cuſtom, and λέγω to deſcribe) a figure in rhetoric, whereby other mens manners are expreſſed by voice or geſture.
ETYMOLO''GICAL, of or belonging to etymology.
ETYMO''LOGIST, one ſkilled in etymologies.
To ETYMO''LOGIZE, to give an account of the etymology of words.
ETYMO''LOGY (of ἐτυμολογία, G. of ἔτυμος true, and λέγω to ſpeak) an account of the true original and derivation of words.
E'TYMON, G. the origin of a word.

To

To EVA'CUATE (of *evacuo*, L. of *e* for, and *vacuo* to empty) to empty, or void.

EVACUA'TION (in Phyſic) any diminution of the animal fluids, as blood-letting, purging, &c.

To EVA'DE (of *evado*, L. of *e* out of, and *vado* to move) 1 to run away, or retire.
2 to elude, or ſhift off.

EVANGE'LICAL, of or belonging to the goſpel.

EVA'NGELIST (of εὐαγγελίςης, G. of εὖ good, and ἀγγελ- a bringer of tidings) a bringer of good tidings.

The four EVA'NGELISTS, the penmen of the goſpel.

To EVA'PORATE (of *evaporo*, L. of *e* out of, and *vaporo* to ſmoke) 1 to exhale, or ſteam out in vapours.
2 to be reſolved into vapours.
3 to ſweat out.

To EVA'PORATE *to a pellicle* (in Chemiſtry) is to evaporate the liquid by a gentle heat, till a ſkin or pellicle appears on the ſurface.

EVAPORA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is the diſperſing the ſuperfluous humidity of any liquid ſubſtance, by means of a gentle fire.

EVAPORATION (with Phyſicians) is the diſcharging of humours thro' the pores of the ſkin.

EVA'SION (from *to evade*) 1 an eſcape, or flight.
2 a ſhift, or ſubterfuge.

EU'CHARIST (of εὐχαριςία, G. of εὖ good, and χάρις grace) thankſgiving, or the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, of or belonging to the euchariſt.

EUDO'XIANS, a ſect of heretics, who had their name from one Eudoxus their principle, who held the Son to be differently affected in his will from the Father, and to be made of nothing.

EVE, a vigil, or the day before a feſtival, or holiday.

EVE'CTION (of *evectio*, L. of *evebo* to convey) a carrying forth.

EVE'CTION or LIBRA'TION *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) is an inequality in her motion, by which, at or near the quadratures, ſhe is not in a line drawn thro' the centre of the earth to the ſun, as ſhe is at the ſyzygies, or conjunction, and oppoſition, but makes an angle with that line of about two degrees fifty-one minutes.

E'VEN, adj. 1 like, or equal.
2 level, or ſmooth.

EVEN, ſubſt. 1 the numbers two, four, &c.
2 the evening, or decline of the day.

EVEN, conj. alſo, too.

EVEN, adv. 1 however, for all that.
2 only, or but as much as.

EVEN *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch as can be divided into two equal parts, as 4, 6, 8, &c.

E'VENING, the cloſe of the day.

E'VENLY *even number* (in Arithmetic) is that which an even number meaſures by an even one; as 16 is an evenly even number, becauſe 8, which is an even number, meaſures it by 2, which alſo is an even number.

EVENLY *odd number*, is that which an even number meaſures by an odd one, as 20, which the even number 4, meaſures by the odd one 5.

E'VENNESS, 1 likeneſs, or uniformity.
2 ſmoothneſs, or levelneſs.
3 ſerenity, or tranquillity.

EVE'NT (of *eventum*, L. of *e* out of, and *venio* to happen) 1 accident, or chance.
2 iſſue, or ſucceſs of things.

† To EVE'NTILATE (of *eventilo*, L. of *e* out of, and *ventilo* to fan) 1 to winnow, or fan.
2 to ſift, or examine.

EVE'NTUAL, that happeneth by chance, ſudden, caſual, accidental, of itſelf.

E'VER, 1 always, or without end.
2 any, as, is there *ever* a ſhip come? i. e. *any* ſhip come.
3 at any time.

Or EVER, before, as *or ever* the earth was, i. e. *before* the earth was.

An EVER-*green*, a tree always green.

EVERLA'STING, eternal, perpetual, or laſting for ever.

EVERLI'VING, immortal, or living for ever.

EVE'RSION (of *everſio*, L. of *e* out of, and *verto* to turn) 1 an overthrowing, or overturning.
2 ruin, deſtruction, or overthrow.

E'VERY, each, or every one.

EVERY *where*, in all places.

EVES. See *Eaves*.

E'VET, a kind of lizard.

† To EVI'CT (of *evinco*, L. of *e* out of, and *vinco* to prove) to prove, or evince.

EVI'CTION, conviction, or full proof.

E'VIDENCE (of *evidentia*, L. of *evinco* to prove) 1 clearneſs, or the being evident.
2 mark, proof, or depoſition.
3 a witneſs in court.
4 (in the plural number) deeds, papers, inſtruments.

E'VIDENT, clear, viſible, manifeſt, inconteſtable.

E'VIL, adj. 1 bad, ill, naughty.
2 hurtful, miſchievous.

EVIL, ſubſt. 1 ill, wickedneſs.
2 miſchief, prejudice, damage.
3 the name of a diſeaſe, otherwiſe called the king's evil.

Drowſy EVIL, the lethargy, or drowſy diſeaſe.

To EVI'NCE (of *evinco*, L. of *e* from, and *vinco*

vinco to prove) 1 to prove, convince, or make appear.
2 to convict, and recover by law.
†To EVI"SCERATE (of *eviſcero*, L. of *e* from, and *viſcus* a bowel, or intrail) to unbowel, or take out the bowels or intrails.
E'VITABLE (of *evitabilis*, L. of *evito* to ſhun) that may be avoided or ſhunned.
EU'LOGY (of Ευλογία, G. of εῦ good, and λόγος a ſpeech) a praiſe, or commendation.
EUNO'MIANS, heretics in the 4th century, who held, that faith alone, without good works, was acceptable.
EU'NUCH (of ευνῦχος, G. of ευνὴ a bed, and ἔχω to keep) one that is gelded, or deprived of his genitals.
EVOCA'TION (of *evocatio*, L. of *e* from, and *voco* to call) a ſummons, or calling forth.
EVO'LVE (of *evolvo*, L. of *e* out of, and *volvo* to roll) 1 to roll, or tumble away, or over.
2 to unfold, expound, or declare.
3 to extricate, or diſengage.
EVOLU'TION (in Algebra) ſignifies the extractions of the roots of any powers.
EVOLUTION (in Military Affairs) ſignifies part of the exerciſe, as doubling the ranks, wheeling, &c.
EUPHONY (of ευφωνία, G. of εῦ good, and φωνὴ a ſound) a good ſound, or pleaſant utterance of words.
EU'RITHMY (in Architecture) is the exact proportion between all the parts of a building.
EU'STYLE (in Architecture) is the beſt manner of placing columns, with regard to their diſtance, which Vitruvius will have to be two diameters and a quarter, or four modules.
EUTY'CHIANS, a ſect of heretics in the fifth century, ſo called from one Eutychus their head; they denied the fleſh of Chriſt to be like ours, affirming that he had a celeſtial body, which paſſed through the virgin Mary, as through a conduit-pipe; that there were two natures in Chriſt before the hypoſtatical union; but that afterwards there was but one compound of both; and thence they concluded, that the divinity of Chriſt did both ſuffer and die.
EVU'LSION (of *evulſio*, L. of *evello* to tear out) a plucking, pulling, or drawing out.
EWE, a female ſheep.
E'WER, a veſſel to hold water.
E'WRY, the place where the King's plate is kept.
EXA'CT, F. (of *exactus*, L.) 1 accurate, or perfect.
2 punctual, or very obſervant.
3 ſevere, or ſtrict.
To EXACT (of *exigo*, L. of *ex* from, and *ago* to require) 1 to demand, or require, or extort.
2 to demand more than juſt.
EXA'CTION, the taking an unlawful fee.
EXA'CTLY, 1 curiouſly, perfectly.
2 in the ſame place, or poſture.
To EXA'GGERATE (of *exaggero*, L. of *ex* for, and *aggero* to heap) 1 to heap up together.
2 to aggravate, or amplify.
To EXA"GITATE (of *exagito*, L. of *ex* by, and *agito* to vex) to vex, diſturb, or diſquiet.
E'XAGON, the ſame with *Hexagon*, which ſee.
To EXA'LT (of *exalto*, L. of *ex* out of, and *altus* high) 1 to lift up, or raiſe.
2 to praiſe, or extol.
To EXA'LT *a mineral*, &c. (in Chemiſtry) is to refine it, and increaſe its ſtrength.
EXA'LTED, 1 lifted up, or elevated.
2 praiſed, or celebrated.
3 excellent, or ſublime.
To EXA"MINE (of *examino*, L. of *examen* proof or tryal) 1 to interrogate, or aſk queſtions.
2 to weigh, or conſider.
EXA'MPLE (of *exemple*, F. of *exemplum*, L.) 1 a pattern, or model.
2 an inſtance to prove any thing.
3 an exemplary puniſhment.
EXAMPLE (in Logic) is the concluſion of one ſingle point from another.
EXA'NGUOUS or EXA'NGUIOUS (of *exanguis*, L. of *ex* without, and *ſanguis* blood) bloodleſs, or without blood.
To EXA"NIMATE (of *exanimo*, L. of *ex* without, and *animus* the mind) 1 to diſcourage, aſtoniſh, or make one afraid.
2 to kill, or take away one's life.
EXA'RCH (of ἔξαρχος, G. a nobleman) a viceroy, or officer, formerly under the Roman emperors of Conſtantinople, who managed the affairs of Italy; his reſidence was at Ravenna.
EXA'RCHATE or E'XARCHY, the office, dignity, or juriſdiction of an exarch.
To EXA"SPERATE (of *exaſpero*, L. of *ex* with, and *aſpero* to make rough) to vex, enrage, or provoke.
EXASPERA'TION, provocation, or making angry.
EXCAVA'TION (of *excavatio*, L. of *ex*, and *cavo* to make hollow) a hollowing, or making hollow.
To EXCE'CATE (of *excæco*, L. of *ex* with, and *cæco* to blind) to make blind.
To EXCE'D (of *excedo*, L. of *ex*, and *cedo* to ſubmit) to go beyond, ſurmount, or ſurpaſs.
EXCE'EDING, 1 ſurpaſſing, excelling, ſurmounting.
2 exceſſive, over great, redundant.

To

To EXCE'L (of *excello*, L. of *ex* with, and the antique verb *cello* to ſurmount) 1 to outdo, or ſurpaſs.
2 to be eminent, or great.

E'XCELLENCE or E'XCELLENCY, 1 greatneſs, pre-eminence.
2 a title given to embaſſadors.

E'XCELLENT, eminent, admirable, exquiſite, diſtinguiſhed, accompliſhed.

EXCE'NTRICAL or EXCE'NTRIC (of *excentrique*, F. of *ex* out of, and *centrum* a centre, L.) that has a different centre.

EXCE'PT, prep. (of *excepte*, F.) ſaving, or reſerving.

EXCEPT, conj. unleſs, but that, ſave that, &c.

To EXCEPT (of *excepter*, F. of *excipio*, L. of *ex* out of, and *capio* to take) 1 to exclude, or put out of the number.
2 to object againſt.
3 to put out of the ordinary or general rule.

EXCE'PTION, 1 a clauſe reſtraining in ſome point a generality, or a reſtriction or limitation.
2 objection, or refuſing.
3 an irregularity, or not comformable to the general rule.

To take EXCE'PTION, to be offended at a thing.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, which may be excepted againſt.

EXCE'PTIOUS, apt to take exceptions at.

To EXCE'RP (of *excerpo*, L. of *ex* out of, and *carpo* to gather) to pick out, chooſe, or extract the beſt things.

EXCE'SS (of *exceſſus*, L. of *excido*, of *ex* out of, and *cedo* to go) 1 ſuperfluity, or overflowing.
2 luxury, or intemperance.

EXCE'SSIVE, exceeding, or going beyond due bounds.

EXCHA'NGE, F. 1 trucking, or bartering.
2 a place where merchants meet.

To EXCHA'NGE, to truck, barter, or give one thing for another.

They EXCHA'NGED *ſome guns*, i. e. they ſhot at each other.

EXCHA'NGER, a banker, or one who returns money.

EXCHE'QUER (of *echiquier*, F.) 1 the place or court where all receipts belonging to the crown are kept, &c.
2 the prerogative court of the archbiſhop of York.

EXCI'SABLE, that may be exciſed.

EXCI'SE (of *acciſe*, Du. a tax) a tribute, laid by act of parliament, upon divers ſorts of commodities.

EXCI'SION (of *exciſio*, L.) a breaking down, waſting, raſing, or deſtroying.

To EXCI'TE (of *excito*, L. of *ex* with, and *cito* to encourage) to ſtir up, animate, or encourage.

To EXCLAI'M (of *exclamo*, L. of *ex*, and *clamo* to complain) to cry out, or rail againſt.

To EXCLU'DE (of *excludo*, L. of *ex* out of, and *claudo* to ſhut) 1 to except, or ſhut out.
2 to reject and refuſe to keep, and debar from.
3 to prevent, or hinder.

EXCLU'SION, a ſhutting out, or debarring.

To EXCO'GITATE (of *excogito*, L. of *ex* and *cogito* to think) 1 to find out, feign, or deviſe.
2 to think, or conſider thoroughly.

To EXCOMMU'NICATE (of *excommunico*, L.) to ſeparate from the communion of the church.

E'XCOMMUNICA'TION, a caſting out of the church, or delivering over to Satan. The higheſt puniſhment that can be inflicted.

To EXCO'RIATE (of *excorio*, L. of *ex* and *corium* the ſkin) to pull off the ſkin or hide.

EXCORIA'TION, a fleaing, or pulling off the ſkin.

EXCORIATION (in Surgery) is when the ſkin is rubbed, torn, or fretted off from the fleſh.

E'XCREA'TION (of *excreatio*, L. of *ex* out of, and *ſcreo* to reach in ſpitting, or to hauk) a ſpitting out with reaching, or hauking.

E'XCREMENT (of *excrementum*, L. of *excerno* to purge) dregs, ſuch as urine, ſweat, ſnivel, ſpittle, but chiefly ordure.

EXCREME'NTAL, or EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, belonging to, or of the nature of excrements.

EXCRE'SCENCE, or EXCRE'SCENCY (of *ex* out of, and *creſco* to grow, L.) that which grows out of another thing, as that ſpongy ſubſtance, called fungus, upon the oak, &c.

EXCRESCENCE (in Surgery) is a wart, wen, or fleſhy tumour, growing upon any part of the body.

EXCRE'TION, the voiding of excrements, or ſuperfluity in the body.

To EXCRU'CIATE (of *excrucio*, L. of *ex* and *crucio* to torment) to torment, vex, or put to pain.

EXCRU'CIATING, adj. violent, terrible, prodigious.

To EXCU'LPATE (of *exculpo*, L. of *ex* and *culpa* a fault) to excuſe, or free one from a fault.

EXCU'RSION (of *excurſio*, L. of *ex* out of, and *curro* to run) 1 a digreſſion, or going from the ſubject.
2 an invaſion, or inroad into an enemy's country.

EXCU'SABLE, that may be excuſed.

EXCU'SE, F. (of *excuſatio*, L. of *ex* and *cauſa* a cauſe) a defence, or reaſon to juſtify ſome fault, or omiſſion.

To EXCUSE, 1 to make an excuſe, or endeavour to juſtify one's ſelf.

2 to make an excuſe for another.
3 to admit of an excuſe.
4 to diſpenſe with, or exempt a perſon from doing a thing.
5 to extenuate a fault.

E'XECRABLE (of *execrabilis*, L. of *execror* to curſe) 1 cruel, deteſtable.
2 horrible, dire, dreadful.

To E'XECRATE (of *execror*, L. of *ex* and *ſacro* to accurſe) 1 to curſe, ban, or wiſh miſchief to.
2 to deteſt, or abhor.

To E'XECUTE (of *executer*, F. of *exequor*, L. of *ex* and *ſequor* to follow) 1 to perform, effect, or accompliſh.
2 to put to death.

To EXECUTE *a will*, 1 to make and deliver it in due form before witneſſes.
2 to perform the intention of the teſtator.

EXECU'TION, 1 accompliſhing, or performing.
2 the putting to death of a malefactor.
3 the ſeizing of one's perſon and goods.

EXECU'TIONER, the hangman, or finiſher of the law.

EXE'CUTOR, he that is appointed to execute, or perform the intention of one's will.

EXE'CUTRIX, a female executor.

EXEGE'TICAL (of ἐξηγητικὸς, G. of ἐξηγέομαι to ſet forth) explanatory.

EXE'MPLAR, L. (of *exemplum* an example) a model, pattern, or example.

EXE'MPLARY, what ſerves for an example.

EXE'MPLIFICA'TION, 1 a demonſtration of a thing by an example.
2 a duplicate, or copy.

To EXE'MPLIFY (of *exemplum*, an example, and *facio* to give) 1 to prove, or confirm by an example.
2 to copy, or tranſcribe.

To EXEMPT (of *exempter*, F. of *eximo*, L. of *ex* from, and *emo* to get) to free or diſcharge from.

EXE'MPT, 1 free, or ſpared from.
2 an officer in the life-guards.

E'XEQUIES (of *exequiæ*, L. of *ex* and *ſequor* to follow) obſequies, or funeral ſolemnities.

EXE'RCENT, that exerciſes, or practiſes.

E'XERCISE (of *exercice*, F. of *exercitatio*, L. of *exerceo* to practiſe) 1 labour, or fatigue, the keeping of one's body, or mind employed.
2 function of an office.
3 recreation, or diverſion.

Latin EXERCISE, a compoſition in Latin.

To EXERCISE (of *exercer*, F. of *exerceo*, L. of *ex* with, and *arceo* to keep off) 1 to inure, or train up to.
2 to uſe, or practiſe.

E'XERCITA'TION, 1 uſe, or practice.
2 a critical comment.

To EXE'RT (of *exero*, L. of *ex* out of, and *ſero* to ſhut) 1 to thruſt out, or put forth.
2 to uſe one's utmoſt endeavour.

To EXFO'LIATE (in Surgery) to raiſe up in leaves, or ſplinters, as a bone does.

EXFOLIA'TION, the ſcaling of a bone.

EXHALA'TION, a fume, or vapour raiſing up.

EXHALATION (in Philoſophy) is any thing that is raiſed up from the earth, or ſea, by heat; as vapours, miſts, fogs, &c.

To EXHA'LE (of *exhalo*, L. of *ex* out of, and *halo* to breathe) to breath out, to ſteam, to caſt, or ſend forth a fume, or vapour.

To EXHAU'ST (of *exhaurio*, L. of *ex* out of, and *haurio* to draw) to draw out, or empty.

EXHAU'STED, drawn out, emptied, waſted.

EXHAU'STIONS (in Mathematics) is the ancient method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a deduction *ad abſurdum*, in ſuppoſing, that if one be greater, or leſs than another, there would follow an abſurdity.

† To EXHE'REDATE (of *exhæredo*, L. of *ex* from, and *hæris* an heir) to diſinherit, or deprive of his inheritance.

To EXHI'BIT (of *exhibeo*, L. of *ex* out, and *habeo* to hold) 1 to ſhew, or make appear.
2 to repreſent, or deſcribe.
3 to offer, or preſent.

EXHIBI'TION, 1 a ſhewing, or exhibiting.
2 a penſion, or allowance given to.

To EXHI'LERATE (of *exhilaro*, L. of *ex* with, and *hilaro* to chear) to rejoice, delight, make merry, or chear up.

To EXHO'RT (of *exhortor*, L. of *ex* and *hortor* to counſel) to incourage, incite, or ſtir up.

EXHORTA'TION, encouraging, or inciting.

To EXI'CCATE (of *exicco*, L. of *ex* and *ſicco* to dry) to dry thoroughly.

E'XIGENCE, or E'XIGENCY (of *exigence*, F. of *exigo*, L. to require) neceſſity, or occaſion.

E'XIGENT, 1 occaſion, ſeaſon, or opportunity.
2 expedient, way, device.

E'XILE, adj. thin, ſubtile, fine.

E'XILE, ſub. (of *exilium*, L. of *exul*, a baniſhed man) 1 baniſhment.
2 a baniſhed perſon.

To EXILE, to baniſh.

EXI'LITY (of *exilitas*, L. of *exilis* thin) ſlenderneſs, ſmallneſs.

EXI'MIOUS (of *eximius*, L. of *ex* and *emo* to obtain) choice, rare, excellent, extraordinary, diſtinguiſhed.

E'XINANI'TION (of *exinanitio*, L. of *ex* and *inanio* to make empty) an emptying, purging, or evacuation.

To EXI'ST (of *exiſto*, L. of *ex* and *ſiſto* to ſet) to be, or have a being.

EXI'STENCE, a being.

E'XIT (of *exitus*, L. of *exeo* to go out) 1 a going forth, or departure.
2 the iſſue, or end of a buſineſs.
3 death.

EXI"TIAL miſchievous, deſtructive, pernicious, mortal, fatal.

E'XODUS (of ἔξοδος, G. of ἐξ from, and ὁδὸς a way) the ſecond book of Moſes, ſo called becauſe it deſcribes the departure of the Iſraelites out of Egypt.

To EXO"NERATE (of *exonero*, L. of *ex* out, and *onero* to load) 1 to unload, unburden, or put off.
2 to diſcharge, or free from.

E'XORABLE (of *exorabilis*, L.) eaſy to be intreated.

EXO'RBITANT (of *exorbitans*, L. of *exorbo* to bereave) extravagant, exceſſive, unreaſonable.

E'XORCISM (of ἐξορκισμὸς, G. of ἐξορκίζω to adjure) caſting out devils.

E'XORCIST, one that caſts out devils.

To E'XORCIZE, to caſt out devils.

EXO'RDIUM, L. (of *exordior* to begin) 1 a beginning, or principle.
2 a preface, preamble, or proem.

EXORNA'TION (of *exornatio*, L. of *ex* and *orno* to adorn) ornament, imbelliſhment, or ſetting off.

EXO"TIC (of ἐξωτικὸς, G. of ἐξοίχομαι to come out) foreign, outlandiſh.

EXO"TICS, foreign plants.

To EXPA'ND (of *expando*, L. of *ex* and *pando* to open) 1 to ſpread out or abroad, to diſplay.
2 open wide, as a flower does at noon.

EXPA'NSE, extent.

EXPA'NSION (in Philoſophy) the ſwelling or increaſe of the bulk of fluids, when agitated by heat.

To EXPA'TIATE (of *expatior*, L. of *ex* for, and *patior* to ſuffer) 1 to wander, or ſtray abroad.
2 to dwell, or enlarge upon a ſubject.

To EXPE'CT (of *expecto*, L. of *ex* and *ſpecto* to view) 1 to look for.
2 to tarry, or wait for.
3 to hope, or wiſh for.
4 to fear a thing will come to paſs.

EXPE'CTANCE, or EXPECTA'TION, 1 dependance.
2 looking, longing, or hoping for.
3 fear of things to come.

To EXPE'CTORATE (of *expectoro*, L. of *ex* out of, and *pectus* the breaſt) to throw out of the breaſt by ſpitting, &c.

EXPE'DIENT, adj. needful to be done.

EXPEDIENT, ſub. way, means, device.

To E'XPEDITE (of *expedier*, F. of *expedio*, L. of *ex* and *pes* a foot) 1 to rid, free, or unlooſe.
2 to haſten, or ſpeed.

EXPEDI"TION, 1 diſpatch.
2 a military voyage, or exploit.

EXPEDI"TIOUS, quick, nimble, ready.

To EXPE'L (of *expello*, L. of *ex* out of, and *pello* to drive) 1 to put, thruſt, drive out, or away.
2 to reject, or caſt off.

To EXPE'ND (of *expendo*, L. of *ex* with and *pendo* to weigh) to lay out, or diſburſe.

EXPE'NCE, or EXPENSE, coſt, charges.

EXPE'NSIVE, 1 chargeable.
2 extravagant.

EXPE'RIENCE, F. (of *experientia*, L. of *ex* with, and the antiq. verb *perio* to try) knowledge gotten by uſe, or practice.

To EXPE'RIENCE, to try, or know by experience.

EXPERIENCED, 1 known by experience.
2 ſkilful, or expert.

EXPE"RIMENT (of *experimentum*, L. of *experior* to eſſay) a proof, trial, or eſſay.

EXPE'RT, ſkilful, cunning, dextrous in his art.

E'XPIABLE, that may be attoned for.

To E'XPIATE (of *expio*, L. of *ex* with, and *pio*, i. e. *colo* to worſhip) to attone, or make ſatisfaction for.

EXPIA'TION, ſatisfaction, or attonement for.

To EXPI'RE (of *expiro* L. of *ex* out of, and *ſpiro* to breathe) 1 to give up the ghoſt, to die, to breathe one's laſt.
2 to end, or to be out.

To EXPLAI'N (of *explano*, L. of *ex*, and *plano* to ſmooth) to make plain, expound, or make manifeſt.

EXPLANA'TION, interpretation, or explication.

EX'PLETIVE (of *expletivus*, L. of *ex* and *pleo* to fill) what ſerves to fill up, or is not requiſite to the ſenſe, but only to ornament, or number.

To E'XPLICATE (of *explico*, L. of *ex* and *plico* to knit together) 1 to unfold, or explain.
2 to diſentangle, or ſet free.
3 to treat more largely of, or be more copious in.

EXPLI"CIT, expreſs, plain, clear, manifeſt, poſitive.

To EXPLO'DE (of *explodo*, L. of *ex* out, and *plodo* to clap) 1 to diſlike, or diſapprove,
2 to diſcry, or cry down.

EXPLOI'T, F. a brave warlike action.

To EXPLOI'T, to accompliſh, or perform any buſineſs or ſervice.

EXPLORA'TION, a trial, or ſearching out.

To EXPLO'RE (of *exploro*, L. of *ex* and *ploro* to lament) 1 to view, or ſearch diligently.
2 to ſound, to endeavour to find out.

EXPLO'SION (from to explode) 1 a caſting off, or rejecting.
2 the noiſe of a gun diſcharged, &c.

EXPO'NENT (of *exponens*, L. of *expono* to ſet forth) is a number placed over any power,

power, or involved quantity, to ſhew to what height the root is raiſed, in order to contract the work, as $x4 = xxxx$, here 4 is the exponent of the power x, and ſhews that it is involv'd in the 4th power.

EXPO'NENT *of a ratio*, is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent; as the exponent of the ratio of 3 to 2 is 1 1 half, and of the ratio of 2 to 3, is 2 thirds.

Altho' the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent, is uſually taken for the exponent of the ratio; yet, in reality, the exponent of a ratio ought to be a logarithm. And this ſeems to be more agreeable to Euclid's definition of duplicate and triplicate ratios in his 5th book, than quotients. For 1, 3, and 9, are continual proportionals; now, if 1 third be the exponent of the ratio of 1 to 3, and 3 9ths or 1 third, the exponent of the ratio of 3 to 9, and 1 9th the exponent of the ratio of 1 to 9; and ſince Euclid ſays, if three quantities be proportional, the ratio of the firſt to the third is ſaid to be the duplicate of the ratio of the firſt to the ſecond, and of the ſecond to the third; therefore, according to this, 1 9th muſt be the double of 1 third, which is very falſe. But every one knows the logarithm of the ratio of 1 to 9; that is, the logarithm of 9, is the double of the ratio of 1 to 3, or 3 to 9; that is, the logarithm of 3. From whence it appears, that logarithms are more properly the exponents of ratios, than numerical quotients; and of this opinion ſeems Dr. Halley, Mr. Cotes, and others.

EXPONE'NTIAL *calculus*, is the manner of finding the fluxions; and of ſumming up of the fluxions of exponential quantities.

EXPONENTIAL *curve*, is that, whoſe nature is expreſſed by an exponential equation.

EXPONENTIAL *quantity*, is a quantity whoſe power is a variable quantity; as x^x, a^x.

EXPONENTIAL *equation*, is that wherein there is an exponential quantity; as $x^x = y$.

To EXPO'RT (of *exporto*, L. of *ex* out of, and *porto* to carry) to carry out, or tranſport commodities from one kingdom to another.

To EXPO'SE (of *expoſer*, F. of *expono*, L. of *ex* before, and *pono* to place) 1 to lay open to public view.
2 to leave to the wide world.
3 to hazard, or venture.
4 to turn, ſet, or place; as a building towards the north, &c.
5 to bring one to ſhame, or reproach.
6 to defame, to run down, to blacken, or ridicule.

EXPOSI'TION, an explication, or interpretation.

EXPO'SITOR, an expounder, or interpreter.

To EXPO'STULATE (of *expoſtulo*, L. of *ex* and *poſtulo* to complain of) to take one to taſk, or argue the caſe, by way of complaint, about an injury received.

EXPO'STULA'TION, a complaining of, or reaſoning the caſe about an injury done.

To EXPOU'ND, to explain, or unfold.

To EXPRE'SS (of *exprimo*, L. of *ex* out of, and *premo* to preſs) 1 to declare, pronounce, or utter.
2 to repreſent in picture.
3 to wring, ſtrain, or ſqueeze out.

EXPRE'SS, adj. explicit, plain, intelligible.

EXPRESS, ſub. a courier, or meſſenger ſent to give an account of an action, &c.

EXPRE'SSION, 1 a ſentence, or ſaying.
2 a word, or phraſe.
3 a preſſing out.

To EXPRO'BATE, or EXPRO'BRATE (of *exprobro*, L. of *ex* and *probrum*, diſgrace, ſhame) to upbraid, reproach, or caſt in the teeth.

EXPUGNA'TION (of *expugnatio*, L. of *ex* and *pugno* to fight) a conquering, or winning by force, or aſſault, the ſtorming of a town.

EXPU'LSION (from *to expel*) a thruſting, or driving out.

EXPU'LSIVE, that has a power to expel, or drive out.

To EXPU'NGE (of *expungo*, L. of *ex* out of, and *pungo* to prick) to blot, or wipe out.

EXPU'RGATORY (of *expurgatorius*, L. of *ex* from, and *purgo* to cleanſe) which has the virtue to cleanſe, purge, or ſcower.

EXPURGATORY *index*, a book ſet forth by the pope, containing a liſt of authors and writings which he has condemned, and forbid to be read by the prieſts.

E'XQUISITE (of *exquiſitus*, L. of *exſequor* to perform) 1 rare, excellent, extraordinary, choice.
2 prodigious, or carried to the utmoſt height.

To EXSI'CCATE (of *exſicco*, L. of *ex* and *ſicco* to dry) to dry up.

E'XTANT (of *extans*, L. of *ex* out of, and *ſto* to ſtand) ſtanding out, in being, or to be ſeen.

EXTASY (of *extaſe*, F. of ἐκστασις, G. of ἐκ before, and ἱστημι to ſtand) a trance, rapture, or tranſport.

EXTA'TICAL, or EXTA'TIC, of, or belonging to an extaſy.

EXTE'MPORARY, EXTE'MPORAL, or EXTEMPORA'NEOUS (of *extemporarius*, *extemporalis*, or *extemporaneus*, L. of *extempore* out of hand) done or ſpoke ſuddenly, or immediately, without premeditation, or ſtudy.

EXTE'MPORE, L. immediately, without ſtay, out of hand, all on a ſudden, without premeditation.

To EXTE'ND (of *extendo*, L. of *ex* out, and *tendo* to ſtretch) to enlarge, or ſtretch out.

EXTE'NSION, a ſtretching out, or enlarging.

EXTE'NSION (in Philoſophy) is the diſtance there is between the extremities of any body.

EXTE'NSIVE, great, large, that reaches far.

EXTE'NT, the largeneſs of any thing.

To EXTE''NUATE (of *extenuo*, L. of *ex* and *tenuo*, to make ſmall) to leſſen, or diminiſh.

EXTE'RIOR, L. outward, or external.

EXTERIOR *polygon*. See *Polygon exterior*.

EXTERIOR *talus*. See *Talus*.

To EXTE'RMINATE (of *extermino*, L. of *ex* out, and *termino* to bound) 1 to drive, or caſt out, to baniſh.
2 to deſtroy, or root out.

EXTERMINA'TION, a driving out, or deſtroying.

EXTERMINA'TION *of an unknown quantity out of an equation* (in Algebra) is the taking it away, or getting it out of the equation.

EXTE'RNAL (of *externus*, L. of *exterus* outward) outward, or on the outſide.

EXTI'NCT (of *extinctus*, L. of *extinguo* to put out) 1 quenched, put out.
2 killed, dead.
3 gone and loſt.
4 aboliſhed.

EXTI'NCTION, a putting out, a quenching, an aboliſhing.

To EXTI'NGUISH (of *extinguo*, L. of *ex* with, and *ſtinguo*, ant. to put out) 1 to put out any thing that burneth, to quench.
2 to aboliſh, or put an end to.

EXTI'NGUISHER, a thing made on purpoſe to put out a candle.

To EXTI'RPATE (of *extirpo*, L. of *ex* and *ſtirps* a root) 1 to pluck up by the roots.
2 to root out, or deſtroy.

EXTIRPA'TION, a rooting out, or deſtroying.

To EXTO'L (of *extollo*, L. of *ex* and *tollo* to lift up) to praiſe, exalt, or cry up.

EXTO'RSION, or EXTO'RTION, an unlawful exaction of money.

EXTO'RSIONER, a griping uſurer, or one who practiſes extorſion.

To EXTO'RT (of *extorqueo*, L. of *ex* out of, and *torqueo* to twiſt) to wreſt, or get out of one by force, threats, &c.

To EXTRA'CT (of *extrabo*, L. of *ex* out of, and *trabo* to draw) 1 to draw, or pluck out.
2 to abſtract, or take out a writing.
3 to ſpin out, or delay.
4 (in Chemiſtry) to draw out, or ſeparate the pure parts of matter from the impure.

EXTRACT, 1 a copy, or draught of a writing, &c.
2 extraction, birth, or deſcent.
3 an epitome, or compendium.
4 (in Chemiſtry) a medicine of the conſiſtence of honey.

EXTRA'CTION *of roots* (in Arithmetic and Algebra) is the method of finding the root of a number, or of an unknown quantity of an equation.

EXTRAJUDI''CIAL (of *extra* out of, and *juſtitia* juſtice) done out of the ordinary courſe of the law.

EXTRAMU'NDANE *ſpace* (of *extra* beyond, and *mundus* the world, L.) is the infinite void ſpace, which, by ſome, is ſuppoſed to be extended beyond the bounds of the univerſe, and conſequently in which there is really nothing at all.

EXTRA''NEOUS (of *extraneus*, L. of *extra* without) 1 ſtrange, foreign, of another country.
2 outward, external.

EXTRAO'RDINARY (of *extraordinarius*, L. of *extra* beyond, and *ordinarius* ordinary) uncommon, or contrary to common order, or faſhion.

EXTRAO'RDINARIES, extraordinary expences.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL (of *extra*, L. without, and παροικια, G. a pariſh) that is out of the bounds of a pariſh, or what has no pariſh.

EXTRAVAGANCE, F. 1 folly, impertinence.
2 laviſhneſs, prodigality.

EXTRAVAGANT, F. 1 fooliſh, impertinent.
2 rambling, uncommon, unconfined.
3 exceſſive, unreaſonable.
4 prodigal, or expenſive.
5 diſorderly, immoderate, unruly.

To EXTRA'VAGATE (of *extravaguer*, F.) to rave, talk idly, or ramble beyond bounds.

To EXTRAVA'SATE (of *extravaſer*, F. of *extra* without, and *vas* a veſſel, L.) to go out of its proper veſſels.

EXTRAVA'SATED, got out of its proper veſſels.

EXTREA'M, or EXTRE'ME (of *extremus*, L. of *exterus* outmoſt) 1 the outermoſt, or utmoſt.
2 the laſt.
3 very great.

EXTREME *unction*, one of the ſeven ſacraments of the Roman church.

EXTRE''MITY, 1 utmoſt part.
2 violence, or exceſs.
3 ſad condition, or diſtreſs.

To E'XTRICATE (of *extrico*, L. of *ex* out of, and *trica* an impediment) to deliver, diſentangle, or diſengage.

EXTRI'NSECAL (of *extrinſecus*, L. of *extra* on the outſide) that is outward, or on the outſide.

To EXTRU'DE (of *extrudo*, L. of *ex* out of, and *trudo* to thruſt) to thruſt, or drive out.

EX-

EXTRU'SION, expulſion, or driving out.
To EXTU'BERATE (of *extubero*, L. of *ex* and *tuber* a bunch) to ſwell up in bunches.
EXTU'BERA'TION, a botch, ſwelling or riſing in the body.
EXTUME'SCENCE, a tumor, or ſwelling.
EXU'BERANCE (of *exúberantia*, L. of *ex* and *uber* abundant) overflowing, abundance, plenty.
EXU'BERANT, abundant, plentiful.
To EXU'LCERATE (of *exulcero*, L. of *ex* and *ulcero* to raiſe in bliſters) 1 to make ſore, to gall, fret, or eat the ſkin.
2 to anger and fret one.
To EXU'LT (of *exulto*, L. of *ex* out, and *ſalto* to jump) 1 to rejoice exceedingly, or leap for joy.
2 to brag, or vaunt.
EXULTA'TION, 1 leaping for joy.
2 boaſting, vaunting.
EYE, 1 the organ of ſight, repreſenting whatever is viſible.
2 a loop, or ſmall hole.
3 (in the plural number) ſpectacles.
4 (in Architecture) is the middle of the ſcroll of the Ionic chapiter, cut in form of a little roſe.
5 (in Botany) is the middle part of the flower.
EYE-*bright*, the name of an herb.
To EYE-*bite*, to bewitch with the eyes.
EYESS (in Falconry) a young hawk, newly taken out of the neſt.
EY'ET, or EYGHT, a little iſland.
EYRE, the court of juſtices itinerant, or going the circuit.
Juſtices in EYRE, thoſe that take care of the king's foreſts.
EYRE *of a foreſt*, the juſtice-ſeat, or place where the foreſt court was held.
EY'RIE, the neſt where birds of prey ſit and hatch their young.

F.

FA'BLE (of *fabula*, L. of *fando* by report) 1 a feigned ſtory, deviſed for the ſake of inſtruction.
2 a mere falſhood, or feigned tale.
FA'BRIC, a building, or edifice.
FABRIC *lands*, lands given for the repairing of churches, &c.
To FA'BRICATE (of *fabrico*, of *fabrica*, L. the frame or building) to make a fabric, or building.
FA'BULOUS (of *fabuloſus*, L. of *fabula* a fable) feigned, forged, or invented.
FACE, F. (of *facies*, L. the viſage) 1 the countenance, viſage, looks.
2 the condition of affairs.
3 preſence, or ſight.
4 the exterior part of a building.
5 appearance, outſide.
6 confidence, or aſſurance.
7 grimace, or a wry-face.
FACE or FACA'DE (in Architecture) is a flat member, which hath a great breadth and ſmall projecture, as the architrave, &c.
FACE *of a baſtion*, or *of a bulwark* (in Fortification) is the moſt advanced part of a baſtion toward the field, or the diſtance comprehended between the angle of the ſhoulder, and the flanked angle.
FACE *of a place* (in Fortification) is the courtin, together with the two flanks raiſed above it, and the two faces of the baſtion that look towards one another, and flank the angle of the tenaille.
FACE *prolonged* (in Fortification) is that part of the line of defence-raſant, that lies between the angle of the ſhoulder and the courtin; or 'tis the line of defence-raſant diminiſhed by the length of a face.
To FACE, 1 to ſtare one in the face.
2 to cover the ſleeves of a garment.
3 to look, or ſet one's face towards.
FACE'TIOUS (of *facetus*, L. merry) merry, pleaſant, witty.
FA'CILE (of *facilis*, L. of *facio* to do) 1 eaſy to be done.
2 eaſy of belief.
3 eaſy of addreſs.
To FACI'LITATE (of *faciliter*, F.) to make eaſy, or facile.
FACI'LITY, eaſineſs, readineſs, quickneſs.
FACI'NOROUS (of *facinoroſus*, L. of *facinus* a villainous deed) villainous, wicked, ſtark-naught.
FACT (of *factum*, L. of *facio* to perform) a deed, a thing done, or made, an action either good or bad.
In FACT, in very deed, truly, verily, in good earneſt.
FA'CTION (of *factio*, L. of *facio* to follow) a ſeditious party.
FA'CTIOUS, ſeditious, mutinous.
FACTI'TIOUS (of *factitius*, L. of *facio* to make) artificial, or made by art, in contradiſtinction to the productions of nature.
FACTOR, L. (of *facio* to do) an agent for a merchant.
FA'CTORS (in Multiplication) the multiplicand, and multiplier, ſo called becauſe they make or conſtitute the product.
FA'CTORY, 1 the office of a factor,
2 manufactory.
FA'CULTY (of *faculté*, F. of *facultas*, L. of *facilè* eaſily) 1 power, virtue, force, efficacy.
2 talents, parts, capacity.
3 leave, privilege, or licence.
4 profeſſion, or calling.
The court of FACULTIES, a court of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for granting diſpenſations to do what cannot be done by the common law.

FA'CUND (of *facundus*, L. of *fando* in ſpeaking) eloquent, well-ſpoken.
FACU'NDITY, eloquence, a grace in ready ſpeaking.
To FA'DDLE, to dandle, or make much of.
To FADE, 1 to wither, as a flower, &c.
2 to decay, or fail.
To FADGE, to agree, or accord together.
FA'DOM. See *Fathom*.
FÆ'CES (of *fæx*, L. dregs) 1 dregs, grounds, lees.
2 the excrements of the body.
3 the ſcum, or droſs of metal.
FÆCES (in Chemiſtry) the dregs, or lees, of any liquid, or what ſubſides, or falls to the bottom.
FAG-*end*, the extremity, or latter end of a piece of cloth, &c.
FA''GOT, a bundle of ſticks, or wood for fuel.
FAGOT *of ſteel*, 120 lb. weight.
To FAGOT *one*, to bind him hand and foot.
FAGOTTINO, It. (in Muſic) a ſingle curtail.
FAGO'TTO, It. a double, or large baſe curtail.
To FAIL, 1 to diſappoint, or fruſtrate.
2 to be deficient in.
3 to offend, or do amiſs.
4 to be out in one's judgment.
5 to be fruſtrated in one's hopes or expectations.
6 to break as a merchant, or tradeſman.
FAI'LURE, not performing one's promiſe or engagement.
FAIN, adj. 1 forced, obliged, conſtrained.
2 deſirous, earneſt.
FAIN, adv. willingly, readily, gladly, freely, chearfully.
FAINT, 1 weak, feeble, languid.
2 weary, or fatigued.
3 ſlack, fagging.
4 pale, as a colour.
5 fearful, timorous.
To FAINT, 1 to ſwoon, or die away.
2 to languiſh, or grow faint.
FAIR, adj. 1 fine, beautiful.
2 light, flaxen.
3 ſpacious, plauſible.
4 clear, or bright.
5 reaſonable, conſcionable.
6 honeſt, ſincere, candid.
7 good, or favourable.
8 flattering, pleaſing.
9 gentle, not harſh or ſevere.
FAIR, ſubſt. 1 an annual market.
2 beauty, fineneſs, excellence.
3 the fair ſex, or the female ſex.
FAI'RY, a hobgoblin, a phantom, or bugbear.
FAIRY *ſparks*, ſhell-fire, an appearance often ſeen on ſhells, cloaths, &c. in the night.
† FAI'SABLE. See *Feaſible*.
FAITH (of *fides*, L. of *fido* to truſt to) 1 belief, or firm adherence to.
2 doctrine, or religion.
3 fidelity, or firmneſs.
4 a ſort of oath.
FAI'THFUL, adj. 1 truſty, or to be depended upon.
2 conſtant, not wavering.
FAITHFUL, ſubſt. the elect people of God.
FAI'THLESS, 1 incredulous, unbelieving.
2 perfidious, treacherous, baſe, falſe.
FA'LCATED (of *falcatus*, L. crooked) the moon, or any of the planets, is ſaid to appear falcated, when the enlightned part appears crooked, or in the form of a ſickle, which happens when ſhe is moving from the conjunction to the oppoſition, or from the new moon to the full; but from the full to the new the enlightned part appears gibbous, and the dark falcated.
FA'LCHON (of *fauchon*, F.) a kind of ſword, turning up ſomewhat like a hook.
FA'LCON (of *faucon*, F.) a large ſort of hawk.
FALCON (in Gunnery). See *Faulcon*.
FA'LDAGE, an ancient privilege, which ſeveral lords reſerved to themſelves, of ſetting up folds for ſheep in any fields within their mannors, the better to manure them. This faldage, in ſome places, they call a fold-courſe, or free-fold.
FA'LDISTOR or FA'LDISDORY, the biſhop's throne or ſeat.
FA'LDSTOOL, a ſort of ſtool placed on the ſouth-ſide of the altar, at which the Kings of England kneel at their coronation.
FALL, 1 a tumble, or the action of falling.
2 ruin, or diſgrace.
3 ſin, or offence.
4 a ſort of land meaſure.
5 the autumn, or time of the year the leaves fall from the trees.
To FALL, 1 to get a fall, or tumble down.
2 to abate, or lower the price.
3 to decreaſe, or diminiſh, as waters, &c.
4 to ſlip off, as hair, leaves, &c.
5 to begin doing ſomething.
6 to ſink, or lower a note.
7 to come, or happen to.
FALLA'CIOUS (of *fallax*, L. of *fallo* to deceive) 1 deceitful, falſe.
2 lying, vain, uncertain.
FA'LLACY, a cheat, deceit, fraud, guile.
FA'LLING *evil*, a diſeaſe in horſes.
FALLING *ſickneſs*. See *Epilepſy*.
FA'LLOW, 1 uncultivated, or land laid up for ſome time.
2 a paliſh red colour, like a brick half burnt.
FALSE (of *falſus*, L. of *fallor* to be deceived) 1 not true.
2 counterfeit, ſpurious.
3 lying, unfaithful, treacherous.
FALSE *braye* (in Fortification) is a ſmall mount of earth four fathom wide, erected on the level, round the foot of the rampart, on the ſide of the field, and ſeparated by its

is parapet from the berme, and the ſide of the mote. 'Tis made uſe of to fire upon the enemy, when he is already ſo far advanced, that you cannot force him back from the parapet of the body of the place; and alſo to receive the ruins which the cannon make in the body of the place.

FALSE *conception*, a lump of ſhapeleſs fleſh, &c. bred in the womb.

FALSE *impriſonment*, is the impriſoning a perſon without a legal cauſe.

FALSE *muſter*, is when ſuch men paſs in a review, as are not actually entered.

FALSE *quarter* (among Farriers) is a crack in the hoof of a horſe, looking like a piece put in, and not all entire.

FA'LSHOOD, 1 deceit, perfidiouſneſs, treachery.
2 an untruth, a deceiving, a ſtory, a lye.

To FA'LSIFY (of *falſifier*, F.) 1 to counterfeit, or put one thing for another.
2 to ſpoil, or corrupt.
3 to break one's word.

FA'LSITY, a falſhood, untruth, lye, tale, impoſture, cheat.

To FA'LTER (of *faltar*, Sp.) 1 to ſtammer, or heſitate.
2 to break, or turn bankrupt.

† To FAMBLE (of *fambler*, Dan.) to falter, ſtammer, or heſitate in ſpeech.

FAME (of φάμα, G. of φάω to ſhine) 1 reputation, glory, renown.
2 rumour, report, common talk.

FAMI'LIAR, adj. (of *familier*, F. of *familiaris*, L. of *familia*, a family) 1 free, intimate.
2 common, ordinary.
3 plain, eaſy, natural.

FAMILIAR, ſubſt. a ſpirit, or devil, ſuppoſed to attend on witches, &c.

FAMILIA'RITY, 1 a familiar free way.
2 intimate correſpondence.

FA'MILIST, a member of the family of love.

FA'MILY (of *familia*, L. of *famulor* to ſerve) 1 father, mother, children, and ſervants.
2 ſtock, or parentage.

The FAMILY *of love*, a ſect of heretics, that ſprung up about the year 1550; their principal was one H. Nicholas, of Amſterdam; their chief tenet was, that Chriſt was already come to judgment.

FA'MINE, F. a general want of proviſions.

To FA'MISH, 1 to kill with hunger.
2 to die with hunger.

FA'MOUS (from *Fame*) illuſtrious, renowned, celebrated, admired.

FAN, 1 an inſtrument to winnow corn with.
2 a utenſil uſed by the fair ſex to cool themſelves.
3 a utenſil to keep off the heat of the fire.

FANA'TICAL or FANA'TIC (of *fanaticus*, L. of *fanum* a temple) 1 inſpired, poſſeſſed.
2 mad, frantic, beſide himſelf.

FANA'TIC, ſubſt. 1 a viſionary, a fanciful man or woman.
2 a diſſenter from the church of England.

FANA'TICISM, enthuſiaſm, or pretending to inſpiration.

FA'NCY (of φανταϛία, G. of φαίνω to cauſe to appear) 1 a faculty of the ſoul, whereby we apprehend ſenſible things.
2 notion, or opinion.
3 fooliſh conceit, or illuſion.
4 humour, or diſpoſition.
5 caprice, or whim.
6 pleaſure, or inclination.

To FANCY, 1 to take a fancy, or liking to a thing.
2 to imagine, or conceive.

FANE (of *fanum*, L. a temple) 1 a temple, church, or plat of ground conſecrated.
2 a weather-cock, to know the ſtation of the wind.

FA'NGLES, whimſies.

FANGS, 1 claws.
2 fore-teeth.

FA'NNEL, a maniple, or ſcarf-like ornament, worn about the left arm of a ſacrificing prieſt.

FA'NTASM (of φάνταϛμα, G. of φαίνω to appear) an apparition, phantom, ſpectre, viſion.

FANTA'STICAL or FANTA'STIC (of *fantaſque*, F.) whimſical, odd, conceited.

FA'NTASY. See *Fancy*.

FA'NTOME, F. (of φάνταϛμα, G. of φαίνω to appear) a ſpectre, ſpirit, or hobgoblin, a chimera, which has exiſtence no where but in our diſturb'd imaginations.

FAR, adj. 1 diſtant, remote.
2 averſe, contrary, oppoſite.
3 late.

FAR, adv. 1 a great way, at a diſtance, or great diſtance.
2 greatly, &c.

FARCE, F. 1 mock comedy, or droll.
2 a ſort of pudding.
3 hodge-podge.

FA'RCED, ſtuffed, crammed.

FA'RCIN or FA'RCY (of *farcin*, F.) a horſe-diſeaſe.

FA'RDEL (of *fardello*, It.) a bundle, or packet.

FARDEL *of land*, the fourth part of a yard-land.

FA'RDINGALE, a whalebone circle, which ladies of old wore on their hips, and upon which they tied their petticoats.

FA'RDING-*deal*, or FA'RUNDEL *of land*, the fourth part of an acre.

FARE, 1 cheer, or commons.
2 a watch-tower at ſea.
3 money paid for being carried by a waterman, hackney-coachman, &c.
4 people that are ſo carried.

FA'REWEL, adv. adieu, God be with you.

FARE-

FA'REWEL, ſubſt. a leave.
FARM, an eſtate in land.
FA'RMER, one who occupies a farm.
FA'RRIER, a horſe-doctor.
To FA'RROW, to bring forth pigs.
FA'RSANG, a meaſure of the roads among the Perſians, not every where limited to a certain number of furlongs.
FARSE. See *Farce*.
FART, an eruption of wind backward.
FA'RTHING, the fourth part of a penny.
FA'RTHING-*deal of land*. See *Farding-deal*.
FA'SCIÆ, L. (in Aſtronomy) are certain places in the diſks of the planets Mars and Jupiter, that appear lighter, or more obſcure than the reſt of their bodies, being terminated by parallel lines, and ſeem ſometimes broader and ſometimes narrower, and do not always poſſeſs the ſame place of the diſk.
FA'SCIÆ (in Architecture) three bands which compoſe the architrave.
To FA'SCINATE (of *faſciner*, F. of *faſcino* L. to bewitch) to bewitch, or inchant.
FASCINA'TION, bewitching, inchanting, or charming.
FASCINE, F. or FA''GOT, Eng. (in Fortification) are ſmall branches of trees, or bavins, bound up in bundles, which being mixed with earth, ſerve to fill up ditches, to make up the parapets of trenches, &c. Some of them are dipped in melted pitch, or tar, and being ſet on fire, ſerve to burn the enemy's lodgments, or other works.
FA'SHION (of *façon*, F.) 1 way, or manner.
2 cuſtom, uſage, uſe.
3 mode, vogue.
4 looks, mien, behaviour.
5 form, or ſhape.
6 (in the plural number) a horſe-diſeaſe, the ſame as *Farcin*.
To FASHION, to form, or ſhape.
FA''SHIONIST, a faſhion-monger, or one who invents new modes or faſhions.
FAST, adj. 1 cloſe, tight.
2 ſwift, quick, nimble.
3 firm, ſteady, conſtant.
FAST, adv. 1 ſwiftly.
2 firmly.
3 ſoundly.
FAST, ſubſt. an abſtinence from food.
To FA'STEN, to make faſt, or firm.
FASTI''DIOUS (of *faſtidioſus*, L. of *faſtidio* to abhor) 1 diſdainful, ſcornful.
2 ſqueamiſh, that loatheth and cannot brook.
3 curious, nice.
FA'STNESS, 1 firmneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs.
2 a ſtrong hold.
3 a place not to be come at for bogs.
FAT, adj. groſs, or full of fat.
FAT, ſubſt. 1 greaſe, tallow.
2 a vat, or veſſel.
FA'TAL (from *Fate*) 1 ordered by fate.
2 deadly, mortal.

The FATAL *ſiſters*, the three poetical fates, or deſtinies; the firſt is feigned to hold the diſtaff, the ſecond to draw the thread of man's life, and the laſt to cut it off.
FATE (of *fatum*, L. of *fatus* that hath ſpoken)
1 God's providence, or decree.
2 the order and ſeries of cauſes, the courſe of nature.
3 deſtiny, or fortune as they call it.
4 death.
FA'THER, he that has begot a child.
FA'THERS, 1 the biſhops of the primitive church.
2 the heads of monaſteries, convents, &c.
To FATHER, to own, or adopt.
To FATHER *a thing upon one*, is to impute or aſcribe it to him.
FA'THERLESS, that has no father.
FA'THOM, a meaſure of ſix foot.
To FA'THOM, 1 to ſound the depth of water.
2 to diſcover one's intentions.
3 to compaſs, or perform.
FATI''DICAL (of *fatidicus*, L. *fato dicendo*, to foretel one's fate) a foretelling, ſooth-ſaying, or fortune-telling.
† To FA''TIGATE (of *fatigo*, L. of *ſatim*, i. e. *affatim* abundantly, and *ago* to exerciſe) to weary, or tire.
FATI'GUE, hardſhip, toil, wearineſs.
To FATTEN, 1 to make fat.
2 to grow fat.
FAU'CET, a water cock.
FAUGH, an interjection expreſſing a diſlike.
FAU'LCHON. See *Falchion*.
FA'ULCON (of *faucon*, F.) a great hawk.
FAU'LCON (in Gunnery) a ſort of cannon whoſe diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight ſeven hundred and fifty pound, length ſeven foot, load or charge two pound and a half of powder, ſhot two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.
FAULCONET, a ſort of ordnance, whoſe diameter at the bore is four inches and a half, weight four hundred pounds, length ſix feet, load one pound and a quarter of powder, ſhot ſomething more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.
FAULT (of *faute*, F.) 1 an offence.
2 a miſtake, or error.
3 a defect, or ſomething amiſs.
To FA'ULTER, 1 to ſtammer in one's ſpeech.
2 to fall, or tumble.
3 to fail in one's deſign.
4 to miſtake, or be out.
5 to give over, or deſiſt.
FAU'LTY, 1 that is in the fault.
2 full of faults, or defects.
FA'VOUR (of *faveur*, F. of *favor*, L. of *faveo* to countenance) 1 courteſy, or ſervice.
2 credit, or truſt.

3 aſ-

3 affection, kindneſs, goodwill.
4 help, or aid.
5 a knot of ribbons.
6 countenance, or viſage.

To FA'VOUR, 1 to be favourable to.
2 to countenance, or aſſiſt.
3 to reſemble, or be like one.
4 to eaſe, or ſpare.

FAU'SEN, a ſort of large eel.

FAU'STITY (of *fauſtitas*, L. of *fauſtus* fortunate) happineſs, good luck, proſperity.

FAU'TOR, L. (of *faveo* to favour) a favourer, furtherer, or maintainer.

FA'WCET. See *Faucet*.

FAWN (of *faon*, F.) a young deer.

To FAWN, 1 to bring forth a fawn.
2 to flatter, ſooth, or cajole.

To FEAG, to laſh, whip, or beat.

FEA'LTY, or fee, and homage; an oath taken at the admittance of every tenant to be true to the lord of whom he holdeth his land.

FEA'LTY, loyalty, faithfulneſs, truſtineſs, fidelity.

FEAR, 1 terror, dread, fright.
2 reverence, awe, veneration.

To FEAR, 1 to dread, or be in fear of.
2 to doubt, or queſtion.
3 to make afraid.
4 to reverence, or revere.

FEARN, a wild ſort of plant.

FEA'SIBLE (of *faiſable*, F.) which may be done.

FEAST, 1 a banquet, or ſumptuous meal.
2 a holy-day, or a time of rejoicing on ſome religious account.

To FEAST, 1 to treat, or regale one.
2 to revel, or banquet.

FEAT, adj. 1 fine, ſpruce, genteel.
2 odd, ſtrange, affected.

FEAT, ſub. (of *fait*, F.) exploit, or great action.

To do FEATS, to do marvels, or wonders.

FEA'THER, the plume of a bird.

FEATHER-*edged*, a term uſed by workmen, for ſuch boards as are thicker on one edge, or ſide, than on the other.

FEA'TURE (of *faiture*, F.) a lineament of the face.

FE'BRIFUGE [3] (of *febris*, L. a fever, and *fugo* to drive away) a medicine that cures a fever, or ague.

FE''BRUARY (of *februarius*, L. of *februo* to purify, or cleanſe by ſacrifice) the ſecond month of the year with us, ſo called, becauſe in this month the ancient Romans uſed to offer ſacrifices for the purifying of the people.

FE'CULENT (of *fæculentus*, L. of *fæx* dregs) 1 dreggy, or full of dregs.
2 loathſome, vile.

FECU'NDITY (of *fæcunditas*, L. of *fæcundus* fruitful) 1 fruitfulneſs, abundance, plenty.
2 exuberance, fluency, eloquence.

FEE, a reward, recompenſe, or retribution.

A yearly FEE, an annual penſion.

FEES, vails, or preſents.

To FEE, 1 to pay the fees.
2 to bribe, or corrupt.

FEE'BLE, adj. (of *foible*, F.) weak, languid, infirm.

FEEBLE, ſub. a weak part, or blind ſide.

To FEED, 1 to nouriſh, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
2 to eat.
3 to keep, or preſerve.

To FEEL, 1 to handle, or touch.
2 to perceive, or be ſenſible of.

FEE'LING, 1 the ſenſe of feeling.
2 touching, or handling.
3 profit, or advantage.

Fellow FEELING, compaſſion, ſympathy, or commiſeration.

FEGA'RY, freak, whimſy, or roaming about.

To FEIGN (of *feindre*, F.) 1 to pretend, to diſſemble, or counterfeit.
2 to deviſe, or invent.
3 to lye.

FEINT (of *feint*, F.) a fencing term, ſignifying, that an offer is made at one part, and a real paſs at another.

To FEIST, to fizzle, or ſmother a fart.

FE'LDIFARE, a ſort of bird.

To FELI''CITATE (of *felix* happy) to make proſperous, or happy.

FELI''CITY, happineſs, bleſſedneſs.

FELL, adj. cruel, barbarous, fierce.

FELL, ſub. the ſkin of a beaſt.

To FELL, to cut, or ſtrike down.

FELL-*monger*, one that deals in ſheep-ſkins.

FELL-*wort*, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called *Gentian*.

FE'LLON, or FE''LON, a ſore, or ſwelling on the finger.

FE'LLOW, 1 a companion, or comrade.
2 a match, or equal.
3 a colleague in office.
4 a partner, or aſſociate.
5 one that has a maintenance, penſion, or fellowſhip in a college.

To play the good FELLOW, to drink, revel, &c.

FE'LLOWS, or FE'LLIES *of a wheel*, pieces of wood joined together, which compoſe the circle of the wheel.

FELLOWS (in Fortification) are ſix pieces of wood, each of which form an arch of a circle; and being joined together, make the wheel of a gun carriage; their thickneſs is uſually the diameter of the bore of the piece, and their breadth ſomething more.

FE'LLOWSHIP, 1 ſociety, company, alliance.
2 partnerſhip.
3 a penſion of a college.

FELLOWSHIP (in Arithmetic) is a rule that teaches how, by having given the ſeveral

ſtocks of perſons that are partners together in trade; to proportion to every one of them his due ſhare of loſs or gain.

FE"LON, 1 one that commits felony.
2 a whitlow on the finger.

FE"LONY (of *felonie*, F.) any capital crime, or what is puniſhable with death.

FELT, 1 wool uſed in making hats.
2 a coarſe hat made of ſuch wool.

FELUCCA, It. a ſort of ſea-veſſel.

FE'MALE, adj. (of *femineus*, L. of *femina* a woman) belonging to woman, or of the female kind.

FEMALE, ſub. a woman, or one of the ſhe-kind.

FE'MININE, of the female kind.

FEN, a moor, or marſh.

FENCE, 1 an hedge, or incloſure.
2 a defence, ſafeguard, or protection.

To FENCE, 1 to incloſe, or hedge about.
2 to fortify, or make ſtrong.
3 to defend, or protect.
4 to fight with ſwords, &c.

FENCE *month*, the month wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the foreſt, becauſe at that time the female deer fawn; it begins fifteen days before midſummer, and ends fifteen days after.

FE'NDER, a thing uſed before a fire-grate.

FE'NNIGREEK, an herb ſo called.

FE'NNIL, a ſort of herb.

FE'RITY (of *feritas*, L. of *ferio* to puſh) wildneſs, fierceneſs, cruelty.

To FE'RMENT (of *fermento*, L. of *fermentum* leaven) to puff up, to leaven, to work as beer, ale, &c.

FERN, a ſort of ſavage plant common in barren places.

FERO'CITY (of *ferocitas*, L. of *ferio* to puſh) fierceneſs, cruelneſs.

FE'RREL (of *ferrum*, L. iron) a piece of iron or other metal to go round the end of a cane, &c.

FE'RRET, Du. an animal uſed to catch rabbits.
2 a ſort of ribbon.

To FERRET, 1 to ſcratch.
2 to ſearch narrowly.
3 to vex, or torment.

FERRY, a paſſage over ſome river, &c.

FE'RTILE (of *fertilis*, L. of *fero* to produce) fruitful, or what produces abundance.

FERTI"LITY, fruitfulneſs, abundance.

To FE'RTILIZE, to make fruitful.

FE'RVENCY, or FE'RVOUR (of *fervor*, L. of *ferveo* to be hot) ardour, earneſtneſs, vigour, paſſion.

FE'RVENT, vehement, earneſt, eager, zealous.

FE"RULA, L. (of *ferio*, to ſtrike) a flat piece of wood wherewith children are corrected in ſchools.

FE'SCUE, a pointer wherewith children are taught to ſpell.

To FE'STER, to putrify, ſuppurate, or rankle.

FESTINA'TION (of *feſtinatio*, L. of *feſtino* to make haſte) haſte, ſpeed.

FE'STIVAL, adj. (of *feſtivus*, L. of *feſtum* a feaſt) merry, pleaſant, jocoſe.

FE'STIVAL, ſub. (of *feſtum*, L. of *feſtus* joyful) a holy-day, a feaſt, or day of good cheer.

FESTI"VITY (of *feſtivitas*, L. of *feſtus* merry) gayety, jollity, good humour.

FE'STIVOUS, merry, pleaſant, jocund.

FESTOO'N (of *feſton*, F.) a garland, or border of fruits and flowers, eſpecially in engraven or emboſſed works.

FETCH, a cunning trick, or artifice.

To FETCH, to go to bring a thing.

FE'TID (of *fœtidus*, L. of *fœteo* to ſtink) ſtinking, rank.

FE'TLOCKS, the hair that grows behind on a horſe's feet.

To FE'TTER, to put in fetters.

FE'TTERS, 1 irons to put on the legs of malefactors, cattle, &c.
2 ſlavery, bondage.

FEUD, an irreconcileable grudge, or mortal hatred. In the northern parts it ſignifies a combination of kindred, to revenge the death of any of their blood.

FEUD-*bote*, a reward or recompence for engaging in ſuch a feud, or faction.

FE'VER (of *febris*, L. of *ferveo* to be hot) a diſtemper accompanied with great heat and thirſt.

Continual FEVER, is that which continues without any intermiſſion.

Intérmitting FEVER, is that which has certain times of intermiſſion.

FE"VERFEW, a ſort of herb, otherwiſe called *Featherfew*.

FEW, a ſmall number, not many.

FEWEL, or FE'UEL, matter to feed the fire, as coals, wood, &c.

FE'WMETS, or FE'WMISHING, the dung of deer.

FI'ANTS (of *fiente*, F.) the dung of a fox, or badger.

FIB, a ſham, or lie.

FI'BERS, or FIBRES (of *fibres*, F. of *fibræ*, L. of *fiber*, i. e. *extremus*, the laſt) are the ſmall threads, or filaments, of which elaſtic bodies are, or may be ſuppoſed to be made.

FI'BROUS, full of fibres.

FI'CKLE, roving, inconſtant, apt to change.

FI'CTION (of *fictio*, L. of *fingo* to invent) an invention, or feigned thing.

FI'CTIOUS, counterfeited, feigned, forged, contrived.

FI'DDLE (of *fidicula*, L. a dim. of *fidis* a ſtringed inſtrument) a muſical inſtrument, generally called a violin.

FIDE'LITY (of *fidelitas*, L. of *fido* to truſt to) faithfulneſs, integrity, honeſty.

To FIDGE *about*, to ſtir up and down, and never ſit ſtill.

FIELD, 1 a piece of ground for tillage, or meadow.
2 a fight, or battle.

FIELD-*pieces*, are ſmall cannon, which are uſually carried along with an army in the field; ſuch as three pounders, minions, ſakers, ſix-pounders, demi-culverins, and twelve-pounders; and theſe being ſmall and light, are eaſily carried.

FIELD *ſtaff* (in Gunnery) is a ſtaff about the bigneſs of an halbert, with a ſpear at the end, which to each ſide has ears ſcrew'd on like the cock of a matchlock; into which the gunners ſcrew lighted matches when they are on duty, this being called, *arming the field ſtaff*.

FIEND, 1 a fury, devil, or evil ſpirit.
2 a foe, or enemy.

FIERCE (of *ferox*, L. of *fero* to bear away)
1 cruel, ſurly, wild, ſavage.
2 ſharp, violent.
3 boiſterous, impetuous.
4 immoderate, exceſſive.

FIERY (from *fire*) 1 burning, hot, ignited.
2 haſty, paſſionate, furious.
3 red, ſhining, glittering.
4 burly, or full of red pimples.

FIFE (of *fifre*, F.) a wind inſtrument.

FI'FFARO, It. a ſmall pipe, or flageolet made uſe of by the Germans, with a drum, in the army.

FI'FTEEN, the number 15, or xv.

FIFTEE'NTH, adj. as the fifteenth day of.

FIFTEENTH, ſub. the fifteenth, or fifteenth part of.

FIFTH, adj. as the fifth day.

FIFTH, ſub. a fifth, or fifth part.

FIFTH (in Muſic) the ſame as *Diapente*; which ſee.

FI'FTY, the number 50, or l.

FIG (of *ficus*, L. of φαγειν, G. to eat)
1 a ſort of fruit.
2 a diſeaſe in horſes.

FIG *pecker*, a bird like a nightingale, that feeds on figs, grapes, &c.

FIG-*wort*, a ſort of herb.

FIGHT, a combat, battle, or engagement.

FI'GMENT (of *figmentum*, L. of *fingo* to imagine) a fiction, invention, or ſtory.

FI'GURATE *numbers* (in Geometry) are ſuch as do or may repreſent ſome geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always conſidered; as triangular numbers, pentagonal numbers, pyramidal numbers, &c. See each under the reſpective words.

† FIGURA'TION (of *figuratio*, L.) 1 a faſhioning, reſembling, or ſhaping.
2 a chimæra, or imaginary conceit.

FI'GURATIVE, ſpoken by way of figure.

FI'GURE (of *figura*, L. of *fingo* to faſhion)
1 form, ſhape, or faſhion of a thing.
2 repreſentation on paper.
3 a ſtatue, or image.
4 a rhetorical flouriſh, or ornament.
5 an appearance, or outward ſhew.
6 an aukward, or diſagreeable perſon.
7 (in Geometry) is a ſpace circumſcribed by lines.
8 (in Philoſophy, or Phyſics) is the ſurface, or terminating extremes of any body.
9 (in Arithmetic) one of the nine digits; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

FIGURES *curvilineal* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have their extremities crooked; as the circle, ellipſis, &c.

FIGURES *mixed* (in Geometry) are ſuch as are bounded partly by right lines, and partly by crooked ones; as a ſemi-circle, ſegment of a circle, &c.

FIGURES *plane*, or *plane ſurfaces* (in Geometry) are ſuch as are terminated, or bounded by right lines only; as a ſquare, &c.

FI'LAMENTS (of *filamenta*, L. of *filum* a thread) the ſame as *Fibres*; which ſee.

FILAMENTS (in Phyſic) are the little threads or rags appearing in the urine.

FI'LANDERS (of *filandres* F.) a ſmall ſort of worms like threads that breed in the reins of a hawk.

FI'LBERD, a ſort of ſmall nut.

To FILCH (of φιλόω, G. to rob) to ſteal cunningly.

FILE, F. 1 a row of ſoldiers ſtanding one behind another.
2 a tool to cut iron, &c. with.
3 a wire, &c. to put looſe papers on.
4 a ſword without edges, with a button on the point.

FI'LET (in Architecture) is any little ſquare moulding, which accompanies, or crowns a larger.

FI'LIAL, F. (of *filialis*, L. of *filius*, a ſon, or child) of, or belonging to a ſon, or child.

FILL, as much as ſufficeth, or fills one's ſtomach.

FI'LLEMOT (of *feuille morte*, F. a dead leaf) the colour of a dead leaf.

FI'LLET, 1 a hair lace.
2 a band of cloth.
3 the fleſhy part of a leg of veal.
4 a book-binder's ornament on a book.

FI'LLY, a young mare.

FILM, 1 a thin ſkin, within the body, dividing the fleſh, or any near member one from another.
2 a ſkin, or ſcum upon the ſurface of mineral waters.
3 a woody ſkin, that ſeparates the ſeeds in the pods of plants.

FILOSE'LLA (of *filoſelle*, F.) a ſort of coarſe ſilk.

To FI'LTER, or FI'LTRATE (of *filtrer*, F. of *filtro*, to ſtrain) to ſtrain through a bag, paper, &c.

FILTH, 1 ordure, or excrements.

2 duſt, dirt, ſweepings.
FI'LTHY, 1 foul, naſty, ſlovenly, ſluttiſh, dirty.
2 obſcene, impure, ſmutty, bawdy.
FILTHY *lucre*, diſhoneſt gain.
FI'MBRIATED *leaves* (in Botany) are ſuch as are jagged about the edges.
FI'NABLE, that is liable to be fined.
FI'NAL, F. (of *finalis*, L. of *finis* the end) that makes an end, or concludes.
FI'NANCER, an officer belonging to the finances.
FINA'NCES, F. the French king's treaſure.
FI'NARY, or FI'NERY, ſo they call that part of an iron mill, where the pigs are wrought into groſs iron, and prepared for the chafery.
To FIND, 1 to meet with.
2 to give, or allow.
3 to ſee, or perceive.
4 to diſcover, or invent.
5 to ſuſtain, or uphold.
6 to know by experience.
7 to approve, or allow of; as to find a bill, &c.
FINE, adj. 1 handſome, comely, beautiful.
2 neat, or ſpruce in clothes.
3 the contrary of coarſe.
4 excellent, rare.
5 pure, or refined.
FINE, ſub. 1 a mulct, or amercement.
2 what a man pays when he takes a leaſe.
3 a form of conveyance of land.
To FINE, 1 to purge from dregs, droſs, &c.
2 to amerce, or mulct one.
3 to pay a fine.
FI'NERY, 1 ornament, or fine attire.
2 a ſort of forge in the iron works, &c.
FI''NEW, mouldineſs, or hoarineſs, ſuch as is on bread, &c. long kept.
FI'NGER, part of the hand.
FI''NICAL, nice, conceited, or affected.
FI'NIS, L. the end, or concluſion.
To FI''NISH, 1 to end, or conclude.
2 to put the laſt hand to a thing.
FI'NITE (of *finitus*, L. of *finis* the end) is that which has fixed or determined bounds or limits ſet to its power, extent, or duration.
FI'NITOR, L. the ſame as horizon, ſo called, becauſe it finiſhes or terminates the ſight, or proſpect.
FIRE, that which has either heat, light, or the power of burning.
St. Anthony's FIRE, a kind of ſwelling, full of heat and redneſs.
FIRE *drake*, 1 a meteor flying in the night like a dragon.
2 a ſort of fire-work.
To FIRE, 1 to ſet on fire.
2 to ſhoot, or diſcharge fire arms.
3 to take fire.
To FIRK (of *ferio*, L. to ſtrike) to whip, or beat.

FI'RKIN, the fourth part of a barrel.
FI'RKIN *man*, one that trades in ſmall-beer, with a brewer.
FIRM (of *ferme*, F. of *firmus*, L. of ἑρμαζω, G. to ſupport) 1 fixed, as a foundation.
2 made ſure, as a bargain.
FI'RMAMENT (of *firmamentum*, L. of *firmus*, firm) this is taken by ſome for the orb of the fixed ſtars, or the height of heaven. But more properly 'tis that ſpace which is expanded or appears arched over us above in the heavens.
FIRST, prime, original, chief.
FIRTH, a ſpectre, or apparition.
FI''SCAL, F. (of *fiſcalis*, L. of *fiſcus* the king's treaſure) of or belonging to the exchequer, or the king's treaſure.
FISH, a water animal.
FISH-*garth*, a dam, or wear, in a river for the taking of fiſh.
FISH-*monger*, one that ſells fiſh.
FI'SHERMAN, one that catches fiſh.
FI'SHERY, 1 the art, or trade of catching fiſh.
2 the place where fiſh is cured after fiſhing.
To FISK, to run about heedleſly or careleſly.
FI'SSURE (of *fiſſura*, L. of *findo* to cleave) a cleft, ſlit, rift, or crack.
FI'SSURES (in Philoſophy) are certain interruptions, that horizontally or parallelly divide the ſeveral ſtrata, of which the body of our terreſtrial globe is compoſed.
FIST, the hand clinched.
FI'STICK *nut*, a ſort of fruit, uſually called a Piſtac nut.
FI''STULA, L. a hollow oozing ulcer.
FI''STULAR *flowers* (in Botany) are ſuch as are compoſed of a great many long, ſlender, hollow pipes, generally jagged at the ends, ſet together in round heads.
FIT, adj. 1 well proportioned.
2 becoming, decent.
3 capable, able.
4 convenient, or pat.
3 ready, prepared.
6 reaſonable, juſt.
FIT, ſub. 1 the acceſs, or paroxyſm of an ague, &c.
2 a freak, or whim.
FITCH, 1 a ſort of pulſe.
2 a polecat.
FIVE, the number 5, or v.
FIVE *finger*, a ſort of fiſh.
To FIX (of *fixer*, F. of *figo*, L. to faſten)
1 to faſten, or make firm.
2 to appoint, aſſign, or pitch upon.
3 to ſettle in a buſineſs, &c.
4 to chooſe, elect, or pick out.
5 to determine, or conclude upon.
FIXA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is the rendering any volatile body fixed or permanent.
FI'XED *line of defence* (in Fortification) is a line drawn along the face of a baſtion, and terminated in the courtin.

FIXED *ſigns of the zodiac*, are Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius, ſo called becauſe the ſun paſſes them reſpectively in each quarter, when that particular ſeaſon is more ſettled and fixed than under the ſign that begins and ends it.

FIXED *ſtars*, are ſuch as conſtantly keep at the ſame diſtance, with reſpect to each other, in contradiſtinction to the planets, which change their poſition with reſpect to each other.

FI'ZGIG, 1 a ſort of dart to ſtrike fiſh with as they ſwim.
2 a ſort of top for boys.
3 a gadding idle goſſip.

To FI'ZZLE, to foiſt, or break wind backward without noiſe.

FLA'BBY, ſoft, wet, limber, ſlippery.

FLA'CCID (of *flaccidus*, L. of *flaccus*, flagging, or hanging down) withered, feeble, weak, hanging, lolling, or flagging.

FLAG, 1 a colour, an enſign, or banner.
2 a ſort of ruſh.
3 the ſurface of the ground, pared off to burn.

To FLAG, 1 to grow faint.
2 to wither and decay, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
3 not to hold out.

FLAGS (in Falconry) the feathers in a hawk's wing, next to the principal ones.

FLAG *ſhip*, one commanded by an admiral, or general officer, who has a right to carry a flag.

FLA''GELET, or FLA''GEOLET (of *flageolet*, F. a ſmall pipe) a ſort of muſical inſtrument.

FLA''GELLANTS, a ſect of hereticks in the 13th century, who held that whipping each other was the chief virtue in chriſtianity, and prefer'd ſcourging to martyrdom.

To FLA''GELLATE (of *flagello*, L. of *flagellum*, a whip, or ſcourge) to whip, ſcourge, or laſh.

FLAGI''TIOUS (of *flagitioſus*, L. of *flagitium* a baſe action) 1 ungracious, full of miſchief, lewd, naughty, villainous.
2 infamous, ſcandalous, baſe.

FLA''GON (of *flacon*, F.) a drinking pot.

FLA'GRANT (of *flagrans*, L. of *flagro* to burn) 1 ardent, eager, earneſt, or mighty hot.
2 notorious, infamous.

FLAIL (of *flagrum* a whip) an inſtrument to threſh corn with.

FLAKE (of *floccus*, L. a flake of ſnow) a ſcrap, fragment, or piece of a thing; as of ſnow, ice, flame, &c.

To FLAKE, to peel off in flakes, or thin pieces.

FLAM, 1 a fiction, or idle ſtory.
2 a ſham, or put off.

FLA'MBOY (of *flambeau*, F.) a taper, or link.

FLAME (of *flamma*, L. of φλεμμα, G. a preternatural heat) 1 a blaze, flaſh, or flake of fire.
2 vehemency, or ardour.
3 love, or deſire.
4 an inſtrument to bleed horſes, &c.

FLAME (in Philoſophy) a fume, vapour, or exhalation heated red hot, ſo as to ſhine.

FLA'NCONA'DE (of *flanconnade*, F.) a paſs in fencing.

FLANK (of *flanc*, F.) the ſide.

FLANK (in Military affairs) ſignifies one ſide of a battalion of an army; as to attack the enemy in flank, is to fire upon them on one ſide.

FLANK (in Fortification) is that part of the baſtion which reaches from the courtin to the face, and defends the oppoſite face, the flank, and the courtin.

FLANK *oblique*, or *ſecond* (in Fortification) is that part of the courtin, where they can ſee to ſcour the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and is the diſtance of the lines raſant and fichant.

FLANK *retired* (in Fortification) is the platform of the caſemate, which lies hid in the baſtion.

To FLANK *a place* (in Fortification) is to diſpoſe a baſtion, or other like work, in ſuch manner, that there ſhall be no part of it but what is defended, ſo as you may from thence play upon front and rear. For any fortification that hath no defence but juſt right forwards, is faulty; and to render it complete, one part ought to be made to flank the other. Hence the courtin is always the ſtrongeſt part of any place, becauſe 'tis flanked at each end.

FLANK *fichant* (in Fortification) is that from whence a cannon playing, fireth its ſhot directly in the face of the oppoſite baſtion.

FLANK *raſant* (in Fortification) is the point from whence the line of defence begins, from the conjunction of which, with the courtin, the ſhot only razeth the face of the next baſtion, which happens when the face cannot be diſcovered but from the flank alone.

FLANKS *ſimple* (in Fortification) are lines which go from the angle of the ſhoulder to the courtin, and whoſe principal function is the defence of the moat.

FLA'NKED, or *Double Tenaille*. See *Tenaille*.

FLANKED *line of defence*. See *Line of defence razant*.

FLA'NKED *angle* (in Fortification) is the angle formed by the two faces of the baſtion, and ſo forms the point of it; as the angle DCB, fig. 12.

FLANKERDS (among Hunters) the nuts or knobs in the flank of a deer.

FLA'NKING *angle*. See *Angle*.

FLA'NNEL, a ſort of Welch ſtuff.

FLAP, 1 a ſtroke, or blow.

2 the lower part of the ear, &c.
3 the tail of a ſhirt.
4 the upper part of the ſhoe.
5 an inſtrument to kill flies, &c. with.

To FLARE, 1 to move to and fro, as a candle does in the wind.
2 to dazzle one's eyes.
3 to go open breaſted.

FLASH, 1 a gleam of lightning, or of fire.
2 a ſudden ſpurt, or impulſe.
3 a daſh of water.
4 a ſally, or flight of wit.
5 a boaſting fellow.

FLA'SHY, 1 ſudden, not laſting.
2 wateriſh.
3 freſh taſted.
4 without ſolidity.

FLASK (of *flaſque*, F.) 1 an utenſil to put gun-powder in.
2 a bottle to keep wine in.
3 a bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance.

FLA'SKET, a great ſort of baſket.

FLAT, adj. 1 even, or level.
2 plain, or manifeſt.
3 dead drink.
4 plain, or inſipid, as a diſcourſe.
5 dull, or heavy, as a flat voice.

FLAT, ſub. 1 a plain, or flat country.
2 a ſhallow, or ſhelf at ſea.
3 a dieſis in muſic.

To FLA'TTER (of *flater*, F.) 1 to praiſe, or commend.
2 to tickle, or pleaſe.
3 to cajole, coax, or wheedle.
4 to conceal the truth from one, or keep one in the dark.
5 to entertain a perſon with the hopes of a thing.
6 to pleaſe one's ſelf with hopes, or hope for a thing.

FLA"TULENT (of *flatulentus*, L. of *flatus* a blaſt of wind) windy, or that cauſeth wind.

FLA'TUS, or FLATUO"SITY, winds in human bodies.

To FLAUNT, to give one's ſelf airs, to ſtrut, or looke big.

FLA'VOUR, 1 the taſte, or reliſh of any thing.
2 the ſcent, or ſmell of any thing.

FLAW, 1 a defect, in a precious ſtone, writing, &c.
2 a chink, or creviſe.
3 a little ſkin, that grows ſometimes at the root of one's nails.
4 a guſt of wind.

FLAX, a ſort of herb, of the ſtalks of which linnen cloth is made.

FLA'XEN, 1 made of flax.
2 fair, or of the colour of flax.

FLEA, an inſect ſo called.
2 the fat of ſwine.

To FLEA, to pull the ſkin off.

FLEAM. See *Phlegm*.

FLEAM, 1 a ſurgeon's inſtrument.
2 a farrier's inſtrument to bleed horſes, &c.

FLEDGE, or FLE'DGED, covered with feathers, or fit to fly out of the neſt.

FLEECE, the crop of a ſheep's wool.

To FLEECE *one*, to rob, or ſtrip him of his ſubſtance.

To FLEER, to caſt a ſaucy, or diſdainful look.

FLEET, ſub. 1 a number of ſhips together.
2 a priſon in London.

FLEET, adj. ſwift, ſpeedy, quick.

To FLEET, 1 to float upon the water.
2 to remove, or change one's place.

FLEE'TING, paſſing, or fading away.

FLESH, 1 part of an animal body.
2 the carnal part of a man.

To FLESH, to animate, or encourage.

FLE'TCHER (of *flecche*, F. an arrow) a maker of arrows.

FLE'XIBLE (of *flexibilis*, L. of *flecto* to bend)
1 limber, pliant, ſupple.
2 apt to be perſuaded, or intreated.
3 docile, tractable, good-natured.

FLE'XION, bending, or bowing.

FLIGHT, 1 the action of flying.
2 a company of birds.
3 an eſcape, or running away.
4 (in Architecture) all the ſteps from one landing place to another in a pair of ſtairs.
5 a lofty thought, or ſoaring expreſſion.

FLI'MSY, limber, thin, light.

To FLINCH, 1 to quit, deſiſt, or give over.
2 to play faſt and looſe.
3 not to perform one's word.

To FLING, 1 to hurl, or throw.
2 to kick as horſes do.

FLINT, a hard ſtone.

FLIP, a ſort of drink.

FLI'PPANT, 1 briſk, airy, gay.
2 talkative, pratling, full of words.

FLIRT. See *Flurt*.

FLITCH, a ſide of bacon.

FLI'TTER, a rag, or tatter.

FLITTER *mouſe*, a bat, or rere-mouſe.

To FLOAT, 1 to ſwim upon the water.
2 to be in ſuſpence.
3 to lay under water.

FLOA'TING *bridge*, is a bridge made in form of a redoubt, conſiſting of two boats, covered with planks, which ought to be ſo ſolidly framed, as to bear both horſe and foot.

FLOCK (of *floccus*, L. a lock of wool)
1 a company of ſheep, &c.
2 a multitude of people.
3 the ſhearing of woollen cloth.

FLOOD, 1 an inundation, or deluge of water.
2 the coming in of the tide.
3 a torrent, or ſtream.

FLOOR, the bottom of a room.

FLO'RENCES, a ſort of cloth brought from Florence.

FLO'RID (of *floridus*, L. of *floreo* to flouriſh) full of rhetorical flouriſhes, or ornaments.

FLO'RIN, 1 a German coin of different value.
2 a gold coin, firſt ſtruck by the Florentines, having a flower upon it.

FLO'RIST (of *fleuriſte*, F.) one who delights and has ſkill in flowers.

FLO'RY, a flouriſh, parade, or ſhew.

FLO'TSON, or FLOTZANS, goods floating on the water, having been loſt by ſhipwreck, which are given to the lord high admiral by his letters patent.

FLO'TTEN *milk*, ſkim'd milk.

FLOUNCE, a ſort of looſe furbelow, formerly put on a petticoat.

To FLOUNCE, 1 to plunge into the water.
2 to make a noiſe with a fall.

FLOU'NDER, a flat fiſh.

FLOU'RETS, little flowers.

FLOU'RISH, 1 an ornament in writing, muſic, ſpeech, &c.
2 flower work, in architecture.
3 amorous nonſenſe.
4 a boaſt, or brag.

To FLOU'RISH (of *floreo*, L. of *flos* a flower)
1 to bloſſom, or bear flowers.
2 to proſper, or be in repute.
3 to adorn a piece of writing with ornamental ſtrokes.
4 to grace a piece of muſic with airs, &c.
5 to brandiſh a ſword, &c.
6 to adorn a piece of needle work with flowers, &c.
7 to brag, vaunt, or boaſt.
8 to uſe rhetorical ornaments.

To FLOUT, to jeer, or rail at one.

To FLOW (of *fluo*, L. of *βλυω*, G. to run abroad) 1 to run, or trickle from.
2 to melt, as metals.
3 to proceed, or come from.
4 to pour in as water.
5 to abound.

FLO'WER (of *fleur*, F.) the bloom, or bloſſom of a plant.
2 the fineſt part of meal.
3 the prime, choice, or beſt part, as the flower of one's age.
4 (in the plural number) women's monthly courſes.

FLO'WERS (in Chemiſtry) is that fine mealy part that is ſublimed into the head, and aludels, and adheres to them in form of a fine powder.

To FLU'CTUATE (of *fluctuo*, L. of *fluctus* a wave) to waver, or be in ſuſpence.

FLUE, 1 the down, or ſoft hair of a rabbit.
2 the little feathers, or flocks that ſtick to one's cloaths.
3 a ſort of chimney.

FLU'ENT (of *fluens*, L. of *fluo* to flow) free, eaſy, ready, or eloquent in ſpeech.

FLUENT, or *flowing quantity of a fluxion*, is that quantity (whether line, ſurface, ſolid, &c.) of which it is the fluxion; as the fluent of $x^{\cdot}$ is x, and the fluent of $xy^{\cdot} + yx^{\cdot}$ is xy; and ſo of others.

FLU'ID (of *fluidus*, L. of *fluo* to flow) that flows eaſily; as water, &c.

FLUID *body* (in Philoſophy) is that whoſe parts yield to any impreſſion; and by yielding are eaſily moved one among another; and ſo it follows, that fluidity ariſes from hence, viz. that the parts do not ſtrongly cohere, and that the motion is not hindered by any inequality in the ſurface of the parts.

FLU'MMERY, a gelly of oatmeal.

FLU'RRY, a ſudden guſt of wind.

FLURT, 1 a ſpurt, ſtart, fit.
2 banter, or raillery.
3 a ſort of ſilk.
4 a jilt, flirt, or light houſewife.
5 a blow, or flap.

FLUSH, 1 a red colour in the face.
2 when the cards are all of a ſort.
3 full of, or abounding with.

To FLUSH, 1 to bluſh, or redden in the face.
2 to elate, or tranſport a perſon.

FLU'STER, paſſion, or tranſport.

FLUTE (of *flute*, F.) a pipe, a muſical inſtrument.

FLU'TINGS (in Architecture) are certain perpendicular cavities cut length-ways around the ſhaft of a column, and rounded at the two extremes. Their number was at firſt limited to twenty four in the Ionic, and twenty in the Doric order; but that limitation, ſome of our modern architects have taken the liberty to diſpenſe with.

To FLU'TTER, 1 to try to fly.
2 to fluctuate, or be at an uncertainty.
3 to ſtammer, or heſitate.
4 to fly from ſide to ſide.

FLUX, F. (of *fluxus*, L. of *fluo* to flow)
1 a tide, or flood.
2 a looſeneſs.
3 the flowing of the ſea.

FLUX *powders* (in Chemiſtry) are certain powders for the more eaſy diſſolving hard metal, or melting ores.

FLU'XION, a flowing, or running.

FLUXIONS, are the velocities of the motion of the naſcent increments, or evaneſcent decrements with which lines, ſuperficies and ſolids are generated and increaſe, or decreaſe and vaniſh; and they are in the ratio of theſe naſcent increments, and may be expounded by them, and by any lines that are proportional to them. Thus ſuppoſe (x) any flowing quantity, and (x') its momentaneous increment, then ($x^{\cdot}$) may repreſent the velocity of the motion of the increments, and we ſhall have ($x^{\cdot}$) in a conſtant ratio of (x').

To

To FLY, 1 to move with wings, as a bird.
2 to run away.
3 to eſcape by flight.
4 to quit, or abandon.
5 to break to pieces.

FLY, 1 an inſect.
2 the upper part of the mariners compaſs, whereon the 32 points are delineated.
3 the upper part of a jack.

To FLY *groſs* (in Falconry) is when a hawk flies at great birds.

To FLY *on head* (in Falconry) is when a hawk, miſſing her quarry, betakes herſelf to the next chick.

FLY'ING *army*, or FLY'ING *camp*, is a ſtrong body of horſe or foot, uſually commanded by a lieutenant-general, which are always in motion, to prevent the inroads of the enemy, &c.

FLYING *bridges*, two ſmall bridges laid one upon another.

FLYING *fiſh*, a fiſh that hath wings.

FLYING *pinion*, is a part of a clock, having a fly, or fan, thereby to gather air, and ſo to bridle the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight deſcends in the ſtriking part.

FLYING *worm* (in a houſe) a tetter, or ring-worm.

FOB, a little pocket.

To FOB *one off*, to put one off with fair promiſes.

† To FO'CILLATE (of *focillo*, L. of *focus* a fire-hearth) to warm, or cheriſh.

FO'CUS, L. a hearth, or fire-place.

FOCUS *of an ellipſis*, is a point in the longeſt axis on each ſide the centre; from each of which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting one another in the periphery of the ellipſis; their ſum will be always equal to the longeſt axis, as B and C, fig. 13.

FOCUS *of the hyperbola*, is a point in the principal axis, within the oppoſite hyperbolas; from whence, if any two right lines are drawn meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, their difference will be equal to the principal axis; as A is the focus of the hyperbola, fig. 14.

FOCUS *of a parabola*, is a point in the principal axis within the figure, diſtant from the vertex one fourth part of the *latus rectum*; as B is the focus of the parabola, fig. 22.

FOCUS *in optics*, is the point of convergence, or concurrence of the rays of light made by the refraction or reflexion, or a refracting or reflecting ſubſtance.

FOCUS *virtual*. See *Virtual focus*.

FO'DDER, any kind of meat for cattle.

FOE, an enemy.

FOE'TUS, L. (of the antiq. verb φοιλαω, G. to commence) the young of any creature; but in a ſtricter ſenſe, a young child in the womb, whoſe parts are perfectly formed; before which time, 'tis called an *embryo*.

FOG, 1 a miſt, or collection of vapours.
2 after-math, or after-graſs.

FOH! or FY! an interjection expreſſing abhorrence.

FOI'BLE, F. one's blind, or weak ſide.

FOIL, an inſtrument to learn to fence with.
2 an ornament, or ſet off.
3 a glittering ſubſtance, ſet under a precious ſtone.
4 a thin ſheet of tin, to be laid on the backſide of looking-glaſſes.
5 a repulſe, or denial.
6 (in Wreſtling) a fall not cleverly given.

FOI'LING (in Hunting) the treading of a deer on the graſs, that is ſcarce viſible.

FOIN, 1 a paſs in fencing.
2 a kind of wheezle.

FOIST (of *fuſte*, F.) 1 a pinnace, or ſmall boat.
2 a fizzle, or fart without noiſe.

FOLD, 1 a ſheep-fold, or place to put ſheep in.
2 a plait in a garment.

FOLE, Dan. a young colt.

FO'LIAGE (of *feuillage*, F. of *folium*, L. a leaf) a kind of branched work in painting, tapeſtry, &c.

To FO'LIATE, to lay on the foil, as on looking-glaſſes, &c.

FOLIA'TION (in Botany) is a collection of thoſe fine coloured leaves, which conſtitute the compaſs of a flower.

FO'LIO, L. a book is ſaid to be in folio, when a ſheet makes but two leaves.

FOLK, people.

FOLLI'CULUS, L. (in Botany) the hull, or peel incloſing the ſeed.

To FO''LLOW, 1 to go or come after.
2 to wait upon, or accompany.
3 to imitate, or do the like.
4 to addict one's ſelf, or give one's ſelf over to.
5 to proſecute a buſineſs.
6 to be next, or come after.
7 to go after, or purſue.

FO'LLY (of *folie*, F.) 1 extravagance, or imprudence.
2 vice, exceſs, or imperfection.

FOME, froth.

To FOME'NT (of *fomentum*, L. of *foveo* to cheriſh) 1 to cheriſh, keep, maintain, or nouriſh.
2 to bathe with any liquid thing.
3 to eſpouſe, or favour.

FOMENTA'TION (in Phyſic) is the bathing any part of the body with a hot decoction of herbs, &c.

FOND, 1 that loves tenderly, or paſſionately.
2 kind, or indulgent.
3 idle, or vain.
4 fooliſh, ſimple, ſilly.

To FO'NDLE, to cocker, or make much of.

FO'NDLING, one that we are fond of.

FONT (of *fons*, L. of *fundo* to pour out) a baſin, or place in a church to hold water, for the baptizing of children.

FOOD, nouriſhment, or victuals of any kind.

FOOL (of *fol*, F.) an idiot, ſimpleton, a coxcomb, a ſot.

FOOT, 1 a member of a human body.
2 the bottom of a hill, wall, rock, tree, &c.
3 a meaſure of twelve inches.
4 infantry, or foot-ſoldiers.
5 footing, condition, or terms.
6 the paw of a beaſt.
7 the baſis of a pillar, &c.
8 the point of a pair of compaſſes.

FOOT-*bank*, or BANQUE'TTE (in Fortification) is a ſmall ſtep of earth, on which the ſoldiers ſtand to fire over the parapet.

FOOT-*geld*, an amercement for not cutting off the balls of great dogs feet in the foreſts.

FOOT-*buſks* (in Botany) ſhort heads, out of which flowers grow.

FOOT-*man*, 1 a foot ſoldier.
2 a lacquey, or waiting man.
3 one who travels on foot.

FOOT-*pace*, 1 ſoftly, or the pace one walks.
2 a cloth, mat, &c. ſpread round, before, or on the ſide of a bed, a chair of ſtate, &c.

FOOT-*pad*, a highwayman on foot.

FOO'TING, 1 the action of walking.
2 the print of the foot in treading.
3 the ground, &c. which we tread upon.
4 poſſeſſion, or getting into a place, &c.
5 ſituation, manner, terms.

FOP, 1 a ſilly fellow, an impertinent coxcomb.
2 a fantaſtical fellow, or one affected, or over nice in his dreſs.

FO'RAGE (of *fourrage*, F.) proviſion for horſes and cattle in the wars.

To FORBEA'R, 1 to ſpare, to ſave, or exempt.
2 to let alone, or not uſe.
3 to leave off, or deſiſt.
4 to ſuffer, or bear with.
5 to ſhun, or avoid.
6 to abſtain, or keep one's ſelf from.

To FORBI'D, to interdict, or prohibit.

FORCE, F. 1 violence, fierceneſs.
2 neceſſity, or conſtraint.
3 weight, or conſideration.
4 vigour, or ſtrength.
5 endeavour, or attempt.
6 (in the plural number) troops, or armies.

FORCE (in Mechanics) the ſame with power, and is whatſoever is, or may be made, the primary terreſtrial cauſe of any motion of bodies, as weights, men, horſes, water, ſprings, &c.

To FORCE, 1 to oblige, or conſtrain.
2 to take by force.
3 to violate, or raviſh.

To FORCE *wool*, to clip off the upper, and more hairy part of it.

FORD, a ſhallow place in a river, where one may go over a foot.

FO'RDABLE, which may be forded, or waded over.

FORE, a prepoſition uſed in compoſition for before.

To FORE-APPOINT, to determine, or appoint before what is to be done.

FORE-ARMED, armed, or ſtrengthened before hand.

To FORE-BODE, 1 to preſage, divine, or gueſs, to apprehend, or ſurmiſe.
2 to betoken, or predict.

FORECA'ST, foreſight, or conſidering before hand.

To FORECA'ST, 1 to foreſee, or foreknow.
2 to take order for, or make proviſion.
3 to prevent, or provide againſt.

FORECHO'SEN elected, or choſen before hand.

To FORECLO'SE (of *forclorre*, F.) to bar and exclude for ever.

FORE-CONCEIVED, having conſidered it before hand.

To FORE-DEEM, to foreſee, or gueſs before hand.

FORE-DOOR, the door in the front, or forepart of a building.

FORE-FATHERS, anceſtors, or predeceſſors.

FORE-FRONT, the foreſide of a houſe, or building.

To FOREGO', 1 to abſtain from, or not meddle with.
2 to abandon, or quit.
3 to yield up, or part with.

FOREGO'ING, preceding, or going before.

To FOREGUE'SS, to conjecture, or gueſs before hand.

FO'REHEAD, the front, or fore-part of the head.

FO'REIGN, 1 outlandiſh, or of a foreign country.
2 not agreeable to the purpoſe, or matter in hand.

To FORE-KNOW, to know before hand.

FORE-KNO'WLEDGE, preſcience, or foreſight.

FO'RELAND, a cape, or promontary.

FO'RELOCKS, 1 the locks, or hair growing before.
2 little iron wedges to keep bolts from flying out of the holes.

FORE-LOYN (in Hunting) is when a dog going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

FO'REMOST, in the firſt place.

FO'RENOO'N, that part of the day, before the ſun is in the meridian.

To FORE-ORDAIN, to predeſtinate, or ordain before hand.

FORERU'NNER, 1 a harbinger, or one that cometh before.

2 a prelude, preſage, or token.
To FORE-SEE, to fore-know, or ſee before hand.
To FORE-SHEW, to ſhew, or diſcover before hand.
FORE-SIGHT, 1 the ſeeing, or knowing of a thing before it comes to paſs.
2 penetration, ſagacity, quickneſs.
FORE-SKIN, the prepuce, or ſkin that covers the head of the yard.
To FORE-SPEAK, 1 to beſpeak, or ſpeak for before.
2 to bewitch, or inchant.
FORE-SPEECH, a prologue, or ſpeech ſpoken before hand.
FO″REST (of *foret*, F.) a large wood, privileged to hold the king's game.
To FORESTA′LL, 1 to buy before another.
2 to anticipate, or prepoſſeſs.
FO″RESTER, 1 a ranger, or keeper of a foreſt.
2 one that lives in a foreſt.
To FO′RETASTE, to take a taſte, or eſſay before.
FORE-TEETH, the teeth that grow before.
To FORETE′LL, 1 to tell one before hand.
2 to divine, or propheſy.
To FORETHI′NK, to think before hand.
FORETO′KEN a ſign, preſage, or omen.
FO′RETOP, 1 the fore-locks, or the hair that is laid on the forehead.
2 womens towers, or falſe hair.
To FOREWA′RN, 1 to tell, adviſe, or give warning before hand.
2 to forbid, or prohibit.
FO′RFEIT (of *forfait*, F.) 1 fine, or penalty.
2 fault, or offence.
3 a certain ſum to be loſt, or paid by one of the parties that does not ſtand to a bargain, or wager.
To FORGE (of *forger*, F.) 1 to work at a forge, as ſmiths do.
2 to deviſe, or invent.
3 to counterfeit.
To FORGE′T, 1 to let ſlip out of one's memory.
2 to neglect, or ſlight.
3 to forgive, or bury in oblivion.
To FORGI′VE, 1 to give up, or not inſiſt upon.
2 to pardon, and acquit.
FORGI′VENESS, pardon, or remiſſion.
FORK, a well known inſtrument.
FORLO′RN, 1 deſperate, caſt down by ſome diſappointment.
2 forſaken, abandoned, left deſtitute.
The FORLO′RN *hope of an army*, ſoldiers that are put upon the moſt deſperate ſervice.
FORM (of *forma*, L. a ſhape) 1 faſhion, figure, or ſhape.
2 manner, or method.
3 an example, or formula.
4 the place where a hair ſits.
5 a bench, or ſeat.
6 a claſs in a ſchool.
7 (in Printing) one ſide of a ſheet.
FO′RMAL (of *formalis*, L. of *forma* a form) 1 made in due form, or in conceived, or ſet words.
2 preciſe, or too punctual.
FO′RMALIST, a formal, or preciſe perſon.
FORMA″LITIES, robes worn by magiſtrates on ſolemn occaſions.
FORMA″LITY, 1 ceremony.
2 affectation.
To FO′RMALIZE (of *formaliſer*, F.) to take offence.
FORMA′TION (of *formatio*, L. of *formo* to form or faſhion) a forming, or faſhioning.
FO′RMER, ancient, accuſtomed, wonted, firſt.
FO′RMERLY, in ancient, or former days.
FO′RMIDABLE, F. (of *formidabilis*, L. of *formidor* to be feared) dreadful, terrible, to be feared.
FO′RMIDABLY, in a formidable manner.
FO′RMLESS, rude, indigeſted, without form, or faſhion.
FO′RMULA, L. (a dim. of *forma* a faſhion) a rule, pattern, or example.
FO′RMULARY, a model for doing any thing.
FO′RNICA′TION (of *fornicatio*, L. of *fornex* a brothel-houſe) whoredom, or the act of uncleanneſs between ſingle perſons.
FO′RNICA′TOR, a whoremaſter, or whoremonger.
In FO′RO conſcientiæ, L. i. e. in one's conſcience.
FO′RRAGE. See *Forage*.
FO′RREIGN. See *Foreign*.
FO′RREST. See *Foreſt*.
To FORSA′KE, 1 to leave, or abandon.
2 to abdicate, renounce, or quit a thing.
3 to deſert, or revolt from.
FORSA′KEN, abandoned, deſerted, or left deſtitute.
FO′RSET, a little trunk, or coffer.
FORSOO′TH, 1 truly, verily, certainly, indeed.
2 a title of reſpect and ſubmiſſion uſed by a ſervant to a miſtreſs, &c.
To FORSWE′AR, 1 to ſwear falſly.
2 to abjure, or renounce.
FORT, F. is a caſtle, or place of ſmall extent, fortified either by art or nature.
FORT *royal*, is that which hath twenty ſix fathoms for the line of defence.
FORT *ſtar*, is a redoubt, conſtituted by reentring and ſaliant angles, which commonly have from five to eight points. See *Sconces*.
FORTE, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play, or ſing loud and ſtrong.
FORTE forte, It. or F. F. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play very loud and ſtrong.
Piu FORTE, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies one degree louder than *forte*.
FORTH, abroad, or out.

To ſet FORTH, 1 to publiſh, or ſpread abroad.
2 to proceed on a journey.
3 to deſcribe a thing.

FO'RTHWITH, immediately, or preſently.

FO'RTIFI'ABLE, that may be fortified.

FO'RTIFICA'TION, F. is the art of fortifying a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a ſmall number of men within, may be able to defend themſelves, for a conſiderable time, againſt the aſſaults of a numerous army without; ſo that the army, in attacking them, muſt of neceſſity ſuffer great loſs.

Fortification is either regular or irregular, and with reſpect to time, may be diſtinguiſhed into durable and temporary.

FORTIFICATION *durable*, is that which is raiſed to continue a long while.

FORTIFICATION *irregular*, is that where the ſides and angles are not all uniform, equidiſtant, nor equal one to another.

FORTIFICATION *regular*, is that which is built on a regular polygon, the ſides and angles whereof are all equal; being commonly about a muſket ſhot one from another.

FORTIFICATION *temporary*, is that which is erected upon an emergent occaſion for a little time. Such are all ſorts of works caſt up for the ſeizing or maintaining of a poſt, or paſſage, as alſo circumvallations, contravallations, redoubts, trenches, batteries, &c.

To FO'RTIFY (of *fortis*, L. ſtrong) 1 to ſtrengthen, or confirm.
2 to fence about, or hedge in.
3 to incloſe with a fortification.

FO'RTINES, *or field forts*, are ſconces, or little fortreſſes, whoſe flanked angles are generally diſtant from one another 120 fathom; but their extent and figure are different, according to the ſituation of the ground, ſome of them having whole baſtions, and others only demi-baſtions. They are made uſe of only for a time, either to defend the lines of circumvallation, or to guard ſome paſſage, or dangerous poſt.

FO'RTITUDE (of *fortitudo*, L. of *fortis* conſtant) 1 patience, greatneſs of ſoul.
2 hardineſs, courage.
3 one of the four cardinal virtues, or that which enables a perſon, in the midſt of adverſity, to follow the dictates of right reaſon.

FO'RTNIGHT, two weeks, or fourteen days.

FO'RTOP. See *Foretop*.

FO'RTRESS (of *forteresſe*, F.) a ſtrong-hold, or general name for any place that is fortified, either by art, or nature.

FORTU'ITOUS (of *fortuitus*, L. of *fortuna* fortune) caſual, accidental, or that happeneth by chance, or of itſelf.

FO'RTUNATE (of *fortunatus*, L. of *fortuna* fortune) 1 bleſt, happy.
2 lucky, wealthy, rich.

FO'RTUNE (of *fortuna*, L. of *fors* luck)
1 the name of a heathenish goddeſs.
2 hazard, chance, luck.
3 preferment, or advancement.
4 riches, goods, or eſtate.
5 fate, or deſtiny.
6 a rich match.
7 the circumſtances, or condition of one.

FO'RWARD, adj. 1 bold, or intrepid.
2 inclined, propenſe.
3 that hath made ſome progreſs.
4 ſoon, ripe.
5 ready, quick, prompt.
6 thriving, or growing.
7 in the fore-part.

FO'RWARDS, adv. ſtraight along, directly, or ſtraight along before.

FOSS (of *foſſa*, L. of *fodio* to dig) a ditch, moat, or trench.

FO'SSE-*way*, the name of one of the four grand highways of England, ſo called becauſe it was ditched on either ſide.

FO'SSILE (of *foſſilis*, L. of *fodior* to be dug) that which is, or may be digged out of the earth.

To FO'STER, to nouriſh, cheriſh, or bring up.

FO'STER *child*, a child brought up by one that is not his natural father.

FOSTER-*land*, land given, aſſigned, or ſet forth for the finding of food or victuals for any perſon, as in monaſteries for the monks, &c.

FOU'GADE, F. a ſort of mine like a well, to blow up a lodgment.

FOUL, 1 filthy, or full of dirt.
2 impure, or full of phlegm.
3 full of inſertions or eraſements.
4 baſe, or villainous.
5 ill-favoured, or ugly.
6 not fine, as the weather,
7 lewd, obſcene, immodeſt.

To FOUND (of *fonder*, F. of *fundo*, L. of *fundus* a foundation) 1 to lay the ground-work of.
2 to ſettle, endow, or eſtabliſh.
3 to ground, or fix on, as an argument.
4 to caſt metal.

FOUNDA'TION, the baſis, or ground-work.

To FOU'NDER *a horſe*, to ſpoil him by over-riding, &c.

FOUNDER, 1 he who founds or endows a church, college, &c.
2 one that caſteth metals.

FOU'NDLING, an expoſed, or deſerted infant.

FOUNT, a poetical word for fountain.

FOU'NTAIN (of *fontaine*, F.) a ſpring, or ſource.

FOUR, the number 4, or iv.

FOU'RIER (of *fourrier*, F.) an under harbinger, or meſſenger.

FOURM. See *Form*.
FOU'RTEEN, the number 14, or xiv.
FOWL, any ſort of bird.
FOW'LER, 1 one that goes a fowling.
2 a patereroe, or ſmall piece of artillery.
FOX, a beaſt of chaſe.
FOY, Du. a treat given to one's friends on one's departure.
FO'YLING (in Hunting) is the tracing of the footſteps of a ſtag upon the graſs.
FOYST. See FOIST.
FRA'CTION (of *fractio*, L. of *frango* to break) 1 breaking.
2 a quarrel, or diſſention.
FRACTION (in Arithmetic) is a broken number, ſignifying one or more parts, proportionally to any thing divided; it conſiſts of two numbers ſet one over another, with a line between them, as $\frac{5}{8}$. In all fractions, as the numerator, is to the denominator; ſo is the fraction itſelf, to that whole of which it is a fraction, or part. Hence there may be infinite fractions of the ſame value one with another; for there may be infinite numbers found, which ſhall have the ſame proportion one to another.
Fractions are either proper, or improper, ſingle, or compound.
FRACTIONS *compound*, or *fractions of fractions*, are ſuch as conſiſt of more than one numerator and denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$, and are always connected by the word *of*.
FRACTION *improper*, is when the numerator is either equal to, or greater than the denominator, becauſe the fraction is equal to, or greater than the whole. Thus $\frac{4}{4}$ is equal to 1, and $\frac{5}{4}$ is equal to 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$.
FRACTION *proper*, is that whoſe numerator is leſs than its denominator, and conſequently the fraction leſs than the whole; as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, &c.
FRACTIONS *ſingle*, are ſuch as have but one numerator and one denominator, as $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{12}{11}$, &c.
FRA'CTIOUS, quarrelſome, or captious.
FRA'CTURE (of *fractura*, L. of *frango* to break) 1 a breaking or burſting, as of a bone, &c.
2 a rupture, or breach of friendſhip, &c.
FRA'GIL, or FRAGILE (of *fragile*, F. of *fragilis*, L. of the antiq. verb *frago*, i. e. *frango* to break) 1 brittle, or ſoon broken.
2 weak, mortal, periſhable.
FRA'GMENT (of *fragmentum*, L. of *frangor* to be broken) a piece of a thing broken, a ſhred, or ſcrap.
FRA'GRANCY (of *fragrantia*, L. of *fragro* to ſmell ſweet) a ſweet, or pleaſant ſmell.
FRA'GRANT, ſweet, or odoriferous.
FRAIGHT, or FREIGHT, 1 the burden, or lading of a ſhip.
2 the money paid for ſuch carriage.
FRAIL, adj. (of *fragilis*, L. of the antiq. verb *frago*, i. e. *frango* to break) weak, mortal, periſhable.
FRAIL, ſub. a baſket to hold raiſins, &c.
FRAI'LTY, brittleneſs, weakneſs.
FRAI'SES (in Fortification) are pointed ſtakes fixed in bulwarks made of earth, on the one ſide of the ramparts, a little below the parapet. Theſe ſtakes are from ſeven to eight foot long, are driven almoſt half way into the earth, and preſent their points ſomewhat ſloping toward the field. They ſerve to prevent ſcalades and deſertion.
FRAME, 1 form, ſtructure, or compoſition.
2 figure, or faſhion.
3 the border of a picture, looking-glaſs, &c.
4 an engine to put about any thing.
5 courſe, or conduct, as the frame of one's life.
6 diſpoſition, or order.
To FRAME, 1 to form, or faſhion.
2 to build, or conſtruct.
3 to ſquare, or regulate.
4 to contrive, or invent.
5 to join together.
6 to put a frame to any thing.
FRA'NCHISE, F. privilege, or exemption.
FRANCI'SCAN, a friar of the order of St. Francis.
FRA'NGIBLE (of *frangibilis*, L. of *frango* to break) that may be broken.
FRANK (of *franc*, F.) 1 free, open, ſincere, candid.
2 liberal, generous.
FRA'NKINCENSE, a gum ſo called.
FRA'NTIC. See *Frentick*.
FRATE'RNAL, F. (of *fraternus*, L. of *frater* a brother) brotherly, or of a brother.
FRATE'RNITY, 1 brotherhood.
2 ſociety, or company.
FRA'TRICIDE (of *fratricida*, L. of *frater* a brother, and *cædo* to kill) a killer of his brother.
FRAUD, F. (of *fraus*, L. deceit) deceit, guile, a knaviſh trick, coſenage.
FRA'DULENCY, deceitfulneſs, knavery.
FRA'UDULENT, crafty, deceitful, cheating, knaviſh.
FRAY, 1 a fight, or combat.
2 a quarrel, or falling out.
To FRAY, 1 to rub, or fret, as cloth doth.
2 to fright, or make afraid.
FREAK, 1 a whimſy, or maggot.
2 a viſion, or idle conceit.
FRE'CKLE, a kind of puſtule on the face or hand.
FREE, 1 at liberty, not confin'd.
2 not ſubject to, exempted from.
3 void of, or without, &c.
4 bold, open.
5 not a ſlave, or in bondage.
6 liberal, or generous.

7 without buſineſs, at leiſure.
8 privileged, public, common.
9 eaſy, natural, not affected.

FREE-BOO'TER, 1 a robber, or pyrate.
2 a ſoldier, who makes inroads into an enemy's country.

FREE-THINKER, one that thinks freely, and judges for himſelf in matters of religion.

FREE'DOM, 1 liberty.
2 eaſineſs in doing a thing.
3 immunity, or exemption.
4 the privileges, or rights of a citizen.

FREEZE, a ſort of ſtuff, firſt made by the inhabitants of Friezeland.

FREEZE (in Architecture) is a large flat member, which ſeparates the Architrave from the cornice.

The word comes from the Latin *phrygio* an embroiderer; the freezes being frequently adorned with figures in baſs-relief, ſomewhat in imitation of embroidery.

To FREEZE, to congeal as ice.

FRE'NCHIFY'D, 1 addicted to the French faſhions.
2 brought over to the French intereſt.
3 that has the French diſeaſe.

FRE'NSY, or FRE'NZY (of *freneſie*, F. of φρενῖτις, G. of φρην the reaſon, or underſtanding) an inflammation of the brain, which cauſeth madneſs.

FRE'NTIC, mad, diſtracted, that hath a frenzy.

FRE'QUENT (of *frequens*, L. common) common, ordinary, that often cometh, or is often done.

To FREQUE'NT (of *frequento*, L. of *frequens* often) to go often to, to haunt, or reſort much to.

FRE'SCADES, It. ſhades, cool places, or bowers.

FRE'SCO, It. freſh, or cool air.

To paint in FRESCO, to paint upon walls, cielings, &c. newly done, that the colours may ſink in, and become more durable.

FRESH, 1 cool.
2 new, recent, not ſtale.
3 not ſalted.
4 luſty, vigorous, lively.
5 not tired.
6 lately done, or happened.

FRET, 1 a ſtop in a muſical inſtrument.
2 a fume, or heat of paſſion.

To FRET, 1 to rub one's ſkin off.
2 to vex, or grieve.
3 to be worn out.
4 to eat away, or corrode.
5 to grow tart, ſowr, or eager.
6 to rub, or chafe.

FRE'TFUL, peeviſh, or given to fretting.

FRI'ABLE (of *friabilis*, L. of *frio* to crumble) that may be crumbled, or broken ſmall.

FRI'AR, 1 a monk, or religious.
2 (in Printing) a page ſo ill printed, that it can hardly be read.

To FRI'BBLE, to trifle with, or baffle one.

FRI'CASSY, or FRICASEE (of *fricaſſée*, F.) meat fried in a pan.

FRI'CTION (of *frictio*, L. of *frico* to rub) a rubbing, or chafing.

FRICTION (in Philoſophy) is the reſiſtance ariſing from the motion of one ſuperficies upon another, and is cauſed by their defect of ſlipperineſs.

FRI'DAY, the fifth day of the week.

Good FRIDAY, a faſting day appointed to be kept in remembrance of our Saviour's crucifixion, being the friday before Eaſter.

FRIEND, one who acts kindly towards another.

FRIENDLESS, deſtitute of friends.

FRI'ER. See *Friar*.

FRI'GATE (of *fregate*, F.) a ſmall man of war.

To FRIGHT, or to FRI'GHTEN, to terrify, or put one in a fright.

FRI'GHTFUL, terrible, horrible, dreadful.

FRI''GID (of *frigidus*, L. of *frigus* cold)
1 cold, chill.
2 weak, impotent, not able to get children.
3 jejune, or ſlight.

FRIGI''DITY, 1 coldneſs.
2 weakneſs, or imbecillity.

FRINGE (of *frange*, F.) a ſort of ſtuff worn on ſaddles, &c.

FRI'PERER (of *fripier*, F.) a broker that ſells old cloaths.

FRI'PERY, 1 a ſtreet of brokers.
2 a thing of ſmall value.

To FRISK, to leap up and down.

To FRISLE. See to *Frizle*.

FRITH, a word, moſt uſed in Scotland, for an arm of the ſea.

FRI'TTER (of *fritella*, It. of *frigo*, L. to fry) a ſmall pancake.

FRI''VOLOUS (of *frivolus*, L. trifling) trifling, ſlight, of no account, or value.

FRIZE. See *Freeze*.

To FRI''ZLE (of *friſer*, F.) to curl, or criſp the hair.

FROCK (of *froc*, F. a monk's habit) a ſort of outward garment.

FROG, 1 an amphibious creature, well known.
2 a fruſh on a horſe's foot.

FROISE, a pancake with bacon.

FRO''LICK, 1 caprice, or whim.
2 a merry prank.

FRO''LICKSOME, 1 full of whims or fancies.
2 merry, or gay.
3 done out of a frolick.

FRONT, F. (of *frons*, L. the forepart) 1 the forehead, the forepart, the brow.
2 the entrance and beginning of a thing.
3 the van of an army.
4 the forepart of any thing.
5 an outward appearance, or ſhew.

6 con-

6 confidence, aſſurance, impudence.

FRONT (in Perſpective) is the orthographical projection of an object upon a parallel plane.

FRONT (in Fortification) is what the French call *tenaille de place.* It is that which is comprehended between the points of any two neighbouring baſtions, viz. the courtin, and two flanks, which are raiſed upon the courtin, and the two faces of the baſtions, which look towards one another.

FRO'NTIER, or FRO'NTIRE (of *frontiere*, F.) borders, confines, or limits.

FRONTI'NIAC, F. a luſcious kind of rich wine, made at Frontiniac, near Montpelier in France.

FRO'NTISPIECE (of *frontiſpicium*, L. of *frons* the front, and *ſpecio* to view) 1 the forefront of a building.
2 a picture fronting the title page of a book.

FRO'NTLET (of *frontale*, L. of *frons* the forehead) a forehead cloth, anciently worn by women.

FRO'NTON, F. (in Architecture) is a part or member which ſerves to compoſe an ornament raiſed over doors, niches, croſs-works, &c. ſometimes making triangles, and ſometimes parts of a circle. Vitruvius calls it *faſtigium.*

FROST, a congelation of liquid things by cold.

FROTH, 1 the ſpume of liquids.
2 light, or of no ſolidity.

FROU'ZY, greaſy, ſtinking, muſty.

FROW, Du. a woman.

FRO'WARD, 1 peeviſh, moroſe, fretful.
2 ſullen, obſtinate, ſtubborn.
3 malapert, ſaucy, inſolent.
4 croſs, or that does nothing but cry.

To FROWN, 1 to knit the brows.
2 to look ſourly upon.
3 to go contrary, or adverſe to.

To FRU'CTIFY (of *fructifico*, L. of *fructus* fruit) 1 to make fruitful.
2 to bear fruit.

FRU'GAL (of *frugalis*, L. of *frugi* thrifty, from *fruges* fruit) 1 thrifty, ſparing, or uſing good oeconomy.
2 ſober, temperate, modeſt.

FRUGA''LITY, 1 thriftineſs, or good huſbandry.
2 temperance, or ſobriety.

FRUGI''FEROUS (of *frugiferens*, L. of *fruges* fruit, and *fero* to bear) bearing fruit.

FRUIT, F. (of *fructus*, L. of *fruor* to enjoy)
1 the produce of the earth, as corn, grain, &c.
2 a child, or the fruit of the womb.
3 a deſert at table.
4 profit, or advantage.
5 conſequence, or effect.
6 rent, revenue, &c. of a benefice.

FRUI'TERER, a ſeller of fruit.

FRUI'TERY, a place to lay or keep fruit in.

FRUI''TION (of *fruitio*, L. of *fruor* to enjoy) enjoyment.

FRUI'TLESS, 1 barren, or unfruitful.
2 unprofitable, uſeleſs.
3 diſappointed, or fruſtrated.

FRUMP, mock, jeer, or taunt.

FRUSH, the frog, or tender part of a horſe's foot.

To FRU'STRATE (of *fruſtror*, L. to diſappoint) 1 to diſappoint, or deceive.
2 to make void, or repeal.

FRU'STUM, L. a broken piece, or fragment.

FRUSTUM (in Geometry) ſignifies a piece cut off, or ſeparated from any body; as the fruſtum of a pyramid or cone, is a part or piece of them cut off (uſually) by a plane parallel to the baſe.

FRY (of *fray*, F.) 1 the ſpawn of fiſhes.
2 young fiſh.
3 a company, or multitude of any thing.

To FRY (of *frigo*, L. of φρυγω, G. to parch)
1 to dreſs victuals, &c. in the frying pan.
2 to be very hot, to be all in a heat, to ſwelter.

FRYTH. See *Frith.*

FUB, a child, or infant.

FU'CUS, L. (of פוך, Heb. deceit, or guile) a falſe die, paint, or varniſh.

To FU'DDLE, 1 to make a perſon drunk.
2 to grow drunk.

FU'GITIVE (of *fugitivus*, L. of *fugio* to fly)
1 a runaway, or one that flies out of his country.
2 a refugee.
3 a turn-coat, or deſerter.

FU'GUE F. (in Muſic) is ſome part conſiſting of any number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then by a ſecond, third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many, repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes; ſo that ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow.

FUGUE-*double* (in Muſic) is when two or more different parts move together in a fugue, and are alternately interchanged by ſeveral parts.

To FULFI'L, to perform, or accompliſh.

FU'LGID, or FU'LGENT (of *fulgidus*, L. of *fulgeo* to ſhine) ſhining.

FU'LGURA'TION, lightning appearing in the clouds, flaſhing.

FULI''GINOUS (of *fuliginoſus*, L. of *fumus* ſmoak) ſooty, or full of ſoot.

FULL, adj. 1 filled with.
2 ſatisfied.
3 crammed with, or gorged.
4 ſtored, or covered with.
5 whole, or entire.
6 abſolute, not reſtrain'd.
7 large, or ample.
8 perfect, or exact.
9 plump, or fat.

10 large,

10 large, or ſtaring.
11 high, elevated.
12 very, or exceeding.

FULL, adv. quite, or entirely.

FU'LLER, one that fulls, mills, or ſcours cloth.

FULLER's *earth*, a ſort of ſcouring earth uſed by fullers.

To FU'LMINATE (of *fulmino*, L. of *fulmen* lightning) 1 to thunder out.
2 to ſtrike with a thunderbolt, to blaſt.

FU'LSOM, 1 very ſweet, or luſcious.
2 diſagreeable, unpleaſant.

To FU'MBLE, 1 to handle a thing clumſily.
2 to faulter, or heſitate in one's ſpeech.

To FUME (of *fumo*, L. of *fumus* ſmoak)
1 to ſmoak, or reek.
2 to be angry, or in a paſſion.

FUMETS (in Hunting) the dung of a hare, hart, &c.

FUMIGA'TION (in Chemiſtry) is an eroſion, or eating away of metals by ſmoak, or vapour.

FUMIGATION (in Surgery) is the raiſing a ſalivation by ſmoak, or fume of mercury, &c.

FU'MITORY, the name of a plant.

FU'MOUS, or FU'MY, apt to ſmoak, or fume up.

FUN, a bam, ſham, or fib.

FU'NCTION (of *functio*, L. of *fungor* to execute) calling, or employment.

FUND (of *fundus*, L. of *fundo* to extend) a bank, or repoſitory of publick money.

FU'NDAMENT (of *fondement*, F. of *fundamentum*, L. a foundation) the breech, or back-ſide.

FUNDAME'NTAL, chief, principal, or belonging to a foundation.

FU'NERAL, ſub. (of *funerail*, F. of *funerale*, L. of *funero* to bury) a burial.

FUNERAL, adj. of, or belonging to a funeral.

FU'NGOUS (of *fungoſus*, L. of *fungus* a muſhroom) ſpungy, or full of holes like a muſhroom.

FUNK, a ſuffocating ſmoak, or vapour.

To FUNK, to ſmoak tobacco.

FU'NNEL, 1 an inſtrument to convey liquors into a bottle, &c.
2 the upper part of a chimney.

† FURA'CITY (of *furacitas*, L. of *fur* a thief) aptneſs to ſteal.

FU'RBELOE, or FU'RBELOW, pleated or ruffled trimming for women's petticoats, &c.

To FU'RBISH (of *fourbir*, F.) to brighten, or poliſh.

FU'RBISHER, a poliſher.

FU'RIES, See *Fury*.

FU'RIOUS (of *furioſus*, L. of *furo* to be mad) mad, outrageous, raving, frantick.

FU'RLONG, the eighth part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH, leave to be abſent from the army.

FU'RMETY (of *fromentée*, F.) pottage made of wheat.

FU'RNACE (of *fournaiſe*, F. of *furnus*, L. of *furvus*, i. e. *niger* to be black) an utenſil uſed in brewing, &c.

To FU'RNISH (of *fournir*, F.) to ſupply with.
2 to ſtock, or adorn with.

FU'RNITURE, all ſorts of utenſils neceſſary for the furniſhing a houſe, ſhop, &c.

FURNITURE (in Dialing) are ſuch lines as are drawn upon a dial for ornament; as the parallels of declination, length of the day, azimuths, points of the compaſs, &c.

FURR (of *fourrure*, F.) the ſkin of ſeveral wild beaſts.
2 a ſubſtance ſticking to the ſides of veſſels, &c.

FU'RRIER, one that deals in furrs.

FU'RROW, a trench to drain a field, &c.

FU'RTHER, adj. yondermoſt.

FURTHER, adv. 1 moreover, or beſides that.
2 at a greater diſtance.

To FURTHER, 1 to aid, or aſſiſt.
2 to promote, or help on.

FU'RY (of *furie*, F. of *furor*, L. of *furo* to be mad) 1 rage, violence, frenzy.
2 a poetical rapture.
3 an infernal ſpirit.

FU'RZE, or FU'RZ, a prickly ſhrub uſed for fuel.

FU'SAROLE (in Architecture) is a ſmall round member cut in form of a collar, with ſomewhat long beads under the echinus, or quarter round of pillars of the Doric, Ionic, and Compoſite orders.

FUSE, or FU'SIL *of a bomb, or grenado ſhell*, is that which makes the whole powder, or compoſition in the ſhell, take fire to do the deſigned execution. 'Tis uſually a wooden pipe or tube filled with wild fire, or ſome ſuch compoſition, and is deſigned to burn ſo long, and no longer, than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Mr. Anderſon makes to be about 27 ſeconds; ſo that the fuſe muſt be contrived either from the nature of the wild-fire, or of the length of the pipe which contains it, to burn juſt that time.

To FUSE (of *fundo* to caſt) to found, or caſt metal.

FU'SEE, 1 a hand gun.
2 that part of a watch about which the chain or ſtring is wrapped.

FUSELIER, F. a ſoldier, ſo called from his carrying a fuſee.

FU'SIBLE, that may be melted.

FU'SION (of *fuſio*, L. of *fundo* to caſt) the melting of metals.

FUST, F. (in Architecture) is the ſhaft of a pillar from the aſtragal to the capital.

FU'STIAN (of *futaine*, F.) 1 a ſort of cloth.

2 words and thoughts ill ſorted together.
3 bombaſt, or a ſwelling and affected ſtyle.

FU'STICK, a wood uſed by dyers.

FU'STILUGS, women noiſomely fat.

FU'STY, that has a rank muſty ſmell.

FUTI'LITY (of *futilitas*, L. of *futio* to pour out) emptineſs, fillineſs, leakineſs, or not capable of keeping a ſecret.

FU'TURE, adj. (of *futurus*, L. of the old verb *fuo* to be) to come, or that ſhall, or will be hereafter.

FUTURE, ſub. the time to come.

FUZZ, a way thorn.

FUZZ-*ball*, a puck-fiſt.

To FUZZ, to ravel out.

FY, an interjection expreſſing abhorring, or diſdaining.

FYST. See *Foiſt*.

G.

GA'BARDIN, an old faſhioned coarſe garment.

To GA'BBLE, to prate, or talk idly.

GA'BEL (of *gabelle*, F.) an exciſe in France upon ſalt.

GA'BIONS, F. (in Fortification) are baſkets made of oſier-twigs, equally wide at the top and bottom, about four foot in diameter, and from five to ſix high; which being filled with earth, are ſometimes uſed as merlons for the batteries, and ſometimes as a parapet for the lines of approach, when it is requiſite to carry on the attacks through ſtony or rocky ground, and to advance them with extraordinary vigour.

GABIONA'DE, a defence of gabions.

GA'BLE-*end of a houſe*, is the upright triangular end from the cornice, or eaves, to the top of its roof.

GA'BLOCKS, falſe ſpurs for fighting cocks.

GAD, a bar of ſteel.

GAD-*bee*, or GAD-*fly*, a brizzle, ox-fly, or dun-fly.

To GAD, to ramble, rove, or ſtraggle about.

GA'FFLE, 1 the bender of a croſs-bow.
2 a ſpur ſet on a fighting cock's heel.

GAGE, F. 1 a pawn, or pledge.
2 a mark, token, or teſtimony.

GAGE-*point*. See *Gauge-point*.

To GA'GGLE, to cry as geeſe do.

GAI'ETY (of *gayeté*, F.) 1 mirth, chearfulneſs, good humour.
2 fineneſs, or ſpruceneſs of cloaths.

GAI'LLAC, or GAILLAC *wine*, a French wine, ſo called from Gaillac, a town of Languedoc, where it is produced.

To GAIN (of *gagner*, F.) 1 to get, or obtain, to profit, or get advantage.
2 to increaſe, or augment.
3 to win, obtain, or carry, as a poſt, or fortreſs.
4 to win one's heart, friendſhip, or goodwill.
5 to get, or reach, to arrive at, or come to.
6 to get, or win at play.

To GAI'NSAY, to contradict, oppoſe, or ſay againſt.

To GAI'NSTAND, to withſtand, reſiſt, or oppoſe.

GA'LAXY (of γαλαξιας, G. milk) a white circle in the heavens called the milky way.

GA'LBANUM, L. a gum of a mighty ſtrong ſcent.

GALE, a blaſt of wind.

GALEAS (of *galeaſſe*, F.) a ſea-veſſel, chiefly uſed in the Mediterranean.

GALEO'N (of *galion*, F.) a large ſhip, chiefly uſed by the Spaniards to bring their treaſure from America.

GALL, 1 the bile, one of the humours of the body.
2 a ſore, cauſed by the ſkin's being greatly rubbed.

To GALL, 1 to fret, or rub off the ſkin.
2 to incommode, hurt, or annoy.
3 to vex, or teaze.

GA'LLANT, adj. (of *galant*, F.) 1 civil, accompliſhed, genteel.
2 brave, ſtout, valiant.
3 fine, polite.

GALLA'NT, ſub. 1 a lover, or ſuiter.
2 a ſpark, or a beau.
3 an adulterer, or one that keeps company with a married woman.

GA'LLANTRY, 1 civility, genteelneſs, or courtly behaviour.
2 courtſhip, or amorous ſpeech.
3 intrigue, or amour.
4 bravery, valour, courage.

GALLEHALPENS a ſort of coin brought into England by the Genoeſe merchants.

GA'LLERY (of *gallerie*, F.) a kind of balcony that ſurrounds a building, or a paſſage leading to ſeveral apartments in a great houſe.

GA'LLERY (in Fortification) is a covered walk, the ſides whereof are muſket proof, conſiſting of a double row of planks lined with plates of iron; the top being ſometimes covered with earth or turf, to hinder the effect of the artificial fire of the beſieged. Theſe galleries are frequently made uſe of in the moat, already filled with faggots and bavins, to the end that the miner may approach ſafe to the face of the baſtion, when the artillery of the oppoſite flank is diſmounted.

GALLERY *of a mine*, is any branch of it carried on towards any place.

GA'LLEY, 1 a veſſel with oars, much uſed in the mediterranean.
2 a ſort of light merchant ſhip.

GA'LLIARD (of *galliarde*, F.) a kind of merry dance.

GA'LLICISM (of *galliciſme*, F.) a French idiom

idiom, or a propriety of the French ſpeech.
GALLIGA'SKINS, a ſort of wide breeches, or ſlops, ſo called from the Gaſcons, who firſt brought them in uſe.
GA'LLION. See *Galeon.*
GA'LLIOT (of *galiote*, F.) a ſmall ſort of galley.
GA'LLON, a meaſure containing four quarts.
GALLOO'N (of *galon*, F.) a kind of ſilk, or ferret ribbon.
GA'LLOP (of *galop*, F.) the ſwifteſt pace of a horſe.
GALLO'SHES (of *galoches*, F.) ſuch as ſome people wear over their ſhoes, to keep theſe clean, and their feet from the wet.
GA'LLOWS, 1 a gibbet, or place to hang criminals on.
2 part of a printing preſs.
3 a wicked raſcal.
GAMBA'DOES, leathern inſtruments affixed, inſtead of ſtirrups, to the ſaddle.
GA'MBOLS, a ſort of games, or tumbling tricks.
GAME, 1 ſport, or paſtime.
2 play, as at cards, dice, &c.
3 part of a ſet at cards, &c.
4 an affair, or intrigue.
5 beaſts for hunting, or fowls to ſhoot at.
6 jeſts, or ſquibs.
GA''MUT, the name of the firſt note in the ordinary ſcale of muſic.
2 the ſcale itſelf.
To GANCH, 1 to throw one from an high place upon hooks, a way of putting offenders to death in Turkey.
2 to tear open one's guts.
GA'NDER, the male-gooſe.
GANG, a company, or crew.
GANG-*week*. See *Rogation-week*.
To GANG, to go.
GA'NGRENE (of γαγγραινα, G. of γαγγρος a cancer) the beginning of a mortification.
GA'NTLET, or GA'UNTLET (of *gantelet*, F.) 1 an iron glove, or armour for the hand.
2 a falſe ſpur for a game cock.
GA'NTLOP, or GA'NTLOPE (of Gant, a town in Flanders, where this puniſhment was firſt invented, and *loopen*, Du. to run) an uſual puniſhment among ſoldiers; it is performed thus, a company of ſoldiers form a lane or paſſage, each having a ſwitch in his hand, through which the criminal is to run, whilſt each ſoldier gives him a ſtroke with his rod.
GAOL, a jail, or priſon.
GAP, 1 a breach, or brake.
2 a cleft, or chap.
3 a blank ſpace, or lines left out.
To ſtand in the GAP, to protect others from danger.
To GAPE, 1 to yawn, or open the mouth wide.
2 to bawl, or ſpeak loud.
3 to chink, as the ground does.
4 to breathe ſhort, and with difficulty.
To GAPE *after*, to covet, or deſire.
GARB (of *garbe*, F.) 1 dreſs, or habit.
2 carriage, or air.
3 quick, or pungent, applied to liquors.
GA'RBAGE, 1 the entrails, &c. of a beaſt.
2 refuſe, or of no value.
To GA'RBLE (of *garbler*, F.) 1 to cleanſe, as grocers do their ſpices.
2 to pick, or cull out.
GA'RBLER, an officer that may enter into any ſhop or warehouſe, to view and ſearch drugs, ſpices, &c.
GA'RBOIL (of *garbouil*, F.) 1 trouble, diſcord, or contention.
2 tumult, or ſedition.
GARD. See *Guard*.
GA'RDECAUT, or *GARD-DU-CORD*, F. is that which ſtops the fuſy of a watch, when wound up. Some call it *Gard-cock*, others *Gard-du-gut*.
GA'RDEN, a plot of ground to ſet plants, flowers, &c. in.
To GARDEN *a hawk*, to ſet her on a turf of graſs to cheer her.
GA'RDENER, one who looks after, or dreſſes a garden.
GARE, a coarſe ſort of wool, full of hairs, ſuch as grow about the ſhanks of ſheep.
GA'RGARISM (of γαργαρισμος, G. of γαργαριζω to gargle, or waſh the mouth or throat) a liquid medicine to cleanſe, or waſh the mouth or throat.
GA'RGET, a mortal diſeaſe in cattle.
GA'RGIL, a diſeaſe in geeſe.
GA'RGLE, the gullet of the throat.
To GARGLE, to waſh the throat or mouth, with any liquid.
† GA'RISH, magnificent, or ſplendidly dreſt.
GA'RLAND (of *guirlande*, F.) a crown, or wreathe of flowers, &c. for the head.
GA'RLICK, a well known plant.
GA'RMENT (of *garniment*, F.) any veſtment, or covering.
GA'RNER, a granary, or ſtorehouſe for corn, &c.
GA'RNISH, a priſoner's fee at his firſt coming in, to make his fellow priſoners drink.
To GARNISH, 1 to furniſh, or ſtore.
2 to ſet off, or adorn.
GA'RRET, the uppermoſt floor in a houſe.
GA'RRISON (of *garniſon*, F.) a certain number of ſoldiers in a ſtrong place for the defence of it.
GARRU'LITY (of *garrulitas*, L. of *garrio* to chatter) vain babbling, or over much prating.
GA'RRULOUS, chattering, babbling, prattling.
GA'RTER, 1 a band, or ribbon to tie up the ſtockings.
2 the chief of the three kings at arms.

GARTH, 1 a yard, or back-ſide of a houſe.
2 a fiſh garth, or wear in a river for the catching of fiſh.
GAS, a word made uſe of by Van Helmont, ſignifying the moſt ſubtile, or volatile parts of any thing.
GASCONA'DE (of *gaſconnade*, F.) boaſting, or cracking, a bravado, or oſtentation.
GA'SCOYNS, the inner parts of the thighs of an horſe.
GASH, a deep cut.
To GASP, to gape for breath.
GA'STLY, 1 dreadful, terrible, hideous.
2 pale, wan, ſallow.
GATE, 1 a port, or great door.
2 manner, or poſture of the body in walking.
3 preſence, port, air, mien.
To GA'THER, 1 to pluck, or crop, as an apple, flower, &c.
2 to collect, or get together.
3 to infer, or conclude by diſcourſe.
4 to plait, as a garment.
5 to aſſemble, or meet together.
6 to feſter, or breed filth, as a ſore.
GAU'DIES, double commons, ſuch as they have on gaudy, or grand days in colleges.
GAU'DY, extravagant, or affectedly gay.
GAUDY-*days*, certain grand, or feſtival days obſerved in colleges.
GAUGE-*point*, *of a ſolid meaſure*, is the diameter of a circle, whoſe area is equal to the ſolid content of the ſame meaſure; as the ſolidity of a wine gallon being 231 inches; if you conceive a circle to contain ſo many inches, the diameter of it will be 17.15; and that will be the gauge-point for wine meaſure; and by the ſame rule you will find the gauge-point of ale meaſure to be 19.15; for the area of a circle whoſe diameter is 19.15 will be 282, which is equal to the cubic inches contained in an ale gallon.
GAU'GING, is the art of finding the capacities or contents of all ſorts of veſſels, which hold liquids, meal, corn, &c.
GAUGING-*rod*, a mathematical inſtrument, whoſe uſe is to find the quantities of liquors contain'd in any kind of veſſel.
GAU'NTLET. See *Gantlet*.
GAU'NTREE, a frame to ſet caſks upon.
GAVO'T (of *gavote*, F.) a briſk dance.
GAW'DY. See *Gaudy*.
GAWZ, GAWSE, or GAUZ, a thin ſort of ſilk ſtuff.
GAY (of *gai*, F.) 1 briſk, or lively.
2 ſpruce, or fine.
3 gaudy, or lively, as colours.
GAY'ETY. See *Gaiety*.
To GAZE, to ſtare, or look earneſtly upon.
GAZE-*hound*, a dog that hunts by ſight.
GA'ZEL (of *gazelle*, F.) an antilope, or Arabian deer.
GAZE'TTE, F. a news-book.
GA'ZONS (in Fortification) are pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, to line parapets, and the tranſverſes of galleries.
GEAR, or GEER, 1 ſtuff, or commodity.
2 bawble, toy, or geugaw.
3 womens attire.
4 trappings of a horſe.
5 putrid matter, or corruption.
To GELD, to cut out the ſtones of a male animal.
GE'LDING, 1 the action of caſtrating.
2 a cut horſe.
GE'LLY (of *gelée*, F.) the juice, or liquor of any thing boiled to a thick conſiſtence.
GEM (of *gemma*, L. a jewel) a jewel, or precious ſtone.
GE''MINI, L. 1 the twins, one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac.
2 a conſtellation, called Caſtor and Pollux.
GE'MMARY, a jewel houſe.
GE'MMOW-*ring*, a double ring, in links.
GE'NDER (of *gendre*, F. of *genus*, L. of γενος, G. a kind, or ſort) a ſort, or kind.
To GENDER. See to *Ingender*.
GENEA''LOGY (of γενεαλογια, G. of γενεα a generation, and λεγω to read) a deſcription of the lineage, ſtock, generation, or pedigree of any.
GENEA''LOGIST, 1 one that hath ſkill in genealogies.
2 a writer of genealogies.
GE'NERAL, adj. (of *generalis*, L. of *genus* a kind) 1 univerſal.
2 frequent, or common.
GENERAL, ſub. a chief commander in an army.
GENERALI'SSIMO, or GENERALI'SSIMUS, a ſupreme general, or commander in chief of the whole armies of a kingdom.
GENERA''LITY, the whole, or greateſt part.
GE''NERALLY, 1 univerſally.
2 in general, or for the greateſt part.
3 commonly, or ordinarily.
To GE''NERATE (of *genero*, L. to beget)
1 to ingender, or beget.
2 to bear, or bring forth.
GE'NERA'TING *line*, *or figure* (in Geometry) is that which by its motion, or revolution, produces any other plane or ſolid figure. Thus a right line moved any way parallel to itſelf generates a parallelogram; round a point in the ſame plane, with one end faſtened in that point, it generates a circle; the revolution of a ſemicircle round its diameter, generates a ſphere, &c.
GENERA'TION, 1 a begetting, or ingendering.
2 lineage, race, or pedigree.
3 a multitude, or great many.
GENERO''SITY (of *generoſitas*, L. of *generoſus* noble) 1 magnanimity, or greatneſs of ſoul.

2 liberality.

GE″NEROUS, 1 noble, magnanimous.
2 free, or liberal.

GE″NESIS, G. *generation*, or *orignal riſe*; the title of the firſt book of Moſes, becauſe it contains the hiſtory of the creation, or original riſe of things.

GENESIS (in Geometry) is the formation of any plane or ſolid figure by the motion of ſome line or ſurface, which line or ſurface is always called the *deſcribent*; and that line, according to which the motion is made, is called the *dirigent*.

GE′NET, F. 1 a Spaniſh horſe.
2 a ſort of Spaniſh cat.
3 the ſkin of that animal.

GE′NIAL (of *genialis*, L. of *genero* to beget)
1 joyful, cheerful, merry.
2 pertaining to marriage.
3 natural.

GE″NITAL (of *genitalis*, L. of *gigno* to beget) generative, or ſerving to generation.

GE″NITALS, the privy parts of a male.

GE″NITIVE (of *genitivus*, L. of *geno*, i. e. *gigno* to beget) one of the ſix caſes in grammar, by which property, or poſſeſſion is chiefly implied.

GE″NITOR, L. a father, or begetter.

GE″NITING, a ſort of apple.

GE′NIUS, L. 1 a good or evil demon, or ſpirit, ſuppoſed to attend upon every perſon, or on a nation, or on all mankind in general.
2 one's temper, talent, or diſpoſition.

GENT, F. 1 neat, or handſomely clad.
2 an abbreviation of gentleman.

GENTEE′L (of *gentil*, F.) 1 fine, ſpruce, gay.
2 handſomely clad.
3 gallant, or agreeable.
4 that has a graceful carriage.
5 generous, or like a gentleman.

GE′NTIAN, the name of a bitter herb, otherwiſe called bitterwort, or fellwort.

GE′NTIL, a kind of maggot, or worm.

GE′NTILE (of *gentil*, F. of *gentilis*, L. of *gens* a nation) a heathen, or pagan.

GE′NTILISM, paganiſm, or the religion of pagans.

GE′NTLE, 1 mild, moderate, temperate.
2 tame, not wild.
3 that flows ſoftly, not rapidly.

GE′NTLEMAN, 1 one nobly deſcended.
2 one that follows no trade, but lives on his eſtate.
3 a brave, or gallant man.

GE′NTRY, the order and rank of gentlemen, deſcended of ancient families, which have always born a coat of arms.

GENUFLE′CTION (of *genuflectio*, L. of *genu* the knee, and *flecto* to bend) a kneeling or bowing of the knee.

GE″NUINE (of *genuinus*, L. of *geno*, i. e. *gigno* to beget) proper, true, natural.

GEOCE′NTRIC 4 (of γεα the earth, and κεντρον a centre, G.) ſignifies any planet or orb, that has the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth.

GEOCENTRIC *latitude of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the angle which a line joining the planet and the earth, makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic.

GEOCENTRIC *place of a planet*, is the point of the ecliptic, to which the planet, ſeen from the earth, is referred.

GEODOE′SIA 5 (of γεωδαισια, G. of γεα the earth, and δαιω to divide) ſurveying, or the art of meaſuring land.

GEODE″TICAL *numbers*, are ſuch as are conſidered according to thoſe vulgar names or denominations, by which money, weights, meaſures, &c. are generally known, or divided by the laws and cuſtoms of ſeveral nations.

GEO″GRAPHY 4 (of γεωγραφια, G. of γη the earth, and γραφω to deſcribe) is the ſcience that teaches and explains the properties of the earth, and the parts thereof that depend upon quantity.

GEO″GRAPHER, one who is ſkill'd in geography.

GEOGRA″PHICAL, or GEOGRA″PHIC, of, or belonging to geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL *mile*, is the ſea mile or minute, being one ſixtieth part of a degree of a great circle on the earth's ſurface.

GE′OMANCY (of γεωμαντεια, G. of γη the earth, and μαντεια divination) a kind of divination by circles, and pricks in the earth.

GEO″METRY (of γεωμετρια, G. of γη the earth, and μετρεω to meaſure) this word originally ſignifies the art of meaſuring the earth, but it is now the ſcience of whatever is extended, ſo far as it is ſuch; that is, of lines, ſuperficies and ſolids. Geometry is divided into ſpeculative and practical.

Practical GEOMETRY, is that which ſhews how to apply thoſe ſpeculations to uſe in life.

Speculative GEOMETRY, is that which treats of the properties of lines and figures; ſuch as Euclid's elements, Apollonius's conics, &c.

GEOME″TRICAL, or GEOME″TRIC, of, or belonging to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, *or algebraical curves*, are thoſe whoſe ordinates and abſciſſes being right lines, the nature thereof can be expreſſed by a finite equation, having thoſe ordinates and abſciſſes in it.

GEOMETRICAL *plane*. See *Plane*.

GEOMETRICAL *progreſſion*, or *proportion*. See *Progreſſion*.

GEOMETRICAL *place*, or *locus*. See *Locus*.

GEOMETRICAL *ſolution of a problem*, is when the thing is ſolved according to the rules of geometry, and by ſuch lines as are truly

truly geometrical, and agreeable to the nature of the problem.

GEO'RGIANS, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from one David George, who was born at Delft, in Holland. He held that the law and goſpel were unprofitable for the attaining of ſalvation, and that he himſelf was the true Meſſiah.

GE'ORGICS [2] (of γεωργικα, G. of γη the earth, and εργον work) books treating of huſbandry; as Virgil's georgics.

GERFA'ULCON, a ſort of hawk, or bird of prey.

Couſin GE'RMAN, a firſt couſin.

GE'RMANDER the name of an herb.

To GE'RMINATE (of *germino*, L. to bud) to bud, to bloſſom, or ſprout out.

GE''RUND, part of a Latin verb.

GE'SSES (in Falconry) the furniture belonging to a hawk.

GESTS (of *geſta*, L. of *gero* to bear) exploits, atchievements, or noble acts.

To GESTI''CULATE (of *geſticulor*, L. of *geſtus* a geſture) to be too full of action.

GESTICULA'TION, a repreſenting any body by countenance or poſture.

GE'STURE (of *geſtus*, L. of *gero* to behave)
1 the action of the body in ſpeaking.
2 a making of ſigns.

To GET, 1 to acquire, or attain.
2 to profit, or gain by it.
3 to beget children.
4 to cauſe a thing to be.
5 to find out, or diſcover.
6 to contract, as an ill habit.
7 to con, or read over.

GEW'GAWS, trifles, or childrens play things.

GHE'RKINS, pickled cucumbers.

GHI'TTER, or GHI'TTERN (of *guitern*, F.) a muſical inſtrument.

GHOST. a ſpirit.

GHO'STLY, ſpiritual.

GI'ANT (of *geant*, F. of *gigas*, L.) a man of a prodigious ſtature and bigneſs.

GI'BBERISH, jargon, or nonſenſical talk.

GI'BBET (of *gibet*, F.) a gallows, or place for the execution of a malefactor.

GI'BBO''SITY (of *gibboſitas*, L. of *gibbus* a bunch) crookedneſs, or bunching out.

GI'BBOUS, convex, or bunched out.

GI'BBOUS (in Aſtronomy) is a term uſed in reference to the enlightened parts of the moon, while ſhe is moving from the full to the firſt quarter, and from the laſt quarter to the full again; for all that time the dark part appears horned and falcated, and the light one bunched out, convex, or gibbous.

To GIBE, to mock, or jeer.

GI'BLETS, the offals of a gooſe, &c.

GI'DDINESS, a vertigo, or dizzineſs in the head.

GIFT, 1 a donation, or preſent.
2 talent, or endowment.

GIG, 1 a ſmall ſort of top uſed by boys.
2 a dance ſo called.

GIGA'NTIC (of *giganteus*, L. of *gigas* a giant) of, or belonging to a giant, giant-like.

To GI'GGLE, to laugh out.

GIG-*mill*, a mill for the fulling of woollen cloth.

GI'GOT, F. 1 a loin and leg of mutton together.
2 a ſort of minced meat.

GILD. See *Guild*.

GILL, 1 a miſs, or ſhe companion.
2 a rivulet, or ſmall brook.
3 a ſmall meaſure, or one quarter of a pint.
4 the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ground-ivy.

GIM, pretty, genteel.

GI'MLET (of *gibelet*, F.) a piercer to make holes with.

GIN, 1 a trap, or ſnare.
2 a little engine to lift any thing with.

GI'NGER, a hot ſort of root brought from India.

GI'NGERLY, tenderly, or ſoftly.

To GI'NGLE, 1 to make a tinkling noiſe like little bells, &c.
2 to uſe words that have a chiming, or affected ſound.

GI'PSY, 1 a rambling woman who pretends to tell peoples fortunes.
2 a young girl.

GI'RASOL (of *giraſole*, F.) a precious ſtone, commonly called the ſun ſtone.

To GIRD, 1 to bind, or tye about.
2 to twinge, or beat.
3 to jeer, or taunt at.

GI'RDERS (in Architecture) are the largeſt pieces of timber in a floor. Their ends are uſually faſtened to the ſummer, or breaſt-ſummers, and the joiſts are framed in at one end to the girders. No girder ſhould be leſs than ten inches into the wall, and their ends ſhould be laid in lome, &c.

GI'RDLE, a ribbon, &c. to bind up the loins with.

GIRL, 1 a young maid.
2 (among Hunters) a roe-buck of two years old.

GIRTH, or GIRT, a girdle to keep a horſe's ſaddle on.

GITH, the name of an herb growing among corn.

To GIVE, 1 to beſtow.
2 to render, or return.
3 to grant, or yield.
4 to thaw.
5 to grow damp, as ſtones do.
6 to pronounce, or declare.

GIVEN, a word often uſed in mathematicks, and ſignifies ſomething which is ſuppoſed to be known. Thus, if a magnitude be known, or that we can find another equal to it, they ſay 'tis a given magnitude. If the poſition

poſition of any thing be ſuppoſed as known, they ſay, given in poſition, &c.

GLA'CIAL (of *glacialis*, L. of *glacies* ice) frozen, or icy.

GLA'CIS (in Fortification) is a ſloping bank, of a very gentle ſteepneſs; but is more eſpecially taken for that which rangeth along from the parapet of the cover'd way, to the level on the ſide of the field.

GLAD, joyful, or merry.

GLADE, an open place in a wood.

GLA''D'IATOR, L. a ſword-player, a fencing-maſter.

GLAIR, or GLAIRE (of *glaire*, F.) the white of an egg.

GLAIVE, a weapon like a halberd.

To GLANCE, 1 to graze, or rub upon.
2 to caſt the eye upon.
3 to allude to, or give a hint of a thing.
4 to run over.
5 to ſlide by.

GLAND (of *glandula*, L. a dim. of *glans* an acorn) a fleſhy kernel.

GLA'NDERS, a loathſome diſeaſe in horſes.

GLANDI''FEROUS (of *glandifer*, L. of *glans* an acorn, and *fero* to bear) bearing maſt, or acorns.

GLANDULA, L. a kernel in the fleſh.

GLANS, L. the nut of a man's yard.

To GLARE, to over-blaze, or dazzle.

GLASS, a tranſparent ſubſtance well known.

To GLA'VER, to ſooth up, to fawn, or flatter.

To GLAZE, 1 to put in glaſs.
2 to ſet a gloſs upon.
3 to varniſh.

GLEAM, a ray of the ſun, or beam of light.

To GLEAN (of *glaner*, F.) to pick up the ſcatter'd ears of corn after the reapers.

GLEBE (of *gleba*, L. a clod of earth) a clod, or lump of earth.

GLEBE-*land*, the land belonging to a parſonage, beſide the tithe.

GLEDE, 1 a live coal.
2 a kite.

GLEEK, a game at cards.

GLEET, 1 a thin matter iſſuing out of ulcers.
2 an involuntary emiſſion of the ſeed.

GLEW. See *Glue*.

GLIB, ſmooth, ſleek, ſoft.

To GLIDE, to ſlide, or flow ſmoothly.

To GLI'MMER, to begin to appear, or give a little light.

GLIMPSE, 1 a flaſh of light.
2 a ſlight ſight of a thing.

To GLI''STEN, or to GLI''STER, to ſhine, or ſparkle.

GLIS'TER. See *Clyſter*.

To GLI'TTER. See to *Gliſter*.

To GLOAR, to look aſkew.

GLOBE (of *globus*, L. a bowl, or other thing very round) a ſolid body, formed by the entire rotation of a ſemi-circle about its diameter.

GLOBE *cæleſtial*, is that which hath drawn on its ſuperficies the image of the conſtellations, together with the circles of the ſphere.

GLOBE *terreſtrial*, is that which hath all the parts of the earth and ſea drawn, or delineated on its ſurface.

GLO''BULAR *chart*, is a name given to the repreſentation of the ſurface, or of ſome part of the ſurface of the terreſtrial globe upon a plane, wherein the parallels of latitude are circles nearly concentric, the meridian curves bending towards the poles, and the rhumb lines are alſo curves.

GLO'BULE (of *globulus*, L. a dim. of *globus* a bowl) a little globe.

GLOO'MINESS, darkneſs, cloudineſs, or obſcurity.

GLOO'MY, dark, cloudy, or obſcure.

To GLO'RIFY (of *glorifier*, F. of *glorifico*, L. of *gloria* glory, or renown, and *facio* to give) 1 to laud, celebrate, or give praiſe to.
2 to put among the bleſſed.
3 to be proud of, to boaſt and brag of a thing.

GLO'RIOUS, 1 excellent, honourable, illuſtrious.
2 bright, or ſhining.

GLO'RY, 1 honour, or renown.
2 an illumination round the head of the picture of a ſaint, &c.

GLOSS (of γλωσσα, G. a ſpeech) 1 an expoſition, or explication of a text.
2 luſtre, or brightneſs ſet upon cloth, ſilk, &c.

To GLOSS, 1 to varniſh over.
2 to interpret, or explicate.

GLO'SSARY, 1 ſhort notes upon a thing.
2 a dictionary, or table, to ſhew the ſignification of words in divers tongues.

GLOSSO''GRAPHER, a writer of a gloſſary, or an interpreter of hard words.

GLOSSO''GRAPHY (of γλωσσογραφια, G. of γλωσσα a language, and γραφω to write) the art of writing a gloſſary.

GLOVE, a covering for the hand.

Fox-GLOVES, an herb, ſometimes called our lady's gloves.

To GLOUT. See to *Glowt*.

To GLOW, 1 to burn as a coal.
2 to tingle, as the ears do.
3 to rage, or be furious.

GLOW *worm*, an inſect that ſhines in the dark.

To GLOWT, to look doggedly, or ſourly.

To GLOZE, to flatter, or cajole.

GLUE (of *gluten*, L. ſolder) a ſticky compoſition to ſtick boards together.

GLUT, 1 abundance, or great quantity.
2 ſatiety, or ſurfeit.

To GLU'TINATE (of *glutino*, L. of *gluten* glue) to glue, or ſtick together.

GLU''TINOUS, clammy, or ſticky like glue.

GLU'TTON (of *glouton*, F. of *gluto*, L. of *glutio* to ſwallow) a greedy eater.
GLU'TTONY, immoderate eating and drinking.
GNAT, a little ſtinging fly.
To GNAW, 1 to nibble, or pick.
2 to corrode, or wear away.
GNO'MON, G. an index (of γινωσκω to know) in dialing, is the ſtyle, pin, or cock of any dial, whoſe ſhadow ſhews the hour. The gnomon of every dial repreſents the axis of the world.
GNOMON *of a parallelogram*, is a figure made of the two complements, together with either of the parallelograms about the diagonal, as in the parallelogram ABCD, the gnomon is M + x + z + N, or M + N + x + z. See fig. 27.
GNOMO'NIC *projection of the ſphere*, is the repreſentation of the circles of the ſphere, upon a plane that touches the ſphere, or elſe on one that does not cut it, the eye being ſuppoſed in the centre of the ſphere.
In this projection (which all plane ſundials may be ſaid to be of, and from whence it derives its name, viz. from gnomonics, or dialling) all the great circles of the ſphere are repreſented by ſtreight lines, of an indeterminate length; all leſſer circles, parallel to the plane of projection, will be circles; and all leſſer circles, oblique to the projection-plane, will be either parabolas, ellipſes, or hyperbolas, according to their different obliquity.
GNOMO'NICS, the art of dialing.
GNO'STICKS (of γνωστικος, G. of γινωσκω to know) a ſect of heretics in the ſecond century, who arrogated to themſelves an high degree of knowledge in all things; they held the ſoul of man to be of the ſame ſubſtance with God; that there were two Gods, the one good, and the other bad, and denied a future judgment.
To GO, 1 to walk, or march.
2 to paſs, ſpeaking of money.
3 to be accounted, or paſs for.
4 to continue with child.
5 to accompany, or be with.
To GO *back*, 1 to retire, or retreat.
2 to return, or go back again.
3 to recede from, or not perform.
To GO *beyond*, 1 to go farther than.
2 to excel, or ſurpaſs.
3 to defraud, or trick.
To GO *by*, 1 to paſs near, or cloſe to.
2 to anſwer to, or be of ſuch a name.
3 to follow, or take it for a rule.
GOAD, a pointed ſtick to prick oxen forward.
GOAL, 1 the end of a race.
2 a jail, or priſon.
To GOAR. See to *Gore*.
GOAT, an animal well known.
GOA'THERD, a keeper of goats.
GOAT-*milker*, or GOAT-*ſucker*, a bird like an owl.
GOB, or GO'BBET, a large mouthful, or great piece of fleſh.
To GO'BBLE, 1 to eat great gobs, or gobbets.
2 to do a thing coarſely.
3 to make a noiſe like a turkey.
GO'BLET (of *gobelet*, F.) a large drinking cup.
GO'BLIN. See *Hob-goblin*.
GOD, the ſupreme Being.
GO'DBOTE, an eccleſiaſtical, or church fine.
GOD-FATHER, a man ſurety for a child in baptiſm.
GOD-MOTHER, a woman ſurety for a child when it is baptized.
GO'DWIT, a delicate ſort of fowl, generally called a quail.
GO'GGLE *eyed*, full rolling eyes.
GO'ING *to the vault* (in Hunting) is when the hare takes to the ground, like a rabbit.
GOLD, a metal too well known to need deſcription.
GO'LDEN *number* (in Aſtronomy) the ſame with *Cycle of the moon*; which ſee. If 1 be added to the year of our Lord, and that ſum be divided by 19, the remainder, if any, will be the golden number, but if none, the golden number is 19.
GO'LDEN *rule*. See *Rule of three*.
GOLDEN *fleece*, the figure of a ram gilt with gold.
GOME, the black greaſe of a cart wheel, &c.
GO'NDOLA, a Venetian pleaſure-boat.
GONDOLEE'R, a Venetian waterman that ſteers a gondola.
GO"NORRHOE'A, L. (of γονορροια, G. of γονη the ſeed, and ῥεω to flow) an involuntary emiſſion of the ſeed, commonly called the running of the reins.
GOOD, 1 wholeſome, or fit to eat.
2 honeſt, virtuous.
3 ſober, moderate.
4 kind, or bountiful.
5 gracious, or full of clemency.
6 laudible, or praiſe worthy.
7 convenient, or commodious.
8 ſufficient, or allowable.
9 well made.
10 profitable, or advantageous.
11 wholeſome, or ſalutary.
12 proper, or of ſervice to.
13 handſome, or beautiful.
14 able, or ſufficient.
15 great, or longing, as a good mind to do a thing.
GOO'DNESS, 1 the being good.
2 beneficence, or mercy.
3 piety, or religion.
4 ſap, or juice of plants.
5 the gravy of meats.

GOOGE (of *gouge*, F.) a tool uſed by carpenters, &c.

GOOSE, 1 a breach, or paſſage, worked by the ſea.
2 a well-known fowl.
3 an iron uſed by tailors.
4 a ſappy fellow.

GOO'SEBERRY, a fruit well known.

GORE, 1 a triangular piece, ſewed into a garment to widen it.
2 clotted blood.

To GORE, 1 to prick, or ſting.
2 to puſh with the horn, as a bull, &c. does.

GORGE, F. 1 the crop of a fowl.
2 the throat, or gullet.

GORGE (in Architecture) is the narroweſt part of the Tuſcan or Doric capitals, lying between the aſtragal, above the ſhaft of the pillar and the annulets. It is alſo a kind of concave moulding, larger but not ſo deep as a Scotia, which ſerves for compartments, &c.

GORGE (in Fortification) is the entrance of the platform of any place.

GORGE, in all other outworks, is the interval betwixt the wings on the ſide of the great ditch. But it ought to be obſerved, that all the gorges are deſtitute of parapets; becauſe, if there were any, the beſiegers, having taken poſſeſſion of a work, might make uſe thereof, to defend themſelves from the ſhot of the place; ſo that they are only fortified with palliſadoes, to prevent a ſurprize.

GORGE *of a baſtion*, is nothing elſe but the prolonging of the courtins from the angle with flanks, to the centre of the baſtion where they meet; but when the baſtion is flat, its gorge is a right line, which terminates the diſtance comprehended between two flanks.

GORGE *of a ravelin*, or *of a half moon*, is the ſpace contained between the extremities of the two faces on the ſide of the place.

GO'RGEOUS, coſtly, ſtately, ſplendid, magnificent.

GO'RGET (of *gorgette*, F.) 1 a woman's ſtomacher.
2 a piece of plate worn about the neck by the officers of foot ſoldiers.

To GO'RMANDIZE, to eat greedily.

GO'SLING, or GO'SLIN, 1 a young gooſe.
2 a ſubſtance growing on the hazle.

GO'SPEL, a title given, more eſpecially, to the writings of the four evangeliſts.

GO'SPELLER, one that reads the goſpel in a cathedral, or collegiate church.

GO'SSHAWK, a bird of prey.

GO'SSIP, 1 a godfather, or godmother.
2 one that goes too often a viſiting.

GO'THIC (of *gothique*, F.) of, or belonging to the Goths.

GOTHIC (or *modern*) Architecture, is that which is far removed from the manner and proportions of the antique, having its ornaments wild and chimerical, and its profiles incorrect. However, it is oftentimes found very ſtrong, and appears very rich and pompous, and particularly in ſeveral Engliſh cathedrals. This manner of building came originally from the north, whence it was brought by the Goths into Germany, and has ſince been introduced into other countries.

To GO'VERN (of *gouverner*, F.) to rule, manage, or take care of.

GO'VERNMENT, 1 rule, or dominion.
2 the province, or place governed.
3 the form, or manner of ruling.

GO'VERNOR, 1 a ruler, or commander.
2 a tutor, or teacher.

GOURD, a kind of plant of the nature of melons or cucumbers.

GOU'RNET, the name of a fiſh.

GOUST, or GOUT (of *goût*, F.) 1 taſte, ſkill, or knowledge in painting, poetry, &c.
2 inclination, or affection.

GOUT (of *goute*, F.) a painful diſeaſe in the joints.

GOU'TY, 1 that has the gout.
2 clumſy, or ill made.

GOWN, a garment well known.

To GRA'BBLE, to handle untowardly.

GRACE (of *gratia*, L. of *gratus* kind) 1 favour, or mercy.
2 agreeableneſs, or good air.
3 a ſhort prayer, ſaid before or after meals.
4 pardon.
5 privilege, or licence.

GRADA'TION (of *gradatio*, L. of *gradus* a ſtep) 1 a going ſtep by ſtep.
2 a figure in rhetoric, connecting the ſubſequent to the precedent.

GRA'DUAL, adj. by degrees.

GRADUAL, ſub. that part of the maſs, that is ſung, or ſaid between the epiſtle and goſpel.

GRA'DUATE, one that has taken a degree in the univerſity.

To GRAFF, or GRAFT (of *greffer*, F.) 1 to innoculate, or plant a ſcion in another ſtock.
2 to lengthen.

GRAIN, F. (of *granum*, L. a corn) 1 all ſorts of corn.
2 the 24th part of a penny weight.
3 the vein of wood, &c.
4 a ſmall part of any thing.

Againſt the GRAIN, 1 contrary to the way the fibres of wood, &c. run.
2 againſt one's inclinations.

GRAME'RCY, I thank you.

GRAMI'NEOUS (of *gramineus*, L. of *gramen* graſs) graſſy, or belonging to graſs.

GRAMINEOUS *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as

as have long narrow leaves, like graſs, and no foot-ſtalks.

GRA'MMAR (of γραμματικη, G. of γραμμα a letter) is the art of ſpeaking or writing a language aright.

GRAMMA'RIAN, one that is ſkilled in, or that teaches grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, of, or belonging to grammar.

GRAMMA''TICASTER, a bad grammarian.

GRA'MPUS, a young whale.

GRANADI'ER. See *Grenadier*.

GRANA'DO, or GRENADO (of *grenade*, F.) is a little hollow globe, or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which being filled with fine powder, is ſet on fire by the means of a ſmall fuſee, faſtened to the touch-hole; as ſoon as it is kindled, the caſe flies into many pieces, much to the damage of all that ſtand near.

GRA''NARY (of *granarium*, L. of *granum* corn) the place where corn is kept.

GRA''NATE, a precious ſtone of a reddiſh colour.

GRAND, F. (of *grandis*, L. great) 1 great, vaſt, large.
2 conſiderable, or of great value.
3 lofty, ſumptuous.
4 chief, principal.

GRANDEE', a nobleman of Spain, Portugal, &c.

GRA'NDURE, or GRA'NDEUR, pomp, ſtate, magnificence.

† GRANDI''LOQUENCE (of *grandiloquentia*, L. of *grandis* great, and *loquor* to ſpeak) ſtately eloquence, or loftineſs of ſpeech.

GRAND *Seignor*, a title given to the emperor of the Turks.

To GRANT, 1 to give, or allow.
2 to acknowledge, own, or confeſs.

GRANT, conceſſion, permiſſion, privilege.

GRANTEE', he, or ſhe, to whom the grant is made.

GRA'NTOR, he, or ſhe, that makes, or has made a grant.

GRA''PHICAL (of γραφικος, G. of γραφω to deſcribe) exact, perfect, excellent, fine and curious, done to the life.

To GRA'PPLE, 1 to graſp, or lay hold of.
2 to contend, or ſtrive with.
3 to combat, or ſtrive againſt, as one's paſſions.

GRA'SHOPPER, an inſect well known.

To GRASP, to incloſe in the hand, or ſeize upon.

To GRASP *at*, to endeavour ſtrenuouſly to obtain.

GRASS, herbage for cattle.

GRASS *week*, rogation week.

GRATE, 1 a well known utenſil to make a coal fire in.
2 a lattice, or window made of bars.

To GRATE (of *grater*, F.) 1 to ſcrape, or rub againſt.
2 to offend, or vex.
3 to put up a lattice, or grate.

GRA'TEFUL, 1 pleaſant, or agreeable.
2 thankful, or full of gratitude.

GRATIFICA'TION (of *gratificatio*, L. of *gratificor* to gratify) 1 preſent, or free gift.
2 pleaſuring, or doing a favour to one.
3 enjoyment, or pleaſure.

To GRA''TIFY (of *gratificor*, L. of *gratus* kind) to oblige, or do a good office for.
2 to indulge, or let one have his will.
3 to recompence, or make amends for.
4 to pleaſe, or ſatisfy one's ſelf.

† GRA'TIOUS. See *Gracious*.

GRA'TIS, L. 1 freely, or for nothing.
2 without hope of reward.

GRA''TITUDE, F. (of *gratitudo*, L. of *gratus* grateful) freely done, without hire, or reward.

GRATU'ITY, a preſent, or free gift.

To GRA'TULATE. See to *Congratulate*.

GRAVE, F. (of *gravis*, L. weighty) 1 ſober, ſerious.
2 ſerious, ſolid, as a grave diſcourſe.
3 modeſt, not gaudy, as a colour.
4 dull, or hollow.

GRAVE, ſub. a hole dug in the earth to bury the dead.

GRA'VEL (of *gravelle*, F.) 1 ſmall ſtones.
2 ſand, &c. in the kidneys, &c.

To GRAVEL, 1 to cover a walk, &c. with gravel.
2 to perplex, or embaraſs.

GRA'VER (of *graveur*, F.) an ingraver.
2 a tool to ingrave with.

To GRA'VITATE, to weigh.

GRA''VITY (of *gravitas*, L. of *gravis* heavy) 1 heavineſs, weightineſs.
2 ſoberneſs, ſerioſneſs.

GRAVITY (in Philoſophy) is that force by which bodies are carried, or tend towards the centre of the earth, or ſun.

GRAVITY *abſolute*, is that property which is in all bodies equally in proportion to the quantity of matter they contain, without any regard to their bulks; ſo that a pound weight of wood is ſaid to be as heavy *abſolutely*, as a pound of iron. But

GRAVITY *ſpecific*, or *relative*, is that by which one body is heavier than another of the ſame dimenſion, and is always as the quantity of matter under that dimenſion. Thus a cubical inch of iron is heavier than a cubical inch of wood; for the particles which compoſe the iron being more ſolid, and more cloſely compacted together; or which is the ſame, having fewer interſtices or vacuities between them, than thoſe of the wood; there is actually more matter contained under the ſame dimenſions in iron than in wood; and therefore

fore iron is ſaid to be *ſpecifically* heavier than wood.

GRA'VITY *accelerate*, is the force of gravity conſidered, as growing greater, the nearer it is to the attracting body, or point.

GRAVITA'TION, weighing.

GRAVITATION (in Philoſophy) is a preſſure that a body, by the force of its gravity, exerts on another body under it.

GRAY, 1 a ſort of aſh-colour.
2 a wild beaſt called a badger.

GRAY-*hound*, a ſort of hunting dog.

GRAY'LING, a fiſh ſo called.

To GRAZE, 1 to feed on graſs, &c.
2 to glance or rub againſt, as a bullet does.

GRA'ZIER, one that deals in, or fattens cattle.

GREASE (of *graiſſe*, F.) fat.

GREAT, 1 big, large, or huge.
2 violent, or impetuous.
3 intimate, or familiar.
4 deep, or profound.
5 noble, or grand.
6 long, as a great while ſince.
7 remarkable, notorious.
8 grievous, troubleſome.
9 famous, extraordinary.

GREAT *bear* (in Aſtronomy). See *Urſa major*.

GREAT *circle ſailing*, is the manner of conducting a ſhip in, or rather pretty near the arch of a great circle, that paſſes through the zenith of the two places, viz. from whence ſhe came, and to which ſhe is bound.

GREAT *circles of the ſphere*, or *globe*, are thoſe whoſe planes paſſing through the centre of the ſphere, divide it into two equal parts, or hemiſpheres, of which there are ſix drawn on the globe, *viz.* the meridian, horizon, equator, ecliptic, and the two colures; which ſee.

GREAVES (of *greves*, F.) armour for the legs.

GRE'CIAN, 1 one born in Greece.
2 one ſkilled in the Greek language.

GRE'CISM, the idiom, or property of the Greek language.

GREE'DY, 1 hungry, gluttonous.
2 ravenous, voracious.
3 covetous, or avaricious.
4 ambitious, or greedy of honours.

GREEN, 1 of the colour of graſs, &c.
2 not ripe, as fruit.
3 freſh, or newly done.
4 not dry, as wood.
5 raw, or unexperienced.

GREEN *finch*, a finging bird.

GREEN *houſe*, a garden houſe, for the preſervation of ſuch plants as cannot bear the cold.

To GREET, to ſalute.

GREET. See *Grit*.

GREGO'RIAN *year*, the new account, or new ſtyle, inſtituted upon the reformation of the kalendar, by Pope Gregory XIII. (from whom it takes the name) in the year 1582; whereby ten days being taken out of the month of October, the days of their months go always ten days before ours; as for inſtance, their eleventh is our firſt day. Which new ſtyle, or account, is uſed in moſt parts beyond the ſeas.

GRENADI'ER, F. a ſoldier.

GRICE, a young wild boar.

GRI'DELIN, a changeable colour of white and red.

GRI'DIRON, an utenſil for broiling meat.

GRIEF, ſorrow, or affliction.

GRI'EVANCE, wrong, or injury.

To GRIEVE, 1 to trouble, or vex.
2 to be grieved, or vexed.

GRI'EVOUS, 1 heavy, or weighty.
2 inſufferable, or inſupportable.
3 very bad, or terrible.
4 odious, or enormous.
5 horrible, or hideous.
6 grand, or very great.

GRI'FFIN (of *griffon*, F.) a fabulous creature.

GRIG, a ſmall eel.

GRI'LLIADE (of *grillade*, F.) broiled meat.

GRIM, ſour and auſtere in countenance.

GRIMA'CE, F. 1 a wry mouth, or a diſtortion of the face.
2 diſſimulation, or hypocriſy.

To GRIN, 1 to wry the mouth, or ſhew the teeth.
2 to force a laugh, in a contemptuous manner.

To GRIND, 1 to break corn ſmall with a mill.
2 to ſharpen a tool on a grind-ſtone.
3 to gnaſh the teeth together.
4 to rub to a fine powder in a mortar, &c.
5 to prepare colours.
6 to oppreſs the poor.

GRI'NDERS, the great teeth of an animal, that break the meat in chewing.

GRIND-*ſtone*, or GRI'NDLE-*ſtone*, a ſtone uſed by workmen to ſharpen their tools upon.

To GRIPE, 1 to ſeize, or lay hold on.
2 to ſqueeze hard with the hand.
3 to cauſe gripings, or pain in the guts.
4 to oppreſs, or keep under.

GRI'SLY, 1 hideous, frightful.
2 ſpeckled with black and white.

GRIST, 1 corn ground, or fit for grinding.
2 profit, or advantage.

GRIT, 1 earth, or the upper ſubſtance of the ground.
2 duſt of ſtones, or metals.

To GROAN, 1 to fetch deep and hard ſighs.
2 (in Hunting) to make a noiſe as a buck does at rutting time.

GROAT, 1 a coin of four pence value.
2 (in the plural number) large oatmeal.

GROCE (of *groſſe*, F.) twelve dozen.
GRO'CER, a perſon who deals in foreign fruits, ſpices, &c.
GRO'GRAM, a ſtuff made of ſilk and hair.
GROIN, the parts about the privities.
GROOM, one who looks after horſes.
GROOM-*porter*, an officer of the king's court, who has the direction of games.
GROOM *of the ſtole*, an officer that takes charge of the king's wardrobe.
GROOVE, 1 a gutter, or channel, in wood, ſtone, &c.
2 a paſſage for air into a mine.
To GROPE, to feel untowardly.
GROSS, adj. 1 thick, coarſe.
2 fat, corpulent.
3 palpable, notorious.
GROSS, ſub. (of *gros*, F.) 1 the generality, or moſt part.
2 the body, as of an army.
GROSS *weight*, the whole weight of any ſort of merchandiſe, including the caſk, bag, &c. it is contained in.
GROT, or GRO'TTO (of *grotte*, F. or of *grotta*, It.) a vault, or cave.
GROTE'SK, or GROTE'SQUE 2 (of *groteſque*, F.) comical, pleaſant, apt to make one laugh, ridiculous.
GROTESK-*work* (in Painting and Carving) antic or rude figures, and ſometimes it is uſed for any miſhapen thing.
GROVE, a little wood.
To GRO'VEL, 1 to creep, or crawl on the ground.
2 to be low in the world.
3 to write in a low ſtyle.
To GROWL, to grumble, or mutter.
GROUND, 1 the earth.
2 land belonging to one.
3 reaſon, baſis, or foundation.
4 that part of a lace, &c. before the flowers are worked on it.
5 (in the plural number) the principles of any art, ſcience, language, &c.
6 (in the plural number) the dregs of any liquor.
GROUND *ivy*, the herb gill, or alehoof.
GROUND *plates* (in Architecture) are the outermoſt pieces of timber, lying on, or near the ground, and framed into one another with morteſſes, and tenons of the joiſts, the ſummer and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caſe and chimney-way, and the binding-joiſts.
To gain GROUND, 1 to come nearer.
2 to get the better.
GROU'NDLING, a fiſh ſo called.
GROU'NSEL, 1 the threſhold of a door.
2 a ſort of herb.
GROUP (in Painting) complication, or knot of figures.
GRO'UPAGE (in Horſemanſhip) a kind of lofty manage, or higher than the ordinary curvet.

GROUT-*head*, 1 one that has a huge head of his own.
2 the name of a fiſh.
To GROW, 1 to flouriſh, thrive, or wax bigger.
2 to become, to prove.
3 to take root, as plants, and trees new ſet.
4 to advance, or increaſe in, or towards.
GRUB, 1 a ſort of worm, or maggot.
2 a dwarf, or one of a ſmall ſtature.
To GRUB *up*, to root up, or dig up trees, buſhes, &c.
To GRU'BBLE, or to GRO'BBLE, to ſearch or feel about, or all over.
To GRUDGE, 1 to think much of, or to envy one a thing.
2 to repine, or murmur at.
GRUDGE, hatred, or ill will.
GRU'EL, a ſort of pottage made of oatmeal, &c.
GRUFF, grim-fac'd, dogged, or ſour-look'd.
GRUM. See *Grim*.
To GRU'MBLE, 1 to mutter, or murmur.
2 to rumble, as the guts, &c.
GRU'MMEL, an herb, ſo called.
GRU'MOUS (of *grumoſus*, L. of *grumus* a clot, or lump) full of clots, or lumps.
GRUMOUS *roots* (in Botany) knotty roots faſtened to one head.
To GRUNT, or to GRU'NTLE (of *gronder*, F.) 1 to grumble, or mutter.
2 to make a noiſe, as a ſow does.
GUARANTEE', a ſurety, or perſon engaged to ſee treaties, &c. performed.
GUARD (of *garde*, F.) 1 defence, or protection.
2 watch, or perſons appointed to watch a nights.
3 the hilt of a ſword.
4 the hem of a garment.
GUARD (in military affairs) is a duty performed by a body of men to ſecure the army, or place, from being ſurprized by the enemy.
Advanced GUARD, a party of horſe beyond, but within ſight of the main guard, deſigned for the greater ſecurity of the camp.
GUA'RDIAN, he that has the tuition or care of a ward.
GU'DGEON, a ſmall fiſh.
GUE'RDON, F. recompence, or reward.
GUE'RITE, F. (in Fortification) is a ſmall tower of wood, or ſtone, placed uſually on the point of a baſtion, or on the angles of the ſhoulder, to hold a centinel, who is to take care of the ditch, and to look out againſt a ſurprize.
To GUESS, to divine, or conjecture.
GUEST, a perſon invited to, or received at a feaſt.
GU'GAWS, or GEWGAWS, trifles, or bawbles.
To GU'GGLE, to make a noiſe, like a ſmall-mouthed bottle while it is emptying.

To GUIDE (of *guider*, F.) to lead, or conduct.

GUIDON, F. 1 a ſtandard of a troop.
2 a ſtandard bearer.

GUILD, 1 a tribute, or tax.
2 an amercement, or fine.
3 a fraternity, or company.

GUILD *hall*, the chief hall in a city.

GUILE, fraud, or deceit.

GUILT, a conſciouſneſs of having committed a crime, or fault.

GUI'LTLESS, innocent, or not guilty.

GUI'LTY, culpable, or that hath committed a fault.

GUISE, F. faſhion, mode, or cuſtom.

GUI"NEA, or GUI"NEY, a gold coin of 21 s. value.

GUI'TAR (of *guitarre*, F.) a muſical inſtrument.

GULF, or GULPH (of *golfe*, F.) 1 ſuch a narrow part of the ocean, as runs up into the land, through narrow paſſages or ſtreights.
2 an abyſs, or unmeaſurable depth.

GULL, a ſea fowl.
2 a cheat, or impoſture.

GU'LLET (of *goulot*, F.) the wind-pipe, or weaſand.

GU'LLY-*gut*, a glutton.

To GULP, 1 to ſwallow down, with a noiſe.
2 to pant.

GUM (of *gummi*, L.) 1 a ſort of congealed juice, that iſſues out of certain trees, &c.
2 part of the jaw wherein the teeth are ſet.

GUN, a fire-arm well known.

GUN-*powder*, a compoſition of ſulphur, nitre, and charcoal-duſt.

GU'NNER, 1 a perſon ſkilled in gunnery.
2 a perſon that fires the guns.

GU'NNERY, is the art of charging, mounting, levelling, &c. of great guns, mortar-pieces, &c.

GU'NTER's *chain*, a chain invented by Mr. Gunter, and much uſed in ſurveying land.

GU'NTER's *line*, or *the line of numbers*, is an invention of Mr. Edward Gunter's, a profeſſor of geometry at Greſham-college. It is only the logarithms laid off upon ſtraight lines; and its uſe is for performing operations of arithmetic, by means of a pair of compaſſes, or even without, by ſliding two of thoſe lines of numbers by each other.

GUNTER's *quadrant*, is a quadrant of wood, braſs, &c. being partly a ſtereographical projection upon the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being in one of the poles, where the tropic, ecliptic, and horizon are arches of circles; but the hour-circles are all curves drawn by means of the ſeveral altitudes of the ſun, for ſome particular latitude every day in the year. The uſe of this inſtrument is to find the hour of the day, the ſun's azimuths, &c. and alſo to find the altitude of any object, &c.

GUNTER's *ſcale*, uſually called by ſeamen the *gunter*, is a large plain ſcale, with the lines of artificial ſines, tangents, verſed ſines, &c. laid off upon ſtraight lines on it, ſo contrived to a line of numbers upon it, that by means of this ſcale, and a pair of compaſſes, all the caſes of plain and ſpherical trigonometry may be ſolved tolerably exact, and conſequently all queſtions in navigation, dialling, &c. may be worked by it.

To GUSH, to pour, or run out ſuddenly, and with force.

GU'SSET (of *gouſſet*, F.) a triangular piece of cloth, put into ſhirts, ſhifts, &c.

GUST (of *guſtus*, L. of *guſto* to taſte) 1 taſte, or reliſh.
2 deſire, or inclination.
3 a ſudden blaſt, or puff of wind.

GU'STABLE, agreeable, or pleaſant to the taſte.

GU'STO, It. taſte, ſavour, or reliſh.

GUTS, the bowels, or inteſtines.

GU'TTÆ, L. *drops* (in Architecture) are certain parts, in figure like little bells, which being ſix in number, are placed below the triglyphs, in the architrave of the Doric order. Theſe are thus named from their ſhape, reſembling the drops of water, that having run along the triglyphs, ſtill hang under the cloſure between the pillars.

GU'TTER (of *goutiere*, F.) a canal, or ſpout, to carry off the rain water.

GU'TTURAL, F. (of *guttur*, L. the throat) of, or through the throat.

GUTTURAL *letter*, that fills the throat in the pronunciation.

To GU'ZZLE, to drink much, or greedily.

GYMNA'SIARCH (of γυμνασιαρχης, G. of γυμνασιον a place of exerciſe, and αρχος a ruler) a chief ſchoolmaſter, or the head of a college.

GYMNA"STICS, that part of phyſic which teaches to preſerve health by exerciſe.

GYMNO'SOPHISTS (of γυμνοσοφιςης, G. of γυμνος naked, and σοφιςης a ſophiſter) a ſort of Indian philoſophers, who went naked, and lived in woods and deſarts.

GYNAECO'CRACY (of γυναικοκρατια, G. of γυνη a woman, and κρατος power) feminine rule, or petticoat government.

GY'PSY. See *Gipſy*.

H.

HAAK, or HAKE, a fiſh ſo called.
HA'BERDASHER, 1 a ſeller of hats. 2 a ſeller of ſmall wares.
HA'BERDINE, a ſort of ſalt fiſh.
HABE'RGEON, or HABE'RGION (of *haubergeon*, F.) a little coat of mail, or only ſleeves and gorget of mail.
HA''BILEMENT, or HABI'LIMENT (of *habillement*, F.) apparel, cloathing, or attire.
HA'BIT (of *habitus*, L. of *habeo* to poſſeſs) 1 garb, attire, or dreſs. 2 uſe, or cuſtom. 3 conſtitution, or diſpoſition of the body, or mind.
HA''BITABLE, that may be inhabited.
HABITA'TION (of *habitatio*, L. of *habito* to dwell) a dwelling, or place of abode.
HABI''TUAL, grown to a habit by long uſe, cuſtomary.
To HABI''TUATE, to accuſtom, to inure, to uſe one to a thing, or to bring one to it by uſe and cuſtom.
HAB-NAB, raſhly, or at a venture.
HACK, a hackney coach, &c.
To HACK (of *hacher*, F.) to cut, or hew.
HA'CKNEY, 1 any thing let out to hire. 2 any thing uſed common.
HA'DDOCK, a fiſh ſo called.
HÆ'MORRHAGE (of αἱμορῤῥαγια, G. of αἱμα blood, and ῥηγνυμι to burſt) an exceſſive, or continual flux of blood.
HÆ'MORRHOIDES (of αἱμορῥοις, G. of αἱμα blood, and ῥεω to flow) the piles, or an inflammation in the veins of the fundament.
HÆRE'SIARCH (of αἱρεσιαρχης, G. of αἱρεσις an hereſy, and αρχης chief) an archheretic, or the chief of an hereſy.
HAFT, a handle, as of a knife, &c.
HAG, 1 a witch, or ſorcereſs. 2 a night mare. 3 a kind of fiery meteor appearing on mens hair, or on horſes manes.
To HAG, to torment, vex, or tire one.
HA'GARD *hawk*, one that has for ſome time prey'd for herſelf before ſhe was taken.
HA'GGAS, or HA'GGES, a ſort of pudding, made of liver, lights, and the like.
To HA'GGLE, 1 to ſtand hard in buying. 2 to cut unhandſomely.
HAIL, ſub. 1 a meteor well known. 2 an old way of ſaluting, which is the ſame as, all health to you.
HAIL, adj. healthful, or ſound.
HAIL-*ſtones*, ſmall globules of the meteor hail.
HAI'NOUS (of *haineux*, F.) odious, deteſtable, horrible, abominable, enormous.
HAIR, a flexible ſubſtance growing on the ſkin.
HA'LBERD, or HA'LBARD, a weapon well known.
HALBERDE'ER, one who carries a halberd.
HA'LCYON, L. (of ἁλκυων, G.) a bird called a king's fiſher, who when ſhe maketh her neſt, and breedeth her young, the ſea is calm and ſtill.
HA'LCYON *days*, days of peace and tranquillity.
To HALE, to drag, or pull along.
HALF, a moiety.
HALF *moon* (in Fortification) is an out-work having only two faces, forming together a ſaliant angle, which is flank'd by ſome part of the place, and of the other baſtions. See N, fig. 12.

They are ſometimes raiſed before the courtins, when the ditch is a little wider than it ſhould be; and they are much the ſame as ravelins, only the gorge of the half-moon is made bending in like a bow, and moſt commonly covers the point of a baſtion; whereas ravelins are placed before the courtin; but they are defective, as being not well flanked.

HALF-*tangent*. See *Scale*.
HALF-*tongue*, a party jury, impanneled upon any cauſe wherein a foreigner is a party.
HALL (of *hale*, F.) 1 a great room at the entrance of a houſe. 2 a public building belonging to a ſociety. 3 a place of pleading, or court of juſtice. 4 a room wherein all the ſervants of a great family dine, &c.
HALLELU'JAH. See *Allelujah*.
HA'LLIBUT, a fiſh like a plaice.
To HA'LLOW, 1 to conſecrate, or render ſacred. 2 to whoop, or halloo after. 3 to ſet on the dogs. 4 to ſhout, or make a great noiſe.
HA'LLUCINA'TION (of *hallucinatio*, L. of *hallucinor* to blunder) a blundering, a making an overſight, a miſtake.
HALM, the ſtem, or ſtalk of the corn from the root to the ear.
HA'LO, L. (of χαλω to breathe, or caſt out a vapour) is a certain meteor in figure of a bright circle, encompaſſing the ſun, moon, or a ſtar, eſpecially the moon.

Theſe halos ſometimes appear colour'd like the rainbow, and Sir Iſaac Newton, in his Optics, ſhews that they ariſe from the ſun or moon's ſhining through a thin cloud, conſiſting of globules of hail, or water all of the ſame ſize.

HA'LO (in Phyſic) the red circle that ſurrounds the nipples of the breaſts of women.
HA'LSONG, the pillory.
To HALT, 1 to go lame. 2 to ſtand ſtill.
HA'LTER, a rope, or cord, to tie about the neck of a malefactor, horſe, &c.
HA'LYMOTE, a court-baron.

HAM,

HAM, 1 the part behind the knee of an animal body.
2 the leg and thigh of a hog.
3 a home, or dwelling place.
4 a borough, or village.
HAME, the name of a horſe's collar.
HA'MLET (a dim. of *ham*, a burrough, or village) 1 a little village.
2 a diviſion of a town, or ſuburbs of a city, as the tower hamlets, &c.
To HA'MMEL. See to *Hamſtring*.
HA'MMER, a well known tool, uſed by moſt mechanics.
HA'MMOCK, a little hanging ſea bed.
HA'MPER, or HA''NAPER, a panier, a ſort of large baſket.
To HAMPER, to intangle, or perplex.
To HA'MSTRING, to hough, or cut the ham.
HANCH (of *banche*, F.) the hip, part of the body.
HAND, 1 a member of the body, well known.
2 the index of a clock, watch, &c.
3 writing, or notes.
3 ſignature, or ſign manual.
4 a meaſure uſed in horſemanſhip.
5 a parcel of cards.
HA'NDFUL, as much as can be graſped in the hand.
HA'NDKERCHER, or HANDKERCHIEF, a piece of ſilk, linnen, &c. for wiping the face, &c.
HA'NDLE, the part of any inſtrument, &c. that is to be held in the hand.
To HA'NDLE, 1 to hold, or feel with the hand.
2 to manage, mind, or take care of.
3 to treat of, or reaſon upon.
4 to uſe, manage, or treat.
HA'NDMAID, or HA'NDMAIDEN, a maid ſervant.
HA'NDSOME, 1 beautiful, comely.
2 fine, genteel.
3 eloquent, or well ſpoken.
4 ſmart, as a handſome ſtroke.
HA'NDY, ready with the hand.
HANDY-*work*, work done by the hand.
To HANG, 1 to fix, or ſuſpend upon.
2 to line a room with tapeſtry.
3 to ſtrangle a malefactor.
4 to be ſuſpended upon.
HA'NGER, a ſhort crooked ſword.
HANK, 1 a ſkeen of thread, or ſilk.
2 fondneſs, or great inclination for.
To HA'NKER *after*, to covet, or be deſirous of.
HANS-IN-KELDER, Du. Jack in the cellar, a Dutch expreſſion, grown into uſe among the Engliſh, when they drink to a woman big with child.
HANSE *towns*, certain free towns in Germany, being twenty ſeven in number, as Magdenburg, Lubeck, Hamburgh, &c. which are joined in a league offenſive and defenſive againſt all enemies whatſoever.
HA'NSEATIC, belonging to the Hanſe towns.
HA'NSEL, the money taken upon the firſt part ſold of any commodity, or the firſt ſold in the morning.
To HA'NSEL, 1 to give hanſel.
2 to uſe a thing the firſt time.
HAP, chance, accident, hazard.
To HAP, to happen, or fall out.
To HA'PPEN, to befal, or come to paſs.
HA'PPY, 1 bleſſed, or in felicity.
2 lucky, or fortunate.
3 excellent, or eloquent.
HAPSE, a ſort of bolt to faſten a door, &c.
HARA'NGUE, F. a ſpeech, diſcourſe, or oration.
To HA''RASS (of *haraſſer*, F.) 1 to tire, weary out, or fatigue.
2 to ruin a country with continual inroads, &c.
HA'RBINGER, a fore-runner, or a preparer of the way.
HA'RBOUR, 1 a port, or place for ſhips to ride in.
2 ſhelter, ſanctuary, or place of refuge.
HARD, 1 firm, ſolid, not ſoft.
2 tough, not tender.
3 ſad, grievous.
4 ill, evil, bad.
5 rigorous, cruel, ſevere.
6 acid, or ſowr.
7 uncouth, not poliſhed, as a hard ſtyle in writing.
8 difficult, or obſcure.
9 covetous, or auſtere.
10 thick, or dull, as of hearing.
11 dry, or ſtiff, the contrary of mellow and ſoft, as in painting.
HARDS of flax and hemp, the coarſer part ſeparated from the fine.
HA'RDSHIP, trouble, fatigue, labour, travel, &c.
HA'RDY, 1 inured to hardſhip.
2 bold, daring, couragious.
HARE, a well known animal.
HARE-*brain'd*, heedleſs, or careleſs.
HARE-*foot*, 1 the name of an herb.
2 the name of a bird.
HARE-*lip*, a lip cloven, or parted like that of a hare.
To HARE, to hurry, or confuſe.
HA'RIER, a ſort of dog, uſed to hunt hares.
HA''RIOT, or HE'RIOT, the beſt beaſt that a tenant has at the hour of his death, due by cuſtom to the lord of a manour.
HA'RLOT, a proſtitute, or whore.
HARM, 1 prejudice, or miſchief.
2 hurt, or damage.
3 diſaſter, or accident.
HARMO''NICAL, or HARMONIC, of, or belonging to harmony.
HARMO'NICAL, or *muſical proportion*, is, when of three quantities, or numbers, the firſt

firſt hath the ſame ratio to the third, as the difference between the firſt and ſecond hath to the difference between the ſecond and third.

HA'RMONY (of *harmonia*, L. of ἁρμονια, G. of ἀρω to join) 1 melody, or a due proportion of ſounds.
2 agreement of ſeveral things.

HA'RNESS (of *harnois*, F.) 1 armour, or accoutrements.
2 trappings for a horſe.

HARP (of *harpe*, F.) a muſical inſtrument.

HA'RPING *iron* (of *harpon*, F.) a kind of dart faſtened to the end of a rope to catch whales.

HARPONI'ER, a man employed to dart whales with a harping iron.

HA'RPSECORD, or † HA'RPSECOL (of *harpſeeborde*, F.) a muſical inſtrument.

HA'RQUEBUSS (of *arquebuſe*, F.) a ſort of hand gun.

HA'RROW, a drag with iron teeth, to break the clods of earth after plowing.

To HA'RRY (of *haraſſer*, F.) to haraſs, fatigue, or tire out.

HARSH, 1 rough, ſharp, unpleaſant.
2 uncouth, rude, unpolite.
3 ſevere, rigid, auſtere.

HART, a ſtag of five years old.

HART *royal*, one that has been hunted by the king or queen, and has eſcaped with his life.

HA'RVEST, the time of reaping and taking in of corn, &c.

HASP, 1 a ſort of buckle, or hook.
2 a button, to draw or ſhut a door.

HA'SSOCK, a cuſhion to kneel upon in churches.
2 ſoft ſand ſtone.

HASTE, or HAST, hurry, ſpeed, expedition.

To HA'STEN, to quicken, or puſh on.

HA'STY, 1 done in haſte.
2 impatient, unquiet.
3 paſſionate, or ſoon angry.

HAT, a covering for the head.

HATCH, 1 a half door.
2 a brood of young.
3 a place to lay grain in.

To HATCH, 1 to bring forth young.
2 to invent, or deviſe.
3 (in Drawing) to draw ſmall ſtrokes with a pen.

HA'TCHEL, or HI'TCHEL, a tool to dreſs hemp, flax, &c.

HA'TCHES, flood-gates to ſtop the current of a river.

HA'TCHET (of *hache*, F.) a little ax.

To HATE, to deteſt, or abhor.

To HAVE, 1 to poſſeſs.
2 to hold, or enjoy.

HA'VEN, a harbour, or port for ſhips.

HAUGH, a green ſpot or plat in a valley.

HAU'GHTY, proud, lofty, arrogant.

To HAUL, to hale, pull, or drag.

HAULM. See *Halm*.

HAUNCH. See *Hanch*.

HAUNT, 1 a hold of ſome beaſts.
2 a place frequently reſorted to.
3 a habit, or cuſtom.

To HAUNT, to frequent, or viſit often.

HA'VOCK, 1 ſlaughter, or deſtruction.
2 waſte, or ſpending laviſhly.

HAU'TBOY. See *Hoboy*.

HAUT contre, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies counter-tenor.

HAUT dreſſus, It. firſt treble.

HAW, 1 the fruit of the white thorn.
2 a web, or pin in the eye.
3 a cloſe near a houſe.

HAWK, a bird of prey.

HAWK *of the firſt coat*, a hawk in the fourth year.

To HAWK, 1 to go a fowling with a hawk.
2 to ſpit, or ſpawl.

HA'WKER, 1 one that cries news-papers in the ſtreets.
2 a pedlar, or one who goes about the country ſelling wares.

HAY, 1 graſs, &c. cut and dried.
2 a net to take conies with.
3 a ſort of dance.

HA'YWARD, one that takes care of, or keeps the common herd of the town.

HA'ZARD, F. 1 chance, danger, peril, or fortune.
2 a game at dice.
3 a game at tennis.
4 a game at billiards.

To HAZARD, to venture, or run the riſque of.

HAZE, rime, or fog.

HA'ZY, rimy, thick, or foggy.

HEAD, 1 that part of an animal body that contains the brains, &c.
2 the top off a tree, &c.
3 the front, or forepart, as of an army, &c.
4 chief, or principal.
5 ſpring, or ſource.

HEAD-*borough*, an officer ſubordinate to a conſtable, but was formerly the chief of the frank-pledge.

HEAD-*land*, a narrow piece of land that is plowed a-croſs at the ends of other lands.

HEA'DY, 1 headſtrong, or obſtinate.
2 that flies up quickly into one's head.

To HEAL, 1 to cure a wound, &c.
2 to make up differences, or diviſions.
3 to cover up with the bed-cloaths.

HEALTH, 1 a good conſtitution of body.
2 a mark of reſpect.

HEAP, a pile of things laid one upon another.

To HEAR, 1 to receive a ſound or voice by the ear.
2 to be informed, or have advice of.
3 to examine a cauſe, as a judge does.
4 to be favourable, or propitious to.

HEARSE,

HEARSE, 1 a monument, or tomb.
2 a vehicle to carry a dead corpſe in.
HEART, 1 the moſt noble part of the body.
2 the middle, or centre of a place, &c.
3 the ſubſtance, or goodneſs.
To HEA'RTEN, 1 to animate, or encourage.
2 to ſtrengthen, or fortify.
HEARTH, the pavement before the chimney.
HEA'RTLESS, 1 that has no heart.
2 cowardly, or without courage.
3 caſt down, or dejected.
HEA'RTY, 1 well in health.
2 chearful, or gay.
3 ſincere, candid, ingenuous.
HEAT, 1 the oppoſite of cold.
2 ardour, or vehemence.
3 paſſion, or tranſport.
4 pimple, or puſtle.
5 one turn round a courſe.
HEAT (in Philoſophy) is the agitation of the parts of the body, and the fire contained in it, by which agitation a motion is produced in our bodies exciting the idea of heat in our minds; and that in reſpect to us, is only that idea; and in a hot body is nothing but motion.
HEATH, 1 a ſort of wild ſhrub.
2 a plain covered with heath.
HEATH-*cock*, or HEATH-*powt*, a bird of the game.
HEATHEN, 1 a pagan, idolater, or a worſhipper of falſe Gods.
2 an atheiſt, or one that denies the being of a God.
To HEAVE, 1 to lift up, or elevate.
2 to ſwell as dough.
HEAVE *offerings*, the firſt fruits given to the prieſt of the Jews.
HEA'VEN, 1 the ſky, or firmament.
2 paradiſe, or the abode of heavenly beings.
HEA'VINESS, 1 weight, unwieldineſs.
2 drowſineſs, or ſleepineſs.
3 ſadneſs, ſorrowfulneſs.
4 dulneſs, or ſtupidity.
HEA'VY, 1 weighty, ponderous.
2 dull, or ſtupid.
3 deep, or tireſome, as a heavy way.
4 drowſy, or ſleepy.
5 ſad, or melancholy.
6 that does not go off well, as a heavy book.
7 painful, or requiring much labour.
HE'BRAISM, an Hebrew idiom, or a propriety of the Hebrew language.
HE'CATOMB (of *becatombe*, L. of ἑκατομβη, G. of ἑκατον a hundred, and βους an ox) a ſacrifice of an hundred oxen, ſheep, hogs, &c.
HECK, an engine uſed in the river Owſe, by York, to take fiſh.
HE'CTIC *fever* (of ἑκτικη, G. of ἐχω to hold) a continual fever.
HE'CTOR, a bully. or braggadocio.
HEDGE, a fence made of buſhes, &c.
To HEDGE, 1 to encompaſs with a hedge, or fence.
2 to bet on both ſides.
HEDGE-*hog*, 1 an animal covered all over with ſharp briſtles.
2 an herb, otherwiſe called trefoil.
3 a fiſh, generally called the globe fiſh.
4 an herb, commonly called liquoriſh.
HEED, care, or caution.
To HEED, to mind, remark, or obſerve.
HEE'DFUL, 1 attentive, mindful, diligent.
2 cautious, circumſpect, prudent.
HEEL, the back part of the foot.
HEFT, the weight of any thing.
HE'GIRA, a term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha of the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his eſcape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16th, *A. D.* 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.
HE'GLER, HI'GLER, or HI'GGLER, a huckſter, or one that brings fowls, butter, eggs, &c. out of the country to London, or other markets.
HEI'FER, a young cow.
HEIGHT, 1 the tallneſs of any thing.
2 greatneſs, excellency, ſublimity.
3 top of a thing.
4 higheſt pitch.
HEIGHT *of a figure*. See *altitude of a figure*.
HEIGHT *of the pole*. See *Altitude of the pole*.
To HEI'GHTEN, 1 to increaſe, or augment.
2 to elevate, or make chearful.
3 to lift up higher.
HEI'NOUS. See *Hainous*.
HEI'NUSE, a roe-buck of the fourth year.
HEIR (of *hæris*, L. of *hæreo* to ſtick cloſe to) one who ſucceeds to lands, or eſtates.
HEI'RESS, a female heir.
HELCHE'SAITES, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from one Helcheſaus, their principal, who held that it was no ſin to deny Jeſus Chriſt in time of perſecution.
HELD, holden, or poſſeſſed.
2 accounted, or eſteemed.
HELI'ACAL (of ἡλιακος, G. of ἡλιος the ſun) of, or belonging to the ſun.
HELIACAL *riſing* (in Aſtronomy) is when a ſtar, having been under the ſun-beams, gets out ſo as to be ſeen again.
HELIACAL *ſetting of a ſtar*, &c. (in Aſtronomy) is when it, by the near approach of the ſun, firſt becomes inconſpicuous. This is reckoned in the moon, but at ſeventeen degrees diſtance, or thereabouts; but in the ſtars, 'tis as ſoon as they come within a whole ſign of the ſun.
HELIOCO'NIAN, of, or belonging to Heli-

con, a hill in Phocis, ſacred to the muſes.

HE'LIOCE'NTRIC (of ἥλιος the ſun, and κέντρον a centre, G.) of, or belonging to the centre of the ſun.

HELIOCENTRIC *place of a planet*, is that point of the ecliptic to which the planet, ſeen from the ſun is referred, and is the ſame as the longitude of the planet ſeen from the ſun.

HE'LIOSCOPE ⁴ (of ἥλιος the ſun, and σκοπέω to obſerve, G.) a teleſcope to obſerve the ſun with.

HE'LIOTROPE ⁴, F. (of ἡλιοτρόπιον, G. of ἥλιος the ſun, and τρέπω to turn) 1 the herb turnſole, or waterwort, ſo called becauſe it turns its leaves and flowers to the ſun.

2 the name of a precious ſtone of a green colour, with red ſpots, or veins.

HELISPHE'RICAL *line* (of ἑλίσσω to turn, and σφαῖρα a ſphere, G.) is the rumb-line in navigation; and is ſo called, becauſe on the globe it winds round the pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it.

HE'LIX (in Geometry). See *Spiral.*

HELL, the infernal regions, or reſidence of the damned.

HELL-*bound*, 1 a fury, or infernal ſpirit.

2 a very impious, or flagitious perſon.

HE'LLEBORE, the name of a phyſical plant.

HE'LLENISM (of ἑλληνισμός, G. of ἑλληνίζω to follow the Greeks) a Greciſm, or Greek manner of ſpeaking.

HELM, a piece of timber put into the rudder of a ſhip, &c. to ſteer or guide it with.

To ſit at the HELM, to take the government of affairs upon one's ſelf.

HELM (in Chemiſtry) is the head of a ſtill or alembic.

HE'LMET, a head-piece, or piece of armour for the head.

HELP, 1 aid, or ſupport.

2 means, or aſſiſtance.

3 remedy, or cure.

To HELP, 1 to aſſiſt, ſuccour, or relieve.

2 to procure, or get for.

3 to find out an expedient for.

4 to lend aſſiſtance, or put a hand to.

HE'LPLESS, 1 that cannot help himſelf.

2 that has no uſe of his limbs.

3 abandoned, or left without help.

HE'LTER-SKELTER, confuſedly, violently, or diſorderly.

HELVE, the handle of an ax, &c.

HEM, the border of a garment.

2 the edge of cloth turned down, and ſewed.

HEM, L. an interjection expreſſing various motions and affections of the mind.

To HEM, 1 to make a hem, or border.

2 to call after, by crying hem!

3 to ſpit with a hem.

To HEM *in*, to incloſe, environ, or ſurround.

HE''MICYCLE (of ἡμικύκλος, G. of ἡμι half, and κύκλος a cycle) an half-cycle.

HE''MISPHERE (of ἡμισφαίριον, G. of ἡμι half, and σφαῖρα a ſphere or globe) is half of the globe or ſphere, when 'tis ſuppoſed to be cut through the centre, in the plane of one of its great circles. Thus the equator divides the terreſtrial globe into the northern and ſouthern hemiſphere; and the equinoctial, the heavens after the ſame manner.

HE''MITONE (of ἡμιτόνιον, G. of ἡμι half, and τόνος a tone) an half tone, or what we call a half note.

HE'MORRHAGIA. See *Hæmorrhage.*

HE'MORROIDS. See *Hæmorrhoides.*

HEMP, the name of an herb well known.

HE'MUSE (among Hunters) a roe in the third year.

HEN, a female fowl.

HEN-*bane*, a poiſonous herb.

HENCE, 1 from this place.

2 to come, or hereafter.

HE'NCEFORTH, or HE'NCEFORWARD, for the time to come, or from this time.

HENDE''CAGON (of ἕνδεκα eleven, and γωνία an angle, or corner) is a figure in geometry that hath eleven ſides, and as many angles.

HENDECA''GON (in Fortification) is a place defended by eleven baſtions.

HENI''OCHUS, one of the northern conſtellations. See *Auriga.*

HEN-PECK'D, a name commonly applied to a man who is governed by his wife.

HEPA''TICAL, or HEPA''TIC (of ἡπατικός, G. of ἧπαρ the liver) of, or belonging to the liver.

HE'PTAGON (of ἑπτάγωνα, G. of ἑπτὰ ſeven, and γωνία an angle) is a figure in geometry, conſiſting of ſeven ſides and angles; and if thoſe ſides and angles are equal, it is called a regular heptagon.

HEPTAGON (in Fortification) is a place that has ſeven baſtions for its defence.

HEPTA'NGULAR *figure* (in Geometry) is that which conſiſteth of ſeven angles.

HE'PTARCHY (of ἑπτάρχια, G. of ἑπτὰ ſeven, and ἀρχὴ a government) a government conſiſting of ſeven kings, and is more immediately applied to the former ſtate of Great Britain, when reduced to ſeven petty kingdoms by the Saxons.

HE''RALD, an officer at arms.

HE''RALDRY, the art of blazoning coats of arms.

HERB (of *herba*, L. a plant) a general name for all ſorts of ſimples, or plants that are uſed either in food, or medicine.

HE'RBAGE, 1 paſture for cattle, &c.

2 tithes for herbs.

HE'RBAL, a book treating of herbs.

HE'RBALISM, ſkill in herbs.

HE'RBALIST, one that has ſkill in herbs.

HERCU'LEAN, of, or belonging to Hercules, a famous hero.

HER-

HERCU'LEAN *labour*, a work of great difficulty, or almoſt inſurmountable, or impoſſible.

HERD, a company of cattle, &c.

HE'RDSMAN, one that looks after droves of cattle.

HERE, 1 in this place.
2 take it.

HEREA'FTER, after this time.

HE'REFROM, from hence.

HERE"SIARCH (of *αἱρεσιαρχης*, G. of *αἱρεσις* an hereſy, and *αρχος* chief) an archheretic, or the principal of an hereſy.

HE"RESY (of *hæreſis*, L. of *αἱρεσις*, G. of *αἱρεω* to elect, or chuſe out) this word anciently ſignified a firm opinion, good or ill; but now it is taken only for an opinion contrary to the fundamental principles of religion.

HE"RETIC, one that holds heretical opinions.

HE"RISSON (in Fortification) is a beam armed with a great quantity of ſmall iron ſpikes or nails, having their points outward, and is ſupported by a pivot, upon which it turns, and ſerves inſtead of a barrier to block up any paſſage. They are frequently placed before the gates, and more eſpecially the wicket-doors of a town or fortreſs, to ſecure thoſe paſſages which muſt of neceſſity be often opened and ſhut.

HE'RITAGE, F. (of *hæres* an heir) an inheritance, or eſtate by ſucceſſion.

HERMA"PHRODITE (of *hermaphroditus*, L. of *ἑρμαφροδίτος*, G. of *Ἑρμης* Mercury, and *Αφροδίτη* Venus) one that is both man and woman, or that hath the genital parts of both ſexes.

HE'RMES, G. Mercury, the god of eloquence.

HERME"TIC *art*, chemiſtry, ſo called from one Hermes Triſmegiſtus, a famous Egyptian philoſopher.

HERME"TICAL *ſealing*, or HE'RMES's ſeal (in Chemiſtry) is a particular way of ſealing, or cloſing together the mouth of any glaſs veſſel; it is performed by heating the neck of the glaſs till it be juſt ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to pinch or cloſe it together.

HE'RMIT (of *ἐρημίτης*, G. of *ἔρημος*, a deſert) a dweller in the wilderneſs, or deſert.

HE'RMITAGE, a hermit's cell, or place where a hermit lives.

HE'RMITAN, the name of a dry north and north-eaſterly wind, which uſually blows on the coaſts of Africa and Guinea.

HE'RMITESS, a woman-hermit.

HERN (of *heron*, F.) 1 a large bird.
2 a corner.

HERN-*ſhaw*, a place where herns breed.

HE'RNIA, L. a rupture, the diſeaſe when the inteſtines fall into the ſcrotum.

HE'RO, or HEROE (of *ἡρως*, G. a demi-god)
1 a demi-god or perſon partly of divine, and partly of human extraction.
2 a man of ſingular virtue, either civil, or military.

HERO'ICAL 4, or HEROIC 3, 1 of, or belonging to a hero.
2 grand, ſublime, illuſtrious.

HE"ROIN, or HE"ROINE, a woman-hero.

HE"RON, F. a large water fowl.

HE'RPES, L. (of *ἑρπω*, G. to creep) a diſeaſe called by ſome St. Anthony's fire, by ſome wildfire, and by others the ſhingles.

HE'RRING, a fiſh well known.

HERRING *buſs*, a veſſel proper for the herring fiſhery.

HERRING *cob*, a young herring.

HE'RRIOT. See *Harriot*.

HERSE (in Fortification) is a lettice, or portcullis, made in form of an harrow, and beſet with many iron ſpikes. It is uſually hung by a cord, faſtened to a moulinet, which is cut in caſe of a ſurprize, or when the firſt gate is broken with a petard, to the end that the herſe may fall and ſtop the paſſage of the gate, or other entrance of a fortreſs. Theſe herſes are alſo often laid in the roads to incommode the march, as well of the horſe as of the infantry.

HE'RSILLON (in Fortification) is a plank ſtuck with iron ſpikes, for the ſame uſe as the herſe.

HE"SITANCY, uncertainty, or irreſolution.

To HE"SITATE (of *hæſito*, L. of *hæro* to be at a ſtand) 1 to ſtammer, or be at a loſs in ſpeaking.
2 to ſtagger, or be in ſuſpence.

HE"TEROCLITES 4 (of *ἑτεροκλίτος*, G. of *ἕτερος* another, and *κλινω* to decline) all nouns which vary from the common way, or that are irregular in declining.

HE"TERODOX (of *ἑτερόδοξος*, G. of *ἕτερος* another, and *δοξα* an opinion) of different opinion from the church.

HE"TEROGE'NEAL, or HE"TEROGE'NEOUS (of *ἑτερογενης*, G. of *ἕτερος* another, and *γενος* a genus) of a different nature or kind.

HETEROGENEAL *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are mixed numbers, conſiſting of whole ones (or integers) and of fractions.

HETEROGENEAL *ſurds* (in Algebra) are ſuch as have different radical ſigns; as

$\sqrt[2]{aa}$, $\sqrt[5]{bb}$, $\sqrt[7]{a}$, $\sqrt[3]{dd}$, &c.

HETEROGENEAL *light*, by Sir Iſaac Newton, is ſaid to be that which conſiſts of rays of different degrees of refrangibility: thus the light of the ſun is heterogeneal, being a mixture of all ſorts of rays.

HE"TEROGE'NEOUS *particles* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as are of different kinds, natures and qualities, of which generally all bodies conſiſt.

HETERO'SCII (of *ἑτεροσκιοι*, G. of *ἑτερος* another,

another, and σκια a ſhadow) are ſuch inhabitants of the earth as have their ſhadows falling but one way; as thoſe who live between the tropics and the polar circles, whoſe ſhadows at noon, in north latitude, are always to the northward, and in ſouth latitude to the ſouthward.

HEW. See *Hue*.

To HEW, to cut timber, ſtones, &c.

HE'XACHORD (of ἑξαχορδον, G. of ἑξ ſix and χορδη a chord) a certain interval or conchord of muſic, commonly called a ſixth, and is twofold, viz. the greater and the leſſer.

The greater Hexachord is compoſed of two greater tones, two leſſer tones, and one greater ſemi-tone, which are five intervals; but the leſſer hexachord conſiſts only of two greater tones, one leſſer tone, and two greater ſemi-tones.

The proportion of the former, in numbers, is as 3 to 5; and that of the latter as 5 to 8.

HEXAE'DRON, one of the Platonic bodies, is the ſame as the cube, being a regular ſolid of ſix equal ſides or faces.

HE'XAGON (of ἑξαγωνος, G. of ἑξ ſix, and γωνια an angle) a figure in geometry, conſiſting of ſix ſides, and as many angles; and if thoſe ſides and angles are equal, 'tis called a regular hexagon.

HEXA''GONAL, of, or belonging to the hexagon.

HEXA''METER (of ἑξαμετρος, G. of ἑξ ſix, and μετρεω to meaſure) a verſe conſiſting of ſix feet.

HEXA'STYLE 4 (of ἑξαστυλη, G. of ἑξ ſix, and στυλος a column) an ancient building, which had ſix columns in the face before, and ſix alſo behind, and is the ſame with the pſeudodipteron.

HE'YDAY, an interjection of admiration.

HEY-HO, an interjection of bewailing.

HE'YRAT, an American badger.

HEYRS, young timber trees, uſually left for ſtanders in felling of woods.

HIBE'RNIAN (of *Hibernia*, L. Ireland) an Iriſhman.

HI'CKET, or HICK-UP, a convulſive motion of the ſtomach.

HI'CKWELL, or HI'CKWAY, a bird uſually called a wood-pecker.

HI'DAGE, an extraordinary tax to be paid for every hide of land.

HIDE, the ſkin of an animal.

HIDE *of land*, as much as a plough can cultivate in a year.

HIDE-*bound*, ſub. 1 a diſeaſe in cattle, when their ſkin ſticks to their ſides.

2 a diſeaſe in trees, by the bark ſticking too cloſe.

HIDE-*bound*, adj. 1 ſick of the hide-bound.

2 niggardly, or ſtingy.

To HIDE, 1 to cover, or conceal.

2 to keep ſecret, or not diſcover.

HI''DEOUS (of *hideux*, F.) terrible, horrible, frightful, or ghaſtly.

HIERA'RCHICAL, of, or belonging to a holy order.

HI'ERARCHY 4 (of ἱεραρχια, G. ἱερος ſacred, and ἀρχω to rule) 1 church government.

2 the holy orders of angels.

HIEROGLY''PHICS 5 (of ἱερογλυφικὸς, G. of ἱερος ſacred, and γλύφω to carve) myſtical characters, or ſymbols, in uſe among the antient Egyptian prieſts, by the pictures of animals, plants, &c. ſuch as we ſee on mummies, or embalmed bodies, but difficult at this diſtance of time to be explained; this being, if not the firſt way of writing, at leaſt very ancient.

HIEROGLYPHIC or HIEROGLY'PHICAL, of, or belonging to Hieroglyphics.

HIERO''GRAPHER, a ſacred writer, or one that writes divine things.

HIERO''GRAPHY 5 (of ἱερος ſacred, and γραφω to write) ſacred writing.

HIERONO'MIANS, an order of monks eſtabliſhed by St. Jerom.

HI'GGLEDY-PI'GGLEDY, confuſedly, or in confuſion.

HI'GGLER, HIGLER, or HEGLER, one who goes higgling about, or buying fowl, &c. in the country, and bringing them to town to ſell.

HIGH, 1 noble, or grand.

2 tall, or great, lofty.

3 lofty, or ſublime.

4 proud, haughty, ſtout.

5 chief, principal.

6 common, publick, as a high-way.

HILA'RITY (of *hilaritas*, L. of *hilaris* chearful) mirth, pleaſantneſs, jollity, gaiety, or good humour.

HILL, a mountain, or riſing ground.

HI'LLOCK (a dim. of hill) a little hill.

HILT, the handle of a ſword, ax, &c.

HIN, Heb. a meaſure for liquid things among the ancient Jews, containing twelve ſextaries.

HIND, 1 the female of a ſtag.

2 a ſervant, or huſbandman.

HIND *calf*, a hart of the firſt year.

To HI'NDER, 1 to prevent, or keep from.

2 to make one looſe one's time.

3 to oppoſe, or reſiſt.

4 to trouble, or diſturb.

HINE. See *Hind*.

HINGE, an iron device on which a door, &c. turneth.

HINT, 1 intimation, or private notice.

2 notion, or faint idea.

HIP, 1 the huckle-bone, the upper part of the thigh.

2 the fruit of the wild roſe tree.

HIP-*roofs* (in Architecture) ſuch a roof as has neither gable-heads, ſhred-heads, nor jet-

jerkin-heads. Theſe hip-roofs are by ſome called Italian roofs.

HI'PPEUS, G. or *EQUINUS*, L. a horſe. A comet, which ſome will have to reſemble that animal. But the ſhape of this kind of comet is not always alike, as being ſometimes oval, and ſometimes imitating a rhomboides. Its train, in like manner, is ſometimes ſpread from the front or fore-part, and at other times from the hinder-part; therefore they are diſtinguiſhed into *equinus barbatus*, *equinus quadrangularis*, and *equinus ellipticus*.

HI'PPO, ſpleen, or melancholy.

HI'PPOCRAS, F. a rich ſort of liquor, made of wine, cinnamon, and ſugar.

HIPPO'CRATES's *ſleeve* (in Phyſic) is a woollen bag, of a conical figure, to ſtrain or clarify liquors through.

HIRE, 1 wages, or ſalary.
2 rent, or money paid for the uſe of a thing.

To HISS, 1 to make a hiſſing noiſe, like a ſerpent.
2 to ſhew one's diſapprobation of a thing.

HIST, an interjection, expreſſing ſilence.

HISTO'RIAN, 1 one that is verſed in hiſtory.
2 a writer of hiſtory.

HISTO''RICAL, of, or belonging to hiſtory.

HISTORIO''GRAPHER (of ἱϛοϱιοϛϱαφος, G. of ἱϛοϱια hiſtory, and γϱαφω to write) an hiſtorian, or writer of hiſtories.

HI''STORY (of ἱϛοϱια, G. of ἱϛοϱειν to enquire, of ἱϛωϱ knowing) a narrative, or an account of actions and things paſt.

HISTRIO''NIC, or HISTRIO''NICAL (of *biſtrionicus*, L. of *biſtrio*, a ſtage player) of, or belonging to a ſtage-player, or ſtage-player like.

To HIT, 1 to ſtrike.
2 to agree, or accord.
3 to ſucceed, or happen.

To HITCH, 1 to wriggle, or move by degrees.
2 to catch hold of any thing with a hook, &c.

HITHE, a little port, or place to lade, or unlade wares.

HI'THER, adv. to this place.

HITHER, adj. the neareſt.

HIVE, a receptacle for the preſervation of bees.

HIVE-*droſs*, bee-glue, or what the bees make at the mouth of their hives to expel the cold.

HOARSE, 1 having a harſh, or jarring voice.
2 unpleaſant, or diſagreeable.

HO'ARY, 1 gray-headed.
2 covered with a white, or hoary froſt.
3 mouldy.

HOB, a clown, or country fellow.

To HO'BBLE, 1 to go lame.
2 to hackle, or ſtumble, as in reading, &c.
3 to do a thing in a bungling careleſs manner.

HO'BBY, 1 a ſort of Iriſh horſe.
2 a hawk that preys upon doves, &c.

HOBGO'BLIN, a ſpectre, phantom, or illuſion of the brain.

HO'BITS (in Gunnery) are a ſort of ſmall mortars from ſix to eight inches diameter; their carriages are like thoſe of guns, only much ſhorter. They are often uſed for annoying the enemy at a diſtance, with ſmall bombs, which they will throw two or three miles, or in keeping of a paſs, being loaded with cartouches.

HO'BOY (of *hautbois*, F.) a muſical inſtrument.

HOCK, 1 a German wine.
2 a ſmall gammon of bacon.

HOCK-*day*, HOCK-*tide*, or HOCK-*tueſday*, a feaſt formerly kept the ſecond Tueſday after Eaſter-week, in memory of the ſudden death of the Daniſh King Hardicanute, A. D. 1042, and the expulſion of the Danes out of England.

HO'CUS-*pocus*, 1 a juggler, or one that ſhews tricks by ſlight of hand.
2 the art of juggling.

HOD, a thing to carry mortar in.

HOD-*man*, 1 a perſon, or labourer that bears a hod.
2 a young ſcholar, admitted from Weſtminſter ſchool, to be a ſtudent in Chriſt-church college in Oxford.

HODGE-PODGE, a gillymaufry, or mixture of things without any order.

HOG, 1 a ſwine.
2 a wild boar in his ſecond year.

HOG-*louſe*, a louſe, or inſect, that lives on the backs of ſwine.

HOG-*ſtear*, a wild boar three years old.

HOGO'O, a ſtrong ſmell.

HO'GSHEAD, a veſſel containing 63 gallons.

HO'GGISH, 1 clowniſh, or ruſtical.
2 croſs, or ſurly.
3 covetous, or niggardly.

HOI'DEN, a clowniſh ruſtical woman.

To HOISE *up*, or to HOIST *up* (of *hauſſer*, F.) 1 to pull, or lift up.
2 to raiſe the price of.

HOI'TY-TOITY, adj. gameſome, ramping.

HOITY-TOITY! an interjection of admiration.

To HOLD, 1 to have, or keep in one's hands.
2 to ſtick faſt.
3 to perſiſt, or perſevere.
4 to ſtop, or ſtand ſtill.
5 to contain, as a caſk, &c.
6 to believe, or be of opinion.
7 to maintain, or ſtand out.
8 to lay, or bet.
9 to laſt, or continue.
10 to keep, or retain.
11 to call, or convoke.
12 to rent, or hire of.

13 to eſteem, or make account of.
14 to forbear, or refrain.
15 to include, or comprehend.
16 to amuſe, or keep in ſuſpence.

HOLD, 1 the place by which one holds a thing.
2 the place in a ſhip that contains the lading.
3 a lurking place.

Strong HOLD, a fortreſs, or place fortified either by art or nature.

HOLE, 1 a hollow place, or cavern.
2 a vent, or place for wind, ſmoak, &c. to come out of.
3 a torn place in a garment.

HO'LLOW, 1 empty, not ſolid.
2 dull, as a ſound.
3 falſe, or deceitful.

HOLLOW *ſquare* (in the Military art) is an army drawn up in a ſquare form, with a hollow, or empty ſpace in the middle for the colours, drums and baggage, facing and covered every way by the pikes, to oppoſe the enemy's horſe.

HO'LLOW *tower* (in Fortification) is a rounding made of the remainder of two brizures, to join the courtin to the orillon, where the ſmall ſhot are play'd, that they may not be ſo much expoſed to the view of the enemy.

HO'LLY, a ſhrub that continues its verdure all the winter.

HOLM, a ſhrub like the holly.

HO"LOCAUST (of ὁλοκαυςον, G. of ὁλος the whole, and καιω to burn) a whole burnt-offering, or a ſacrifice kill'd, and laid whole on the altar.

HO"LOGRAPH (of ὁλογραφον, G. of ὁλος the whole, and γραφω to write) a will written wholly with the teſtator's own hand.

HO'LSTERS, leathern caſes for piſtols.

HOLT, a ſmall wood.

HO'LY, ſacred, divine.

HOLY *Thurſday*, the Thurſday before Whitſunday, kept in commemoration of our Saviour's aſcenſion into heaven.

HOLY *thiſtle*, a thiſtle uſed in pharmacy.

HO"MAGE (of *hommage*, F.) duty, reſpect, devoir.

HO"MAGER, one that does, or is bound to do homage.

HOME, 1 houſe, or place of abode.
2 one's own country, or nation.

HO'MELY, 1 ugly, or diſagreeable.
2 coarſe, or the contrary of fine.
3 flat, inſipid, as a homely ſtyle.

HO'MER, Heb. the name of a Hebrew meaſure, containing three pints.

HO"MICIDE 3 (of *homicida*, L. of *homo* a man, and *cædo* to kill) 1 a murderer, or manſlayer.
2 murder, or manſlaughter.

HO"MILIST, a writer of homilies.

HO"MILY (of ὁμιλια, G. of ὁμιλω to diſcourſe) a ſermon, or plain diſcourſe made to the people, inſtructing them in the paths of virtue.

HOMOCE'NTRIC (of ὁμοιος like, and κεντρον a centre) the ſame with *Concentric*; which ſee.

HOMOGE'NEOUS, or HOMOGE'NEAL (of ὁμογενης, G. of ὁμος like, and γενος a ſort, or kind) of the ſame kind or ſort, or that which differs not in nature, &c.

HOMOGENEAL *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are thoſe of the ſame nature and kind.

HOMOGENEAL *ſurds* (in Algebra) are ſuch as have one common radical ſign; as $\sqrt[2]{a}$, $\sqrt[2]{b}$, or $\sqrt[3]{b}$, $\sqrt[3]{d}$, or $\sqrt[4]{g}$, $\sqrt[4]{x}$, &c.

HOMOGENEAL *particles* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as are of the ſame kind, nature, and property; as the parts of pure water, of meer earth without ſalt in it, or the parts of the finer metals, ſuch as gold, ſilver, &c. 'tis uſed in oppoſition to *Heterogeneous*; which ſee.

HOMOGENEAL *light*, is that whoſe rays are all of one colour and degree of refrangibility, without any mixture of others.

HOMOGE'NEUM comparationis (in Algebra) is the abſolute number in a quadratic, cubic, &c. equation; and this number always poſſeſſeth one ſide of the equation, and is the product of the roots multiplied into one another.

HOMO"LOGOUS (of ὁμολογος, G. of ὁμος like, and λογος reaſon) having the like reaſon, or proportion, agreeable, or like to one another.

HOMOLOGOUS *quantities*, or *magnitudes* (in Geometry) are ſuch as are proportional, or have like reaſon or ratio to each other.

HOMOLOGOUS *ſides*, or *angles of two figures* (in Geometry) are thoſe that keep the ſame order from the beginning in each figure; as in the two ſimilar triangles ABC, DEF, the ſides AC, DF; AB, DE; BC, EF; as alſo the angles, A, D; B, E; C, F; are homologous. See fig. 28.

HOMOLOGOUS *things* (in Logic) are ſuch as agree only in name, but are of different natures.

HOMO"NYMY (of ὁμωνυμια, G. of ὁμος like, and ὀνυμα, a name) is when divers things are ſignified by one word.

HONE, a fine ſort of whetſtone for razors, &c.

HO"NEST (of *honeſtus*, L. of *honor*, honour)
1 juſt, not given to ſtealing.
2 chaſte, or virtuous.
3 frank, open, upright.
4 ſtout, or ſtrong, as a good honeſt cudgel.

HO″NEY, a ſweet liquid ſubſtance made by bees.

HONEY-*moon*, the firſt month after marriage.

HONEY-*ſuckle*, a woodbine.

HO″NOUR (of *honor*, L. of כבד, Heb. power, or ſtrength) 1 reſpect, or reverence paid to one.

2 honeſty, or integrity.

3 glory, or reputation.

4 chaſtity, continency.

5 dignity, or preferment.

6 the moſt noble ſort of ſeigniories, on which other inferior lordſhips, or mannors depend.

7 a court card.

8 (in the plural number) a woman's courteſy.

To HO′NOUR *a bill of exchange*, is to pay it in due time.

HOOD, a covering for the head.

HOOD, in compoſition, ſignifies ſtate, or condition, as manhood, prieſthood, &c.

HOOF, the bottom of a horſe's foot.

HOOK, 1 a crooked iron to hang things on, &c.

2 an inſtrument to reap corn with.

HOOP, 1 a wooden, or iron circle to bind caſks, and other veſſels.

2 a hoop-pettitoat.

To HOOP, 1 to bind with hoops.

2 to call, or whoop after.

HOO′PER, 1 a cooper, or one that puts hoops on veſſels.

2 a wild ſwan.

HOO′PING-*cough*, a diſtemper to which young children are ſubject.

HOP, 1 a well known plant.

2 hopping, or leaping on one leg.

3 a dancing-room, where men and women of the town meet.

HOPE, truſt, affiance, or expectation.

To HOPE, to wiſh, or deſire.

HO′PPER, 1 a dancer.

2 ſeed-lip.

3 a wooden trough belonging to a corn-mill.

HO′PPER-*ars'd*, one whoſe buttocks ſtand off more than uſual.

HO′RARY (of *horarius*, L. of *hora* an hour) hourly, or the ſpace of an hour.

HORD, money, &c. laid up.

HORE-*bound*, an herb ſo called.

HORI′ZON (of ὁριζων, G. of ὁριζω to bound, or limit) is that great circle which divides the heavens and the earth into two parts, or hemiſpheres, diſtinguiſhing the upper from the lower. It is either ſenſible or apparent, rational or true.

HORIZON *rational*, or *true*, is a circle that encompaſſes the earth exactly in the middle, and whoſe poles are the zenith and nadir; that is the two points, one exactly over our heads, and the other under our feet. Thus the right circle HCO, fig. 6. repreſents the rational horizon.

HORIZON *ſenſible*, or *apparent*, is that circle which limits our ſight, and may be conceived to be made by ſome great plane, or the ſurface of the ſea. Thus the right circle DG, fig. 6. repreſents the ſenſible horizon.

HORIZON (on a material globe, or ſphere) is a broad wooden circle encompaſſing it round, and repreſenting the rational horizon, having two notches on the north and ſouth parts of it, for the brazen meridian to ſtand in.

HORIZO′NTAL, of, or belonging to the horizon.

HORIZONTAL *dial*, is one whoſe plane is parallel to the horizon of any place.

In all horizontal dials, the ſtyle makes an angle equal to the latitude of the place, and the diſtance of the hour-lines from each other, are equal to the diſtance of the meridians from each other, on a horizontal projection of the ſphere.

HORIZONTAL *line of a dial*, is a right line drawn through the foot of the ſtyle, parallel to the horizon.

HORIZONTAL *line*, or *baſe of a hill*, is a line drawn upon a plane parallel to the horizon whereon the hill is ſuppoſed to ſtand.

HORIZONTAL *parallax*. See *Parallax*.

HORIZONTAL *range*, or *level range of a piece of ordnance*, is the line that a ball deſcribes parallel to the horizon, or horizontal line, when the piece is level.

The horizontal ranges are the ſhorteſt. And ſome pieces of cannon will make them ſix hundred paces, and ſome but a hundred and fifty; and the ball with the range of ſix hundred paces, will go from nine to thirteen foot into the earth.

HORN, the defenſive weapon of an ox, ram, &c.

HORN-*geld*, a tax within a foreſt, to be paid for horned beaſts.

HORN-*work* (in Fortification) is an out-work, which advanceth toward the field, carrying in its fore-part, or head, two demi-baſtions, in form of horns; theſe horns, empaulments, or ſhoulderings, being joined by a courtin, ſhut up on the ſide by two wings, parallel one to another, are terminated at the gorge of the work, and ſo preſent themſelves to the enemy. Thus O, fig. 12, is a horn-work.

HO′RNET, a large kind of waſp.

HO′ROLOGE 3 (of ὡρολοϛιον, G. of ὡρα an hour, and λεϛω to tell) a clock, watch, hour-glaſs, dial, or any other inſtrument that ſhews the hour of the day.

HOROLO″GICAL, of, or belonging to a clock, dial, &c.

HO'ROLOGIO"GRAPHY (of ὡρολογειον a clock, &c. and γραφω to deſcribe) is the art of making clocks, dials, or other inſtruments, to ſhew the time of the day.

HORO"METRY (of ὡρα an hour, and μετρον a meaſure) is the art of meaſuring or dividing the hours, and keeping account of time.

HORO'PTER (in Optics) is a right line drawn through the point of concurrence, parallel to that which joins the centre of the eye.

† HORRE'NDOUS (of *horrendus*, L. of *horreo* to tremble) 1 horrible, dreadful, terrible.
2 ſtrange, marvellous.
3 awful, reverend.

HO'RRIBLE (of *horribilis*, L. of *horreo* to dread) 1 terrible, dreadful, frightful.
2 heinous, abominable.
3 exceſſive, immoderate.

HO'RRID (of *horridus*, L of *horreo* to look terrible) 1 dreadful, hideous, ghaſtly, frightful.
2 enormous, monſtrous.

HO"RROUR (of *horror*, L. of *horreo* to tremble) 1 a trembling for fear.
2 fright, dread.
3 awe, veneration.

HORSE, 1 a beaſt well known.
2 horſemen, or cavalry.
3 a ſtand to put barrels of beer, or wine upon.
4 an utenſil uſed by women to air linnen on.
5 a place for ſchool-boys to be whipped upon.
6 an inſtrument uſed by labourers to ſaw wood upon.

HORSE-*leech*, 1 a farrier, or horſe-doctor.
2 a ſort of inſect.

HORSE-*ſhoe* (in Fortification) is a work of a round, and ſometimes oval figure, raiſed in the ditch of a marſhy place, or in low ground, and bordered with a parapet. It is made to ſecure a gate, or to ſerve as a lodgment for ſoldiers to prevent ſurprizes, or to relieve an over-tedious defence.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, the art of riding and managing an horſe.

HO'RTICULTURE (of *hortus* a garden, and *colo* to till) the art of gardening.

HOSA'NNA (of הושענא, Heb. of הושע ſave thou, and נא we beſeech thee) a ſolemn acclamation, uſed by the Jews in the feaſt of tabernacles.

HOSE, ſtockings.

HO'SIER, one that deals in ſtockings.

HO'SPITABLE (of *hoſpitalis*, L. of *hoſpes* one that receiveth ſtrangers) friendly, or uſing hoſpitality.

HO'SPITAL, a houſe of charity, erected for the entertainment of poor, ſick, and impotent people.

HO'SPITALERS, an order of knights, who built an hoſpital at Jeruſalem, for the entertainment of pilgrims, whom they protected in their travels.

HOSPITA'LITY, 1 the receiving and entertaining ſtrangers.
2 the entertainment of friends or gueſts.

HOST (of *hoſtia*, L. of *hoſtire*, i. e. *ferio* to ſacrifice) the conſecrated wafer at the communion among the Roman catholics.

HOST (of *hoſpes*, L. a landlord) a landlord, an entertainer, or one that receiveth ſtrangers.

HOST, an army.

HO'STAGE, F. (of *hoſtis*, L. a foreign enemy) a pledge of war, or a perſon left as a ſurety for the performance of any thing agreed upon.

HO'STESS, a landlady.

HO'STILE (of *hoſtilis*, L. of *hoſtis* an enemy) of, or belonging to an enemy, or enemy-like.

HO'STLER, he that looks to the ſtables of an inn.

HO"STRY, the ſtables of an inn.

HOT, 1 the contrary of cold.
2 eager, paſſionate.
3 violent, or general; as a diſtemper in a place.

HOT-*bed* (in Gardening) is a bed of horſe-dung, covered with ſifted mould.

HO"VEL, a covering for beaſts, made abroad.

To HO"VER, 1 to hover, or fly over.
2 to hang, or loll over.

HOUGH, the joint of a hinder-leg of a beaſt.

To HOUGH, 1 to cut the hough, or to hamſtring.
2 to break the clods of earth.

HOU'LET (of *hulote*, F.) a little owl.

HOUND, a hunting dog.

HOUR (of *hora*, L. of אור, Heb. light) is the twenty fourth part of a natural day, containing ſixty minutes, and each minute ſixty ſeconds, &c.

HOUR-*circles* (in Aſtronomy) the ſame with *Meridians*; which ſee.

HOUR-*lines* (on a dial plane) are the interſections of the plane of the dial, with the planes of the hour circles of the ſphere.

HOUR-*ſcale*, is a divided line on the edge of Collins's quadrant, being only two lines of tangents of forty five degrees each, ſet together in the middle; and the uſe of it, together with the lines of latitudes, is to draw the hour-lines of dials that have centres, by means of an equilateral triangle, drawn on the dial-plancs.

HOUSE, 1 a manſion, or place of abode.
2 a family.
3 kindred, or race.

HOUSE-*leek*, an herb that grows on the ſides of houſes, &c.

HOU'SEWIFE, a woman prudent in the management of domeſtic affairs.

HOU'SING, 1 the action of putting any thing into a houſe.
2 a horſe-cloth worn behind the ſaddle.
HOW, or HOE, a gardner's tool.
To HOWL, to cry like a dog, or wolf.
HOW'LET (of *hulote*, F.) a night bird.
HOY, a ſmall ſea-veſſel.
HU'BBUB, a tumult, diſorder, or uproar.
HU'CKLE *bone*, the hip-bone.
HUCKLE-*back'd*, crump-ſhoulder'd, or having a bunch on the back.
HU'CKSTER, one that ſells proviſions by retail.
HU'DDLE, a buſtle, diſorder, or confuſion.
HUE, colour.
HUE *and cry*, a purſuit of a highwayman.
HUFF, a bully, or ſwaggering fellow.
To HUFF, 1 to puff, or blow.
2 to hector, or vapour.
To HUG, 1 to embrace.
2 to cheriſh, or continue in.
3 to applaud, or admire.
HUGE, great, large, enormous.
HU'GGER-*mugger*, in a private, or clandeſtine manner.
HU'GUENOT, F. a nick-name given by the papiſts of France to the proteſtants there.
HU'GUENOTISM, the faith, or profeſſion of a Huguenot.
HULL, 1 the body, or bulk of a ſhip without rigging.
2 the ſhell, or huſk of.
To HUM, 1 to ſing a tune over to one's ſelf.
2 to applaud one.
3 to heſitate, or not give a direct anſwer to.
HU'MANE (of *humanus*, L. of *homo* a man)
1 of, or belonging to men.
2 gentle, kind, courteous.
HU'MANIST, one that is verſed in humane learning.
HUMA'NITY, 1 humane nature.
2 kindneſs, tenderneſs.
HU'MBLE, F. (of *humilis*, L. of *humus* the ground or earth) 1 low, mean.
2 ſubmiſſive, ſuppliant.
To HU'MBLE, to abaſe, or bring down.
HU'MBLES, part of the entrails of a deer.
HUM-DRUM, ſenſeleſs, or ſtupid.
† To HUME'CT (of *humecter*, F. of *humecto*, L. to moiſten) to moiſten, or water.
HUMECTA'TION, watering, or making wet.
HU'MID (of *humidus*, L. of *humus* moiſt earth) moiſt, damp, wet.
HUMI'DITY, dampneſs, or moiſtneſs.
HUMILIA'TION, F. (of *humiliatio*, of *humilio* to humble) a humbling, or abaſing.
HUMI'LITY (of *humilité*, F. of *humilitas*, L. of *humo* to ſet in the earth) 1 lowlineſs, or abaſement.
2 humbleneſs, reſpect.
HU'MMUMS, a bagnio, or ſweating-houſe.
HU'MOUR (of *humeur*, F. of *humor*, L. of *humus* moiſt earth) 1 moiſture, or juice.
2 diſpoſition of the mind.
3 fancy, or caprice.
HU'MOURIST, one full of humours, fancies or conceits.
HU'MOURSOME, peeviſh, or hard to pleaſe.
To HUNCH, to puſh, or thruſt with the elbow.
HU'NDRED, 1 the number 100, or C.
2 part of a ſhire, or county, ſo called becauſe it conſiſted of ten tithings, and each tithing of ten houſholds.
HU'NDREDER, one that hath the juriſdiction of a hundred, and holdeth the hundred-court.
HU'NGER, a craving of the appetite after food.
HUNKS, a ſordid miſer.
To HUNT, 1 to chaſe wild beaſts.
2 to ſearch, or look after.
HU'NTER, 1 one that chaſes wild beaſts.
2 a horſe for hunting.
HU'RDLE, a frame of hazle-rods, wattled together to make ſheep-folds, &c.
HU'RDLES, or CLAYS (in Fortification) are made of thick and ſmall twigs of willow, or oſiers, being five or ſix foot high, and from three to four foot broad. They are interwoven very cloſe together, and uſually laden with earth, that they may ſerve to render batteries firm, or to conſolidate paſſages over muddy ditches, or to cover traverſes and lodgments for the defence of the workmen againſt the artificial fires or ſtones that may be caſt upon them.
To HURL, to fling, or caſt.
HU'RLIBAT, or WHO'RLEBAT, a kind of weapon with plummets of lead, uſed in games for exerciſe, by the ancient Romans.
HU'RLY-*burly*, tumult, uproar, or confuſion.
HU'RRICANE (of *burracan*, Sp.) a moſt violent ſtorm.
HU'RRY, 1 confuſion, or diſorder.
2 great haſte, or precipitation.
HURST, a little wood, or thicket of trees.
HURT, 1 prejudice, loſs, or damage.
2 wound, or damage.
3 miſchief, or crime.
HU'SBAND, a married man.
To HUSBAND, 1 to manage in the ſpending.
2 to till, or cultivate.
HU'SBANDRY, 1 managing in one's expences.
2 agriculture, or the art of tilling and improving land.
HUSH, an interjection of ſilence.
To HUSH, 1 to keep ſilence.
2 to quiet, or make ſilent.
3 to quaſh, or overthrow.
4 to calm, or make eaſy.
HUSSA'RS, Hungarian horſemen, ſo called from their giving a huzza at the firſt onſet.

HU'SSY, 1 a contemptuous name for a woman.
2 a woman's caſe for needles, thread, &c.
HU'SWIFE. See *Houſewife.*
HUT, 1 a hovel, or ſmall cottage.
2 a ſoldier's lodge in the field.
HUTCH, 1 a bin, or veſſel to lay corn in.
2 a ſort of wooden cage to keep rabbits in.
3 a trap for catching vermin.
HU'ZZA, a loud acclamation, or ſhout for joy.
To HY, to make haſte.
HY'ACINTH 3 (of *hyacinthus*, L. of ὑακινθος, a flower of a purple colour) 1 a flower of a purple colour.
2 a precious ſtone, called a jacinth, of a violet, or purple colour.
HYÆ'NA, L. (of ὑαινα, G. of ὑς a boar) a beaſt of a prodigious ravenous nature, like a wolf.
HY'DRA, G. (of ὑδωρ water) 1 a water ſerpent.
2 a monſtrous ſerpent, feign'd to be ſlain by Hercules.
3 a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of twenty ſix ſtars.
HY'DRAGOGUES 3 (of ὑδραγωγος, G. of ὑδωρ water, and αγω to move) medicines which purge out watery humours.
HYDRAU'LICO-*pneumatical engines*, are thoſe that raiſe water by means of the ſpring, or natural force of the air.
HYDRAU'LICS (of ὑδραυλις, G. of ὑδωρ water, and αυλεω to ſound pipes) is the ſcience of the motion of fluids, eſpecially water, under which is contained the ſtructure of all fountains, engines to carry or raiſe water, or which are moved by water, and ſome for other uſes.
HYDRO''GRAPHER, one that is ſkilled in hydrography.
HYDROGRA''PHICAL, of, or belonging to Hydrography.
HYDROGRAPHICAL *charts*, are certain ſea-maps, delineated for the uſe of pilots and other mariners; wherein are marked all the rhumbs or points of the compaſs, and meridians parallel to each other, with ſhelves, ſhallows, rocks, capes, &c.
HYDRO''GRAPHY (of ὑδωρ water, and γραφω to deſcribe, G.) is an art which teaches how to deſcribe and meaſure the ſea; giving an account of its tides, counter-tides, ſoundings, bays, creeks, &c. as alſo rocks, ſhelves, ſands, ſhallows, promontories, harbours, diſtances from one place to another, and other things remarkable on the coaſts.
HY'DROMANCY (of ὑδρομαντεια, G. of ὑδωρ water, and μαντεια divination) a kind of divination by water, or by ſpirits appearing in it.
HY'DROMEL (of ὑδρομελι, G. of ὑδωρ water, and μέλι honey) mead, or a decoction of *water and honey.*
HY'DROPHOBY (of ὑδροφόβια, G. of ὑδωρ water, and φοβος fear) is a diſtemper proceeding from the bite of a mad dog, or a contagion analogous to it, wherein the patient has a great dread of water, and all liquid things.
HY'DROSCOPE 3 (of ὑδροσκοπιον, G. of ὑδωρ water, and σκοπεω to obſerve) an inſtrument to diſcover the watery ſteams of the air.
HYDROSTA''TICAL *balance*, is a very exact pair of ſcales, for making hydroſtatical experiments, relating to the gravity of fluids; and they differ from common ſcales only, in having an hook under each ſcale, for ſuſpending thoſe bodies that are to be immerſed in liquids.
HYDROSTA''TICS (of ὑδωρ water, and ςαλικη, G. the art of weighing) is the ſcience of the gravitation of fluids, and of their action, when demerſed in ſolids.
This is a part of philoſophy, which ought to be looked upon as the moſt ingenious of any, the theorems and problems of this art being handſome productions of reaſon, and affording diſcoveries not only pleaſing, but alſo ſurpriſingly wonderful and uſeful.
HYE'MAL 3 (of *hyemalis*, L. of *hyems* winter) winterly, or belonging to winter.
HYGRO''METER (of ὑγρος moiſt, and μετρεω, G. to meaſure) is a philoſophical inſtrument, which meaſures the dryneſs and moiſture of the air.
HY'GROSCOPE 3 (of υγρος moiſt, and σκοπεω, G. to obſerve) is an inſtrument ſhewing the increaſe and decreaſe of the dryneſs of the air.
HY'MEN, L. 1 a thin ſkin in the natural parts of women.
2 the god of wedlock.
3 marriage.
HYMN (of ὑμνος, G. of ὑδω to celebrate) a ſpiritual ſong.
HYMNO'GRAPHER (of ὑμνογραφος, G. of ὑμνος an hymn, and γραφω to write) a writer of hymns.
HYPE'RBOLA (in Geometry) is a curve made by cutting a cone by a plane that falls within the circular baſe of the cone, being neither parallel to the ſide of the cone, nor cuts it through the vertex, and which plane, if continued, will cut the oppoſite cone. See fig. 14.
HYPE'RBOLE 4, L. (of ὑπερβολη, G. of ὑπερ above, and βαλλω to ſpeak) a rhetorical figure, which conſiſts in ſpeaking a great deal more or leſs than is preciſely true.
HYPERBO'LIC *ſpace*, is the area, or ſpace contained between the curve of the hyperbola, and the whole ordinate.
HYPERBO''LICUM *acutum*, is a ſolid made by

by the revolution of the infinite area of the ſpace contained between the curve and the aſſymptote, in the Appollonian hyperbola, turning round that aſſymptote. This produces a ſolid, or body infinitely long; and yet (as Toricellius plainly demonſtrates, who gave it the name) it is equal to a finite ſolid or body.

HYPERBO'REANS (of ὑπερβορειοι, G. of ὑπερ beyond, and βορεας the north) a very northern people, the Scythians.

HYPE'RCRISIS, G. (of ὑπερ over, and κρινω to judge) a too violent critical evacuation.

HYPERCRI"TIC (of ὑπερκριλικος, G. of υπερ beyond, and κρίνω to examine) a maſter critic.

HYPERPHY'SICAL (of ὑπερ above, φυσις from nature, and φυω, G. to ſpring) that which is above phyſics, or natural philoſophy, metaphyſical.

HYPE'RTHYRON, G. (in Architecture) is a large table, uſually placed over gates and doors of the Doric order, above the chambranle, in form of a frize.

HY'PHEN, G. (of ὑπο and εν, i. e. in one) a little line, ſet between two words, or ſyllables, ſhewing they are to be joined together, or in one, as *inn-keeper*, &c.

HYPOCHO'NDRIA, G. (of ὑπο under, and χονδρος a cartilage) thoſe parts of the body under the ſhort ribs, where lie the liver and ſpleen.

HY'POCHONDRI'ACAL, or HY'POCHONDRI'AC, of, or belonging to the hypochondria.

HY'POCHONDRIAC *diſeaſe*, a diſeaſe of the ſpleen, or a windy melancholly in thoſe parts.

HYPO"CRISY (of ὑποκρισις, G. of ὑπο under, and κρινω to judge) diſſimulation, a counterfeit goodneſs, or holineſs, or knavery cloaked with a ſhew of religion.

HY"POCRITE, a diſſembler, a religious cheat, or a falſe pretender to honeſty, or holineſs.

HYPOCRI"TICAL, of, or belonging to a hypocrite, or religious cheat.

HYPOMO'CHLION, G. (in Mechanics) ſignifies the roller, which is uſually ſet under the lever, or under ſtones or pieces of timber, to the end that they may be more eaſily lifted up, or removed.

HYPO"STASIS, G. (of ὑφιςημι to ſubſiſt) a term uſed by divines ſignifying a ſubſtance, or perſon of the bleſſed Trinity.

HYPOSTASIS (in Phyſic) is the ſediment of urine.

HY'POTHENU'SE, in a right angled triangle, is that ſide which ſubtends the right angle; as AC, fig. 5.

HYPO"THESIS, G. (of υ'πο under and τιθημι to put) is the ſame with ſuppoſition; or it is a ſuppoſition of that which is not, for that which may be; and it matters not whether what is ſuppoſed to be true, be ſo or not; but it muſt be poſſible, and ſhould always be probable.

Dr. Barrow ſays, hypotheſis, or poſtulatums, are propoſitions aſſuming or affirming ſome evidently poſſible mode, action, or motion of a thing, and that there is the ſame affinity between hypotheſes and problems, as between axioms and theorems, a problem ſhewing the manner, and demonſtrating the poſſibility of ſome ſtructure, and an hypotheſis affirming ſome conſtruction which is manifeſtly poſſible.

HYPOTHE"TICAL, of, or belonging to an hypotheſis, ſuppoſed, or conditional.

HYPOTHETICAL *ſyllogiſm* (in Logic) is a ſyllogiſm that begins with a conditional conjunction.

HY'POTRACHE'LION, G. (in Architecture) is the top or neck of a pillar, or the moſt ſlender part of it, which toucheth the capital. It is taken by ſome for that part of the Tuſcan or Doric capital, which lies between the echinus and the aſtragal; and is otherwiſe called the collar, gorge, or frize of the chapiter.

HYPSISTA'RIANS, a ſect of heretics in the fourth century, which made a mixture of the Jewiſh religion and paganiſm; for they obſerved the ſabbath and legal abſtinence with the Jews, and worſhipped fire with the pagans.

HY'SSOP, a well known herb.

HYSTE'RICAL, or HYSTE'RIC (of υςερικος, G. of υςερα the matrix, or womb) of, or belonging to the matrix, or womb.

HYSTE'RIC *paſſion*, a diſeaſe in women, generally called fits of the mother.

HYTH, or HYTHE. See *Hithe*.

I.

I A pronoun of the firſt perſon ſingular.

I, yea, or yes.

To JA'BBER (of *gaber*, F.) to ſpeak much, haſtily, or indiſtinctly, to talk gibberiſh.

JA'CINTH. See *Hyacinth*.

JACK, 1 an inſtrument to turn a ſpit with.
2 an inſtrument to pull off boots.
3 the mark bowled at.
4 a leathern can to put beer in.
5 the male of birds of ſport.
6 a diminutive of John.
7 the flag that is hung out upon the bow-ſprit of a ſhip.
8 a coat of mail.
9 an inſtrument to ſaw wood on.
10 a ſmall inſtrument that carries the quill to ſtrike the ſtring of a harpſicord, &c.
11 a large fiſh generally called a pike.

JACK *with a lantern*, a kind of meteor. See *Ignis-fatuus*.

JACK-*daw*, a well known bird.

JA'CKAL, a little beaſt which hunts out the prey for the lion.

JA'CKET (of *jaquette*, F.) a ſhort garment.

JA''COBINES, F. monks and nuns of the order of St. Dominick.

JA''COBITES, 1 a ſect of hereticks, ſo called from one Jacob a Syrian, their ring-leader, who acknowledged but one will, nature, and operation in Chriſt, uſed circumciſion in both ſexes, ſigned their children with the ſign of the croſs, imprinted with a burning iron, and affirmed that angels conſiſted of two natures, fire and light.

2 a nick-name given to the partiſans of king James II.

JA'COB's *ſtaff*, a mathematical inſtrument for taking altitudes; the ſame as croſs-ſtaff.

JACO'BUS, L. James, a gold coin ſtruck by king James I.

JACULA'TION (of *jaculatio*, L. of *jacto* to throw) a darting, caſting, or throwing.

JADE, 1 a ſorry horſe, or mare.

2 a paltry woman.

To JADE, to tire or fatigue.

To JAG, to notch, or make ragged.

JAKES, a privy, or houſe of office.

JA'LAP, the root of an Indian plant uſed in phyſic.

JAM, or JAMB, a thick bed of ſtone, which hinders the miners from purſuing a vein of ore.

IA'MBIC 3 *verſe* (of *iambicus*, L. of ἰαμβεῖος, G. of ἰος, ſorcery, and βαζω to ſpeak) made of iambic feet.

JAMBS (of *jambes*, F.) the ſide-poſts of a door.

IA'MBUS 3 or IAMBIC *foot*, is a foot in metre, or verſe, having one ſyllable ſhort, and another long, as *ămās*.

To JA'NGLE (of *jangler*, F.) 1 to fall out, or quarrel.

2 to jingle, or tinkle.

JA''NISARIES, or JA''NIZARIES, Turkiſh foot-ſoldiers.

JA'NOCK, oaten bread, or bread made of oats.

JA'NSENISM, the doctrine of Janſenius, biſhop of Ypres, concerning grace.

JA'NSENIST, one who follows the opinion of Janſenius.

JA'NTY, wanton, hoidening.

JA''NUARY (of *januarius*, L. of *janua* a door, or gate) the name of the firſt month of the year.

To JAPA'N, to varniſh, like Japan work, or after the manner of the Japoneſe.

JAR, 1 a diſpute, or debate.

2 an earthen veſſel.

To JAR, or JARR, 1 to quarrel, or fall out.

2 not to agree in ſound, or go out of tune.

JARGON, F. gibberiſh, pedlar's French.

JA'SMIN, or JE'SSEMIN (of *jaſmin*, F.) a ſhrub much cultivated in gardens.

JA'SPER, a precious ſtone of a green colour.

JASS-*hawk*, a young hawk, newly taken out of the neſt.

IATRALEIPTES 5, G. (of ἰατρός a phyſician, and ἀλειφω to anoint) a phyſician, or ſurgeon, that cureth by ointments and frictions.

IATROCHE''MIST 5 (of ἰατρός a phyſician, and χυλος from χυω to melt) a chemical phyſician.

IA'TROMATHEMATI'CIAN (of ἰατρός a phyſician, and μαθεμαλικος a mathematician) a mathematical phyſician.

JA'VARIS, a ſwine in America, which hath its navel upon its back.

JA'VELIN (of *javeline*, F.) a dart or half-pike, uſed by the ancients in war.

JAU'NDICE (of *jauniſſe*, F. of *jaune* yellow) a diſeaſe cauſed by the overflowing of the gall, and is generally called the yellow jaundice, from the yellow tincture it gives the ſkin.

JAUNT (of *jante*, F.) 1 a fellow, or ſpoke of a wheel.

2 a ramble, or walk.

JAWS, the bones in which the teeth are ſet.

JAY, a bird ſo called.

ICE, a tranſparent ſubſtance, conſiſting of water congeal'd.

ICH DIEN, Germ. the motto belonging to the device of the prince of Wales, which ſignifies, I ſerve.

ICHNO''GRAPHY (of ἰχνογραφια, G. of ἰχνος a draught and γραφω to delineate) in architecture, is the geometrical plan, or platform of a building, or edifice, delineated upon paper, deſcribing the form of the ſeveral apartments, rooms, windows, chimneys, &c.

ICHNOGRAPHY (in Perſpective) is the view of any thing, cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, juſt at the baſe, or bottom of it.

ICHNOGRAPHY (in Fortification) is the plan of repreſentation of the length and breadth of a fortreſs, the diſtinct parts of which are marked either upon the ground itſelf, or upon paper.

ICONOCLA'ST (of εικονοκλαστης, G. of εικων an image, and κλαω to break) a breaker or demoliſher of images, a name given to ſome of the Greek emperors of Conſtantinople, who were enemies to the worſhiping of images.

ICOSAHE'DRON (in Geometry) is a regular body, conſiſting of twenty triangular pyramids, whoſe vertexes meet in the centre of a ſphere, ſuppoſed to circumſcribe it, and ſo have their height and baſes equal.

ICTE''RICAL (of ἰκτερικος, G. of ἰκτερος the jaundice) ſick of the jaundice.

IDE'A, G. (of εἰδω to ſee) a form, model,

or firſt pattern of any thing exiſting in the imagination, or fancy.

IDE'AL, belonging to an idea, imaginary.

IDE'NTITY (of *identité*, F. of *idem*, L. the ſame) the ſameneſs of a thing.

IDES *of a month*, among the ancient Romans, were the days after the nones were out. They commonly fell out on the 13th of every month, except in March, May, July, and October (which they called the full months, as all the others were called hollow) for then they were on the 15th, becauſe in thoſe months the nones were on the 7th.

I'DIOM (of ἴδιωμα, G. of ἴδιος peculiar) a dialect, or propriety of ſpeech.

I''DIOT (of ἰδιώτης, G. of ἴδιος a private man) an illiterate ſimple perſon, a natural fool.

I''DIOTISM, 1 natural folly, or ſimplicity.
2 the being an idiot.

IDIOTISM (from idiom) a propriety of ſpeech.

I'DLE, 1 the being at leiſure.
2 lazy, or careleſs.
3 ſimple, or impertinent.
4 ſlothful, or negligent.
5 looſe, or not virtuous.
6 ſilly, or not worth hearing.
7 trifling, or not worth regarding.
8 unprofitable, or vain.
9 full of play.

I'DOL (of *idolum*, L. of εἴδωλον, G. an image) a repreſentation of a falſe deity.

IDO''LATER, a worſhipper of idols.

To IDO''LATRIZE, to commit idolatry.

IDO''LATROUS, given to idolatry.

IDO''LATRY, idol worſhip, or giving divine worſhip to that which is not God.

To I'DOLI'ZE, to doat upon, or make an idol of.

I'DYL (of *idyllium*, L. of εἶδος a little poem) a little poem, or copy of verſes upon a paſtoral ſubject.

JEA'LOUS 2 (of *jaloux*, F.) 1 afraid of a rival.
2 nice, or tender.

JEA'LOUSIE, or JEA'LOUSY, 1 the fear of a rival.
2 ſuſpicion, or miſtruſt.

JEAT, a black, light, and brittle ſtone.

JEER, banter, or raillery.

JEHO'VAH, Heb. the proper and moſt ſacred name of God.

JE'JUNE (of *jejunus*, L. faſting) 1 empty, or inſipid.
2 barren, dry.

JE'LLY (of *gelée*, F.) the juice of fruit, or meat congealed.

JE'NNETS, Spaniſh, or Barbary mares.

JEO''PARDOUS, dangerous, or perillous.

JEO''PARDY, danger, peril, hazard, riſk.

JE'RGUER, an officer at the cuſtom-houſe, who inſpects the actions and accounts of the waiters.

To JERK, 1 to laſh, or whip.
2 to pull or twitch ſuddenly.
3 to winte, or throw up his hind-legs, ſpeaking of an horſe.

JE'RKIN, 1 a ſhort upper coat.
2 a male hawk.

JE'SSAMIN, or JE'SSEMIN. See *Jaſmin*.

JE'SSES, 1 ribbons hanging down from garlands.
2 ſhort ſtraps of leather faſtened to hawk's legs, and ſo to the varvels.

JEST, a joke, banter, or witty conceit.

JESUA'TI, an order of monks.

JESUI''TICAL, of, or belonging to the Jeſuits.
2 equivocating, or uſing ſly inſinuations.

JE''SUITS, religious of the ſociety of Jeſus.

JET. See *Jeat*.

To JET, 1 to run up and down.
2 to walk proudly, or ſtately.

JET D'EAU, F. is a pipe of a fountain, which caſts up the water into the air.

JE'TTY, of jeat colour.

JE'WEL, 1 a precious ſtone.
2 a word of kindneſs given eſpecially to children.

JE'WELLER, one that deals in jewels.

JE'WISH, of, or belonging to the Jews.

JEWS, the people of Judea, and their poſterity.

JEWS *ears*, a ſpungy ſubſtance, growing on the elder-tree.

IF, a conditional conjunction.

I'GNEOUS (of *igneus*, L. of *ignis* fire) fiery.

IGNIS FATUUS, L. is a certain meteor that appears chiefly in the ſummer nights, for the moſt part frequenting church-yards, meadows, and bogs, conſiſting of a ſomewhat viſcous ſubſtance, or a fat exhalation; which, being kindled in the air, reflects a kind of thin flame in the dark, yet without any ſenſible heat, often flying about rivers, hedges, &c. becauſe it meets with a flux of air in thoſe places. This meteor is well known by the common people under the name of *Will-of-the-wiſp*, or *Jack-with-a-lantern*.

IGNO'BLE (of *ignobilis*, L. of *in* not, and *nobilis* noble) 1 of mean birth.
2 baſe, or vile.

IGNOMI''NIOUS (of *ignominioſus*, L. of *in* without, and *nomen* reputation) infamous, diſhonourable, diſgraceful, ſhameful.

I'GNOMINY, diſgrace, infamy, or diſhonour.

IGNORA'MUS, an ideot, or fool.

I'GNORANCE (of *ignorantia*, L. of *in* not, and *gnarus* ſkilful) want of knowledge.

I'GNORANT, 1 unlearned, or illiterate.
2 not acquainted with.

J. H. S. the three firſt letters of *Jeſus hominum ſalvator*, i. e. Jeſus the ſaviour of men.

JILL, 1 a miſs, or doxy.
2 a quarter of a pint of wine.

JILT, a lewd woman, a whore, that cheats or diſappoints one.

To JILT, to cheat, or diſappoint.

JI'PPO, a ſhabby fellow, a poor ſcrub.

I"LIAC *paſſion* (of *iliacus*, L. of *ilia*, the flank or loins) the colick, the twiſting of the guts.

I"LIAD, the title of Homer's poem, which deſcribes the deſtruction of Troy, which was called Ilium.

ILL, ſub. 1 harm, or miſchief.
2 woe, miſery, misfortune.

ILL, adj. bad, or the contrary of good.

ILL, adv. 1 badly, or not well done.
2 ſick, or indiſpoſed.
3 unluckily.
4 amiſs.

ILLA"BORATE (of *illaboratus*, L. of *in* not, and *labero* to labour) made or done without labour or pains.

ILLA'PSE (of *illapſus*, L. of *in* upon, and *labor* to ſlide) a ſliding, or gently falling in, or upon.

To ILLA"QUEATE (of *illaqueo*, L. of *in* into, and *laqueus*, a nooſe) to enſnare, or intangle.

ILLA'TION (of *illatio*, L. of *infero*, of *in* with, and *fero* to ſhew) an inference, or concluſion.

ILLAU'DIBLE (of *illaudabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *laudo* to praiſe) not to be praiſed, or unworthy of it.

ILLE'GAL (of *in* not, and *legalis* lawful, L.) not lawful, or contrary to law.

ILLEGA"LITY, injuſtice, or unlawfulneſs.

ILLEGI"TIMATE (of *illegitimus*, L. of *in* not, and *legalis* lawful) baſe-born, or unlawfully begotten.

ILLI"BERAL (of *illiberalis*, L. of *in* not, and *liberalis* liberal) 1 ungenteel, ſordid, baſe, unlike a gentleman.
2 niggardly, diſcourteous.

ILLI"BERA"LITY, avarice, niggardlineſs, or baſeneſs of ſpirit.

ILLI'CIT (of *illicitus*, L. of *in* not, and *licitus* lawful) unlawful, or contrary to law.

ILLI"MITABLE (of *in* not, and *limes*, L. a limit, or bound) that cannot be limited.

ILLI"TERATE (of *illiteratus*, L. of *in* no, and *literatus* learned) unlearned, ignorant of letters.

ILLO"GICAL (of *in* not, and *logica* logic, L.) unreaſonable, or contrary to the rules of logic.

To ILLU'DE (of *illudo*, L. of *in* upon, and *ludo* to play) to play upon one, to mock, to jeer, to gibe, or jeſt at, to laugh to ſcorn, to flout, to abuſe.

To ILLU'MINATE (of *illumino*, L. of *in* and *lumino* to enlighten) 1 to enlighten.
2 to adorn, or beautify.
3 to ſet off, as a foil.

ILLUMINA'TIVE *month* (in Aſtronomy) is that ſpace of time that the moon is viſible, between one conjunction and another.

To ILLU'MINE, a poetical word for, to enlighten, or to illuminate.

ILLU'SION (of *illuſio*, L. of *illudo*, of *in* with, and *ludo* to play) 1 a mocking, or ſcorning.
2 a deceit, or falſe repreſentation.

To ILLU'STRATE (of *illuſtro*, L. of *in* for, and *luſtro* to ſurvey, or take a view of)
1 to brighten, or ſhine ſpontaneouſly.
2 to make plain, or evident.
3 to make famous, or well known.

ILLU"STRATED, 1 rendered clear and evident.
2 embelliſhed with cuts, or figures.

ILLU"STRIOUS (of *illuſtratus*, L. of *illuſtro* to ſhine) famous, noble, renown'd, excellent.

I"MAGE, F. (of *imago*, L. of *imitatio*, a repreſentation) 1 a reſemblance, or repreſentation.
2 a picture, or pourtrait.

IMAGE (in Optics) is the appearance of an object, by reflection, or refraction.

I"MAGERY, 1 painted, or carved work of images.
2 tapeſtry with figures.

IMA"GINABLE, conceivable, or that may be imagined.

IMA"GINARY, not real.

IMAGINA'TION, 1 fancy, or the faculty of conceiving.
2 thought, or conception.

To IMA"GINE (of *imagino*, L. of *imago* a repreſentation) 1 to fancy, or conceive.
2 to invent, or deviſe.
3 to think, or be perſuaded of.

To IMBA'LM, to dreſs or perfume a body with ſpices, drugs, &c. in order to preſerve it from corruption.

To IMBA'NK, to incloſe with banks.

IMBA'RGO (of *embargo*, Span.) a ſtopping of the ſhips by public authority.

To IMBA'RK (of *embarquer*, F.) 1 to ſhip, to get, or put on board a ſhip.
2 to take ſhip.
3 to engage in any buſineſs.

To IMBA'SE, to mix with baſer metals, &c.

To IMBA'TTLE, to draw up in battalia, or in battle array.

IMBECI"LLITY (of *imbecillitas*, of *imbecillis* impotent) 1 weakneſs, feebleneſs.
2 impotence, or frigidity in men.

To IMBE'LLISH (of *embellir*, F.) to ſet off, or adorn.

To IMBE"ZEL, or IMBE'ZLE, 1 to waſte, ſpoil, or diminiſh.
2 to pilfer, or purloin.

To IMBI'BE (of *imbibo*, L. of *in* into, and *bibo* to ſuck) 1 to ſuck, or ſoak in.
2 to receive in, as by education, &c.

To IMBI"TTER, 1 to make, or render bitter.

2 to provoke, or exaſperate.

To IMBO″DY, 1 to incorporate, or make into one body.

2 to thicken, as a colour.

To IMBO′LDEN, to animate, or encourage.

To IMBO′SS (of *imboſſare*, It.) to raiſe in boſſes, or bunches.

IMBO′SSED (in Hunting) a deer is ſaid to be imboſſed when ſhe foams at the mouth.

IMBO′WED, arched, or faſhioned like a bow, or arch.

IMBO′WELLED, impregnated, or repleniſhed with.

To IMBRA′CE (of *embraſſer*, F.) 1 to hug, or make much of.

2 to environ, or encompaſs.

3 to receive, or favour, as an opinion.

4 to lay hold of, as an opportunity.

I′MBRICATED (in Botany) is a term uſed to expreſs the figures of the leaves of ſome plants that are hollowed within like an imbrex, or gutter-tile.

To IMBROI′DER, to make flowers, or other curious works with a needle, on ſilk.

IMBROI′DERY, 1 imbroider'd work.

2 the art of imbroidery, or of performing embroider'd work.

To IMBROI′L, 1 to trouble, diſturb, or diſorder.

2 to ſow diſcord among friends.

To IMBRU′E (of *imbuo*, L. of *in* into, and *βυω*, G. to ſtuff) to moiſten, wet, ſteep, or ſoak in.

To IMBU′E (of *imbuo*, L. See the preceding) 1 to imbibe, or ſoak in.

2 to inſtil, learn, or inſpire.

To IMBU′RSE. See to *Reimburſe*.

I″MITABLE, that may be imitated.

To I″MITATE (of *imitor*, L. to imitate) 1 to reſemble, or be like.

2 to counterfeit, to do the like, to follow another's manner, way, or example.

I″MITA′TIVES (with Grammarians) are verbs which expreſs any kind of imitation, as *patriſſare*, to imitate the father.

IMMA″CULATE (of *immaculatus*, L. of *in* without, and *macula* a ſpot) undefiled, ſpotleſs, or without ſpot.

I′MMANENT, inherent, or remaining in.

IMMA′NITY (of *immanitas*, L.) 1 outrageouſneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.

2 hugeneſs, or enormity.

IMMARCE′SSIBLE (of *immarceſſibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *marceo* to wither) never fading, or that cannot wither or decay.

IMMATE′RIAL (of *immateriel*, F. of *in* not, and *materia*, L. matter) 1 ſpiritual, or without matter.

2 that is of little or ſmall moment, or conſequence.

IMMATU′RE (of *immaturus*, L. of *in* not, and *maturus* ripe) 1 unripe, green, ſour, unpleaſant.

2 abortive, before the time.

3 under age.

4 over haſty, precipitate, or out of ſeaſon.

IMME′DIATE (of *immediat*, F. of *in* without, and *medium*, L. a mean) 1 neareſt, or next to.

2 ſudden, without premeditation.

IMME′DIATELY, 1 preſently, directly.

2 forthwith, by and by.

IMME″DICABLE (of *immedicabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *medico* to cure) incurable, or that cannot be cured.

IMME″MORABLE (of *immemorabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *memoro* to remember) 1 not worth remembering.

2 unſpeakable, not to be related.

IMMEMO′RIAL, out of mind, or beyond the memory of man.

IMME′NSE (of *immenſus*, L. of *in* without, and *menſura* a meaſure) unmeaſurable, huge, vaſtly great.

IMMENSE *quantity* (in Mathematics) is that whoſe amplitude or extenſion, no finite meaſure whatſoever, or how oft ſoever repeated, can equal.

IMME′NSITY, infiniteneſs, one of the attributes of God.

IMME′NSURABLE, unmeaſurable, or that cannot be meaſured.

To IMME′RGE, or to IMME′RSE (of *immergo*, L. of *in* into, and *mergo* to put under water) to plunge, or dip over head and ears.

IMME′RSION, the plunging, or ſinking any body in a fluid.

IMME′RSION (in Aſtronomy) is the time when any of the heavenly bodies is beginning to come within the ſhadow of another; as in eclipſes, whenever the ſhadow of the eclipſing body begins to fall on the body eclipſed, we ſay, that is the time of immerſion; and when it goes out of the ſhadow, is the time of emerſion.

IMMETHO″DICAL (of *in* without, and *methodus*, L. a method) that is without any method, form, or order.

I″MMINENT (of *imminens*, L. of *in* over, and *mineo* to hang ready to fall) 1 hanging over our heads.

2 approaching, or ready to come upon us.

IMMINU′TION (of *imminutio*, L. of *in* and *minuo* to diminiſh) a diminiſhing, or leſſening.

IMMI″SSION (of *immiſſio*, L. of *in* into, and *miſſus* thrown) injection, or throwing into.

To IMMI′T (of *immitto*, L. of *in* into, and *mitto* to throw) to inject, put, or throw into.

IMMOBI″LITY (of *immobilité*, F. of *in* not, and *mobilis*, L. moveable) ſtedfaſtneſs, or unmoveableneſs.

IMMO″DERATE (of *immoderatus*, L. of *in* not, and *moderatus* within compaſs) exceſſive, or not within the rules of moderation.

IMMO″DEST (of *immodeſtus*, L. of *in* not, and *modeſtus* modeſt) that has no modeſty.

IMMO″DESTY, debauchery, ſlueineſs.

To IMMOLATE (of *immolo*, L. of *mola* meal, or flour ſprinkled with ſalt upon the ſacrifice) to offer ſacrifice.

IMMO"RAL (of *in* without, and *moralitas*, L. morality) debauched, corrupted, or of depraved morals.

IMMORA"LITY, lewdneſs, or debauchery.

IMMO'RTAL (of *immortalis*, L. of *in* not, and *mortalis* ſubject to death) 1 that never dies.

2 eternal, or of infinite duration.

To IMMO'RTALIZE, to make immortal.

IMMO'VEABLE (of *in* not, and *moveo*, L. to move) ſtedf ſt, or that cannot be moved.

IMMO'VEABLES, a real eſtate.

IMMU'NITY (of *immunitas*, L. of *in* out of, and *munus* an office) freedom, liberty, or exemption.

To IMMU'RE (of *in* within, and *murus*, L. a wall) to ſhut up with walls.

IMMUTABI"LITY (of *immutabilitas*, L. of *in* not, and *muto* to change) conſtancy, or unchangeableneſs.

IMMU'TABLE, conſtant, or unchangeable.

IMMUTA'TION (of *immutatio*, L. of *in* and *muto* to change) a changing, or altering.

IMP, 1 a familiar uſed by witches.

2 a graft, or ſcion.

To IMP, 1 to graft, or put in a ſcion.

2 to leſſen, or abate.

To IMP *a feather in a hawk's wing*, is to add a new piece to an old broken ſtump.

To IMPAI'R, to diminiſh, or weaken.

To IMPA'LE (of *in* into, and *palus* a ſtake, L.) 1 to incloſe, or fence about with ſtakes, or pales.

2 to drive a ſtake through the body of a malefactor; a puniſhment made uſe of in Turkey.

IMPA'LPABLE, not to be diſtinguiſhed by feeling.

† *IMPANATION*, F. (of *in* with, and *panis* bread, L.) a term applied to the Lutheran doctrine of the Lord's ſupper, who believe that the body of Chriſt ſubſiſts with the ſpecies of bread in the ſacrament.

IMPA"RADISED, enjoying the delights of paradiſe *Milton*.

IMPA'RITY (of *imparitas*, L. of *in* not, and *par* equal) inequality, or diſproportion.

To IMPA'RK, to incloſe, or take in a piece of ground for a park.

To IMPA'RT (of *impertio*, L. of *in* with, and *partio* to divide) 1 to give part to another.

2 to communicate, or diſcover to.

IMPA'RTIAL, juſt, void of partiality.

IMPA'SSABLE, that cannot be paſſed through.

IMPA'SSIBLE (of *impaſſibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *patior* to ſuffer) incapable of ſuffering.

IMPA"TIENCE, or IMPA"TIENCY (of *impatientia*, L. of *in* not, and *patior* to bear) 1 inability to bear.

2 uneaſineſs of mind.

3 haſtineſs, or paſſion.

IMPA'TIENT, 1 that has no patience.

2 that cannot bear any thing.

IMPATRONISA'TION, a putting into full poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To IMPEA'CH, 1 to accuſe of a crime.

2 to hinder, or oppoſe.

IMPE"CCABLE (of *impeccabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *pecco* to do amiſs) that cannot ſin, or do amiſs.

To IMPE'DE (of *impedio*, L. of *in* with, and *pes* a foot) to hinder, or retard.

IMPE"DIMENT, 1 hindrance, or obſtacle.

2 an imperfection, or default.

To IMPE'L (of *impello*, L. of *in* in, and *pello* to drive) 1 to thruſt on, or drive forward.

2 to oblige, or conſtrain.

To IMPE'ND (of *impendeo*, L. of *in* over, and *pendeo* to hang) 1 to hang over one's head, to threaten.

2 to be near at hand.

IMPE"NETRABI"LITY (in Philoſophy) is the diſtinction of one extended ſubſtance from another, by which the extenſion of one thing is different from that of another; ſo that two things extended, cannot be in the ſame place, but muſt of neceſſity exclude each other.

IMPE"NETRABLE (of *impenetrabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *penetro* to penetrate) 1 that cannot be pierced, or penetrated.

2 that cannot be diſcovered, or found out.

IMPE"NITENCE, or IMPE"NITENCY (of *impœnitentia*, L. of *in* not, and *pœnitet* to repent) hardneſs of heart, or the continuing in ſinful courſes.

IMPE"NITENT, that does not repent.

IMPE"RATIVE (of *imperativus*, L. of *impero* to command) a term in Grammar, ſignifying bidding or commanding.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE (of *imperceptus*, L. of *in* not, and *percipio* to perceive) which cannot be perceived.

IMPE'RFECT (of *imperfectus*, L. of *in* not, and *perfectus* finiſhed) 1 unfiniſhed, or defective.

2 undigeſted, or not concocted.

IMPERFECT *tenſe* (in Grammar) is that which denotes the time indefinitely, neither perfectly paſt, nor future; as, *I was writing when*, &c.

IMPERFECT *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch whoſe aliquot parts taken together, do either exceed, or fall ſhort of that whole number of which they are parts; and theſe are two ſorts, either abundant, or deficient; which ſee.

IMPERFECT *concords* (in Muſic). See *Concords*.

IMPERFECT *flowers* (in Botany) are ſuch as want the petala, or thoſe fine colour'd leaves which

which ſtand round, and compoſe the beauty of the flower.

IMPERFECT *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as actually want flowers and ſeeds, or at leaſt ſeem to want them.

IMPE'RIAL (of *imperialis*, L. of *imperator* an emperor) belonging to an emperor, or empire.

IMPERIAL *lily*, the name of a flower.

IMPERIAL *table*, is an inſtrument made of braſs, with a box and needle and ſtaff, uſed to meaſure land.

IMPE'RIALISTS, the ſubjects, or troops of the emperor of Germany.

IMPE'RIOUS (of *imperioſus*, L. of *impero* to command with authority) 1 lordly, or domineering.
2 boiſterous, or rugged.

IMPE'RSONAL *verbs* (in Grammar) are ſuch as are only conjugated by the third perſon ſingular.

† IMPERSPI''CUOUS (of *imperſpicuus*, L. of *in* not, and *perſpicio* to ſee plainly) not clear, or evident.

IMPE'RTINENCE, or IMPE'RTINENCY (of *impertinence*, F. of *in* not, and *pertineo*, L. to pertain) nonſenſe, foolery, or abſurdity.

IMPE'RTINENT, F. 1 idle, extravagant, abſurd, or ſilly.
2 not to the purpoſe.

An IMPERTINENT, a troubleſome, ſilly fellow.

IMPE'RVIOUS (of *impervius*, L. of *in* not, and *pervius* paſſable) impaſſable.

IMPERVIOUS (in Philoſophy) is a term applied to ſuch bodies as will neither admit the rays of light, or the effluvia of other bodies to paſs through.

I'MPETRABLE, that may be obtain'd by deſire, or prayer.

To I'MPETRATE (of *impetro*, L. of *in* with, and *patro* to effect) to get, or obtain by requeſt.

IMPE''TUOUS (of *impetuoſus*, L. of *in* with, and *peto* to ſet upon) boiſterous, violent, raging, rapid, vehement.

I'MPETUS, L. (in Mechanics) is the blow, or force that one body ſtrikes againſt another.

IMPI'ETY, ungodlineſs, or irreligion.

I'MPIOUS (of *impius*, L. of *in* not, and *pius* religious) 1 ungodly, or wicked.
2 irreligious, or atheiſtical.

† IMPLA'CABLE (of *implacabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *placabilis* eaſy to be pacified) that cannot be pacified, or appeaſed.

To IMPLA'NT (of *in* into, and *planto*, L. to plant or ſet) to ingraft, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To IMPLEA'D, to ſue at law.

IM'PLEMENTS, 1 tools, or inſtruments.
2 furniture of a houſe, &c.

To I'MPLICATE (of *implico*, L. of *in* with, and *plico* to knit together) to wrap, or fold in, to twine, or twiſt one with another.

IMPLI''CIT (of *implicitus*, L. of *implico* to wrap, or fold in) 1 tacitly underſtood.
2 intricate, or obſcure.

IMPLICIT *faith*, a belief grounded upon the judgment, or authority of others.

To IMPLO'RE (of *imploro*, L. of *in* for, and *ploro* to cry out) to beg, or cry out for, to call upon for help and ſuccour, to requeſt, or crave.

To IMPLO'Y. See to *Employ*.

To IMPLY' (of *implico*, L. of *in* with, and *plico* to knit together) 1 to contain, or comprehend.
2 to denote, or ſignify.
3 to gather, or infer.

† IMPOLI'TE (of *impolitus*, L. of *in* not, and *polior* to be poliſhed) unpoliſhed, rude, homely, coarſe.

IMPO''LITIC (of *in* not, and *politicus* politie, L.) imprudent, or contrary to the rules of politics.

To IMPO'RT (of *importo*, L. of *in* into, and *porto* to carry) 1 to bring in.
2 to concern.
3 to ſignify, or denote.

IMPORT, 1 uſe, or advantage.
2 ſenſe, or meaning.

IMPO'RTANCE, 1 conſequence, or of moment.
2 import, or ſignification.

IMPO'RTANT, material, or of great concern.

IMPORTA'TION, the bringing in of merchandizes from foreign countries.

IMPO'RTUNATE, 1 troubleſome, or impertinent.
2 preſſing, or ſollicitous.

To IMPORTU'NE (of *importuner*, F.) 1 to preſs or ſue for with great earneſtneſs.
2 to trouble, or fatigue.

To IMPO'SE (of *impoſer*, F. of *in* upon, and *pono*, L. to put) 1 to give, as a name, &c.
2 to enjoin to do a thing.

To IMPOSE *upon*, 1 to cheat, or defraud.
2 to deceive, or beguile.

IMPOSI''TION, 1 a cheat, or fraud.
2 an injunction, or decree.
3 a tax, or tribute.
4 a laying, ſetting, or putting on.

IMPOSSIBI''LITY, a thing not poſſible to be done.

IMPO''SSIBLE (of *impoſſibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *poſſibilis* poſſible) that cannot be done.

I'MPOST (of *impot*, F.) tax, duty, or cuſtom.

I'MPOST (in Architecture) is a plinth, or little cornice, that crowns a piedroit, or pier, and ſupports the couſſinet, which is the firſt ſtone of a vault, or arch.

IMPO''STOR, L. a cheat, deceiver, or falſe pretender.

IM-

IMPO'STUME (of *αποσημα*, G. of *αφισαμαι* to ſuppurate) a ſwelling of any corrupt matter in the body.

To IMPO'STUMATE, to grow into an impoſtume.

IMPO'STURE (from to impoſe) cheat, cozenage, or deceit.

I'MPOTENT (of *impotens*, L. of *in* not, and *potens* ſtrong) 1 weak, or infirm.
2 lame, or maimed.
3 unruly, or immoderate.

To IMPO'VERISH (of *impoverire*, It.) to make poor.

To IMPO'WER, to give full power to, or enable one to act.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, 1 which cannot be done.
2 which ought not to be done.

To I'MPRECATE (of *imprecor*, L. of *in* upon, and *precor* to call down) 1 to wiſh ſome evil to one.
2 to curſe, or call down miſchief upon.

IMPRECA'TION, a curſe, or malediction.

IMPRE'GNABLE, F. that cannot be taken.

To IMPRE'GNATE (of *in* and *pregnus*, L. with child) 1 to get with child.
2 to imbibe, or incorporate.

I'MPRESE. See *Deviſe*.

To IMPRE'SS, 1 to ſtamp, or make an impreſſion upon.
2 to compel to enter into a public ſervice.

IMPRE'SSION (of *impreſſio*, L. of *imprimo* to imprint) 1 a ſtamp, mark, or print.
2 an edition of a book.

To IMPRI'ME (in Hunting) 1 to rouze, or diſlodge a wild beaſt.
2 to ſeparate it from the herd.

IMPRI''MIS, L. in the firſt place, or firſt of all.

To IMPRI'NT (of *imprimo*, L. of *in* into, and *premo* to preſs) 1 to ingrave, or ſet a mark.
2 to fix, or impreſs, as a thing in one's mind.

To IMPRI'SON (of *empriſonner*, F.) to caſt into priſon.

IMPRO''BABLE (of *improbabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *probabilis* likely) unlikely, not likely to be proved, or to come to paſs.

To I'MPROBATE (of *improbo*, L. of *in* not, and *probo* to approve of) to diſallow, miſlike, or diſapprove.

† IMPRO'BITY, diſhoneſty, knavery, wickedneſs.

IMPRO''PER (of *improprius*, L. of *in* not, and *proprius* proper) 1 unfit, or inconvenient.
2 unſeaſonable, prepoſterous.

To IMPRO'PRIATE, to employ the revenues of a church living to one's own uſe.

IMPROPRI'ATION, a parſonage, or eccleſiaſtical living, coming to one by inheritance.

IMPROPRI'ETY *of ſpeech* (of *impropriatas*, L. of *in* not, and *proprius* proper) is when an expreſſion is not proper, or ſignificant.

To IMPRO'VE, 1 to better, to make the beſt of, to cultivate, or perfect.
2 to profit, or be the better for.

† IMPRO''VIDENCE (of *improvidentia*, L. of *in* without, and *providentia* forecaſt) want of forecaſt.

IMPRO''VIDENT, imprudent, or not foreſeeing, or forecaſting.

IMPRU'DENT (of *imprudens*, L. of *in* not, and *prudens* wiſe) unwiſe, inconſiderate, unſkilful, unadviſed.

I'MPUDENT (of *impudens*, L. of *in* not, and *pudens* modeſt) ſhameleſs, graceleſs, brazen-faced.

To IMPU'GN (of *impugno*, L. of *in* againſt, and *pugno* to fight) 1 to fight againſt.
2 to oppoſe, or withſtand.

I'MPULSE (from to *impel*) 1 a thruſting, puſhing, or driving forward.
2 inſtigation, or perſuaſion.

IMPU'NITY (of *impunitas*, L. of *in* not, and *punior* to be puniſhed) indulgence, or the going unpuniſhed.

IMPU'RE (of *impurus*, L. of *in* not, and *purus* clean) 1 unclean, or filthy.
2 foul, given to unnatural luſt.
3 diſhoneſt, wicked.

IMPU'RPLED, a word uſed in poetry, ſignifying, tinged with a purple colour.

IMPUTA'TION, charge, or accuſation.

To IMPU'TE (of *imputo*, L. of *in* to, and *puto* to account) to attribute, or aſcribe.

IMPU'TER, one that overvalueth his favours, or upbraideth the perſon on whom they were conferred.

INABI''LITY, incapacity, or inſufficiency.

To INA'BLE, to make capable, or render ſufficient.

INACCE'SSIBLE, F. (of *inacceſſus*, L. of *in* not, and *acceſſus* acceſſible) unapproachable, or not to be approached to.

INACCESSIBLE *height* or *diſtance* (in Geometry) is that which cannot be meaſured, by reaſon of ſome impediment in the way; as water, &c.

INA'CTION, F. a ſtate free from action.

INA''CTIVE, indolent, or without action.

INA''DEQUATE (of *in* not, and *adæquo* to equalize, L.) imperfect, or diſproportionate.

INADEQUATE *ideas* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as are but an imperfect repreſentation of the image or form to which the mind refers them.

INADVE'RTENCE, or INADVE'RTENCY (of *inadvertance*, F.) imprudence, or heedleſſneſs.

INA'FFABLE (of *in* not, and *affabilis* complaiſant, L.) uncivil, not courteous, unpleaſant in converſation, not complaiſant.

INA'LIENABLE, F. that cannot be alienated, or transferred to another.

INA'MIABLE (of *inamabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *amabilis* amiable) not amiable, unlovely, unpleaſant.

† *INAMI'SSIBLE*, F. that can never be loſt.

INAMORA'TO, It. a lover.

INA''MOURED, in love with.

INA''NIMATE (of *inanimatus*, L. of *in* without, and *anima* the ſoul) without ſoul, void of life, lifeleſs, dead.

INA''NITY (of *inanitas*, L. of *inanis* empty) emptineſs.

INA'PPETENCY (of *in* not, and *appetentia* hungering, L.) want of appetite.

INARTI''CULATE (of *in* not, and *articulatus* articulate, L.) indiſtinct, confuſed, not articulate.

INARTIFI''CIAL (of *inartificialis*, L. of *in* not, and *artificialis* artificial) without art, not like a workman, not artificial, artleſs.

INAUSPI'CIOUS (of *inauſpicatus*, L. of *in* not, and *auſpicatus* lucky) unfortunate, unlucky, betokening ſome misfortune and evil.

INAU'DIBLE (of *in* not, and *audior* to be heard, L.) not to be heard.

To INAU'GURATE (of *inauguro*, L. of *in* for, and *auguro* to preſage) to inſtal, to inveſt with an office, or dignity.

I'NBORN, or I'NBRED, 1 innate, or natural.

2 belonging to a particular country.

To INCA'MP, 1 to pitch tents, &c. on ſome ſpot of ground allotted for that purpoſe.

2 to continue in a camp.

INCANTA'TION, F. (of *incantamentum*, L. of *in* with, and *canto* to enchant) a charm, or enchantment.

INCANTA'TOR, L. a witch, enchanter, ſorcerer, or magician.

INCA'PABLE, F. (of *incapax*, L. of *in* not, and *capio* to take) 1 unfit, or improper.

2 ignorant, or unſkilful.

To INCAPA'CITATE, to render incapable, or put out of a capacity.

INCAPA'CITY, 1 inability, or inſufficiency.

2 ignorance, or unſkilfulneſs.

INCA'RNADINE (of *incarnadin*, F.) of a fleſhy colour.

To INCA'RNATE, or INCA'RN (of *incarno* L. of *in* with, and *caro* fleſh) to bring fleſh upon, or fill up a place with new fleſh.

INCARNA'TION, 1 an aſſuming the fleſh.

2 the making fleſh to grow.

3 a deep, rich, or bright carnation colour.

INCA'STELLED, narrow-heel'd, or hoof-bound, ſpoken of beaſts.

An INCE'NDIARY 5 (of *incendiarius*, L. of *in* with, and the antiq. verb *cando*, i. e. *candeo* to burn) 1 a firer of houſes.

2 a ſower of ſedition.

I'NCENSE (of *incenſum*, L. of *incendo* to burn) a rich perfume made uſe of in ſacred rites.

To INCE'NSE, to vex, or provoke.

INCE'NSORY, a cenſer, or perfuming pan.

An INCE'NTOR, one that is about to commence maſter of arts.

INCE'NTIVE (of *incentivum*, L. of *incendo* to ſtir up) an incitement, or motive.

INCE'PTIVE (of *inceptivus*, L. of *incepto* to begin) capable of producing.

INCE'PTIVE *verbs* (in Grammar) are ſuch as expreſs a proceeding by degrees in any action.

INCEPTIVE *of magnitude*, is a word uſed by Dr. Wallis, expreſſing ſuch moments, or firſt principles, which tho' of no magnitude themſelves, yet are capable of producing ſuch.

Thus a point has no magnitude itſelf, but is inceptive of it. A line, conſidered one way, has no magnitude as to breadth, but is capable, by its motion, of producing a ſurface which hath breadth, &c.

† INCE'RTITUDE, (of *incertitudo*, L. of *in* not, and *certus* certain) uncertainty.

INCE'SSANT, (of *in* not, and *ceſſo* to ceaſe, L.) continual, conſtant, uninterrupted.

I'NCEST (of *inceſtus*, L. of *in* with, and *ceſtus* the girdle of Venus) carnal copulation with one that is too near a-kin.

INCE'STUOUS, guilty of inceſt.

INCH, 1 the twelfth part of a foot.

2 a jote, or title.

Sale by INCH *of candle*, is when goods being divided into ſeveral lots or parcels, and about an inch of candle being lighted, the buyers bid during its burning, and the laſt bidder, when the candle goes out, has the lot or parcel ſo expoſed to ſale.

To INCH *out*, 1 to make the beſt of a thing.

2 to add a little to it.

3 to meaſure by inches.

To INCHAI'N (of *in* with, and *catena* a chain) to put in chains.

To INCHA'NT (of *incanto*, L. of *in* and *canto* to bewitch) to bewitch, or charm.

INCHA'NTER, a magician, conjurer, or ſorcerer.

INCHA'NTMENT, a charm, or ſpell.

INCHA'NTRESS, a witch, or ſorcereſs.

To INCHA'SE (of *enchaſſer*, F.) to ſet in gold, ſilver, &c.

To INCHAU'NT. See to *Inchant*.

I'NCHEPIN, the lower gut of a deer.

To INCHO'ATE 3 (of *incboo*, L. of *in* with, and *cohum*, antiq. i. e. *chaos* a diſorder'd heap of things) to begin any thing.

I'NCIDENCE (of *incidens*, L. of *in* and *cado* to fall out) falling into, or upon.

I'NCIDENCE *point* (in Optics) is that point in which a ray of light is ſuppoſed to fall on a piece of glaſs, &c.

I'NCIDENT, adj. 1 that happeneth commonly.
2 annexed to, or dependant on.

INCIDENT, ſub. 1 a circumſtance, or by-matter.
2 an event, or accident.

INCIDENT *ray* (in Catoptrics and Dioptrics). See *Ray of incidence.*

INCI''NERATION (of *in* to, and *cinis* aſhes, L.) the reducing a body to aſhes.

To INCI'RCLE (of *in* with, and *circulo* to environ) to incompaſs, or inviron.

INCI'SION (of *inciſio*, L. of *incido* to cut) a cutting, or lancing.

To INCI'TE (of *incito*, L. of *in* for, and *cito* to ſtir up) to ſtir up, excite, animate, or encourage.

INCI''VIL (of *incivilis*, L. of *in* not, and *civilis* civil) unmannerly, clowniſh, rude, ill-bred.

I'NCLE, a ſort of tape.

INCLE''MENCY (of *inclementia*, L. of *in* not, and *clemens* inclined to pity) cruelty, ſeverity, rigour, ſharpneſs.

INCLINA'TION (of *inclinatio*, L. of *inclino* to incline) 1 proneneſs, or aptneſs.
2 a leaning, or bowing downward.
3 love, or amity.

INCLINA'TION (in Geometry) is the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two lines, or two planes, toward each other, ſo as to make an angle.

INCLINATION *of the axis of the earth*, is the angle which it makes with the plane of the ecliptic, or the angle between the planes of the equator and ecliptic.

INCLINATION *of meridians* (in Dialing) is the angle that that hour-line on the globe, which is perpendicular to the dial-plane, makes with the meridian.

INCLINATION *of a plane* (in Dialing) is the arch of a vertical circle, perpendicular both to the dial-plane and the horizon, and intercepted between them.

INCLINATION *of a planet*, is an arch of the circle of inclination, comprehended between the ecliptic and the place of a planet in its orbit.

INCLINATION *of a ray* (in Dioptrics) is the angle which this ray makes with the axis of incidence, in the firſt medium, at the point where it meets the ſecond medium.

INCLINATION *of a right line to a plane*, is the acute angle which this right line makes with another right line, drawn in the plane through the point, where it is alſo cut by a perpendicular drawn from any point of the inclined line; as the line CD inclines to the plane AB, and the inclination thereof is meaſured by the angle EDC, made by the inclin'd line CD, and the line ED, drawn in the plane from the point D, through the point E, where a perpendicular let fall from the point F, in the inclined line to the plane, cuts it. See fig. 29.

To INCLI'NE (of *inclino*, L. of *in* towards, and *clino* to bend) 1 to bend forward.
2 to go down.
3 to lean, or have a propenſion to.

INCLI'NED *plane*, is that which makes an oblique angle with the horizon.

INCLI'NING *dials*, are ſuch as lean toward the horizon.

To INCLOI'STER, to ſhut up in a convent, or cloiſter.

To INCLO'SE, 1 to ſurround with an incloſure.
2 to contain, or comprehend.
3 to fold up in.

INCLO'SURE, 1 a fence, as a hedge, wall, &c.
2 a place hedged, or cloſed in.

To INCLU'DE (of *includo*, L. of *in* and *claudo* to encloſe) to comprehend, or contain.

INCO''GITANCY (of *incogitantia*, L. of *in* not, and *cogito* to think) imprudence, heedleſſneſs, inadvertency.

INCO'GNITO, F. unknown, without attendance, or marks of diſtinction.

INCOHE'RENT (of *in* not, and *cohæreo* to hang together, L.) that does not ſuit, agree, or hang well together.

INCOMBU'STIBLE (of *in* not, and *comburo* to burn, L.) that cannot be burned, or conſumed by fire.

INCOME, rent, or revenue.

INCOMME'NSURABLE (of *in* not, *cum* with, and *menſuro*, L. to meaſure) that cannot be meaſured.

INCOMMENSURABLE *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch as have no common diviſor, that will divide them both equally, as 3 and 5.

INCOMMENSURABLE *quantities*, are thoſe which have no aliquot part, or any common meaſure that may meaſure them; as the diagonal and ſide of a ſquare: for tho' each of theſe lines have infinite aliquot parts, as the half, the third, &c. yet not any part of the one, be it ever ſo little, can poſſibly meaſure the other.

To INCOMMO'DE (of *incommodo*, L. of *in* not, and *commodo* to help) to trouble, croſs, or do one a diſkindneſs.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, 1 troubleſome, or offenſive.
2 unfit, inconvenient, improper.

INCOMMU'NICABLE (of *incommunicabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *communico* to impart) not to be communicated, or imparted.

INCOMPA'CT (of *in* not, and *compactus*, L. compact) not compact, or not well joined together.

INCO'MPARABLE (of *incomparabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *comparo* to compare) matchleſs, or that hath not its like.

To INCO'MPASS, to ſurround, or environ.
INCOMPA''SSIONATE, void of pity, or that has no compaſſion.
INCOMPA'TIBLE, F. that cannot ſtand, or agree together.
INCO'MPETENT (of *incompetant*, F. of *in* not, and *competens* agreeing with, L.) 1 to whom it does not belong to take cognizance of a thing.
2 incapable, or not ſufficient.
INCOMPE''TIBLE (of *in* not, and *competo* to agree, L.) unſuitable, or diſagreeable.
INCOMPLE'TE (of *in* not, and *completus* finiſhed, L.) imperfect, or not finiſhed.
INCOMPLI'ANCE, a not conſenting, or not bearing with.
INCOMPO'SED (of *in* not, and *compoſitus* adorned, L.) uncouth, diſagreeable, or ill-favoured.
INCO'MPOSITE *numbers*, the ſame with *Prime numbers*; which ſee.
INCOMPO'SURE, diſorder, or confuſion.
INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE (of *incomprehenſibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *comprehendo* to comprehend) that cannot be comprehended, or conceived in the mind.
INCONCEI'VABLE (of *inconcevable*, F.) not to be conceived, or imagined.
INCO'NGRUOUS (of *in* not, and *congruo* to agree, L.) improper, or diſagreeable.
INCONGRU'ITY, diſagreeableneſs, or unfitneſs.
INCONGRU'ITY (with Grammarians) is a ſoleciſm, or impropriety of ſpeech.
INCONGRUITY (among Naturaliſts) is a property in a fluid body, whereby it is hindered from uniting with any other fluid or ſolid body, which is different from it.
INCO'NSEQUENT (of *inconſequens*, L. of *in* not, and *conſequor* to follow) that does not follow, or reſult from.
INCONSI''DERABLE, of ſmall account, or not worthy of regard.
INCONSI''DERATE (of *inconſideratus*, L. of *in* not, and *conſidero* to conſider) raſh, unadviſed, that conſidereth not.
INCONSI'STENT (of *in* not, and *conſiſto* to ſtand together, L.) incompatible, contrary, or contradictory.
INCONSO'LABLE (of *inconſolabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *conſolor* to be comforted) that cannot be comforted, or that will receive no comfort.
INCO'NSTANCY (of *inconſtantia*, L. of *in* not, and *conſtantia* a conſtant courſe) 1 unſteadineſs, changeableneſs.
2 uncertainty.
INCO'NSTANT, fickle, wavering.
INCONTE'STABLE, F. indiſputable, certain, undoubted.
INCO'NTINENT (of *incontinens*, L. of *in* not, and *contineo* to keep within bounds) 1 unchaſte, looſe, unſtaid.
2 that hath no command, or government of his luſt, or paſſions.
INCO'NTINENTLY, 1 without moderation, or government of himſelf.
2 preſently, immediately.
INCONVE'NIENT (of *inconveniens*, L. of *in* not, and *convenio* to ſuit) 1 unfit, unſuitable, or diſagreeable.
2 improper, or unſeaſonable.
INCONVE'RSABLE, unſociable, or unfit for converſation.
INCONVE'RTIBLE, F. (of *in* not, and *converto* to change, L.) that cannot be converted, changed, or altered.
To INCO'RPORATE (of *incorporo*, L. of *in* into, and *corpus* a body) 1 to imbody.
2 to unite into a corporation.
3 to be mixed together.
INCORPO'REAL, bodileſs, or having no body.
INCORRE'CT (of *in* not, and *correctus* corrected, L.) full of faults.
INCO'RRIGIBLE, F. that cannot be mended, or reclaimed.
INCORRU'PT (of *incorruptus*, L. of *in* not, and *corrumpo* to corrupt) 1 pure, whole and ſound, untainted.
2 that will not be bribed, or corrupted.
INCORRU'PTIBLE, 1 not ſubject to corruption, or decay.
2 that cannot be bribed.
INCORRU'PTIBLES, heretics in the ſixth century, who held the body of our Saviour was incorruptible, and free from paſſion.
INCOU'NTER, 1 a meeting, or rencounter.
2 a brunt, or fight.
3 carnal copulation.
To INCOU'RAGE (of *encourager*, F.) 1 to animate, or excite.
2 to countenance, or favour.
3 to promote, or increaſe.
4 to prefer, or gratify.
To INCRA'SSATE (of *incraſſo*, L. of *in* and *craſſeſco* to thicken) to make thick.
To INCRE'ASE (of *increſco*, L. of *in* and *creſco* to grow) 1 to augment, or enlarge.
2 to grow, or thrive.
INCREA'TE (of *increatus*, L. of *in* not, and *creatus* created) not created, or made.
INCRE''DIBLE (of *incredibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *credo* to believe) paſt all belief.
INCRE''DULOUS, 1 that will believe nothing, or hard of belief.
2 not to be believed.
I'NCREMENT (of *incrementum*, L. of *increſco* to grow) increaſe, riſing, or waxing bigger.
INCREMENT (in Fluxions) is the increaſe of a quantity,
I'NCREMENT (in Rhetoric) is a figure wherein a ſpeech riſes up gradually from the loweſt to the higheſt pitch.
To I'NCREPATE (of *increpo*, L. of *in* and *crepo* to complain of) to chide, or rebuke.
To INCRO'ACH *upon*, 1 to uſurp, or to intrench upon.

2 to abuſe, or uſe ill.

To INCRU'STATE (of *incruſter*, F.) to parget, rough-caſt, or make hard in a cruſt.

To INCU'BATE of *incubo*, L. of *in* upon, and *cubo* to ly down) 1 to ly, or ſit upon.
2 to brood, ſit, or hover over.

INCUBA'TION, or INCU'BITURE, a brooding, or ſitting on eggs.

INCUBUS, L. 1 a diſeaſe called the night-mare, lying like a load upon one, that one cannot ſtir, or ſpeak.
2 a devil that hath carnal knowledge of a woman.

To INCU'LCATE (of *inculco*, L. of *in* into, and *calco* to tread) to repeat a thing often, and as it were to beat it into one's head.

INCU'LPABLE (of *inculpabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *culpa* a fault) blameleſs, or unblameable.

INCU'MBENT, adj. lying, or leaning upon.

INCUMBENT, ſub. one that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To INCU'MBER, 1 to hinder, or diſturb.
2 to clog, or ſtop up.

To INCU'R, (of *incurro*, L. of *in* into, and *curro* to run) 1 to run into.
2 to expoſe one's ſelf to.
3 to fall under.

INCU'RABLE, F. (of *in not*, and *curor* to be cured, L.) not to be cured, or that cannot be cured.

INCU'RSION, (of *incurſio*, L. of *in* into, and *curſo* to run) an inroad of ſoldiers into an enemy's country.

INCURVA'TION (of *incurvatio*, L. of *in* towards, and *curvo* to bend) a bowing, or bending.

INCURVA'TION *of the rays of light*. See *Light* and *Refraction*.

INDAGA'TION (of *indagatio*, L. of *indago* to ſeek) a deep ſearching into things.

To INDA"MAGE (of *endommager*, F.) to hurt, or prejudice.

To INDA"NGER, to expoſe to danger.

To INDE'AR, to make dear and beloved.

INDE'BTED, 1 in debt.
2 obliged to.

INDE'CENCY (of *indecence*, F.) indecorum, or unbecomingneſs.

INDE'CENT, unſeemly, unhandſome, or unbecoming.

INDE"CIMABLE (of *in* not, and *decimo* to tithe) not tithable, that ought not to pay tithes.

INDECLI'NABLE (of *indeclinabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *declino* to decline) a term of grammar, applied to ſuch nouns as do not vary their terminations.

INDECO'RUM, indecency, unſeemlineſs.

INDEFA"TIGABLE (of *indefatigabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *defatigor* to be wearied) that cannot be wearied, or tired.

INDEFEA'SIBLE, or INDEFEISIBLE, that cannot be defeated, or made void.

INDE'FINITE (of *indefinitus*, L. of *in* not, and *definitus* determined) undetermined, or unlimited.

INDE'LIBLE (of *indelebilis*, L. of *in* not, and *delebilis* that may be eraſed, or blotted out) not to be blotted out.

To INDE'MNIFY, to ſave harmleſs.

INDE'MNITY, the ſaving harmleſs.

Act of INDEMNITY, an act of grace, or general pardon.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE (of *indemonſtrabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *demonſtro* to prove) that cannot be proved, or demonſtrated.

To INDE'NT, 1 to jag, or notch.
2 to go into.
3 to reel, or make the figure of an S, like a drunken man.
4 to covenant, or contract.

INDE'NTURE, a contract, or articles between two parties, indented at the top, and anſwerable to one another, that likewiſe contains the ſame contract.

INDEPE'NDENCY (of *independance*, F.) full liberty, not depending upon another.

INDEPE'NDENTS, a ſort of diſſenters, who do not allow any dependance on a national church; they are otherwiſe called Congregationaliſts.

INDETE'RMINATE, or INDETE'RMINED (of *in* not, and *determinatus*, L. determined) not determined, undecided, or unlimited.

INDETERMINED *problem*, is that which is capable of an infinite number of anſwers; as to find two numbers, whoſe ſum, together with their product, ſhall be equal to a given number; or to make a rhomboides ſuch, that the rectangle under the ſides be equal to a given ſquare; both of which problems will have infinite ſolutions.

† INDEVO'TION (of *indevotio*, L. of *in* not, and *devoto* to devote) irreligion, or remiſſneſs in devotion.

I'NDEX, L. (of ενδειχω, G. to point to) 1 a mark or token to ſhew or direct to, as the hand of a clock, &c.
2 a table to find out the heads of a book.

INDEX, *characteriſtic*, or *exponent of a logarithm*, is that which ſhews of how many places the abſolute number belonging to the logarithm doth conſiſt, and of what nature it is, whether integer or a fraction. Thus, in this logarithm 2.523421, the number ſtanding on the left hand of the point is called the index; and becauſe it is 2, ſhews you that the number anſwering to it, conſiſts of three places; for it is always one more than the index. If the abſolute number be a fraction, then the index of the logarithm hath a negative ſign, and is marked thus, $\bar{2}.523421$.

INDEX *of a quantity*, is that quantity ſhewing to what power it is to be involved;

as a^3 ſhews that a is to be involved to the third power, where 3 is the index; and $\overline{a+b}^{n+1}$, ſhews that $a+b$ is to be raiſed to the power $n+1$, where $n+1$ is the index.

To I'NDICATE (of *indico*, L. of *in* to, and *dico* to tell) to ſhew, or diſcover.

INDICA'TION, a ſign, or ſymptom.

INDI'CATIVE *mood* (in Grammar) is that which affirms or denies, as *I love*; or elſe aſketh a queſtion, as, *doſt thou love?*

I'NDICO, a blue ſtone, uſed in dying, painting, &c.

To INDI'CT (of *indico*, L. of *in* upon, and *dico* to pronounce) to impeach, or accuſe, to prefer a bill againſt an offender in a court of juſtice.

INDI'CTION (in Chronology). See *Cycle of indiction*.

INDI'FFERENT (of *indifferens*, L. of *in* and *differo* to differ) 1 not material, or of little or no concern.
2 cold, that has no love.
3 pretty good, paſſable.
4 common, or ordinary.
5 not anxious about.
6 impartial, or not biaſſed.

I'NDIGENCE (of *indigentia*, L. of *in* through, and *egeo* to lack) want, poverty, or neceſſity.

I'NDIGENT, needy, or poor.

INDIGE'STED (of *indigeſtus*, L. of *in* not, and *digero* to digeſt) undigeſted, confuſed, diſordered.

INDIGE'STIBLE, that cannot be digeſted.

INDIGE'STION, want of digeſtion, or an imperfect concoction.

To INDI"GITATE (of *indigito*, L. of *in* and *digitus* the finger) to ſhew plainly, to point at (in a figurative ſenſe) as it were with the finger.

INDI"GITA'TION, a demonſtration, or convincing proof.

INDI'GNANT, angry, or diſpleaſed.

INDI"GNATION (of *indignatio*, L. of *indignor* to diſdain) anger, or wrath.

INDI"GNITY (of *indignitas*, L. of *in* not, and *dignus* worthy) affront, diſgrace, or unworthy uſage.

I'NDIGO. See *Indico*.

INDIRE'CT (of *indirectus*, L. of *in* not, and *directus*, L. ſtreight) 1 unfair, unhandſome, not upright.
2 oblique, not ſtreight.

INDISCE'RNABLE (of *in* not, and *decernor* to be diſcerned) imperceptible, or not to be diſcerned.

INDISCE'RPIBLE (of *in* not, and *diſcerpor* to be divided) inſeparable, or that cannot be rent, or divided.

INDISCREE'T (of *indiſcret*, F.) imprudent, or unwiſe.

INDISCRE"TION, imprudence, unadviſedneſs, or want of circumſpection.

INDISCRI"MINATE (of *indiſcriminatus*, L. of *in* not, and *diſcrimino* to divide) not ſeparated, or diſtinguiſhed.

INDISPE'NSABLE, or INDISPENSIBLE (of *indiſpenſable*, F.) not to be diſpenſed with.

To INDISPO'SE (of *indiſpoſer*, F.) to render incapable, or to make unfit.

INDISPO'SED, 1 not willing to do a thing.
2 ſick, or out of order.

INDISPU'TABLE (of *in* not, and *diſputor* to be diſputed, L.) inconteſtable, or not to be diſputed.

INDISSO'LVABLE (of *indiſſolubilis*, L. of *in* not, and *diſſolvo* to diſſolve) that cannot be diſſolved.

INDISSO'LUBLE, that cannot be looſed or undone.

INDISTI'NCT (of *indiſtinctus*, L. of *in* not, and *diſtinctus* diſtinguiſhed) confuſed, or without any diſtinction.

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE (of *indiſtinguibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *diſtinguor* to be diſtinguiſhed) not to be diſtinguiſhed, or diſcerned from another.

To INDI'TE, 1 to compoſe, or pen.
2 (in the ſenſe of the Law) to accuſe.

INDIVI"DUAL (of *individuus*, L. of *in* not, and *dividor* to be divided) inſeparable, or that cannot be divided.

INDIVI"DUUM, L. (in Philoſophy) a body ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided, a mote, or atom.

INDIVI"SIBLE (of *indiviſibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *dividor* to be divided) which cannot be divided.

INDIVI"SIBLES (in Geometry) are ſuch elements or principals as any body or figure may ultimately be reſolved into; and theſe elements, or indiviſibles, are in each peculiar figure ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall.

INDO'CIBLE, or INDO'CILE (of *indocilis*, L. of *in* not, and *doceor* to be taught) blockiſh, or who cannot be taught.

† To INDO'CTRINATE (of *endoctriner*, F.) to teach, or inſtruct.

I'NDOLENCE, or I'NDOLENCY (of *indolentia*, L. of *in* not, and *doleo* to be in pain) 1 inſenſibility, or the feeling or having no pain.
2 lazineſs, or careleſſneſs.

I'NDOLENT, 1 inſenſible.
2 lazy, careleſs, or ſupine.

To INDO'RSE (of *endoſſer*, F.) to write on the back, as of a bill, &c.

To INDO'W, to ſettle rents, or revenues upon.

I'NDRAUGHT, a gulph or bay running in between two lands.

INDU'BITABLE (of *indubitabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *dubito* to doubt) undoubted, certain, or indiſputable.

To INDU'CE (of *induco*, L. of *in* into, and *duco*

duco to draw) 1 to allure, intice, or draw into.
2 to perſuade, or ſollicit.
3 to introduce, or bring in.

INDU'CTION (of *inductio*, L. of *induco* to introduce) 1 the putting a clergyman into poſſeſſion of a benefice.
2 a conſequence or concluſion.

To INDU'E, 1 to ſupply, or furniſh.
2 (in Falconry) to digeſt, or concoct.

To INDU'LGE (of *indulgeo*, L. of *in* not, and *urgeo* to preſs on) 1 to humour, or be indulgent to.
2 to gratify, or be propitious to.
3 to concede, or grant.

INDU'LGENCE, 1 fondneſs, gentleneſs, or aptneſs to bear with.
2 pardon, or forgiveneſs.

INDU'LT, F. a grant made by a prince, or pope.

INDU'RABLE, tolerable, or that may be indured.

To INDU'RATE (of *endurcir*, F. or of *in* with, and *duro* to harden, L.) to harden, or make hard.

To INDU'RE, 1 to bear, or ſuffer.
2 to laſt, or continue.

INDU"STRIOUS (of *induſtrius*, L. of *endo*, i. e. *in* with, and *ſtruo* to pile up) diligent, aſſiduous, active, briſk, full of induſtry.

I'NDUSTRY, 1 thoughtfulneſs, contrivance, ingenuity.
2 endeavour, diligence, pains-taking.

To INE"BRIATE (of *inebrio*, L. of *in* with, and *ebrius* drunken) to infatuate, intoxicate, or make drunk.

INE'FFABLE (of *ineffabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *effabilis* that may be uttered) unſpeakable, or not to be uttered.

INEFFE'CTUAL, INEFFE'CTIVE, or INEFFICA'CIOUS (of *inefficax*, L. of *in* not, and *efficax* effectual) fruitleſs, vain, or without effect.

INE"LEGANT (of *inelegans*, L. of *in* not, and *elegans* handſome) without beauty, or grace.

INE'PT (of *ineptus*, L. of *in* not, and *aptus* fit) 1 unfit, or improper.
2 ſilly, fooliſh, ſimple.
3 idle, or ridiculous.

INEQUA"LITY (of *inæqualitas*, L. of *in* not, and *æqualitas* equality) unlikeneſs, unevenneſs, or diſproportion.

INE'RRABLE (of *in* not, and *erro* to miſtake, L.) infallible, or that cannot err.

INE'RT (of *iners*, L. of *in* not, and *ars* power) incapable of action.

INE'STIMABLE (of *ineſtimabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *æſtimor* to be valued) not to be valued, or which cannot be ſufficiently valued.

INE"VITABLE (of *inevitabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *evito* to avoid) unavoidable, or that cannot be ſhunned or avoided.

INE"VITABLY, infallibly.

INEXCU'SABLE (of *inexcuſabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *excuſor* to be excuſed) not to be excuſed.

INEXHAU'STIBLE (of *inexhauſtus*, L. of *in* not, and *exhauſtor* to be exhauſted) not to be exhauſted, drawn out, or emptied.

INE'XORABLE (of *inexorabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *exorabilis* eaſy to be intreated) not to be prevailed with.

INEXPE'DIENT, unfit, or not convenient.

INEXPE'RIENCE (of *in* not, and *experientia* practice, or experience) want of ſkill, or experience.

INE'XPIABLE (of *inexpiabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *expiabilis* that may be attoned for) that cannot be expiated, or attoned for.

INE'XPLICABLE (of *inexplicabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *explico* to be explained) that cannot be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, not to be expreſſed, unutterable.

INEXPU'GNABLE (of *inexpugnabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *expugnor* to be overcome) impregnable, not to be overcome, or ſubdued.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE (of *inextinguible*, F. of *inextinctus*, L. of *in* not, and *extinguo* to quench) not to be quenched.

INEXTI'RPABLE (of *inexſtirpabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *extirpor* to be rooted up) not to be rooted up.

INE'XTRICABLE (of *inextricabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *extrico* to diſengage) which one cannot rid himſelf, or get out of.

INEXU'PERABLE (of *inexuperabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *exupero* to ſurmount) inſuperable, or unſurmountable.

† I'NFALL, inroad, or incurſion.

INFA"LLIBLE (of *infallibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *fallor* to be deceived) 1 that cannot but come to paſs.
2 that cannot err.

I'NFAMOUS (of *infamis*, L. of *in* not, and *fama* fame) baſe, villainous, ſhameful.

I'NFAMY, diſgrace, diſhonour, diſcredit.

I'NFANCY (of *infantia*, L. of *infans* an infant) childhood, or the firſt period of one's life.

I'NFANT (of *infans*, L. of *in* not, and *fans* ſpeaking) 1 a young child.
2 a ſon of the king of Spain, or Portugal.

INFA'NTA, a daughter of the king of Spain, or Portugal.

I'NFANTRY (of *infanterie*, F.) the foot ſoldiers of an army.

INFA"TIGABLE (of *infatigabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *fatigor* to be wearied) not to be wearied, or tired.

To INFA"TUATE (of *infatuo*, L. to play the fool) to intoxicate, to prepoſſeſs, to bewitch.

To INFE'CT, to poiſon, corrupt, or taint, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

IN-

INFE'CTIOUS, noiſome, or catching.
INFECU'NDITY (of *infœcunditas*, L. of *in* not, and *fœcunditas* fruitfulneſs) barrenneſs, or unfruitfulneſs.
To INFEE'BLE, to weaken, or make feeble.
INFELI'CITY (of *infelicitas*, of *in* not, and *felicitas* happineſs) unhappineſs.
To INFE'R (of *infero*, L. of *in* from, and *fero* to bear) to gather, or conclude.
I'NFERENCE, a conſequence, induction, or concluſion.
INFE'RIOR, of a lower degree.
INFERIO'RITY (of *inferior*, L. lower) a lower degree.
INFE'RIORS, perſons of a lower rank, or meaner quality.
INFE'RNAL (of *infernalis*, L. of *infernus* hell) helliſh, or belonging to hell.
INFE'RTILE (of *infertilis*, L. of *in* not, and *fertilis* fruitful) barren, or unfruitful.
To INFE'ST (of *infeſto*, L. of *infeſtus* troubleſome) to trouble, vex, or plague.
I'NFIDEL (of *infidelis*, L. of *in* not, and *fido* to truſt to) a heathen, or one who believes not the chriſtian religion.
INFIDE'LITY, 1 unbelief, or the ſtate of an unbeliever.
2 treachery, or perfidy.
I'NFINITE (of *infinitus*, L. of *in* not, and *finis* the end) 1 endleſs, or without end.
2 great, vaſt, exceſſive.
INFINITE, or *infinitely great quantity*, is that which has no bounds, ends, or limits.
I'NFINITE *ſeries*. See *Series*.
I'NFINITELY *ſmall quantity*, is that which is ſo very ſmall, as to be incomparable to any finite quantity, or which is leſs than any aſſignable quantity.
INFINITE'SIMALS, ſuch quantities as are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall.
INFI'NITIVE *mood* (in Grammar) is that which hath neither number nor perſon, nor nominative caſe before it.
INFI'RM (of *infirmus*, L. of *in* not, and *firmus* ſtrong) weak, or feeble.
INFI'RMARY, that part of a monaſtery where the ſick are quartered.
INFI'STULATED, full of fiſtulas.
To INFI'X, to fix, or faſten in.
To INFLA'ME (of *inflammo*, L. of *in* and *flamma* a flame) 1 to ſet on fire.
2 to incenſe, or inrage.
3 to increaſe, or augment.
INFLAMMA'TION, a preternatural heat.
To INFLA'TE (of *enfler*, F.) to ſwell, or puff up.
INFLA'TION, a windy ſwelling.
INFLE'CTION (in Optics) is a multiplicate refraction of the rays of light, cauſed by the unequal denſity of any medium, whereby the motion or progreſs of the ray is hindered from going on in a right line.
INFLE'CTION *point of any curve* (in Geometry) ſignifies the point or place where the curve begins to bend back again a contrary way.
INFLE'XIBLE (of *inflexibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *flexibilis* pliant) 1 not to be bended.
2 obſtinate, not to be prevailed upon.
To INFLI'CT (of *infligo*, L. of *in* with, and *fligo* to vex) to lay upon.
To I'NFLUENCE (of *influo*, L. of *in* upon, and *fluo* to flow) 1 to have power over.
2 to cauſe, or produce.
I'NFLUX (of *influxus*, L. of *in* into, and *fluo* to flow) a flowing, or running into, as of one river into another, &c.
To INFO'LD, to fold in, or incloſe in.
To INFO'RCE (of *enforcir*, F.) 1 to force, or oblige.
2 to ſtrengthen by argument.
3 to give a ſanction, or confirmation to.
To INFO'RM (of *informo*, L. of *in* into, and *forma* a form) 1 to teach and inſtruct.
2 to notify, or give information.
3 to be informed of, to underſtand.
4 to learn or acquire the knowledge of a thing.
INFORMA'TION, 1 advice, or notice.
2 an account, or detail.
3 accuſation, or complaint.
4 inſtruction, precept, or document.
INFO'RMED *ſtars* (in Aſtronomy) are ſuch of the fixed ſtars, as are not caſt into, or ranged under any form.
INFO'RMOUS, without form, figure, or ſhape.
INFO'RTUNATE (of *infortunatus*, L. of *in* not, and *fortunatus* happy) unhappy, unlucky, unproſperous.
To INFRA'NCHISE, 1 to aggregate one to a company.
2 to make a freeman.
3 to make a free denizen.
4 (in Law) to give one his liberty.
INFRA'NGIBLE (of *infrangibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *frangor* to be broken) not to be brkoen, ſtrong, durable.
INFRE'QUENT (of *infrequens*, L. of *in* not, and *frequens* that is often done) rare, ſeldom, that is not often done.
To INFRI'NGE (of *infringo*, L. of *in* upon, and *frango* to break) to violate, or break in upon.
To INFU'SE (of *infuſer*, F. of *infundo*, L.) 1 to pour in, or into.
2 to ſoak, or ſteep in.
3 to ſuggeſt, or inſpire.
INFU'SION (in Pharmacy) is the ſteeping any ingredients in hot liquors, in the manner tea is commonly made, in order to draw out their virtues.
To INGE'MINATE (of *ingemino*, L. of *in* with, and *gemino* to double) 1 to repeat often.
2 to increaſe much.
INGE'MINATED *flowers* (in Botany) is when one flower grows out of another.

To INGE'NDER (of *ingenero*, L. of *in* with, and *gigno* to beget) to beget, or produce.
INGE"NERATED, not produced by generation.
INGE'NIO, a word uſed in Barbadoes for the houſe or mill where they make ſugar.
INGE'NIOUS (of *ingenioſus*, L. of *ingenium* wit) 1 ſharp, witty.
2 cunning, ſhrewd.
3 induſtrious, inventive.
4 exquiſite, or excellent.
INGE'NITE (of *ingenitus*, L. of *in* in, and *genitus* bred) innate, natural, bred in by nature.
INGENITE *diſeaſe*, that which comes into the world with a perſon.
INGE"NUOUS, frank, open, ſincere.
I'NGENY (of *ingenium*, L. of *in* with, and *genius* a natural inclination) genius, or natural diſpoſition.
To INGE'ST (of *ingero*, L. of *in* into, and *gero* to carry) to put in.
I'NGLE, a bardachio, catamite, or boy hired to be abuſed againſt nature.
INGLO'RIOUS (of *inglorius*, L. of *in* not, and *gloria* glory, or renown) 1 of no renown, fame, or reputation.
2 baſe, mean, vile.
To INGO'RGE. See to *Gorge*.
I'NGOT, a wedge of gold, or ſilver.
To INGRA'FT, 1 to graft, or ſet a ſhoot in the ſtock of a tree.
2 to imprint, or inculcate.
To INGRA'L, to notch about.
INGRA'TE, or INGRA'TEFUL. See *Ungrateful*.
To INGRA'TIATE *one's ſelf* (of *in* into, and *gratia*, L. favour) to curry favour, or endeavour to gain the good-will of another.
INGRA'TITUDE (of *ingratitudo*, L. of *in* not, and *gratitudo* thankfulneſs) ungratefulneſs, unthankfulneſs.
To INGRA'VE, to grave, or carve.
INGRE'DIENT, F. (of *ingrediens*, L. of *ingredior* to enter into) a ſimple, or part of any compound.
I'NGRESS (of *ingreſſio*, L. of *in* into, and *gradior* to go) an entrance, or the entering into.
I'NGRESS (in Aſtronomy) is the ſun's entering the firſt ſcruple of one of the four cardinal ſigns, eſpecially Aries.
To INGRO'SS, 1 to write fair, and in large letters.
2 to foreſtal, or buy up all of a commodity.
3 to confine the whole to one's ſelf, as trade, talk, &c.
To INGU'LF (of *engloutir*, F. to ſwallow down) properly ſaid of a gulf.
To INGU'RGITATE (of *ingurgito*, L. of *in* into, and *gurges* a gulf) to eat and drink ravenouſly.
INGU'RGITATION, gluttony, or beaſtly feeding.

To INHA"BIT (of *inhabito*, L. of *in* in, and *habito* to dwell) to live, or dwell in.
INHA"BITABLE, 1 habitable, or that may be inhabited.
2 in oppoſition to habitable, or that cannot be inhabitated.
INHARMO"NICAL *relation* (in Muſic) ſignifies a harſh reflection of flat againſt ſharp, in a croſs form, viz. when ſome harſh and diſpleaſing diſcord is produced, in comparing the preſent note with another part.
To INHA'NCE, to raiſe the price of things.
To INHE'RE (of *inhæreo*, L. of *in* to, and *hæreo* to ſtick) to cleave, or ſtick faſt to, or in.
INHE'RENT, cleaving, or ſticking faſt in.
To INHE"RIT (of *in* to, and *hæris* an heir, L.) to hold, or enjoy.
INHE"RITANCE, is a perpetuity of right in lands, &c. to a man and his heirs.
INHE"RITOR, a male heir.
INHE'RITRIX, a female heir.
To INHI"BIT (of *inhibeo*, L. of *in* in, and *habeo* to hold) to forbid, or prohibit.
INHO'LDER, one that holdeth, or keepeth an inn.
INHO'SPITABLE (of *inhoſpitalis*, L. of *in* againſt, and *hoſpes* a ſtranger) barbarous, rude, uncivil to ſtrangers.
INHOSPITA"LITY, rudeneſs to ſtrangers, giving them no entertainment, churliſhneſs.
INHU'MAN, or INHU'MANE (of *inhumanus*, L. of *in* not, and *humanus* human) diſcourteous, rude, barbarous, ſavage.
To INHU'ME (of *inhumo*, L. of *in* into, and *humo* to bury) to bury, or inter.
To INJE'CT (of *injecto*, L. of *in* into, and *jacio* to caſt) to caſt, or ſquirt in.
INJE'CTION (in Phyſic) is the conveying any liquid medicine into any wound, or cavity of the body, by means of a ſyringe, clyſter, &c.
INJECTION (with Anatomiſts) is the filling the veſſels of a human, or animal body with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ramifications.
INI'MITABLE (of *inimitabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *imitor* to imitate) that no man can imitate, or do the like.
To INJOI'N, or to INJOYN (of *enjoindre*, F. of *injungo*, L. of *in* with, and *jungo* to join) to command, require, or lay upon.
To INJO'Y, 1 to take the profit of.
2 to take delight in.
3 to have the uſe of.
INI"QUITOUS (of *iniquus*, L. of *in* not, and *æquus* juſt) contrary to equity.
INI"QUITY, wickedneſs, or injuſtice.
INI"TIAL (of *initialis*, L. of *initio* to begin) the firſt, or moſt ancient.
To INI"TIATE (of *initio*, L. of *initium* a beginning) 1 to inſtruct in the firſt principles of any art, ſcience, &c.
2 to enter, or admit one into any order, &c.

INJUDI"CIOUS, without judgment, or diſcretion.
INJU'NCTION (from to injoin) an order, or command.
To I'NJURE (of *injurior*, L. of *injuria*, of *in* againſt, and *jus* right) to wrong, or abuſe.
INJU'RIOUS, 1 unjuſt, or wrongful.
2 abuſive, or affrontive.
I'NJURY, 1 injuſtice, prejudice, or wrong.
2 an abuſe, or affront.
INJU'STICE (of *injuſtitia*, L. of *in* not, and *juſtitia* juſtice) an unjuſt act, hard dealing, or ill uſage.
INK, a liquor to write withal.
To INKI'NDLE, to light, or ſet on fire, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
I'NKLE, a ſort of tape.
I'NKLING, a hint, or intimation.
I'NLAND, ſituate upon the main land, or in the heart of a country far from the ſea.
INLAND *bills* (in Trade) are ſuch as are payable in the ſame kingdom, or nation in which they are drawn.
INLAND *trade*, a home trade, or one carried on upon the land without the aſſiſtance of ſhipping.
To INLA'RGE, 1 to make larger.
2 to be very full upon a ſubject.
To INLA'Y, to work with ſeveral pieces of wood or metal of divers colours and figures.
INLEA'SED, a word uſed in the champion's oath, for inſnared, or intangled.
I'NLET, a paſſage, or entry.
To INLI'GHTEN, to give light to, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
To INLI'ST, to enter into the liſt of ſoldiers.
I'NLY, a poetical word for inwardly.
I'NMATE, a lodger.
I'NMOST, 1 the moſt inward.
2 ſecret, or hidden.
INN, a public-houſe for the entertainment of travellers.
To INN, to lodge at an inn.
INNS *of court*, for the reſidence of lawyers.
To INN *corn*, to get it into barns, &c.
INNA'TE (of *innatus*, L. of *innaſcor* to be born with) inbred, or connatural.
INNATE *principles*, are principles or ideas ſtamp'd upon the ſoul or mind, at its firſt make, and which it brings into the world with it.
INNA'VIGABLE (of *innavigabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *navigor* to be ſailed upon) that cannot be ſailed on.
I'NNER, 1 inward.
2 innermoſt, in oppoſition to the outermoſt.
3 ſecret, or hidden.
I'NNERMOST, the moſt inward.
I'NNINGS, land recovered from the ſea.
I'NNOCENCE, or **I'NNOCENCY** (of *innocentia*, L. of *in* not, and *noceo* to hurt) harmleſſneſs, guiltleſſneſs, purity of ſoul.
I'NNOCENT, adj. 1 harmleſs, inoffenſive.
2 guiltleſs, without a crime.
3 ſimple, ſilly.
INNOCENT, ſub. 1 one guilty of no crime.
2 an idiot, or ninny.
INNOCENTS-*day*, the 28th of December, obſerved in memory of Herod's ſlaying the innocents, or infants, otherwiſe called *Childermas-day*.
INNO"CUOUS (of *innocuus*, L. of *in* not, and *noceo* to hurt) harmleſs, that doth no hurt.
To I'NNOVATE (of *innovo*, L. of *in* for, and *novo* to change) to change old cuſtoms, and bring in new ones.
INNOVA'TION, change, or alteration.
INNO'XIOUS (of *innoxius*, L. of *in* not, and *noxius* hurtful) 1 harmleſs, that doth no hurt.
2 harmleſs, that taketh no hurt.
INNUE'NDO, L. B. (of *inuo* to ſignify) a word uſed in writs, declarations, and pleadings at law, to declare a perſon or thing that was mentioned before obſcurely, or left doubtful.
INNU'MERABLE (of *innumerabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *numero* to be numbered) numberleſs, or not to be numbered.
To INO"CULATE (of *inoculo*, L. of *in* into, and *oculus* a bud) to graft in the bud.
INO"DOROUS (of *inodorus*, L. of *in* not, and *odoro* to perfume) without ſmell, that ſmelleth of nothing.
INOFFE'NSIVE (of *inoffenſus*, L. of *in* not, and *offendo* to hurt) harmleſs, innocent, that gives no offence.
INOFFI"CIOUS (of *inofficioſus*, L. of *in* not, and *officioſus* obliging) backward in doing one any good office, diſcourteous, diſobliging.
INO"PINATE (of *inopinatus*, L. of *in* not, and *opinatus* imagined) unthought of, unexpected.
INO'RDINATE (of *inordinatus*, L. of *in* not, and *ordinatus* in order) out of order, unruly, extravagant, immoderate.
INORDINATE *proportion*, is where the order of the terms are interrupted.
INORGA"NICAL, without organs, or inſtruments.
I'NQUEST (of *enquête*, F.) 1 inquiry, or ſearch, eſpecially that made by a jury.
2 the jury, or thoſe of the inqueſt.
INQUI'ETUDE (of *inquietudo*, L. of *in* not, and *quieto* to make quiet) uneaſineſs, trouble, want of reſt.
To INQUI'RE (of *inquiro*, L. of *in* after, and *quæro* to ſeek) 1 to aſk, or demand.
2 to examine, or ſearch into a thing.
INQUISI"TION, 1 a diligent ſearch, or inquiry.
2 an extraordinary court of judicature in Spain for matters of religion.
INQUI"SITIVE, buſy, curious, prying, that would know every thing.

INQUI'SITOR, 1 a ſheriff, or coroner, &c. having power to enquire into certain caſes. 2 a judge in the Spaniſh inquiſition.

To INRA'GE (of *enrager*, F.) to make mad, or put into a great paſſion.

To INRI'CH (of *enricher*, F.) 1 to make rich. 2 to embelliſh, or adorn. 3 to enlarge, or amplify.

I'NROAD, or I'NRODE, excurſion, or invaſion of a country by enemies.

To INRO'LL, to record, or regiſter.

INSA'TIABLE (of *inſatiabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *ſatio* to ſatisfy) that cannot be ſatisfied.

To INSCRI'BE (of *inſcribo*, L. of *in* upon, and *ſcribo* to write) 1 to write in or upon. 2 to intitle, or ſuperſcribe.

INSCRI'BED (in Geometry) a figure is ſaid to be inſcribed in another, when all the angles of the figure inſcribed touch either the angles, ſides, or planes of the other figure.

INSCRIBED *bodies*. See *Regular bodies*.

INSCRIBED *hyperbola*, is ſuch an one as lies intirely within the angle of its aſymptotes, as the conical hyperbola doth.

INSCRI'PTION, a motto or title, written or engraven over any thing.

INSCRU'TABLE, F. (of *inſcrutabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *ſcrutor* to trace out) unſearchable, or impenetrable.

To INSCU'LP (of *inſculpo*, L. of *in* into, and *ſculpo* to grave) to ingrave upon.

I'NSECT, any creeping, or fluttering thing.

† INSECU'RE (of *in* not, and *ſecurus* ſecure, L.) unſafe, or not ſecure.

† INSE'NSATE (of *inſenſatus*, L. of *in* not, and *ſenſus* ſenſe) ſenſeleſs, mad, fooliſh.

INSE'NSIBLE, 1 that has no feeling. 2 indifferent, cold. 3 not to be perceived. 4 that has no ſenſe.

INSE'PARABLE (of *inſeparabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *ſeparor* to be ſeparated) that cannot be ſeparated, or parted.

To INSE'RT (of *inſero*, L. of *in* into, and *ſero* to plant) to put, or thruſt in.

To INSE'RVE (of *inſervio*, L. of *in* and *ſervo* to ſerve) to promote, or bear a part in.

INSE'RVICEABLE. See *Unſerviceable*.

INSI'DIOUS (of *inſidioſus*, L. of *inſidior* to way lay one) inſnaring, treacherous, or deceitful.

I'NSIGHT, 1 inſpection, or looking into. 2 knowledge, or ſkill.

INSIGNI'FICANT, 1 uſeleſs, or vain. 2 inconſiderable, or of no value.

INSINCE'RE (of *inſincerus*, L. of *in* not, and *ſincerus* ſincere) falſe, not to be depended upon.

To INSI'NUATE (of *inſinuo*, L. of *in* into, and *ſinus* the boſom) 1 to intimate, or give a hint of. 2 to wind, or ſcrew one's ſelf into favour.

INSI'PID (of *inſipidus*, L. of *in* not, and *ſapio* to taſte of) 1 unſavoury, without taſte or reliſh. 2 flat, dry, or without eloquence, or reaſon.

To INSI'ST (of *inſiſto*, L. of *in* upon, and *ſiſto* to ſtand) to ſtand upon, or not give up.

To INSLA'VE, to make a ſlave of.

To INSNA'RE, to intangle, or draw into a ſnare.

INSO'CIABLE (of *inſociabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *ſociabilis* ſociable) uncivilized, or not fit for converſation.

INSOLA'TION (of *inſolatio*, L. of *in* into, and *ſol* the ſun) a bleaching, or lying in the ſun.

INSOLA'TION (in Pharmacy) the digeſtion of any ingredients by lying in the ſun.

I'NSOLENT (of *inſolens*, L. of *in* not, and *ſolens* according to cuſtom) 1 ſaucy, bold, impudent. 2 proud, arrogant, haughty.

INSO'LUBLE (of *inſolubilis*, L. of *in* not, and *ſolubilis* that may be unlooſed) that cannot be looſed or deſtroyed.

INSO'LVENCY, not being able to pay one's creditors.

INSO'LVENT, not being able to pay.

INSO'MNIOUS (of *inſomnioſus*, L. of *in* through, and *ſomnioſus* troubled with dreams) troubled with dreams, or viſions.

To INSPE'CT (of *inſpicio*, L. of *in* into, and *ſpecio* to ſee) to overſee, or look into.

INSPE'CTION, 1 inſight, or knowledge. 2 inſpecting, or looking over.

INSPE'CTOR, an overſeer.

† INSPE'RSION (of *inſperſio*, L. of *in* upon, and *ſpargo* to ſprinkle) a ſprinkling on.

To INSPI'RE (of *inſpiro*, L. of *in* into, and *ſpiro* to breathe) to breathe into, or ſuggeſt.

INSPIRA'TION, 1 a breathing into. 2 (among Divines) the heavenly grace, which fills the ſoul with extraordinary and ſupernatural gifts.

To INSPI'RIT, to put life and ſpirit into one.

INSTA'BLE (of *inſtabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *ſtabilis* ſteady) unſteady, unconſtant, changeable.

To INSTA'L (of *inſtaller*, F.) to put into poſſeſſion.

I'NSTANCE (of *inſtantia*, L. of *in* upon, and *ſto* to ſtand) 1 proof, or example. 2 ſolicitation, or ſuit. 3 model, or pattern.

To INSTANCE, to produce ſome inſtances, or examples.

I'NSTANT, adj. (of *inſtans*, L. of *in*, and *ſto* to ſtand) 1 eager upon a thing. 2 earneſt, or of conſequence. 3 preſent, not future, juſt now.

INSTANT, ſub. is an infinitely ſmall part of duration that takes up the time only of one idea in our minds, without the ſucceſſion of another, wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion at all.

I'NSTANTLY, 1 earneſtly, or preſſingly.

2 preſently, or immediately.

INSTAURA'TION, (of *inſtauratio*, L. of *inſtauro* to renew) a renewing, or repairing to the former ſtate.

INSTEA'D, in lieu of.

I'NSTEP, the upper part of the foot.

To I'NSTIGATE (of *inſtigo*, L. of *in* for, and *ſtigo* to prick forward) to animate, or encourage.

To INSTI'L (of *inſtillo*, L. of *in* into, and *ſtillo* to drop) 1 to pour in by little and little.

2 to infuſe principles, or notions into.

INSTI'NCT (of *inſtinctus*, L. of *in* not, and *ſtingor* to be extinguiſhed) an inward motion, or natural inclination.

To I'NSTITUTE (of *inſtituo*, L. of *in* for, and *ſtatuo* to ordain) to eſtabliſh, ordain, or appoint.

INSTITU'TION, 1 foundation, or eſtabliſhment.

2 education, or inſtruction.

3 a faſhion, or cuſtom.

4 (in the plural number) books or precepts that prepare the way to ſome art.

To INSTRU'CT, 1 to teach, or bring up in.

2 to furniſh with inſtructions.

INSTRU'CTION, 1 education, or precept.

2 (in the plural number) directions in a buſineſs of concernment.

I'NSTRUMENT (of *inſtrumentum*, L. of *in* with, and *ſtruo* to work) 1 an implement, or tool, to do any thing with.

2 a publick act, or writing.

3 a ſervant to do a thing.

To INSU'E, to follow.

INSUFFI'CIENT (of *inſuffiſant*, F. of *in* not, and *ſufficiens*, L. ſufficient) unable, uncapable, or not ſufficient.

I'NSULAR (of *inſularis*, L. of *inſula* an iſland) of, or belonging to an iſland.

INSULATA *columna* (in Architecture) is a column, or pillar that ſtands alone.

To INSU'LT (of *inſulto*, L. of *in* over, and *ſalto* to dance) 1 to abuſe, or affront.

2 to deride, or jeer.

I'NSUPER, L. over and above.

INSU'PERABLE (of *inſuperabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *ſuperabilis* that may be overcome) 1 invincible, not to be overcome.

2 unſurmountable, or not to be got over.

INSUPPO'RTABLE, F. intolerable, not to be endured.

INSU'RANCE, ſecurity given to make good the loſs of ſhips, houſes, &c. in conſideration of a ſum of money in hand paid.

To INSU'RE, to engage to make good any thing that is in danger of being loſt.

INSURMOU'NTABLE. See *Unſurmountable*.

INSURRE'CTION (of *inſurrectio*, L. of *in* againſt, and *ſurgo* to ariſe) a tumult, uproar, or riſing up againſt.

INTA'CTÆ, L. (in Geometry) are right lines to which curves do continually approach, and yet never meet with them.

To INTA'NGLE, 1 to twine, or twiſt one with another.

2 to perplex, or confound.

I'NTEGER, L. intire and whole.

I'NTEGERS (in Arithmetic) ſignify whole numbers, in contradiſtinction to fractions.

I'NTEGRAL, of, or belonging to an integer, or whole.

I'NTEGRAL *parts* (in Philoſophy) the parts that conſtitute the whole.

INTE'GRITY (of *integritas*, L. of *integer* upright) 1 honeſty, uprightneſs, ſincerity.

2 intireneſs, or wholeneſs.

I'NTELLECT (of *intellectus*, L. of *inter* within, and *lego* to read) the underſtanding, or reaſon.

INTELLE'CTUAL, belonging to the underſtanding.

INTE'LLIGENCE (of *intelligentia*, L. of *intelligo* to know) 1 a perceiving, or underſtanding.

2 correſpondence.

3 advice, or news.

4 (in the plural number) celeſtial ſpirits, or angels.

INTE'LLIGENT, underſtanding, perceiving, well-knowing.

INTE'LLIGIBLE (of *intelligibilis*, L. of *intelligo*, of *inter* within, and *lego* to read) plain, eaſy to be underſtood.

† INTE'MERATE (of *intemeratus*, L. of *in* not, and *temeratus* defiled) pure, undefiled, uncorrupted.

INTE'MPERATE (of *intemperans*, L. of *in* not, and *temperans* ſober) 1 that has no command of himſelf.

2 diſorderly, or diſſolute.

3 either too hot, or too cold.

To INTE'ND (of *intendo*, L. of *in* towards, and *tendo* to ſtretch out) 1 to purpoſe, or deſign.

2 to mean, or aim at.

INTE'NDANCY, the office, or dignity of an intendant.

INTE'NDANT, F. the chief governor of a French province.

INTE'NDMENT, 1 intention, deſign, or purpoſe.

2 meaning, or ſignification.

INTE'NSE (of *intenſus*, L. of *intendo* to ſtretch) great, or exceſſive.

INTE'NSION (in Philoſophy) ſignifies the increaſe of the power, or energy of any quality, ſuch as heat, cold, &c. for of all the qualities they ſay, they are intended and remitted, that is, capable of increaſe and diminution.

INTE'NT, 1 fixed, or bent upon.

2 earneſt, or devout.

INTE'NT, or INTE'NTION, meaning, purpoſe, or deſign.

INTERCA'LARY (of *intercalaris*, L. of *inter* between, and *calo* to call) put, or ſet between.

INTERCALARY *day*, the odd day of the leap year inſerted in the month of February.

To INTERCE'DE (of *intercedo*, L. of *inter* between, and *cedo* to go) 1 to ſollicitate, or pray in one's behalf.
2 to make uſe of a negative voice againſt any law, or order of the ſenate.

To INTERCE'PT (of *intercipio*, L. of *inter* between, and *capio* to take up) 1 to take up by the way.
2 to take unawares, or ſurprize.

INTERCE'PTED *axis*, a term in conic ſections, ſignifying the ſame with *Abſciſſa*; which ſee.

INTERCE'SSION, an interceding, or intreating in behalf of another.

INTERCE'SSOR, a mediator, or one that intercedes in behalf of another.

To INTERCHA'NGE, to exchange, to give, or part with one for the other, to barter, or chaffer.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, mutually, or by turns.

INTERCLU'DED (of *intercluſus*, L. of *inter* between, and *cludor* to be cloſed in) incloſed, ſtopped, or ſhut up between.

INTERCOLUMNA'TION (in Architecture) is the ſpace between two columns, which, in the Doric order, is regulated according to the diſtribution of ornaments in the frieze.

To INTERCOMMU'NICATE (of *inter* between, and *communico* to communicate) to communicate mutually, or one with another.

I'NTERCOURSE, commerce, or correſpondence.

INTERCU'RRENT (of *intercurrens*, L. of *inter* between, and *curro* to run) running between.

To INTERDI'CT (of *interdico*, L. of *inter* between, and *dico* to ſpeak) to prohibit, or forbid.

To I'NTERESS (of *intereſſer*, F.) to concern, or engage.

I'NTEREST, 1 concern, or advantage.
2 pretenſion, claim, concern.
3 credit, or power.

INTEREST (in Arithmetic) is the ſum reckoned for the loan, or forbearance of ſome principal ſum lent for (or due at) a certain time, according to ſome certain rate, and therefore is called principal, becauſe it is the ſum that procreates the intereſt, or from which the intereſt is reckoned, and is either ſimple or compound.

INTEREST *compound*, is that which ariſes from any principal and intereſt put together, as the intereſt ſtill becomes due; ſo that at every payment, or at the time when the payments became due, there is created a new principal; and for that reaſon it is called intereſt upon intereſt, or compound intereſt.

INTEREST *ſimple*, is counted from the principal only, and is eaſily computed by the ſimple or compound golden rule.

To INTERFE'RE (of *inter* between, and *fero*, L. to bear) 1 to rub one heel againſt another in going, as ſome horſes do.
2 to claſh, or oppoſe.
3 to put between, or interpoſe.

INTERFLU'ENT (of *interfluus*, L. of *inter* between, and *fluo* to flow) running or flowing between.

† INTERGA'PING (of *inter*, L. between, and *gapen*, Du. to gape) a gaping, or opening between.

INTERJA'CENT (of *interjacens*, L. of *inter* between, and *jaceo* to ly) lying between.

INTERJE'CTION (of *interjectio*, L of *inter* between, and *jacio* to utter) a part of ſpeech which betokeneth a ſudden paſſion of the mind, under an imperfect voice.

INTERIM, L. mean while, or mean time.

INTE'RIOUR, or INTERIOR (of *interior*, L. of *intra* within) more inward, or within the compaſs of.

INTERIOR *polygon*. See *Polygon*.

INTERIOR *talus*. See *Talus*.

To INTERLA'CE (of *entrelacer*, F.) 1 to twiſt one with another.
2 to intermingle, or inſert among.

To INTERLA'RD (of *entrelarder*, F.) 1 to lard, or ſtuff lean meat with fat.
2 to interlace, or inſert.

To INTERLEA'VE (of *inter*, L. between, and leaf, Sax. a leaf) to put blank paper between the leaves of a book.

To INTERLI'NE (of *inter* between, and *linea* a line, L.) to write between two lines, by way of inſertion.

To INTERLO'PE (of *interlopre*, F. a ſmuggler) to intercept the trade of a company.

I'NTERLUDE (of *interludium*, L. of *inter* between, and *ludo* to play) that part of a play which is repreſented, or ſung between the acts.

To INTERME'DDLE, to meddle with, or concern one's ſelf in another's affair.

INTERME'DIATE (of *intermedius*, L. of *inter* in, and *medius* the middle) in the middle, or that lieth, or is between two.

INTERME'DIUM, L. ſpace, or diſtance between.

INTERME'SSES (of *entremets*, F.) tit-bits, or ragoos.

To INTERMI'NGLE. See to *Intermix*.

INTE'RMINABLE, or INTE'RMINATE (of *interminatus*, L. of *in* not, and *terminatus* bounded) boundleſs, or that has no bound, or end.

INTERMI'SSION, interruption, or diſcontinuance.

To INTERMI'T (of *intermitto*, L. of *inter* between,

between, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to leave, or put off for a time.
2 to ceaſe, or diſcontinue.

To INTERMI'X (of *intermiſceo*, L. of *inter* one with another, and *miſceo* to mix) to mingle among, or mix one with another.

INTERMU'NDANE (of *inter* between, and *mundus* the world, L.) of or belonging to the place and diſtance between divers worlds.

INTERMU'RAL (of *intermuralis*, L. of *inter* between, and *murus* a wall) that is between two walls.

INTE'RNAL (of *internus*, L. of *inter* within) that is within, or inward.

INTERNAL *angles*. See *Angles internal*.

INTERNU'NCIO, Sp. (of *inter* between, and *nuncius* a meſſenger) an agent of the pope in another prince's court where there is no nuncio.

To INTE'RPOLATE (of *interpolo*, L. of *inter* within, and *polio* to deck) 1 to refine, or purify.
2 to alter, or falſify.

To INTERPO'SE (of *interpoſer*, F. of *interpono*, L. of *inter* between, and *pono* to put) 1 to put in, or between.
2 to make uſe of one's authority.
3 to intermeddle in a buſineſs.

To INTE'RPRET (of *interpretor*, L. of *interpres* an expounder) 1 to explain, or expound.
2 to tranſlate, to tell or give the ſignification.

INTERPU'NCTION (of *interpunctio*, L. of *inter* between, and *punctum* a point) a pointing, or diſtinction by points.

To INTE'RR (of *enterrer*, F. of *in* into, and *terra* the earth, L.) to bury, or lay in the ground.

INTERREI'GN, or INTERRE'GNUM (of *interregnum*, L. of *inter* between, and *regnum* a reign) the ſpace between two reigns, or governments, or the ſpace of time between the death of a king and the crowning of another.

To INTE'RROGATE (of *interrogo*, L. of *inter* between, and *rogo* to demand) to demand, or aſk a queſtion.

Note of INTERROGA'TION, is a mark of diſtinction always ſet at the end of a queſtion, and expreſſed thus (?).

To I'NTERRUPT (of *interrumpo*, L. of *inter* between, and *rumpo* to break) 1 to hinder, or ſtop.
2 to diſturb, or take off.

INTERRU'PTION, 1 a diſcontinuance, or breaking off.
2 troubling one in the midſt of a buſineſs.
3 an interpoſing in the middle of a diſcourſe.

To INTERSE'CT (of *interſeco*, L. of *inter* in, and *ſeco* to cut) to cut or chop in.

INTERSE'CTION, a cutting off in the middle.

INTERSE'CTION (in Geometry) ſignifies the cutting one line or plane by another.

† INTERSHO'CK, a knocking, or ſtriking one thing againſt another.

To INTERSPE'RSE (of *inter* between, and *ſpargo* to ſprinkle) to ſcatter, or ſprinkle here and there.

INTERSTE'LLAR (of *inter* between, and *ſtella* a ſtar, L.) a word uſed by ſome authors to expreſs thoſe parts of the univerſe that are without and beyond our ſolar ſyſtem, and which are ſuppoſed as planetary ſyſtems moving round each fixed ſtar as the centre of their motion, as the ſun is of ours.

INTERSTI'CE 3 (of *interſtitium*, L. of *inter* between, and *ſto* to ſtand) a diſtance, or ſpace between.

INTER-TWI'STED, interwoven, or twiſted together.

I'NTERVAL (of *intervallum*, L. of *inter* between, and *vallum* a trench) a ſpace between, a diſtance, a pauſe, a reſpite.

INTERVAL (in Muſic) is the diſtance between any two ſounds, whereof one is more grave, and the other more acute.

To INTERVE'NE (of *intervenio*, L. of *inter* between, and *venio* to come) 1 to come, to paſs between.
2 to hinder, or intercept.
3 to happen now and then.

I'NTERVIEW (of *entreveue*, F.) 1 a meeting, or coming together.
2 a conference, or congreſs.

To INTERWEA'VE (of *inter*, L. between, and peapan, Sax. to weave) to weave with, or mingle among.

INTE'STABLE, incapable by law to make any will, or to be taken for a witneſs.

INTES'TATE (of *inteſtatus*, L. of *in* not, and *teſtatus* atteſtated) that has made no will.

INTE'STINE, adj. (of *inteſtinus*, L. of *intus* within) 1 that is in the inteſtines, or inwards.
2 civil, home, not foreign.

INTE'STINES, ſub. the bowels, guts, or inwards.

To INTHRA'L, to inſlave, or bring into bondage.

To INTHRO'NE, or to I'NTHRONI'ZE (of *inthronizo*, L. of *in* upon, and *thronus* a throne) to ſet upon the throne.

To INTI'CE, to allure, ſollicitate, or ſet on.

INTI'CEMENT, 1 inſtigation, or ſolicitation.
2 charm, or allurement.

I'NTIMACY, ſtrict friendſhip, or great familiarity.

I'NTIMATE (of *intimus*, L. of *intra* within) hearty, cordial, or ſincere.

To I'NTIMATE (of *intimo*, L. of *intus* from within) to hint, ſignify, or give to underſtand.

To INTI'MIDATE (of *intimido*, L. of *in* and *timidus* fearful) to frighten, or diſhearten.

INTI'RE (of *entier*, F.) 1 whole, or not broken.
2 perfect, or ſincere.

3 complete, or abſolute.

To INTI'TLE (of *intitulo*, L. of *in* and *titulus* a title) 1 to give a title, or name to.
2 to give a right, or claim to.

I'NTO, a prepoſition uſed inſtead of *in*, after a verb that ſignifies a local motion.

INTO''LERABLE (of *intolerabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *tolero* to bear) inſufferable, inſupportable, or that cannot be born.

To INTO'MB, to put into a tomb.

To INTO''XICATE (of *intoxico*, L. of *in* with, and *toxicum* poiſon) to make mad, bewitch, or make drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE (of *intractabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *tractabilis* tractable) unmanageable, or unruly.

INTRA'DO, It. a ſolemn entry.

I'NTRAILS, the bowels, or inwards.

To INTRA'P (of *attraper*, F.) to entangle, or enſnare.

INTREA'GUE, (of *intrigue*, F.) See *Intrigue*.

To INTREA'T, 1 to beg earneſtly.
2 to entertain, or welcome.
3 to diſcourſe of a thing.

INTRE'ATY, ſupplication, an earneſt begging, or conjuring.

To INTRE'NCH, 1 to fortify with intrenchments.
2 to incroach, or intrude upon.

INTRE'NCHMENT, a trench, or fence to defend a poſt againſt the attacks of an enemy.

INTRE''PID (of *intrepidus*, L. of *in* not, and *trepido* to trembie) fearleſs, undaunted, courageous, ſtout, bold.

INTREPI''DITY, fearleſſneſs, courage, undauntedneſs.

I'NTRICACY, difficulty, or perplexity.

I'NTRICATE (of *intricatus*, L. of *in* for, and *tricæ* an impediment) 1 perplexed, or intangled.
2 dark, or obſcure.

INTRI'GUE, F. 1 a ſecret deſign carried on with privacy.
2 an amour, or piece of gallantry.

INTRI'NSICAL, or INTRI'NSIC (of *intrinſecus*, L. of *intra* within, and *ſecus* toward) 1 inward, or interior.
2 real, or genuine.

To INTRODU'CE (of *introduco*, L. of *intro* into, and *duco* to lead) 1 to bring, or lead in.
2 to ſet forth.

INTRODU'CTION, 1 an introducing, or bringing in.
2 a preface to a diſcourſe, &c.

To INTRU'DE (of *intrudo*, L. of *in* into, and *trudo* to thruſt) 1 to thruſt one's ſelf into a company, or place.
2 to intermeddle, or be too officious in.

INTRU'SION, 1 an intruding, or thruſting one's ſelf into company, &c.
2 a violent, or unlawful entrance into lands, being void of a poſſeſſor, by him that has no right to them.

To INTRU'ST, to commit to one's hands and charge, to put one in truſt with.

INTUI''TION (of *intuitus*, L. of *in* into, and *tueor* to ſee) 1 penetration, or inſight.
2 inſpection, or examination.

INTU'ITIVE, 1 contemplative, or ſpeculative.
2 beholding, or examining.

To INVA'DE (of *invado*, L. of *in* into, and *vado* to march) 1 to attack, or aſſail.
2 to uſurp, ſeize, or lay hold of.
3 to trouble, or diſorder.

INVA''LID, adj. (of *invalidus*, L. of *in* not, and *validus* luſty) 1 weak, ſick, infirm.
2 of no force, not good in law.
3 not valiant, or ſtrong.

I'NVALID, ſub. a diſabled ſoldier.

To INVA''LID, or INVA''LIDATE to annul, or make void.

INVA'RIABLE, F. (of *in* not, and *vario*, L. to vary) conſtant, immutable, unchangeable.

INVA'SION, 1 an inroad, or deſcent upon a country.
2 uſurpation, or encroachment.

INVE'CTIVE, ſub. (of *invectiva*, L. of *in* againſt, and *veho* to carry) a railing ſpeech, or virulent expreſſion.

INVECTIVE, adj. railing, virulent, or ſatirical.

To INVEI'GH (of *invebo*, L. of *in* againſt and *veho* to carry) to rail, or ſpeak bitterly againſt.

To INVEI'GLE, to intice, or deceive by fair words.

To INVE'LOPE (of *enveloper*, F.) to cover, incloſe, or wrap up.

To INVE'NOM (of *envenimer*, F.) to poiſon, or infect.

To INVE'NT (of *inventer*, F. of *invenio*, L. of *in* into, and *venio* to find) 1 to find out, or diſcover.
2 to forge, or deviſe.

INVE'NTION, 1 the finding out of things.
2 the thing found out.
3 trick, or device.
4 (in Rhetoric) is that part which finds out proper means to perſuade.

I'NVENTORY (of *inventaire*, F.) a catalogue, or liſt of a perſon's goods.

I'NVERSE *method of fluxions*, is the method of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion given, and is the ſame with what the foreign mathematicians call the *calculus integralis*.

INVERSE *method of tangents*, is the manner of finding an equation of a curve, or conſtructing a curve by means of a given tangent, or any other line, whoſe determination depends upon a tangent.

INVERSE *proportion*, or *Proportion by inverſion*. See *Proportion*.

INVERSE *ratio*, is the aſſumption of the conſequent to the antecedent, like as the antecedent to the conſequent; as if A : B : : C : D; then by inverſion of ratios, B : A : : D : C.

INVE'RSION, a turning the contrary way.

To INVE'RT (of *inverto*, L. of *in* againſt, and *verto* to turn) to turn the contrary way.

To INVE'ST (of *inveſtir*, F.) 1 to ſurround, environ, or beſiege.
2 to put into poſſeſſion of.
3 to inſtal, or inaugurate.

To INVE'STIGATE (of *inveſtigo*, L. of *in* through, and *veſtigo* to trace) to trace, or ſearch out.

INVE'TERATE (of *inveteratus*, L. of *in* with, and *veteratus* grown old) confirmed by long uſe, or ſettled by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS (of *invidioſus*, L. of *invideo* to envy) 1 envious, malicious, ſpiteful.
2 odious, hateful.

To INVI'GORATE (of *in* with, and *vigeo* to flouriſh) to enliven, or give vigour to.

INVI'NCIBLE (of *invincibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *vincor* to be overcome) not to be overcome.

INVI'OLABLE (of *inviolabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *violo* to violate) not to be violated, or broken.

INVI'OLATE, 1 not violated, or broken.
2 unhurt, or untouched.

To INVI'RON (of *environner*, F.) to ſurround, or compaſs about.

INVI'SIBLE (of *inviſibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *viſor* to be ſeen) that cannot be ſeen.

I'NVITA'TION, 1 a bidding, or inviting.
2 a treat, or entertainment.

To INVI'TE (of *invito*, L. of *in* in, and *vis* violence, *quaſi blanda vi* to call earneſtly) 1 to bid, or deſire to come.
2 to encourage, or excite.

INUNDA'TION (of *inundatio*, L. of *in* upon, and *undo* to riſe in ſurges) a flood, or overflowing of water.

To I'NVOCATE (of *invoco*, L. of *in* upon, and *voco* to call) to call upon, or implore.

INVOCA'TION, a calling upon, or crying for help.

I'NVOICE, an account of goods, ſent by one merchant or factor to another.

To INVO'KE, the ſame with *Invocate*; which ſee.

To INVO'LVE (of *involvo*, L. of *in* into, and *volvo* to roll) 1 to wrap, or fold in.
2 to intangle, or invelop.

INVO'LUNTARY (of *involuntarius*, L. of *in* againſt, and *voluntas* the will) contrary to one's own will.

INVO'LUNTARY (by Phyſicians) is ſaid of any natural excretion, which happens through weakneſs, or want of power to reſtrain it.

INVOLU'TION (in Algebra) is the raiſing up any quantity from its root to any power aſſigned; as ſuppoſe $a + b$ were to be ſquared or raiſed to the ſecond power, they ſay involve $a + b$ to the ſecond power, that is, multiply it by itſelf, and it will produce $aa + 2ab + bb$.

To INU'RE, to uſe, or accuſtom.

INUTI'LITY (of *inutilitas*, L. of *in* not, and *utor* to have the uſe of) unprofitableneſs, uſeleſſneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE (of *invulnerabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *vulneror* to be wounded) that cannot be wounded.

I'NWARD, internal, or that is within.

I'NWARDS, bowels, or entrails.

To INWRA'P, to wrap, or fold in.

JOAK. See *Joke*.

JOB, 1 a ſmall piece of work.
2 a ſtroke, or blow.

JO'BBER, one who undertakes jobs, or ſmall pieces of work.

To JOBE, to chide, or reprimand.

JO'CKEY, one who manages and deals in horſes.

JOCO'SE (of *jocoſus*, L. of *jocor* to joke) merry, pleaſant, ſportive, full of jokes.

JO'CULAR (of *jocularis*, L. of *jocor* to joke) ſporting, or jeſting.

JO'CUND (of *jocundus*, L. of *jocus*, a jeſt) joyful, merry, pleaſant.

To JOG, 1 to puſh, or ſhake.
2 to jolt, or jump.
3 to walk a ſlow pace.

To JO'GGLE, to tremble, or ſhake.

To JOIN (of *joindre*, F.) 1 to put together.
2 to be joined, or coupled together.
3 to come together.
4 to cleave, or adhere to.
5 to bear half the expence of.
6 to be near to, or border upon.

JOINT. See *Joynt*.

To JOKE (of *jocor*, L. of *jocus* a jeſt) to jeſt, or droll.

JO'LLITY, gaiety, or mirth.

JO'LLY, 1 gay, merry, in good humour.
2 luſty, hearty, ſtrong.

IO'NIAN +, or IO'NIC, of, or belonging to the Ionians.

IO'NIC *dialect*, a manner of ſpeech peculiar to the Ionians.

IO'NIC *order* (in Architecture) is the third order, and is a kind of mean between the ſtrong and the delicate orders. Its capital is adorned with volutes, and its cornice with denticules. It takes its name from the Ionians, who invented it.

JONQUI'L (of *jonquille*, F.) a flower ſo called.

JO'SSING *block*, the block for eaſe in mounting a horſe.

To JO'STLE, to thruſt, or puſh with the elbows, &c.

JOT, a tittle, a point, or the leaſt thing that is.

JO-

JOVIAL, F. pleaſant, agreeable, jocoſe.

JOU'RNAL, F. a diary, day-book, or an account of what paſſed daily.

JOURNAL (in Navigation) is a book wherein is kept an account of the ſhip's way, courſes ſteer'd, winds, variation of the compaſs, &c.

JOU'RNEY (of *journée*, F.) 1 a travel by land.
2 a day's march.
3 way, or progreſs.

JOURNEY-*man*, one that works by the day.

JOY (of *joye*, F.) mirth, pleaſure, ſatisfaction.

JOY'LESS, ſad, or melancholy.

JOYNT, ſub. 1 a place in the body where the bones meet, and are faſtened together.
2 a knob in plants, or twigs of trees.
3 a member, limb, &c. of meat.
4 the ſeam in a wall, &c.
5 the hinge, as of a ſnuff-box, &c.

JOYNT, adj. mutual, or joined together.

JOYNT-*heir*, co-heir, or fellow-heir.

JOY'NTURE, a covenant whereby the husband, or ſome other friend in his behalf, aſſures to his wife, in reſpect of marriage, ſome lands or tenements, for term of life, or otherwiſe.

JOYSTS (in Building) pieces of timber which are framed into the girders or ſummers of an houſe.

IRA''SCIBLE (of *iraſcibilis*, L. of *ira* anger) apt to be angry.

IRE, anger, wrath, diſpleaſure.

I'RIS, G. 1 the rainbow.
2 the name of a flower.
3 (in Optics) thoſe changeable colours which ſometimes appear in the glaſſes of teleſcopes, microſcopes, &c.
4 that colour'd ſpectrum, which, in a triangular priſmatic glaſs, will project on a wall, when placed (at a due angle) in the ſun-beams.

I'RKSOME, troubleſome, diſpleaſing.

I'RON, a metal well known.

IRON-*monger*, a dealer in iron.

IRON-*moulds*, ſmall yellow ſpots in linen, paper, &c.

To IRON, 1 to make linen, &c. ſmooth, by rubbing it with a hot iron.
2 to put fetters, or irons on a malefactor.

IRO''NICAL, ſpoken in jeſt, or by way of irony.

I'RONY (of *ironia*, L. of εἰρων, G. a diſſembler) a figure in rhetoric, when one meaneth contrary to the ſignification of the word, or when a man reaſoneth contrary to what he thinks, by way of mockery or deriſion.

To IRRA'DIATE (of *irradio*, L. of *in* upon, and *radio* to ſhine) 1 to ſhine upon, to caſt forth his beams upon, to lighten.
2 to caſt forth beams, or to ſhine.

IRRA''TIONAL (of *irrationabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *ratio* reaſon) unreaſonable, or void of reaſon.

IRRATIONAL *quantities*, are ſuch as are incommenſurable to a given quantity.

IRRATIONAL *numbers*. See *Surd numbers*.

IRRATIONA''LITY, the being void of reaſon.

I'RRECONCI'LEABLE (of *irreconciliable*, F. of *in* not, and *reconcilior* to be reconciled, L.) implacable, or not to be reconciled.

IRRECO''VERABLE, or IRRECU'PERABLE (of *irrecuperabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *recupero* to recover) wholly loſt, or not to be recovered.

IRRE''FRAGABLE (of *irrefragabilis*, L. *in* not, and *refragor* to break) inconteſtable, or undeniable.

IRREFU'TABLE (of *irrefutabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *refutor* to be refuted) evident, not to be refuted.

IRRE''GULAR (of *iregularis*, L. of *in* not, and *regula* a rule) 1 without rule, or out of rule or order.
2 inordinate, or unruly.

IRRE''GULAR *bodies* (in Geometry) are ſolids, which are not terminated by equal and like ſurfaces.

IRREGULAR *fortification*. See *Fortification*.

IRREGULA''RITY, 1 going out of rule, or order.
2 a canonical impediment, which hinders a man from taking holy orders.

IRRELI'GION (of *irreligioſitas*, L. of *in* not, and *religio* religion) impiety, ungodlineſs, or want of religion.

IRRELI''GIOUS, ungodly, or indevout.

IRREME'DIABLE (of *irremediabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *remedium* a remedy) that cannot be remedied, helpleſs, or without a remedy.

IRREMI'SSIBLE (of *irremiſſibilis*, L. of *in* not, and *remittor* to be forgiven) unpardonable, not to be forgiven, or expiated.

IRRE''PARABLE (of *irreparabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *reparor* to be repaired) that cannot be repaired, or reſtored to its former ſtate.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE (of *irreprehenſus*, L. of *in* not, and *reprehendor* to be blamed) harmleſs, innocent, not to be blamed.

IRREPROA'CHABLE (of *irreprochable*, F. of *in* not, and *reprobo* to reprove, L.) blameleſs, not to be reproached, or charged with any crime.

IRREPRO'VEABLE, blameleſs, not to be reproved.

IRRESI'STIBLE (of *in* not, and *reſiſto* to reſiſt) that cannot be reſiſted, or withſtood.

IRRE''SOLUTE (of *irreſolu*, F. of *in* not, and *reſolvo* to reſolve, L.) wavering, inconſtant, unreſolved.

IRRESOLU'TION, 1 uncertainty, or ſuſpence.
2 want of courage.
IRRETRI'EVABLE, not to be retrieved, or recovered.
IRRE"VERENCE (of *irreverentia*, L. of *in* not, and *revereor* to revere) rudeneſs, want of reſpect, or veneration.
IRRE"VERENT, that ſhews no reſpect, or reverence to.
IRREVE'RSIBLE, that cannot be repealed, or made void.
IRRE"VOCABLE (of *irrevocabilis*, L. of *in* not, and *revoco* to be recalled) not to be revoked, or recalled.
To I'RRIGATE (of *irrigo*, L. of *in* with, and *rigo* to water) 1 to water.
2 to bedew, moiſten, or ſoak.
IRRI"GUOUS, moiſt, wet, or plaſhy.
To I'RRITATE (of *irrito*, L.) 1 to anger, or provoke.
2 to move, or ſtir up.
IRRU'PTION (of *irruptio*, L. of *in* into, and *rumpo* to break) an inroad, or a breaking into by violence.
IS, a perſon of the verb, *to be*.
I'SAGON (of *ισαγωνιος*, G. of *ισος* equal, and *γωνια* an angle) a geometrical figure, conſiſting of equal angles.
ISCHU'RIA, G. (of *ισχω* to ſuppreſs, and *ουρον* urine) a ſtoppage of urine.
I'SICLE (a dim. of ice) a drop of water frozen.
I'SINGLASS, a kind of fiſh glue.
I'SLAND (of *iſle*, F.) a land ſurrounded with water.
ISLE, F. 1 an iſland.
2 a ſide, or wing of a building.
ISO'CHRONAL *line*, is that in which a heavy body is ſuppoſed to deſcend without any acceleration.
I'SOCHRONE (of *ισος* equal, and *χρονος*, G. time) vibrations of a pendulum, are ſuch as are made nearly in the ſame ſpace of time, as all the vibrations or ſwings of the ſame pendulum are, whether the arks it deſcribes be longer or ſhorter; for when it deſcribes a larger arch, it moves ſo much the faſter, and when a ſmaller the ſlower.
I'SOMERIA (in Algebra) is the ſame with converſion of equations, or of clearing any equation from fractions.
I'SOPERIME'TRICAL *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have equal perimiters, or circumferences.
ISO"SCELES *triangle*. See *Triangle*.
I'SSUE, F. 1 end, or event.
2 family or offſpring.
3 profit, or revenue.
4 expence, or deburſement.
5 a ſpring, or ſource.
6 an artificial aperture in ſome part of the body, to give vent to ſome noxious humour.
To ISSUE, 1 to publiſh, or ſend abroad.
2 to ſpring out of.
3 to end, or terminate.
ISTHMUS, G. a neck of land, or narrow part of a country between two ſeas.
IT, that thing.
ITA"LIAN, 1 one born in Italy.
2 the language of the Italians.
ITA"LIC, of, or belonging to Italy.
ITA'LIC *letter* (in Printing) is that which does not ſtand upright, but leaning.
ITCH, 1 a loathſome diſeaſe.
2 a great mind, as I have an itch to do it, i. e. I have a great mind to do it.
I'TCHY, troubled with the itch.
ITEM, L. 1 alſo.
2 likewiſe, or in like manner.
ITEM, ſub. 1 an article in an account.
2 a hint, or caution.
To I"TERATE (of *itero*, L. of *iter* a way) to do, or ſay the ſame thing over again.
ITI"NERANT (of *itinerans*, L. of *iter* a way) travelling, or taking a journey.
ITINERANT *juſtices*, thoſe who were formerly ſent with a commiſſion into divers countries, to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were termed pleas of the crown.
ITI"NERARY, a book that deſcribes the way to ſome places.
JUBILA'TION, a ſolemn rejoicing.
JU'BILE, or JU'BILEE (of יובל, Heb.) a year of rejoicing or releaſing, which happened every thirty ninth year.
JUCU'NDITY (of *jucunditas*, L. of *jucundus* pleaſant) pleaſantneſs, mirth, jollity.
JUDA'IC, of, or belonging to the Jews.
JU'DAISM, the cuſtom, religion, or rites of the Jews.
To JUDGE (of *judico*, L. of *judex* a judge) 1 to hear, or determine cauſes.
2 to give one's opinion of.
3 to ſuppoſe, or eſteem.
JUDGE (*judex*, L.) an officer of eminent parts and probity, appointed to execute juſtice in civil or criminal caſes.
JU'DGMENT, 1 the diſcerning faculty.
2 prudence, or diſcretion.
3 opinion, or ſentiment.
4 ſentence, or deciſion.
5 puniſhment, or chaſtiſement.
JU'DICATORY, or JU'DICATURE, a place of judgment.
JUDI'CIAL, of, or pertaining to judgment, or trial.
JUDI"CIOUS (*of judicieux*, F.) rational, diſcreet, endued with good judgment.
JUG, 1 a ſort of earthen drinking pot.
2 a nightingale.
To JU'GGLE, 1 to ſhew tricks by ſlight of hand.
2 to cheat, or play faſt and looſe.
JU'GULAR (of *jugularis*, L. of *jugulum* the throat) of, or belonging to the throat.

2 courteouſneſs, or humanity.
3 favour, or good turn.

KI'NDRED, relations.

KINE, all ſorts of cows.

KING, a ſovereign prince, or chief ruler.

KING *at arms*, an officer at arms who preſides over that ſociety, whereof we have three, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux; Garter is the principal.

KING's *bench*, a court, or judgment ſeat, where the kings of England uſed formerly to ſit in perſon.

KING's *fiſher*, the name of a bird.

KI'NGDOM, a realm, or country ſubject to a ſovereign prince.

KI'NGDOMS (in Chemiſtry) are the three orders of natural bodies, viz, mineral, vegetable, and animal.

KING-*piece* (among builders) a piece of timber ſtanding upright in the middle between two rafters.

KI'NSFOLK, kindred, or relations.

KI'NSMAN, a male-couſin.

KI'NSWOMAN, a female couſin.

KI'NTAL (of *quintal*, F.) a hundred pound weight.

KIRK, a church.

KI'RTLE, a ſhort kind of jacket.

To KISS, to ſalute with the lips.

KIT, 1 a milk-pail.
2 a pocket-violin.

KIT-*keys*, the fruit of the aſh-tree.

KI'TCHEN, the room where meat is dreſſed, &c.

Clerk of the KITCHEN, an officer in the houſe of a king, or nobleman, whoſe buſineſs is to buy in proviſions, &c.

KITE, 1 a bird of prey.
2 a device of paper, for boys to play with.

KI'TLING, or KI'TTEN, a young cat.

KNACK, 1 a toy, or play-thing.
2 ſkill, or habit.

KNAG, 1 a knot in wood.
2 a ſtump that grows out of the horn of a hart near the forehead.

KNAP, the top of a hill.

To KNAP, 1 to ſnap, or break aſunder.
2 (among Hunters) to feed on the tops of ſhrubs, &c.

KNAP-SACK. See *Snap-ſack*.

KNAVE, 1 a rogue, or cheat.
2 the middle of a wheel.
3 a jack at cards.

KNA'VERY, deceitful dealing, or the practice of knaves.

To KNEAD, to work meal into dough.

KNEE, 1 the joint between the leg and thigh.
2 (among Ship-wrights) a crooked piece of timber.

To KNEEL, to bear one's ſelf upon one's knees.

KNEE'LING, 1 the being on one's knees.
2 melwell, or a kind of ſmall cod, whereof ſtock-fiſh is made.

KNELL, a bell rung on the morning that a perſon is to be buried.

KNICK-KNACK, a child's toy.

KNIFE, a well known inſtrument.

KNIGHT, a title of honour beſtowed by the king on ſuch as he thinks fit to ſingle out from the common claſs of gentlemen; of which there are ſeveral orders. In England there are,
1 knights batchelors, which is the loweſt, but moſt ancient order.
2 knights of the round table, or king Arthur's knights.
3 knights of the bath, from their being created within the liſts of the baths.
4 knights of the carpet, from their kneeling on a carpet at their creation.
5 knights of the chamber, from their being made in the king or queen's chamber.
6 knights of the garter, the moſt noble order, ſo called from their wearing a garter with this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. evil be to him that evil thinks.
7 knights of the order of chriſtian charity.
8 knights of the holy ſepulchre.
9 knights of Nova Scotia in the Weſt-Indies.
10 poor knights of Windſor, twenty ſix old ſoldiers, &c. depending on the order of the garter.
11 knights baronet, an hereditary order.

Scotch KNIGHTS, knights of St. Andrew, or of the thiſtle.

French KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the order of the broom flower.
2 knights *de l'epi*, i. e. of the ear of corn, or of the ermin.
3 knights *de l'etoile*, i. e. of the ſtar.
4 knights of the order of St. Genette.
5 knights of the cock and dog.
6 knights of the golden fleece.
7 knights of the golden ſhield.
8 knights of the half moon, or creſcent.
9 knights of St. Michael the arch-angel.
10 knights of St. Magdalene.
11 knights of the lily in Navarre.
12 knights of the Holy Ghoſt.
13 knights of the porcupine, or of Orleans.
14 knights of the thiſtle.
15 knights of the order of the virgin Mary in mount Carmel.
16 knights of the ſhip.
17 knights of the ſwan.

German KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the order of Auſtria and Carinthia, ſometimes called knights of St. George.
2 knights of the crown royal.
3 knights of the order of the dragon.
4 knights Teutonic.

Spaniſh KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the band, or red ſtaff.
2 knights of Calatrava.
3 knights of the dove.

4 knights of St. Jago, or St. James.
5 knights of St. Maria de Mercede.
6 knights of Monteſia.
7 knights of the pear tree.
8 knights of St. Salvador in Arragon.
9 knights of the virgin Mary's looking-glaſs.

Portugueſe KNIGHTS, knights of Jeſus Chriſt.

Romiſh KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem.
2 knights templars, i. e. of the temple.
3 knights of Rhodes, now of Malta.
4 knights of Cyprus, or of the ſword.

Italian KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the annunciada, or of the annunciation.
2 knights of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazaro.
3 knights of St. George, an order in Genoa.
4 knights of the precious blood of Chriſt.
5 knights of St. Stephen.
6 knights of la Calza, i. e. of the Stocking, a Venetian order.
7 knights of St. Mark, a Venetian order.

Daniſh KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the Dane Broge.
2 knights of the elephant.

Swediſh KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the ſword and baudrick.
2 knights of the Seraphim.

Poliſh KNIGHTS, 1 knights of the order of the white eagle.
2 knights of the militia chriſtiana.

KNIGHTS *of the ſhire*, two gentlemen choſen by the freeholders of each county in England, to ſerve in parliament.

KNIGHT-*errand*, a fabulous wandering knight.

KNIGHT *of the poſt*, a perſon who, for hire, will ſwear any thing.

KNI'PPERDO'LINGS, heretics, ſo called from one Knipperdoling, their ring-leader, who appeared in Germany *A. D.* 1535, about the time of John of Leyden.

To KNIT, 1 to tie, or make a knot.
2 to make ſtockings, &c.
3 to draw up the brows.
4 to gather, as a horſe does.
5 to cling together, as bees do.

KNOB, 1 a tuft.
2 a knot, or bunch upon a tree, &c.

To KNOCK, to ſtrike with any thing.

KNOT, 1 a knob in a rope, &c. where it is faſtened together.
2 a difficulty, or doubt.
3 a hard place in wood, &c.
4 the joint of an herb.
5 a company, or ſociety.
6 a figure in a garden.
7 (in Navigation) the diviſions of the log-line are called knots.

To KNOW, 1 to be acquainted with.
2 to perceive, or underſtand.

KNO'WLEDGE, 1 ſkill, or judgment.
2 underſtanding, or perceiving.
3 learning, or erudition.

KNU'CKLE, 1 a knot, or joint.
2 the ſmall end of a leg of veal.

KNUR, or KNURL, a knot in timber.

L.

LA'BEL, 1 a ſlip of parchment, &c. hanging on a writing.
2 a long thin braſs ruler, with a ſmall ſight at one end, and a centre-hole at the other, commonly uſed with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c.

LA''BORATORY. See *Elaboratory*.

LABO'RIOUS (of *laborioſus*, L. of *laboro* to labour) 1 that takes much pains.
2 painful, that pains muſt be taken about.

LA'BOUR, 1 pains, drudgery, any vehement exerciſe.
2 the pains of child-birth.
3 difficulty, or impediment.

LA''BYRINTH (of λαβυρινθος, G. of λα greatly, and βυειν, i. e. κυπλειν to hide)
1 a maze, or place full of turnings and windings, made ſo that one could not get out again without a guide, or clue of thread to direct one.
2 any thing that is difficult, or intricate.

LA'CCA, L. a ſort of red gum brought from the Indies.

LACE, 1 a border, or edging.
2 a line of ſilk, &c. to lace a woman's ſtays withal, &c.

To LACE, 1 to edge with lace.
2 to beat, or threſh.
3 to faſten with a lace.

LACI''NIATED (of *laciniatus*, L. of *lacinea* the fringe of a garment) notched, or jagged at the edges.

LACK, 1 want, or need.
2 defect, or failing.

To LACK, 1 to want, or be in need of.
2 to deſire, or long for.

LA'CKER, a ſort of varniſh uſed in imitation of gilding.

LA'CKEY (of *laquais*, F.) a page, or foot-boy.

LACO''NIC (of *laconicus*, of *Laconia*, a large country of Peloponneſus) cloſe, or pithy.

LA'CONISM, a brief and conciſe way of ſpeaking, after the manner of the Lacedæmonians.

LA'CTARY (of *lactarium*, L. of *lac* milk) a milk, or dairy houſe.

LA'CTEAL, or LA'CTEOUS, milky, or like milk.

LACTI'FICAL (of *lactificus*, L. of *lac* milk, and *facio* to make) that makes, or breeds milk.

LACU'NAR (in Architecture) is an arched

roof or cieling, more eſpecially the planking or flooring above the porticoes.

LAD, a boy.

LA'DDER, a machine for getting up to high places.

To LADE, 1 to load.
2 to empty the water, &c. out of a place or veſſel with a ladle, &c.

LA'DLE, 1 a kitchen utenſil well known.
2 a bucket of a water-mill wheel.

LADLE *of a gun*, a long ſtaff with a plate at the end of it, bowed half round, to put the charge into the piece.

LA'DY, a man of quality's wife, or daughter.

To LAG, to loiter, or ſtay behind.

LA'ICAL 3, or LA'IC 2 (of λαικος, G. of λαος the multitude) that which is common for the people, or that belonging to the laity.

LAINS (in Building) courſes or ranks laid in the building of walls.

LAIR (in Hunting) the place where any deer harboureth by day.

LA'ITY 3 the people, in oppoſition to the clergy.

LAKE (of *lacus*, L. of λακκος, G. a ſtanding pool) 1 a ſtanding pool, or great collection of ſtanding waters.
2 a gum of a red colour.

LAMB, 1 a young ſheep.
2 the fleſh of a lamb.

LA'MBATIVE (of *lambo*, L. to lick with the tongue) a medicine to be licked up.

LA'MBENT (of *lambens*, L. of *lambo* to lick) a licking, or lapping.

LA'MBKIN, a young, or little lamb.

LAME, 1 maimed, crippled.
2 imperfect, or faulty.

LAME'LLA, L. (a dim. of *lamina* a plate, or thin piece of metal) a term uſed by naturaliſts, ſignifying the thin plates, or coats of which the ſhells of ſhell-fiſh are compoſed.

To LAME'NT (of *lamentor*, L. of *lamentum*, a lamentation, or ſad outcry) 1 to bewail, weep, or mourn for.
2 to take on ſadly.

LAMENTA'TION, a lamenting, or making ſad complaint.

LA'MIN, (of *lamina*, L. a thin plate of metal) a thin plate of metal.

LA''MINATED, plated over, it is applied to ſuch bodies as appear like plates lying over each other.

LA'MMAS-*day*, the firſt of Auguſt.

LAMP (of λαμπας, G. of λαμπω to ſhine) a light made with oil in a proper veſſel.

LAMPA'DIAS, a kind of bearded comet, reſembling a burning lamp, being of ſeveral ſhapes; for ſometimes its flame or blaze runs tapering upwards like unto a ſword, and ſometimes it is double or treble pointed.

LA'MPERS, or LA'MPASS, a diſeaſe in the mouth of a horſe, being an inflammation in the roof of his mouth, behind the nippers of the upper jaw.

LAMPOO'N, a ſatyr, or libel in verſe.

LAMPE'TIANS, hereticks in the ſecond century, who maintained that Chriſtians were at liberty to do what they pleaſed.

LA'MPREY, a ſort of fiſh, otherwiſe called a ſeven eye.

LANCE, F. (of *lancea*, L. a javelin) a ſort of weapon like a javelin, much uſed of old.

To LANCE, 1 to throw a lance.
2 to ſcarify, or cut with a lancet.

LANCEPE'SADE (from *anſpeſade*, F.) an inferior officer in an army, ſubordinate to the corporal, to aſſiſt him in his duty, and ſupply his place in his abſence.

LA'NCET (of *lancette*, F. a dim. of *lancea*, L. a lance) an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in letting blood, &c.

LANCIER, F. a lance-man, or ſoldier armed with a lance.

To LANCH (of *lancer*, F. to ſhoot out)
1 to put a ſhip, &c. out of the dock into the water.
2 to ſhoot, or ſlide out into the water.

To LANCH *out*, 1 to make a long detail of.
2 to be extravagant in expences.

LAND, 1 earth, in oppoſition to ſea.
2 country, or region.
3 ground, or ſoil.
4 poſſeſſion, or inheritance.

To LAND, 1 to ſet on ſhore.
2 to debark, or come on ſhore.
3 to make a deſcent, or inroad.

LAND-*flood*, a torrent, or inundation.

LA'NDGRAVE, F. an earl, or count in Germany.

LANDGRA'VIATE, the territory, or juriſdiction of a landgrave.

LAND-*lopper*, a vagabond.

LA'NDLORD, 1 the owner of lands or houſes.
2 one that keeps an inn.

LAND-MARK, 1 a boundary, or mark ſet up between lands.
2 any object on the land that may be ſeen on the ſea.

LAND-*pirate*, an highway-man.

LAND-*tax*, a tax, or ſubſidy laid upon land.

LA'NDRESS (of *lavandiere*, F.) a waſher-woman.

LA'NDRY, the room where, after waſhing, the linnen is ironed.

LA'NDSKIP, 1 the proſpect of a country.
2 (in Painting) the repreſentation of lands, hills, trees, &c. in a picture.

LANE (of *laen*, Du.) 1 a narrow ſtreet.
2 a way hedged on each ſide.
3 a defile, or rank of ſoldiers.

LA'NGATE, a linnen roller for a wound.

LA'NGREL-*ſhot*, is a ſort of ſhot uſed at ſea, to cut the enemy's rigging, &c. It is made of two bars of iron, with a joint in the middle, by which means it can be ſhorten'd, and ſo be put the better into the gun, and

at

at each end there is an half bullet, either of lead, or iron.

LA'NGUAGE, F. (of *lingua*, L. the tongue) 1 tongue, or ſpeech. 2 diction, ſtile, or way of ſpeaking.

LANGUE'NTE, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play in a ſlow mournful manner.

LA'NGUID (of *languidus*, L. of *langueo* to languiſh) 1 faint, weak, feeble. 2 enervated. 3 decayed, faded. 4 ſpiritleſs, unactive, dull.

LANGUI'DO, It. (in Muſic) the ſame with *Languente*; which ſee.

To LA'NGUISH (of *langueo*, L. of λαγεω, G. to ſlacken, or abate) 1 to be ſick, feeble, or faint. 2 to fade, and decay. 3 to become liſtleſs, to grow dull and heavy. 4 to conſume, and pine away.

LA'NGUISHMENT, or LA'NGUOR, feebleneſs, want of ſpirit. See to *Languiſh*.

LANI'GEROUS (of *lana* wool, and *gero* to bear, L.) bearing wool.

LANIGEROUS *trees* (in Botany) are ſuch as bear a woolly, downy ſubſtance.

LANK, 1 ſlender, thin. 2 limber, ſoft, weak. 3 that hangeth flat down.

LA'NNER (of *lanier*, F.) a ſort of hawk.

LANSQUE'NET, F. 1 a German foot ſoldier. 2 a game at cards.

LA'NTERN, or LA'NTHORN (of *lanterne*, F. of *laterna*, L. of *lateo* to be concealed) 1 a device to carry a candle in. 2 a turret in a building.

Magic LA'NTHORN. See MAGIC *lanthorn*, under *Magic*.

LANU'GO, L. (in Botany) a down, or ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing on ſome plants.

LAP, 1 the knees, &c. of a perſon ſitting. 2 the tip, or flap, as the lap of the ear. 3 a plait, or fold of a garment.

To LAP, 1 to lick up with the tongue. 2 to wrap, or fold up. 3 to cover, or hide.

LA'PIDABLE, marriageable, or fit for a huſband (in a jocoſe ſenſe.)

LA'PIDARY (of *lapidaire*, F.) a cutter of precious ſtones.

LA'PIDARY *verſes*, epitaphs, or verſes cut on monuments.

LA'PPET, a ſkirt, or hanging part of a garment.

LA'PPISE (in Hunting) the opening of a dog at his game.

LAPSE (of *lapſus*, L. of *labor* to ſlide) 1 a ſlip, or fall. 2 a miſtake, or overſight. 3 the forfeiture of a preſentation to a benefice.

LA'PWING, the name of a bird.

LA'RBORD, the left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face toward the head.

LA'RCENY (of *larcin*, F. theft) theft, or robbery.

Great LARCENY, is when the goods ſtoln exceed the value of one ſhilling.

Petty LARCENY, is when the ſtoln goods are leſs in value than one ſhilling.

LARCH-*tree*, is the tree that produces the Venice turpentine.

LARD (of *lardum*, L. the fat of bacon) the inward fat of a hog melted.

To LARD, to ſtick little ſlices of bacon into.

LA'RDER (of *lardarium*, L. of *lardum* bacon) a place to keep cold meat in.

LARGE (of *largus*, L. great) 1 great, or ample. 2 wide, or extenſive. 3 prolix, or very full. 4 bountiful, or liberal. 5 (in Muſic) the longeſt note made uſe of, being equal to ſix ſemibriefs.

LA'RGESS, a free gift.

LARGE'TTO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies a movement a little quicker than *Largo*; which ſee.

LARGO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies a movement one degree quicker than grave.

LARK, a ſinging bird well known.

LA'RKER, one who catches larks.

LA'RMIER (of *larme*, F. a tear) a flat ſquare member in architecture, which is placed on the cornice below the cimaſium, and jets out fartheſt; being ſo called from its uſe, which is to diſperſe the water, and to cauſe it to fall at a diſtance from the wall, drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LA'RYNX, L. the throat, or the top-part of the windpipe, by which we fetch breath, and form the voice.

LASCI'VIOUS (of *laſcivus*, L. of *laxus* looſe) luſtful, or wanton.

LASH, 1 a ſtripe, or blow. 2 a mark, or print of a ſtrip. 3 a thong, or ſcourge.

To LASH, 1 to whip, or ſcourge. 2 to ſatyrize, or lampoon. 3 to faſten with ropes.

LASK, a flux, or immoderate looſeneſs.

LASS, a young girl.

LA'SSITUDE (of *laſſitudo*, L. of *laſſus* wearied) wearineſs, lazineſs; a diſeaſe like the green-ſickneſs.

LAST, adj. 1 lateſt, or hindermoſt. 2 the precedent, or antecedent.

LAST, ſub. 1 the end, or termination. 2 an inſtrument to make ſhoes on. 3 the name of a weight, or meaſure. 4 ladage, or ballaſt. 5 a court held by 24 jurats, in the marſhes of Kent.

To LAST, to continue, or endure.

LA'STAGE, 1 a cuſtom paid for wares ſold by the laſt.

2 the ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STING, 1 durable, or permanent.
2 good, that wears well.

LATCH, a kind of bar to faſten a door.

LA'TCHET (of *lacet*, F.) that part of a ſhoe by which it is faſtened.

LATE, adj. 1 behind in time.
2 deceaſed, or dead.
3 modern, or of the preſent times.

LATE, adv. at the latter end of.

LA'TENT (of *latens*, L. of *lateo* to ly hid) lurking, or lying hid.

LA''TERAL (of *lateralis*, L. of *latus* a ſide) of, or belonging to the ſide.

LATERAL *diſeaſe*, the pleuriſy.

LATERAL *equation* (in Algebra) is the ſame with ſimple equation, which has but one root, and may be conſtructed with right lines.

LATH, 1 a thin ſlip of wood.
2 a turner's inſtrument.

LATHE, a great part of a country.

LA'THER, water and ſoap mixed together till it froth.

LA''TIN (of *latinitas*, L. of *Latium*, a country of Italy) the language anciently ſpoken in Rome.

LA''TINISM, a Roman idiom, or propriety of the Latin tongue.

LA''TINIST, one ſkilled in Latin.

LA'TION (of *latio*, L. of *fero* to carry) a philoſophical term, ſignifying the tranſlation or motion of a body from one place to another in a right line.

LA''TITUDE (of *latitudo*, L. of *latus* broad)
1 breadth, or wideneſs.
2 extent, or bounds.
3 liberty, or licence.

LATITUDE *of a place*, is an arch of the meridian of that place, intercepted between the zenith and the equator; or, 'tis an arch of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon; and therefore it is often called the pole's height; as the latitude of the place Z, is the number of degrees, &c. contained in the arch ZTÆ, or in the arch PKO. See fig. 6.

N. B. If the place be to the northward of the equator, it is ſaid to be in north latitude, but if to the ſouthward in ſouth latitude.

LATITUDE (in Navigation) is the diſtance of the ſhip from the equinoctial counted on the meridian; ſo that if the ſhip ſails toward the equinoctial, ſhe is ſaid to depreſs the pole, or leſſen her latitude, but if from the equinoctial, ſhe is ſaid to raiſe the pole, or increaſe her latitude; and if ſhe be on the north ſide of the equator, ſhe is ſaid to be in north latitude, but if to the ſouthward, in ſouth latitude.

Difference of LATITUDE, is the neareſt diſtance between two places lying under the ſame meridian, or the diſtance between the parallels paſſing through any two places lying under different meridians.

LATITUDE *of a ſtar, or planet* (in Aſtronomy) is its diſtance from the ecliptic, being an arch of a circle of longitude, reckoned from the ecliptic towards its poles.

LATITUDE *heliocentric of a planet*. See *Heliocentric*.

LA''TITUDINA'RIAN, one that takes too great a liberty in point of religion.

LA'TRANT (of *latrans*, L. of *latro* to bark) barking or ſnarling.

LATROCINA'TION (of *latrocinatio*, L. of *latro* to rob) robbing, plundering, pillaging.

LA'TTEN, or LA'TTIN, 1 iron tinn'd over.
2 braſs plate.

LA'TTER-*math*, latter crop, or graſs of the ſecond mowing.

LA'TTICE, grate work before a window.

LA'TUS rectum, L. (in Conics). See *Parameter*.

LATUS tranſverſum, L. *of the hyperbola*, is a right line lying between the vertices of the two oppoſite ſections; or that part of the common axis, which is between the vertices of the upper and lower cone, as the line ED. See fig. 31.

LATUS primarium, is a right line belonging to conic ſections, drawn through the vertex of the ſection of a cone, and within it, as the line EE, or DD. See fig. 31.

LA''VATORY (of *lavacrum*, L. of *lavo* to waſh) a waſhing place, a bath, a bagnio.

LAUD (of *laus*, L. of the antiq. verb λαυω, G. to enjoy) praiſe, glory, or renown.

LAU'DABLE, praiſe-worthy.

LA'UDANUM, an extract of opium.

LAU'DES, L. or LAUDS, a thankſgiving uſed among the prayers of the Roman church.

To LAVE (of *lavo*, L. to waſh) 1 to water a country, ſpeaking of a river.
2 to throw out water.
3 (in Painting) to cleanſe, or touch up a picture.

LA'VENDER, a ſweet ſmelling herb.

LAVENDER *cotton*, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called French lavender.

LA'VER (of *lavoir*, F. of *lavo*, L. to waſh) a veſſel to waſh in.

LAVER *bread*, a ſort of cake made with a ſea-plant of a green colour.

To LAUGH, an action of the body well known.

To LAUGH *at*, to jeer, or mock.

LA''VISH, 1 prodigal, or riotous.
2 extravagant, or exceſſive.

To LAVISH, to ſquander away, or conſume.

LAU'REATE (of *laureatus*, L. of *laurus* the laurel, or bay tree) crowned with laurel.

Poet LAUREATE, the king's poet.

LAU'REL, a well known plant, but our lau-

rel

rel differs from that of the ancients, theirs being what we call the bay tree.

LAURI'FEROUS (of *laurifer*, L. of *laurus* laurel, and *fero* to bear) that beareth, or weareth bays.

LAW, 1 a ſtatute, or decree.
2 right, reaſon.
3 juriſprudence.
4 the being at law.

LAW *of arms*, is the allowed precepts concerning war.

LAW *of merchants*, or *of the ſtaple*, is a privilege peculiar to merchants.

LAW *of nations*, the common right of nations.

LA'WLESS, 1 irregular, or without law.
2 not protected by the law.

LAWN, 1 a ſort of fine linnen.
2 a great plain in a park.

LA'WYER, one who practices the law.

LAX (of *laxus*, L. looſe) 1 looſe, not hard.
2 weak, or feeble.
3 a looſeneſs, or diarrhea.

LA'XATIVE, looſening.

LAY, adj. (of λαικος, G. of λαος the multitude) ſecular, not of the clergy.

LAY, ſub. 1 a ſong, or poem.
2 a wager.
3 chance, or fortune.

To LAY, 1 to put, or place.
2 to deliver, or bring to bed.
3 to hold, as a wager.
4 to put down, or fix, as a foundation, &c.
5 to allay, or abate.
6 (in Gardening) to bend down a branch of a tree, or plant, and cover it with earth that it may take root.

To LAY *aſide*, 1 to put by, or apart.
2 to neglect, or not mind.
3 to depoſe, or remove.
4 to renounce, or reject.

LAY-*well*, a ſpring near Torbay in Devonſhire, that ebbs and flows.

LA'YER, 1 a bed where oiſters breed.
2 a young ſprout covered with earth, in order to take root.

LA'ZAR, a leper, or leprous perſon.

LAZARE'TTO, It. a peſt-houſe, or hoſpital for leprous perſons.

LA'ZULE, or *lapis lazuli*, L. a bluiſh ſtone, of which they make the colour azure.

LA'ZY, idle, ſlothful, ſluggiſh.

A LEA'CHER, a whoremonger, a wencher, a hunter of harlots.

LEA'CHEROUS, 1 luſtful, wanton, ſenſual.
2 provoking luſt and pleaſure.

LEA'CHERY, luſt, concupiſcence, ſenſuality.

LEAD, 1 a metal well known.
2 the being elder hand at cards.

To LEAD, 1 to do over, or cover with lead.
2 to conduct, or guide.
3 to live, as to lead a good life.
4 to begin, or go firſt.
5 to command, or be the chief.

LEA'DER, 1 a guide, or conductor.
2 a chief, or general.
3 the perſon that plays firſt at cards.

LEAF, 1 a well known part of a tree, plant, &c.
2 a thin piece, as a leaf of gold, &c.
3 two pages, as a leaf of a book.

LEAGUE (of *ligue*, F.) 1 alliance, or confederacy.
2 three miles in length.

LEA'GUER, 1 a ſiege.
2 an ambaſſador that makes a continuance.
3 one concerned in the league or confederacy in France in the times of Henry III. and IV.

To LEAK, 1 to let water in or out through the ſeams or chinks of a veſſel.
2 to piſs, or make water.

LEA'KAGE, 1 leaking, or running out.
2 the waſte of any liquor through a leaky veſſel.
3 an allowance made to the buyer in liquid things.

LEAM, 1 a flaſh of fire, or lightning.
2 a leaſh, or line to hold a dog in.

LEAN, 1 thin in fleſh.
2 barren, not fruitful.
3 ſlender, or thin.

To LEAN, 1 to reſt, or bear upon.
2 to incline, or not ſtand upright.
3 to be inclinable.

LEAP, 1 a jump.
2 a weal to catch fiſh in.

To LEAP, 1 to jump.
2 to cover, as a ſtone horſe.

LEAP-*year*, is every fourth year; and is ſo called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year. For in a common year any fixed day of the month changeth ſucceſſively the day of the week; but in a leap year it leaps one day, and ſo falls upon the next but one.

To LEARN, 1 to get the knowledge of.
2 to hear, or be informed of.
3 to teach, or inſtruct.

LEASE, a farming, or giving to farm for a certain time.

To LEASE, 1 to let a thing for a time.
2 to glean, or pick up ſcattered corn.
3 to lie, or utter falſhoods.

LEASH, 1 a thong to hold a hawk, dog, &c.
2 three; as a leaſh of hares, i.e. three hares.

LEASH *laws*, laws to be obſerved in hunting, &c.

LEA'SOR, he that lets a leaſe.

LEASSE'E, he that takes a leaſe.

LEAST, adj. the ſmalleſt, the ſuperlative of little.

LEA'SURE. See *Leiſure*.

LEA'THER, hides of beaſts, tann'd, dreſs'd, &c.

LEAVE, 1 permiſſion, or licence.

2 farewel, or adieu.

To LEAVE, 1 not take with one.
2 to forſake, or abandon.
3 to put away, or ſeparate from.
4 to ceaſe, or not continue.
5 to quit, or relinquiſh.

LEA'VEN, a piece of dough fermented.

LEA'VER (of *levier*, F. of *levo*, L. to hold up) an iron, or wooden bar to lift up things.

LEA'VER, *the ſecond mechanical power*, is an inflexible right line, made uſe of to raiſe weights, either weighing nothing of itſelf, or of ſuch weight as may be balanced.

LE'CHER. See *Leacher*.

LE'CTURE (of *lectura*, L. of *lego* to read) 1 a ſermon, or diſcourſe upon any ſubject.
2 a reprimand.

LE'CTURER, a reader of lectures.
2 an afternoon preacher.

LE'DGER (of *lego*, L. to gather) the grand book in merchants accounts.

LEE, that part oppoſite to the wind.

LEECH, 1 a ſort of worm living in the water.
2 a farrier, or horſe-doctor.

LEEK, a pot-herb.

LEER, 1 a cunning, or leering look.
2 the place where a deer lies to dry himſelf.

To LEER *upon*, to caſt a wiſtful look upon.

LEES, the dregs of wine.

LEET, a law day.

Court LEET, a court out of the ſheriff's turn.

LEG, the member of an animal, that ſupports its body, and performs the motion when it goes.

LEGS *of a triangle*, when one ſide of a triangle is taken for the baſe, the other two are called legs.

LE'GACY (of *legatum*, L. of *lego* to leave by will) a gift bequeathed by a teſtator.

LE'GAL (of *legalis*, L. of *lex* the law) lawful, or according to the law.

LE'GATE (of *legatus*, L. of *lego* to ſend) a nuncio, or ambaſſador ſent by the pope to a foreign prince.

LEGATE'E, a perſon who has a legacy left him in a will.

LE'GATESHIP, or LEGA'TION, the office or function of a legate.

LE'GEND (of *legenda*, L. of *lego* to read) 1 a book, containing an account of the Romiſh ſaints.
2 a fabulous ſtory.
3 the writing round a piece of money.

LE'GERDEMAIN (*leger de main*, F. ſlight of hand) ſlight of hand, or juggling tricks.

LE'GERMENT, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play in a ſoft, gentle, or eaſy manner.

LE''GIBLE (of *legibilis*, L. of *lego* to read) eaſy to be read, or that may be read.

LE'GION, a regiment, or body of the Roman army, conſiſting of ten companies, troops, or cohorts; the number of men is uncertain, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, as appears from Livy.

LE''GIONARY, of, or belonging to a Roman legion.

LE'GISLA'TIVE, having authority to make or give laws.

LE'GISLA'TOR (of *legiſlateur*, F. of *legiſlator*, L) a law-giver, or law-maker.

LEGI''TIMATE (of *legitimus*, L. of *lex* the law) juſt, lawful, right.

To LEGI'TIMATE, to make or declare natural children legitimate, or lawful heirs.

LEI'SURE (of *loiſir*, F.) ſpare time, freedom from any buſineſs.

LE'MMA, G. (of λαμβανω to take for granted) is a term uſed chiefly by Mathematicians, and ſignifies a propoſition, which ſerves previouſly to prepare the way for the more eaſy apprehenſion of the demonſtration of ſome theorem, or for the conſtruction of ſome problem.

LE'MNIAN *earth*, an earth of an aſtringent quality, brought from Lemnos.

LE'MON, a well known fruit.

To LEND, to grant the uſe of to another.

LENGTH, 1 the extent of a thing from end to end.
2 duration, or continuance.

To LE'NGTHEN, to make longer.

LE''NITIVE, that is of a ſoftening, or mollifying quality.

To LE''NIFY (of *lenio*, L. of *lenis* gentle) 1 to eaſe, aſſwage, or mitigate.
2 to allay, appeaſe, or diminiſh.

LE''NITY, mildneſs, ſoftneſs, gentleneſs.

LENS, a (in Optics) a convex, or plano-convex, a concave, or concavo-convex glaſs.

LENT, a time of faſting for forty days next before eaſter.

LENT, or *LE'NTMENT*, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies nearly the ſame movement as *Largo*.

LENT, adj. from to *lend*; which ſee.

LENTI''CULA (in Optics) ſignifies a ſmall lens.

LENTI''GINOUS (of *lentiginoſus*, L. of *lentigo* a pimple) that hath his face full of pimples, freckles, or ſpeckles.

LE'NTIL (of *lentille*, F.) a ſort of pulſe.

LE'NTISK, the maſtick-tree.

LE'NTO, It. (in Muſic) the ſame as *Lent*, or *Lentment*; which ſee.

LE'O, L. the lion (in Aſtronomy) is the fifth of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, and is thus marked, ♌.

LE'ONINE *verſes*, verſes that rhime in the middle and at the end.

LEO'PARD (of *leopardus*, L. of *leæna* a lioneſs, and *pardus*, a male panther) a fierce wild beaſt.

LE'PER (of *lepra* the leproſy) a leprous man, or woman.

LE''PID (of *lepidus*, L. of *lepor* mirth) pleaſant, witty, agreeable.

LE"PRA, L. a leproſy, or ſcurvy eruption upon the ſkin.

LE"PROSY (of λεπρα, G. of λεπρος ſcabby) a dry white ſcab, or ſcurf, whereby the ſkin becomes ſcaly like a fiſh.

LE"PROUS, afflicted with a leproſy.

LE'PUS, L. the hare, a ſouthern conſtellation, containing thirteen ſtars.

LE'RRY, 1 a buſtle, or noiſe.
2 a curtain lecture.

LE'SSEE, he that taketh a leaſe.

To LE'SSEN, 1 to diminiſh, or make leſs.
2 to extenuate, as a fault.
3 to derogate from, or abaſe.
4 to grow leſs.

LE'SSER *circles of the ſphere*, are thoſe whoſe planes do not paſs through the centre of the ſphere, and which do not divide the globe into two equal parts, but are parallel to the greater circles, as the tropics, polar circles, parallels of declination, &c. which ſee.

LESSES, the dung of a ravenous beaſt, as a boar, wolf, &c.

LE'SSON (of *lectio*, L. of *lego* to read) 1 a taſk for one to learn.
2 a portion of ſcripture read in churches.
3 a precept, or inſtruction.

LEST, adv. for fear.

LET, 1 hindrance, or obſtacle.
2 an interruption, or diſturbance.

To LET, 1 to ſuffer, or give leave.
2 to hinder, or obſtruct.
3 to interrupt, or diſturb.
4 to draw, as to let blood.
5 to leaſe out.
6 to cauſe, as to let know.

LE'THAL (of *lethalis*, L. of *lethum* death) mortal, deadly.

LETHA'RGIC, pertaining to, or affected with a lethargy.

LE'THARGY (of ληθαργος, G. of ληθη forgetfulneſs, and αργος ſlothful) a ſleepy, drowſy, and forgetful diſeaſe.

LE'TTER (of *lettre*, F. of *litera*, L. an epiſtle) 1 an epiſtle ſent to one.
2 one of the alphabetical characters.

LETTER *of advice* (in Traffic) is a letter ſent from one merchant to another, giving an account of what buſineſs he has done for him, what bills drawn upon him, &c.

LETTER *of attorney*, is a writing authorizing an attorney, or any friend to do a lawful act, in his ſtead.

LETTER *of licence*, is a writing under the hands and ſeals of creditors, granted to a perſon who has fail'd, giving him a longer time to pay his debts.

LETTERS *patent*, open writings, ſealed with the great ſeal of England.

LE'TTICE, a ſallad herb.

LEVANT, F. (in Geography) is properly the eaſtern ſide of any continent, or country, or that on which the ſun riſes; but now it generally ſignifies the Mediterranean ſea, and eſpecially the eaſtern part of it; and our trade thither is called the Levant trade.

LEVA'NTINES, the eaſtern people, or the nations of the Levant.

LE"VEE, F. 1 the time of one's riſing.
2 a toilet, or dreſſing-cloth.

LE"VEL, adj. 1 ſmooth, flat, plain, even.
2 evident, clear, manifeſt.

LEVEL, ſub. 1 an inſtrument uſed by builders.
2 even ground.
3 of equal honour.
4 (in ſurveying) is an inſtrument whereby we find an horizontal line, and continue it out at pleaſure, and by that means find the true level for conveying water to ſupply towns, make rivers navigable, drain bogs, &c.

To LEVEL, 1 to make plain, or ſmooth.
2 to compare, or make compariſon.
3 to aim, or point at.

LE'VELLERS, a ſort of factious people that roſe up out of Cromwel's army.

LE'VELLING, is the art of finding a true horizontal line, or the difference of aſcent or deſcent between any two places, in order to drain moats, marſhes, bogs, &c. or to convey water from place to place.

LE"VER. See *Leaver*.

LE"VERET, a young hare.

LEVI'ATHAN, an Hebrew word, ſignifying a water-ſerpent, or kind of whale, or, according to ſome, the crocodile, or alligator, taken figuratively for the devil.

To LE"VIGATE (of *lævigo*, L. of *lævis* ſmooth) to make ſmooth, or plain.

LEVIGA'TION, 1 the making ſmooth.
2 (in Chemiſtry) the grinding any hard matter on a marble, &c. to an impalpable powder.

LE'VITE, one of the tribe of Levi.

LEVI"TICUS, the third book of Moſes, ſo called from its treating of the Levitical order.

LE"VITY (of *levitas*, L. of *levis* light) 1 lightneſs.
2 fickleneſs, or inconſtancy.

LE"VITY (in Philoſophy) is the diminution or want of weight in any body, when compared with another that is heavier; and in this ſenſe it is oppoſed to gravity.

To LE"VY (of *lever*, F.) to raiſe, gather, or collect.

LEWD, wicked, wanton, riotous.

LE"XICON, G. a dictionary, or general collection of the words of any language.

LI'ABLE, ſubject, or expoſed to.

LI'AR, one guilty of lying, or uttering falſitie.

LIBA'TION (of *libatio*, L. of *libo* to taſte) a drink-offering, a light taſting of the wine to be offered.

LI'BBARD. See *Leopard*.

LI'BEL (of *libellus*, a dim. of *liber* a book) 1 an abuſive pamphlet, or ſatyrical reflection. 2 the original declaration of any action in the civil law.

LI'BELLER, the author of a libel, or defamatory pamphlet.

LI'BER, L. (in Botany) the inner parts of plants and herbs.

LI'BERAL (of *liberalis*, L. of *liber* free) 1 free, or generous. 2 honourable, creditable. 3 genteel, or fit for a gentleman.

LI''BERTINE, F. a lewd liver, or one of a debauched and wicked principle.

LIBERTINES, a ſect of hereticks who ſprung up in Holland in the 15th century, who maintained that whatever was done by men, was done by the ſpirit of God, and of conſequence that there was no ſin, or at leaſt only to thoſe who thought it ſo; they alſo aſſerted, that to return to the ſtate of innocency, was to live without any doubt or ſcruple.

LI''BERTINISM, licentiouſneſs, or debauchery.

LI''BERTY (of *libertas*, L. of *liber* free) 1 freedom, as oppoſed to ſervitude. 2 leave, or permiſſion. 3 boldneſs of ſpeech.

LIBI''DINOUS (of *libidinoſus*, L. of *libido* luſt) voluptuous, ſenſual, wanton, leacherous.

LI''BITUM, or *ad LI''BITUM*, L. (in Muſic) ſignifies, if you pleaſe, or at your will.

LI'BRA, L. the balance (in Aſtronomy) is the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, being exactly oppoſite to Aries, and is marked thus ♎.

LIBRA'TION (of *libratio*, L. of *libra* a balance) a weighing, or poiſing.

LIBRA'TION *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy). See *Evection*.

LI'BRARY (of *libraria*, L. of *liber* a book) a ſtudy, or place to keep books in.

LI'CENCE (of *licentia*, L. of *liceo* to be lawful) 1 liberty, latitude. 2 privilege, or permiſſion.

LICE'NTIATE, one that has a licence in any faculty, but chiefly in Divinity.

LICE'NTIOUS, lewd, diſorderly, unruly.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, 1 too great a liberty. 2 lewdneſs, or debauchery.

To LICK, 1 to take up with the tongue. 2 to beat, or ſcourge.

LI'CKERISH, that loves tit-bits, or ſweet things.

LI'CORISH, or LI'QUORISH, a ſhrub that has a ſweet root.

To LIE, 1 to tell an untruth. 2 to lie along.

To LIE *in one's way*, 1 to be an hindrance to one. 2 to call at in a journey. 3 to have an opportunity of doing.

LIEGE, 1 a ſovereign prince. 2 a ſupreme lord.

LIEGE *man*, one that owes allegiance to a liege lord.

LI'ENTERY 4 (of λειος λεγω, G. of λειος to pour out) a kind of looſeneſs, or flux, when the meat cometh from a man, without any concoction, or digeſtion, as he took it.

LIEU, F. place, inſtead, or in the room of.

LIEUTE'NANCY, a lieutenant's place.

LIEUTE'NANT, F. one who ſupplies the place, or repreſents the perſon of a prince, or others in authority.

LIEUTENANT *of horſe, foot, or dragoons*, the ſecond officer in the troop or company, who commands in the abſence of the captain.

LIEUTENANT *of a ſhip of war*, the next officer to the captain, and commands in his abſence.

LIEUTENANT *colonel of horſe, foot, or dragoons*, is the ſecond officer in a regiment, and has the command of it in the abſence of the colonel.

LIEUTENANT *general*, is next in place to the general of an army, who in battle commands one of the lines, or wings.

LIEUTE'NANT du roy, F. the deputy governor of all ſtrong towns in France, who is a check upon the governor, and commands in his abſence.

LIEUTENANT *general of the artillery*, is an officer next to the general of the artillery, who, in his abſence, has the whole charge of all that belongs to it.

LIEUTENANT *of the tower of London*, is an officer next to the conſtable, and acts with full power in his abſence.

LIFE, 1 the union of the ſoul with the body. 2 the time that union laſts. 3 the manner of living. 4 the hiſtory of what a man has done during his life. 5 mettle, ſprightlineſs. 6 noiſe, ſcolding.

LIFE-GUARD, the body guard of a king, or ſovereign prince.

LIFE'LESS, 1 inanimate, or without life. 2 dull, ſtupid, heavy.

To LIFT, 1 to take up. 2 to raiſe, or exalt. 3 to cut, as for the deal at cards.

LI'FTING-*pieces*, are parts of a clock, which lift up and unlock the detents in the clock-part.

LI''GAMENT (of *ligamentum*, L. of *ligo* to bind) a term of Anatomy ſignifying a ſtring, or tie-band, between a cartilage and membrane.

LI''GATURE (in Surgery) a bandage, or the binding any part of the body with a fillet, &c.

LIGATURES (among Printers) two or more letters caſt in one piece, as *ff*, *ſh*, &c.

LIGHT, adj. 1 the contrary of heavy.
2 without a burden.
3 that is not full weight.
4 nimble, active.
5 ſmall, trifling.
6 eaſy, not hard.
7 inconſtant, or fickle.
8 ſuperficial, not profound.
9 bright, or clear.
10 glittering, ſhining.
11 of a flaxen colour.
12 merry, or gay.

LIGHT, ſub. 1 brightneſs.
2 day-light, in oppoſition to night.
3 a candle, torch, &c.
4 a window.
5 knowledge, or intelligence.
6 a perſon of great knowledge and worth.
7 inſight, or hint.
8 (in the plural number) the lungs of an animal.
9 (in Painting) the bright part of a picture.

LIGHT (in Philoſophy) are fine particles entering our eyes in ſtreight lines; and by the motion they communicate to the fibres of the retina, in the bottom of the eye, they excite the idea of light.

To LIGHT, 1 to happen by accident.
2 to fall upon.
3 to alight from a horſe.
4 to ſettle as a bird.
5 to ſet on fire.
6 to accompany one with a torch, &c.
7 to illuminate, or enlighten.

To LI'GHTEN, 1 to caſt out lightning.
2 to eaſe, or make lighter.

LI'GHTENING, 1 the burſting of fire from a cloud.
2 the making lighter, or eaſing.

LI'GHTER, a kind of large boat to carry goods on a river.

LI'GNUM aloes, L. the wood of aloes, uſed in pharmacy.

LIGNUM vitæ, L. the wood of life, it is generally called *Guaicum*.

LIGNUM Rhodium, L. a ſweet wood, of which the oil of Rhodium, that fine perfume, is made.

LIKE, 1 reſembling.
2 equal, or the ſame.
3 likely, or ſtands a good chance for.

LIKE *arches of a circle*, are ſuch as contain an equal number of degrees.

LIKE *quantities* (in Algebra) are ſuch as are expreſſed by the ſame letters, equally repeated in each quantity. Thus 5*b* and 4*b*, and 10*ff* and 4*ff*, are like quantities; and 5*b* and 4*bb*, and 10*ff* and 2*fff*, are unlike ones; becauſe the quantities have not every where the ſame dimenſions, nor are the letters equally repeated.

LIKE *ſigns* (in Algebra) are when both are affirmative, or both negative; but if one be affirmative, and the other negative, they are unlike ſigns; thus +30*d* and +2*d* have like ſigns; and +20*a* and −14*a*, have unlike ſigns.

LIKE *figures*. See *Similar figures*.

To LI'KEN, to compare, or make equal.

LI'LIACH, the name of a ſhrub.

LI'LLY, or LILY (of *lilium*, L.) the name of a flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

LIMB, 1 a member of the body.
2 a bough of a tree.
3 the uttermoſt border, or graduated edge of a mathematical inſtrument.
4 the circumference of the primitive arch in any projection of the ſphere in plano.
5 the outermoſt border of the ſun or moon's diſk, in an eclipſe of either luminary.

LI'MBECK. See *Alembic*.

LI'MBER, ſupple, pliable.

LIMBER *holes* (in a Ship) are little ſquare holes cut in the ground-timbers, &c. to let the water paſs to the pump-well.

LI'MBO, 1 the name the Roman catholics give to the place where they ſay the deceaſed patriarchs, and other good men, ſtood waiting for Chriſt's coming, and where thoſe lie who die without baptiſm.
2 priſon, or goal.
3 in pawn, ſpeaking of goods.

LIME, 1 chalk, &c. burnt to make mortar.
2 a ſmall ſort of lemon.

To LIME, 1 to daub with lime.
2 to couple, as dogs do.

LI''MIT (of *limite*, F. of *limes*, L. a bound) a bound, border, frontier, or boundary.

LIMIT *of a planet*, is its greateſt heliocentrick latitude.

To LIMIT, 1 to ſet bounds to.
2 to appoint, or aſſign.

LI''MITED *problem*, ſignifies a problem that hath but one, or a determined number of anſwers.

To LIMN, to paint in miniature, or in water colours.

LI'MNER, a painter.

LI'MON. See *Lemon*.

LI'MOUS (of *limoſus*, L. of *limus* mud) muddy, full of ſlime, or mud.

LIMP. See *Limber*.

To LIMP, to halt, or go lame.

LI'MPID (of *limpidus*, L. from λάμπω, G. to ſhine) clear, bright, pure, tranſparent.

LI'MPIN, the name of a ſhell-fiſh.

To LIN, to ceaſe, or give over.

LI'NAGE, or LINEAGE, ſtock, or race.

LI'NAMENT (of *lineamentum*, L. of *linea* a line) 1 a feature, or form.
2 a filament, or thread.
3 a tent, or lint for a wound.

LINCH-*pin*, the pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINE (of *linea*, of *lino*, L. to paint, or draw)

1 a row, or rank of words in writing or printing.
2 deſcent, or linage.
3 a blank, or ſpace in writing or printing.
4 a ſmall cord.
5 the equator, or equinoctial.
6 the twelfth part of an inch.

LINE (in Geometry) is a quantity extended only in length, and is ſuppoſed to have no breadth or thickneſs. It is made by the motion of a point.

LINE *of the true place of a planet*, is a right line drawn from the centre of the earth through the planet, and continued as far as the fixed ſtars.

LINE *of the apparent place of a planet*, is a right line, drawn from the eye of the ſpectator through the planet, and continued as far as the fixed ſtars.

LINE *of direction of the earth's axis* (in the Pythagorean ſyſtem of Aſtronomy) is the line connecting the two poles of the ecliptic, and of the equinoctial, when they are projected on the plane of the former.

LINE *of the ſection* (in Perſpective) is the interſection or contact of the plane to be projected with the glaſs, or diaphanous body.

LINE *of lines* (on the Sector) is a ſcale of equal parts on each leg, and running from the centre. This is divided into 100 equal parts, and ſometimes into more, when the inſtrument is large.

LINE *of numbers*. See *Gunter's line*.

LINE *of the apſides* (in the old Aſtronomy) is a line paſſing through the centre of the world, and of the excentric; and whoſe two ends are, one the apogæum, the other the perigæum of the planet.

LINE *of the greateſt, or leaſt longitude of a planet*, is that part of the line of the apſides reaching from the centre of the world to the apogæum or perigæum of the planet.

LINE *of mean longitude*, is one drawn through the centre of the world at right angles, to the line of the apſides, and is there a new diameter of the excentric, or deferent; and its extreme points are called the mean longitude.

LINE *of mean motion of the ſun* (in the old Aſtronomy) is a right line drawn from the centre of the world, as far as the zodiac of the *primum mobile*; and parallel to a right line drawn from the centre of the excentric to the centre of the ſun; which latter line, they call alſo the line of the mean motion of the ſun in the excentric, to diſtinguiſh it from the former; which is the line of mean motion in the zodiac of the *primum mobile*.

LINE *of the ſun's true motion*, is a line drawn from the centre of the world to the centre of the ſun, and produced as far as the *primum mobile*.

LINE *horizontal*, is a right line parallel to the horizon. (In Dialing) it is the common ſection of the horizon and the dial plane. (In Perſpective) it is the common ſection of the horizontal plane, and that of the draught or repreſentation, and which paſſes through the principal point.

LINE *geometrical* (in Perſpective) is a right line drawn any how on a geometrical plane.

LINE *terreſtrial* (in Perſpective) is a right line wherein the geometrical plane, and that of the picture or draught interſect one another.

LINE *of the front* (in Perſpective) is the common ſection of the vertical plane and of the draught.

LINE *of ſtation* (in Perſpective) according to ſome writers, is the common ſection of the vertical and geometrical planes. Others, as Lamy, mean by it the perpendicular height of the eye above the geometrical plane. Others, a line on that plane, and perpendicular to the line, expreſſing the height of the eye.

LINE *objective* (in Perſpective) is the line of an object, from whence the appearance is ſought for in the draught or picture.

LINE *of gravitation of any heavy body*, is a line drawn through its centre of gravity, and according to which it tends downward.

LINE *of direction of any body in motion*, is that according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its motion.

LINE *of the ſwifteſt deſcent of a heavy body*, is the cycloid.

LINE *of the anomaly of a planet* (in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem) is a right line drawn from the centre of the excentric to the centre of the planet.

LINE *of the apogæum of a planet* (in the old Aſtronomy) is a right line drawn from the centre of the world through the point of the apogæum, as far as the zodiac of the *primum mobile*.

LINE *of the nodes of a planet* (in the new Aſtronomy) is a right line drawn from the planet to the ſun, being the common interſection of the plane of the planet's orbit with that of the ecliptic.

LINE (in Fortification) has ſeveral ſignifications. In drawing a plan upon paper, it is only a plain line drawn from one point to another. On the ground it is ſometimes taken for a trench with a parapet, and ſometimes for a row of gabions, or bags full of earth, to cover men from the enemy's fire. So we ſay, when the trenches were carried on within 30 paces of the glacis, we drew two lines, one to the right, and the other to the left, for a place of arms.

LINE *of defence* (in Fortification) is a ſuppoſed line that repreſents the flight of a ball, but particularly a muſket ball, from the place where the muſketeer muſt ſtand, to ſcour the

the face of the baſtion. There are two ſorts of this line, the fichant and the razant, or flanking.

LINE *of defence fixed, or fichant*, is a line drawn from the angle of the courtin to the point of the oppoſite baſtion, which is not to exceed 800 feet; or, as the French ſay, 120 toiſes, becauſe that is the length of the port of a muſket.

LINE *of defence razant, or flanking*, is a line drawn from the point of the baſtion along the face, till it comes to the courtin, which ſhews how much of the courtin will ſcour, or clear the face.

LINE *forming the flank* (in Fortification) is a line drawn from the angle, formed by the two demi-gorges of the baſtion, to the angle at the flank. This is only uſed by the Dutch engineers.

LINE *capital* (in Fortification) is a line drawn from the point of the baſtion to the point where the two demi-gorges meet. See *a c*, fig. 12.

LINE *of circumvallation* (in Fortification) is a line or trench cut by the beſiegers within cannon-ſhot of the place, which rangeth round their camp, and ſecures its quarters againſt any coming to the relief of the beſieged, as 1. See fig. 12.

LINE *of contravallation*, is a ditch bordered by a parapet, which ſerves to cover the beſiegers on the ſide of the place, and to ſtop the ſallies of the garriſon. See 2, fig. 12.

LINES *of communication*, are trenches that run from one work to another, ſo that men may paſs between them without being expoſed to the enemy's fire; as 11, ſee fig. 12.

But ſometimes the whole intrenchment is called a line of communication, becauſe it leads to all the works.

LINE *of approach, or of attack*, ſignifies the work which the beſiegers carry on under covert, to gain the moat and the body of the place.

To LINE, 1 to put a lining to,

2 to couple, as dogs do.

To LINE *a work* (in Fortification) 1 to trace it out.

2 to face it with brick, ſtone, &c.

To LINE *hedges*, is to plant muſketeers along them under their covert, to fire upon an enemy that comes open, or to defend them from the horſe.

LI'NEAR (of *linearis*, L. of *linea* a line) belonging to a line.

LINEAR *numbers*, are ſuch as have relation to length only; as, ſuch as repreſent one ſide of a plain figure; and if the plain figure be a ſquare, the linear number is called a root.

LINEAR *problem* (in Mathematics) is ſuch an one as can be ſolved geometrically, by the interſection of two right lines.

LI'NEN (of *linum*, L. flax) cloth made with flax.

LING, 1 a fiſh ſo called.

2 heath, or furze.

LI'NGEL (of *lingula*, L. a dim. of *lingua* a tongue) a little tongue, or thong of leather.

To LI'NGER, 1 to loiter, or be long in doing.

2 to languiſh, or continue long in.

3 to hanker after, or deſire.

LINGUA'CITY (of *linguacitas*, L. of *lingua* a tongue) talkativeneſs, or the being full of talk.

LI'NGUIST, one ſkill'd in languages.

LI'NIMENT (of *linimentum*, L. of *lino* to anoint) an external medicine, of a conſiſtence between an oil and an ointment.

LINK, 1 the ring of a chain.

2 part of a ſauſage.

3 a torch, or flambeau.

4 a thin plate of metal to ſolder with.

To LINK, to join, or tie together, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

LI'NNET, a ſinging bird.

LI'NSEED, the ſeed of flax.

LI'NSY-*woolſy*, any ſtuff made with thread and wool.

LINT, linen threads, or filaments to put in a wound.

LINT-*ſtock*, a ſhort ſtaff of wood of about three foot long, with a cock at one end to hold the gunner's match.

LI'NTEL, Sp. the head-piece, or upper poſt of a caſement of a door.

LI'ON (of λεων, G. of λαω to enjoy) a fierce creature, ſtiled the king of beaſts.

LI'ONCEL, a young lion.

LI'ONESS, a ſhe-lion.

LIP, the upper part of the mouth.

LIPO'THYMY (of λειποθυμια, G. of λειπω to fail, and θυμος the mind) a fainting, or ſwooning away.

LI'PPITUDE (of *lippitudo*, L. of *lippus* bleareyed) a wateriſh running of the eyes, or bloodſhot of the eyes.

LI'PTOTES 3, G. (of λειπω to be deficient) a figure in rhetoric, wherein by a negation of the contrary, leſs is expreſſed than intended.

LIQUEFA'CTION, melting, or diſſolving.

To LI'QUIFY (of *liqueo*, L. to melt) 1 to make liquid, or diſſolve.

2 to melt, or become liquid.

LI'QUID, any fluid body.

LIQUIDS (in Philoſophy) are ſuch bodies as have all the properties of fluidity; which ſee.

LIQUIDS (with Grammarians) are the five letters, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, ſo called from their being pronounced ſoft, and, as it were, melting in the mouth.

To LI'QUIDATE, to melt, or make liquid.

LI'QUOR, or LI'QUOUR, any liquid thing, as water, juice, drink, &c.

LI'RICONFA'NCY, the lily of the vallies.
To LISP, to clip words, or not ſpeak plain.
LIST (of *liſte*, F.) 1 a roll, or catalogue.
2 the border of cloth.
3 a place to fight, wreſtle, or run races in.
4 will, or deſire.
To LIST, 1 to enter a man into the liſt of ſoldiers.
2 to enter one's ſelf, or go for a ſoldier.
3 to will, or deſire.
4 to liſten, or be attentive to.
LIST (in Architecture) is a little ſquare moulding, ſerving to crown or accompany a larger, or on occaſion to ſeparate the flutings of a column. It is ſometimes called a fillet, and ſometimes a ſquare.
LI'STEL (in Architecture) is a ſmall band, or a kind of rule in the mouldings; alſo the ſpace between the channelings of pillars.
To LI'STEN, to hearken.
LI'STLESS, careleſs, regardleſs, having no deſire to any thing.
LI'TANY (of λίτανεια, G. of λίτανευω to ſupplicate, or beſeech) a general ſupplication, or prayer.
LI"TERAL (of *literalis*, L. of *litera* a letter) according to the letter.
LITERAL *fault* (in Printing) the deficiency, or redundancy of a letter, miſplacing, &c.
LI'TERATE, learned, ſkilled in letters.
LI"TERATI, learned men.
LI"TERATURE (of *literatura*, L. of *literæ* letters) learning in general, ſcholarſhip.
LI'THARGE (of λιθαργυρος, G. of λιθος a ſtone, and αργυρος ſilver) the ſcum, froth, or ſpume that riſes in purifying ſilver with lead.
LI'THE, limber, ſupple, pliant.
LITHOCO'LLA, G. (of λιθος a ſtone, and κολλα glue)
LITHONTRI'PTIC (of λιθος a ſtone, and τριβω to break) a remedy that diſſolves the ſtone.
LITHO"TOMY (of λιθοτομια, G. of λιθος a ſtone, and τεμνω to cut) a maſon's workhouſe, or a quarry.
To LI"TIGATE (of *litigo*, L. to quarrel) to diſpute, or contend for at law.
LITI"GIOUS, quarrelſome, contentious, that loves going to law.
A LITIGIOUS thing, a thing contended for.
LI'TISPE'NDENCE (of *litiſpendance*, F.) the depending of a ſuit till it be ended.
LI"TTER (of *litiére*, F.) 1 a ſedan carried by two horſes, &c.
2 ſtraw, &c. laid under beaſts.
3 the brood of a beaſt at once.
4 diſorder, or ſticks, &c. thrown about a room.
LI'TTERINGS, little ſticks that keep the web ſtretched out on a weaver's loom.
LI'TTLE, 1 ſmall, ſhort.
2 not much.
LI'TURGY (*liturgia*, L. of λειτουργια, G. of λειτος publick, and εργον a work) public ceremonies, or a form of common-prayers.
To LIVE, 1 to be alive.
2 to enjoy life.
3 to paſs away one's life.
4 to feed, or ſubſiſt.
5 to endure, or continue.
6 to dwell, or abide.
LI'VELY, 1 briſk, ſprightly.
2 luſty, vigorous.
3 courage, or force.
LI'VELIHOOD, 1 maintenance.
2 eſtate, or patrimony.
3 trade, or buſineſs.
LI"VER, 1 a living perſon.
2 one of the nobleſt parts of the body.
LI"VER *of antimony* (in Chemiſtry) is a preparation of antimony of a liver colour.
LI"VERY, 1 ſuit of cloaths of different trimming, given by a gentleman to his ſervants.
2 a place where horſes are taken in to be kept.
LIVERY-*man*, 1 ſervants that wear a livery.
2 ſuch perſons in a corporation who wear a livery-gown on ſolemn occaſions.
LI'VID (of *lividus*, L. of *liveo* to be black and blue) black and blue.
LIVI"DITY, the being livid.
LI"VING, 1 the continuing alive.
2 food, or livelihood.
3 ſubſtance, or eſtate.
4 a church benefice.
LI'VRE, F. a coin of ſeveral nations, that of France is worth about 18 *d.* ſterling, of Spain 5 *s.* at Leghorn and Florence 9 *d.* at Genoa 16 *d.*
LIXI"VIAL, LIXI"VIATED, or LIXI"VIOUS (of *lixivius*, L. of *lixivia* lye made of aſhes) of or belonging to lye, or proceeding from it.
LIXI"VIUM, L. (in Chemiſtry) is a lye made with the aſhes of a plant, and ſometimes mixed with other ingredients, as lime, &c.
LI'ZARD (of *lezard*, F.) a creeping creature of a green colour.
LO, ſee, behold.
LOACH (of *loche*, F.) a ſmall freſh-water fiſh.
LOAD, 1 a burden, or weight, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
2 a trench to drain fenny places.
3 (among Miners) a vein of ore.
LOAD-*ſtar*, the north ſtar, which guides mariners.
LOAD-*ſtone*. See *Magnet*.
To LOAD, 1 to lay on a burden.
2 to charge, as a gun.
3 to oppreſs.
LOAF, 1 a portion of bread of different ſizes.
2 a conical lump of ſugar.
LOAM, 1 clay, to graft withal.
2 mortar made of clay and ſtraw.
3 a mixture uſed by chemiſts to lute their veſſels.

4 a mixture of tar and greaſe, for coach-wheels, &c.

LOAN, any thing lent.

To LOATH, to nauſeate, or abhor.

LOB, or LOBBE, a kind of large north-ſea fiſh.

LOB-*worm*, a worm uſed in fiſhing for trouts.

LO'BBY, a kind of paſſage-room, or gallery.

LOBES (of λοβος, G.) the ſeveral diviſions of the lungs, or liver.

LOBES (among Herbaliſts) are the diviſions of the bulk of ſeeds.

LO'BSTER, a ſhell-fiſh.

LO'CAL (of *localis*, L. of *locus* a place) of, or belonging to a place.

LOCAL (in Law) ſignifies tied, or joined to a place.

LOCAL *medicaments*, external remedies, as plaiſters, unguents, &c.

LOCAL *problem* (in Mathematics) is ſuch a one as is capable of an infinite number of anſwers.

LOCA'TION (of *locatio*, L. of *loco* to let out to hire) a letting out to hire.

LOCH, or *LO'HOCH*, Arab. a medicine of the ſame conſiſtence as a linctus, or lambative.

LOCK, 1 an inſtrument to faſten a door, &c.
2 a parcel of hair, wool, &c.
3 the place where the water is ſtopt in a river.
4 an infirmary, or place for incurables.
5 part of a fire arm.

To LOCK, 1 to faſten with a lock.
2 to move the wheels of a carriage cloſe to one ſide.
3 to embrace, or graſp cloſe.

LOCK-*ſpit* (in Fortification) is a ſmall cut or trench made with a ſpade, to mark out the firſt lines of any work that is to be made.

LO'CKER, 1 a pigeon hole.
2 a kind of box in a ſhip to put any thing in.

LO'CKET, 1 a jewel, or bracelet.
2 the place where the hook of a ſword is faſtened.

LO'CKING-*wheel*. See *Count-wheel*.

LO'CKRAM, a coarſe ſort of linen cloth.

LO'CO-*motive* (in Philoſophy) is that which produces motion from one place to another.

LO'CULAME'NTUM, L. (of *locus* a place) a word uſed by botaniſts, ſignifying a little diſtinct cell, or partition within the ſeed-bag of the plant.

LO'CUS, L. (in Mathematics). If there be two unknown and indeterminate right lines AP, PM, (ſee fig. 32.) making an angle (AMP) with each other at pleaſure; and if the beginning of one of them, viz. AP (which may be called x) be fixed in the point A, and the ſaid AP indefinitely extends itſelf along a right line given in poſition; and the other PM (which may be called y) continually changing its poſition, but is always parallel to it ſelf: (that is, if all the PM's be parallel to each other) then if there be an equation, wherein are both the unknown quantities x and y, mix'd with known ones, which expreſſes the relation of each AP (x) to its correſpondent PM (y), the curve paſſing through the extremities of all the values of y, that is, through all the points M, is called in general a geometric locus, and in particular, the locus of that equation.

LOCUS abſolutus, L. (in Philoſophy) is that part of the abſolute and immoveable ſpace, which a particular individual body takes up.

LOCUS relativus, L. (in Philoſophy) is that apparent or ſenſible place in which we determine a body to be placed with regard to other contiguous and adjacent bodies.

LO'CUST (of *locuſta*, L. an inſect) 1 a miſchievous inſect, that eateth up all green things.
2 an American fruit.

LOCU'TION (of *locutio*, L. of *loquor* to ſpeak) phraſe, or manner of ſpeech.

LO'DEMANAGE, the hire, or wages of a pilot for conducting a ſhip.

LODE-*ſhip*, a ſort of fiſhing veſſel uſed of old.

LO'DESMAN, a pilot, or one that conducts ſhips into harbours, &c.

LODGE (of *loge*, F.) 1 a little room, or ſmall hut.
2 the place where a deer ſleeps.

To LODGE, 1 to give lodging to.
2 to bend, or weigh down, as to lodge corn, &c.
3 to abide, or lye.
4 to ſtick faſt, as a ſtick in the boughs of a tree.
5 to live with a perſon.

LO'DGEMENT *of an attack*, is a work raiſed with earth, gabions, faſcines, wool-packs, or mantelets, to cover the beſiegers from the enemy's fire.

LOFT, an upper floor of a building.

LO'FTY, 1 tall, high.
2 great, majeſtic.
3 ſublime, pompous.
4 haughty, proud, arrogant.

LOG, 1 the trunk of a tree deſigned for fuel.
2 (in Navigation) is a little piece of wood of a triangular figure, with as much lead in one end thereof as will ſerve to make it ſwim upright in the water; at the other end the log-line is faſtened.

LOG-*line*, is a ſmall line to which the log is faſtened, which is wound about a reel for that purpoſe, fix'd on the poop of the ſhip. This line hath, or ought to have, no knots or diviſions for about 10 fathom; becauſe ſo much ſhould be allowed for the log's being clear of the ſhip's wake before they begin to turn the glaſs; but then the knots, or diviſions begin, and ought to be,

at leaſt, 50 foot from one another, tho' the common erroneous practice at ſea is to have them but ſeven fathom, or 42 foot diſtance.

LOG-*board* (in Navigation) is a board or table, uſually divided into 5 columns, and hung up in ſome convenient part of the ſhip, whereon is placed the diſtance ſailed by the log, courſes ſteer'd, winds, &c.

LOG-*book* (in Navigation) is a book generally columned and ruled like the log-board, wherein the log-board's account is every noon entered, with the obſervations then made; and from thence 'tis corrected and tranſcribed into the journal.

LOG-*wood*, a wood uſed in dying, brought from the Weſt Indies.

LO'GARITHME'TIC, or LO'GARITHME'TICAL, of, or belonging to the logarithms.

LOGARI'THMIC *curve*. If the right line AX, be divided into any number of equal parts, and if in the points of diviſion A, P, *d*, &c. be joined, the right lines AM, PN, *dm*, *dm*, continually proportional and parallel; the points M, N, *m*, *m*, will be the curve called the logarithmic curve.

LO''GARITHMS (of λογος a ratio, and αριθμος number, G.) are a ſeries or rank of numbers in an arithmetical progreſſion, fitted or adapted to a ſeries of numbers in a geometrical progreſſion.

LOGA'TING, an unlawful game, now diſuſed.

LO'GGERHEAD, a blockhead, or ſtupid perſon.

LO''GIC (of λογικη, G. of λογος reaſon)
1 the art of reaſoning.
2 a book treating of that art.

LO''GICAL, of, belonging to, or agreeing with the rules of logic.

LOGI''CIAN, one that ſtudies, or that underſtands logic.

LOGI''STICAL *arithmetic*, the arithmetic of ſexageſimal fractions, uſed formerly by aſtronomers in their calculations.

LOGI'STICAL *logarithms*, are a table of logarithms adapted to ſexageſimal fractions.

LOGI''STICS, the ſame with logiſtical arithmetic; but ſome by logiſtics underſtand the firſt general rules of Algebra.

LO'HOCH. See *Loch*.

LOIMO''GRAPHY (of λοιμος peſtilence, and γραφη deſcription, G.) a deſcription of peſtilential diſeaſes.

LOINS, the lower part of the back near the hips.

To LOI'TER, to delay, or lag behind.

To LOLL, 1 to lean againſt.
2 to ſtretch, or lye upon.
3 to ſtretch the tongue out of the mouth.

LO'LLARDS (from one Lollard the author of a ſect in Germany, in the 13th century) a name of infamy given to Wickliff and his followers, in the reigns of king Edward III. and Henry V. then accounted hereticks.

LO'LLARDY, or LO'LLERY, the doctrine and opinion of the Lollards.

LONE, LO'NELY, or LO'NESOME, ſolitary, or alone.

LONG, 1 extended from one end to another, ſpeaking of bodies.
2 much extended in continuance of time; as long days.
3 not ſhort, ſpeaking of the quantity of ſyllables.
4 tedious, tireſome.
5 that lingers about a thing.
6 a great while; as, a diſeaſe of long continuance, &c.

To LONG *after*, to deſire very earneſtly.

LONG (in Muſic) is a note equal in length to four ſemibriefs.

LONG *accent* (in Grammar) is marked thus (-) and ſignifies that the ſyllable it is placed over is to be pronounced long.

LONGE'VITY (of *longævitas*, L. of *longus* long, and *vita* life) long life, or old age.

LO'NGANI''MITY (of *longanimitas*, L. of *longus* long, and *animus* the mind) long-ſuffering, or forbearance.

LONGI''METRY (of *longus* long, L. and μετρεω to meaſure, G.) is the art of meaſuring lengths or diſtances.

LO'NGITUDE (of *longitudo*, L. of *longus* long) the length of any thing that is meaſurable.

LONGITUDE *of a place*, is an arch of the equator intercepted between the meridian of that place and the firſt meridian.

LONGITUDE *in the heavens*, is an arch of the ecliptic counted from the beginning of Aries, to the place where a ſtar's circle of longitude croſſes the ecliptic; ſo that 'tis much the ſame as the ſtar's place in the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of Aries.

LONGITUDE *of the ſun or ſtar from the next equinoctial point*, is the number of degrees and minutes they are from the beginning of Aries or Libra, either before or after them, which can never exceed 180 degrees.

LONGITUDE (in Navigation) is an arch of the equator contained between the firſt meridian, and the meridian of the ſhip.

LONGITUDE *of motion* (in Mechanics) is the diſtance or length which any moving body runs through, as it moves on in a right line.

LOOK, 1 a glance of the eye.
2 aſpect, mien, countenance.

To LOOK, 1 to ſee, or regard.
2 to take heed, or conſider.
3 to ſeek.
4 to have the aſpect, or appearance of.
5 to examine into a thing.

LOO'KING-*glaſs*, a mirrour, or glaſs that reflects objects.

LOOM, the frame a weaver works in.

LOOM *gale*, a freſh, or ſtiff gale.
To LOOM, to appear, or look very big.
LOOP, 1 a nooſe in a rope.
2 an ornament for a button hole.
3 a little iron ring in the barrel of a gun.
LOOP-*hole*, 1 a hole that one can peep through.
2 a hole to ſhoot through.
3 an evaſion, or ſhift.
LOOSE, 1 not faſt, or firm.
2 untied, or undone.
3 ſlack, not tight.
4 neglectful, or careleſs.
5 a flux in one's body.
6 lewd, or debauched.
7 unſettled, not fixed.
8 that does not hang together.
9 at liberty, not confined.
LOO'VER, an open place at the top of a roof, or houſe.
To LOP, to prune, or cut off the branches of trees.
LOQUA'CIOUS (of *loquax*, L. of *loquor* to ſpeak) talkative, or full of words.
LORD, a title of honour, ſometimes attributed to thoſe who are noble by birth or creation; ſometimes it is given by the courteſy of England to the ſons of dukes and marquiſes, and ſometimes to perſons honourable by their employments.
LORD (in Law) is a perſon that has a fee, and conſequently the homage of tenants within his mannor.
LO'RDANT, or LO'RDANE, a lazy lubber.
LO'RDLY, 1 ſtately, grand, magnificent.
2 haughty, proud, arrogant.
LO'RIMERS, or LO'RINERS (of *lormiers*, F.) thoſe that make bits for bridles, ſpurs, &c.
LO'RIOT, F. a ſinging bird, otherwiſe called a wit-wall.
To LOSE, 1 to be at the loſs of.
2 to forget, or not remember.
To LOSE *ground*, 1 to retreat, or give back.
2 to have the worſt of.
LOSS, 1 harm, hurt, damage, prejudice, diſadvantage.
2 (in Hunting) fault.
LOT, F. 1 chance, or fortune.
2 portion of a thing.
To pay ſcot and LOT, to pay ſuch charges or duties as houſekeepers are liable to.
LOT, or LOTH, the thirteenth diſh of lead in the Derbyſhire mines, which belongs to the king.
LOTH, unwilling.
To LOTHE. See to *Loath*.
LO'TION (of *lotio*, L. of *lavo* to waſh) a waſhing.
LO'TION (in Chemiſtry) 1 is the waſhing or cleanſing a medicine from its ſalts, &c.
2 a medicine between a fomentation and a bath.

LO'TTERY, a ſharing of ſeveral lots by chance.
LO''VAGE, the name of an herb.
LOUD, 1 ſounding, noiſy.
2 great, or grand.
LOVE, 1 friendſhip, or affection.
2 the paſſion which a perſon of one ſex has for another of a different ſex.
3 an affection or paſſion for any thing in general.
4 Cupid, the god of love.
5 the object beloved.
6 a word of kindneſs for a huſband or wife.
7 the name of a flower.
LO'VELY, amiable, or worthy to be loved.
LOUGH, an Iriſh word for a lake.
To LOUR. See to *Lowr*.
LOU'RGULARY, the poiſoning the water, or caſting any corrupt thing into it.
LO'VRE, F. the name of a French dance.
LOUSE, a ſort of vermin.
LOU'SY, 1 infeſted with lice.
2 ſhabby, in a mean condition.
LOUT. See *Lowt*.
LOW, adj. 1 the contrary of high.
2 at the bottom.
3 mean, or contemptible.
4 humble, ſubmiſſive.
5 under, or inferior.
6 groveling, oppoſed to ſublime.
7 the contrary of loud.
8 faint, as a low pulſe.
9 weak, or feeble.
LOW, adv. in a bottom; as this houſe ſtands low.
To LOW, to bellow, like an ox, &c.
LOW-*bell*, 1 a light and a bell to catch birds with.
2 a bell hung about the neck of a weather ſheep.
LOW-*beller*, he that goes a fowling with a low-bell.
LO'WLINESS, humbleneſs, or humility.
LOWN, a dull, or heavy fellow.
To LOWR, 1 to frown, or look grim.
2 to begin to overcaſt, or to threaten rain.
LOXODRO'MICAL *tables*, are ſuch tables as truly reſolve all the caſes of ſailing.
LO'XODRO''MICS (of λοξος oblique, and δρομος a courſe, G.) is the art or way of oblique ſailing by the rumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.
LO'YAL, F. faithful, truſty, eſpecially to a ſovereign prince.
To LO'YTER, to tarry, or ſtand trifling.
LO'ZENGE (of *loſange*, F.) a little ſquare cake of preſerv'd flowers, herbs, &c.
LU'BBER, an idle drone.
LUBRI''CITY (of *lubricitas*, L. of *lubricus* ſlippery) ſlipperineſs, inconſtancy, unſteadineſs.
LUBRI''CIOUS, or LU'BRICOUS, 1 ſlippery, uncertain.

2 fickle, or inconſtant.
3 inconcluſive, or not ſatisfactory.
4 wanton, or laſcivious.

LU'CID (of *lucidus*, L. of *luceo* to ſhine) bright, ſhining.

LUCID *body* (in Philoſophy) is a body that emits light.

LU'CIDA corona, L. a bright ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, called the northern garland.

LU'CIDA lyræ, L. a bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Lyra.

LU'CIFER, L. (of *lux* light, and *fero* to bear) 1 the devil.
2 the morning ſtar.

LUCIFE'RIAN, proud, haughty, arrogant, or like Lucifer.

LUCIFE'RIANS, heretics in the 4th century, ſo called from their principal, one Lucifer, biſhop of Cagliari in Sardinia, who held that the ſoul of man was propagated out of the ſubſtance of the fleſh, &c.

LUCK, chance, or fortune.

LU'CRE (of *lucrum*, L. gain) gain, profit, or advantage.

LUCUBRA'TION (of *lucubratio*, L. of *lucubro* to ſtudy by candle-light) ſtudying, or working by candle-light.

LU'CULENT (of *luculentus*, L. of *luceo* to ſhine) clear, bright, evident.

LU'DICRAL, or LU'DICROUS (of *ludicrus*, L. of *ludo* to play) 1 of, or belonging to play.
2 ſportive, or in jeſt.
3 vain, trifling.

LU'DIFICA'TION, 1 a mocking, or making ridiculous.
2 illuſion, or fallacy.

LUG, the lap of the ear.
2 a meaſure of land, generally called a pole, or perch.

To LUG, 1 to hale along.
2 to pull, or pluck.

LU'GGAGE, burden, or baggage.

LUGU'BRIOUS, or LUGU'BROUS (of *lugubris*, L. of *lugeo* to mourn) mournful, lamentable, ſorrowful, grievous.

LU'KEWARM, 1 between hot and cold.
2 indifferent, careleſs.

To LULL, to allure, or intice to ſleep, &c.

LU'MBAR, or LU'MBARY (of *lumbaris*, L. of *lumbus* the loin) of, or belonging to the loins.

LU'MBER, old houſhold-ſtuff, of ſmall value.

LU'MINARY (of *luminare*, L. of *lumino* to give light) any light in general, but it is particularly applied, by way of eminence, to the ſun or moon.

LU'MINOUS, bright, or full of light.

LUMP, 1 a maſs, or whole piece.
2 a heap, or parcel.
3 the name of a fiſh.

LU'NACY (of *luna*, L. the moon) frenzy, or madneſs, happening according to the courſe of the moon.

LU'NAR (of *lunaris*, L. of *luna* the moon) of, or belonging to the moon.

LUNAR *months*, are either periodical, ſynodical, or illuminative; which ſee in their proper places.

LU'NATIC, ſmitten with lunacy.

LUNA'TION *of the moon*, is the ſpace of time between one new moon, and another.

LUNES, or *LU'NULÆ* (in Geometry) are ſpaces contained under the quadrant of a circle and a ſemicircle, being ſo called becauſe they repreſent the figure of the moon, when leſs than half full.

LUNES (in Hawking) are leaſhes, or long lines to call in hawks.

LUNE'TTE, F. (in Fortification) is a ſmall work, counterguard, or envelope, made in the ditch before the courtin.

LU'NGIS (of *longis*, F.) a tall, lazy, drowſy, dreaming fellow.

LUNGS, that part of an animal body, which is the inſtrument of reſpiration.

LUNG-*wort*, an herb, generally called white hellebore.

LU'PINES, a ſort of pulſe.

To LURCH, to lye hid, or concealed.

LU'RCHER, 1 one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch.
2 a ſort of hunting dog.

LURE, a device of leather ſtuck with feathers and baited with fleſh.

To LURE, 1 to bring a hawk to the liver.
2 to allure, or entice.

LU'RID (of *luridus*, L.) pale, or wan, black and blue.

To LURK, to lie hid.

LU'SCIOUS, 1 over ſweet, or cloying.
2 flattering, or fulſome.
3 laſcivious, luſtful.

LUSE'RN, or LUCE'RN, a Ruſſian beaſt, near the bigneſs of a wolf.

LU'SHBOROW, or LU'SHBURG, a baſe ſort of coin brought from beyond ſea, and forbidden by king Edward III.

LUSK, a ſlug, or ſlothful fellow.

LUST, 1 concupiſcence, or brutality.
2 natural deſire.

LU'STFUL, leacherous, or full of luſt.

LUSTRA'TION (of *luſtratio*, L. of *luſtro* to purify) a purging by ſacrifices among the ancients.

LU'STRE (of *luſtre*, F.) brightneſs, or gloſs.

LU'STRING, or LU'TESTRING, a ſort of ſilk.

LU'STRUM, L. the purgation, or cleanſing of the city of Rome by ſacrifices every fifth year; hence it is uſed for four years, or rather for fifty months.

LU'STY, ſtrong, ſtout, heal, vigorous.

LU'TANIST, a player on the lute.

LUTE (of *lut*, F.) a muſical inſtrument.

LUTE (of *lutum*, L. clay) is a compound ſort of paſte uſed by chemiſts, made of various materials, to ſtop the junctures of their veſſels,

veſſels, or coat over the glaſs retorts, &c. to preſerve them from melting.

LU"THERANISM, the ſect, or religion of the Lutherians.

LUTHE'RIANS, thoſe who follow the tenets of Luther, one of the reformers.

LU'TULENT (of *lutulentus*, L. of *lutum*, dirt) dirty, miry.

To LU'XATE (of *luxo*, L. to put out of joint) to put out of joint.

LUXA'TION, diſlocation, or the putting out of joint.

LUXU'RIANT (of *luxurians*, L. of *luxurio* to be wanton) 1 growing to exceſs, or growing rank.
2 wanton, or over-run with wit.

To LUXU'RIATE (of *luxurio*, L. of *luxo* to looſen) to abound, to exceed, or grow rank.

LUXU'RIOUS, 1 wanton, that lives in luxury.
2 extravagant in one's diet, or garb, &c.

LU'XURY, 1 exceſs, or riot.
2 luſt, or incontinence.
3 rankneſs, or being overgrown.

To LY. See to *Lie*, and *Lay*.

LYCA'NTHROPY (of λυκανθρωπια, G. of λυκος a wolf, and ανθρωπος a man) a deep melancholy which maketh men fancy themſelves to be wolves, and therefore ſhun company, and go into the woods and deſert places, howling like wolves.

LYE, a compoſition of aſhes, water, &c. to waſh and ſcour withal.

LYMPHA'TIC (of *lymphaticus*, L. of *lympha* water) mad, frighted out of his wits, as thoſe who have ſeen ſpirits, &c. in water.

LY'NCEAN, or LY'NCEOUS (of *lynceus*, L. of *lynx* a quick-ſighted creature) 1 of the lynx.
2 quick-ſighted.

LYNX, L. a beaſt of the nature of a wolf, having many ſpots like a deer, and is very quick-ſighted.

LYRE 1 (of *lyra*, L. a harp) 1 a harp, a muſical inſtrument.
2 a northern conſtellation conſiſting of 13 ſtars.

LY'RIC, belonging to the harp.

LY'RIST, one that plays on, or ſings to the harp.

M.

MAC, Iriſh, a ſon.

MACARO'NIC *poem* (of *macaronique*, F.) a mock-poem, or one huddled together.

MACAROO'N (of *macaron*, F.) a ſort of ſweet-meat.

MACE, 1 a mark of honour carried before a magiſtrate.
2 a ſort of ſpice.
3 a batoon, club, or ſtaff.

MACEDO'NIANS, heretics in the 12th century, who denied the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt.

To MA"CERATE (of *macero*, L. to diſſolve) 1 to ſteep, or ſoak.
2 to mortify, or weaken.

MACHI'NA Boyleiana, L. Mr. Boyle's air-pump.

To MA'CHINATE (of *machinor*, L. of *machina* an invention) to contrive, or plot.

MACHINA'TOR, a plotter, or contriver.

MACHI'NE (of *machina* an engine) a term in mechanics ſignifying whatſoever hath force ſufficient to raiſe or ſtop the motion of a body.

MACHI'NERY, a word uſed in poetry for the uſe of machines.

MACHI'NIST, a maker of machines.

MA"CILENT (of *macilentus*, L. of *maceo* to be lean) lean, thin, lank.

MA'CKEREL, a ſea fiſh.

MA"CROCOSM (of μακροκοσμος, G. of μακρος great, and κοσμος the world) the great world, or the univerſe.

MACRO"LOGY (of μακρολογια, G. of μακρος long, and λογος a ſpeech) a tedious multiplying of words beyond what is neceſſary.

MACRONO'SIA, G. (of μακρος long, and νοσος a diſeaſe) a long ſickneſs, or diſeaſe.

To MA'CULATE (of *maculo*, L. of *macula* a ſpot) to ſpot, or ſtain.

MA'CULATURES, waſte, or blotted paper.

MA'CULE, or MA'CLE (in Printing) an ill-printed ſheet.

MAD, 1 out of his ſenſes.
2 angry, or diſpleaſed.
3 fond of, that has a great paſſion for a thing.
4 full of play.
5 hair-brain'd, or giddy-brain'd.

MA"DAM (of *madame*, F.) a title of honour given to women.

MA'DDER, an herb uſed in dying.

To MA'DEFY 3 (of *madefacio*, L. of *madeo* to be wet) to wet, or moiſten.

MA'DID (of *madidus*, L. of *madeo* to be wet) wet, moiſt.

MADRI'ER, F. (in Fortification) is a thick plank, armed with plates of iron, and having a concavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate, or any thing elſe you deſign to break down. This term is alſo appropriated to certain flat beams, which are fixed to the bottom of a moat to ſupport a wall. There are alſo madriers lined with tin, which are covered with earth, to ſerve as a defence againſt artificial fires.

MA'DRIGAL, F. 1 a ſort of poem.
2 an air, or ſong.

MAESTO'SO, or MAESTU'SO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play with majeſty, pomp and grandeur.

To MA'FFLE, to ſtammer, or not ſpeak plain.

MA"GAZINE (of *magazin*, F.) 1 a ſtore-houſe for warlike ſtores.
2 a warehouſe.
3 the wares themſelves.

MA'GGET, or MA'GGOT, 1 a kind of worm.
2 a whimſy, or caprice.

MA"GICAL, or MA"GIC (of *μαγεια*, G. of *μαγος* a cunning man) 1 the black art, or dealing with familiar ſpirits.
2 of or belonging to the magic arts.

Natural MAGIC, the ſcience of nature, or natural philoſophy.

MAGIC-*lanthorn*, is a little optical machine, by means of which, are repreſented on a wall, in the dark, many phantoms and terrible apparitions, which are taken for the effect of magic, by thoſe who are ignorant of the ſecret.

This machine is compoſed of a concave ſpeculum from one foot to four inches diameter, reflecting the light of a candle, which paſſes through a little hole of a tube, at whoſe end there is faſtened another double convex glaſs of about three inches focus; between thoſe are ſucceſſively placed many ſmall glaſſes painted with different figures, which are repreſented at large on the oppoſite wall.

MAGIC *ſquare*, is when numbers in arithmetic progreſſion are diſpoſed into ſuch parallel and equal ranks, as that the ſums of each row, as well diagonally as laterally, ſhall be equal.

MAGI"CIAN, a ſorcerer, or conjurer.

MAGISTE'RIAL, or MAGISTE'RIOUS, imperious, or like a maſter.

MA"GISTERY (of *magiſterium*, L. of *magiſter* a maſter) 1 the place or office of a maſter, or governor.
2 (in Chemiſtry) is a precipitated powder waſhed from its ſalts.

MA"GISTRACY, the office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

MA"GISTRATE (of *magiſtratus*, L. of the ſupine of the verb *magiſtro*, i. e. *rego* to govern) an officer of the peace, or a city-governor.

MA'GNA charta, L. the great charter, granted by Henry III. containing the grand privileges of the Engliſh nation.

MAGNANI"MITY (of *magnanimitas*, L. of *magnus* great, and *animus* the mind) greatneſs of ſoul, or an undaunted courage.

MAGNA"NIMOUS, generous, brave, or of great courage.

MA'GNET (of *magnes*, L. of *Magneſia*, a city of the Leſſer Aſia, where its virtues were firſt taken notice of) is a foſſile approaching to the nature of iron-ore, and endowed with the property of attracting iron, and of both pointing itſelf, and alſo of enabling a needle touched upon it, and duly poiſed, to point towards the poles of the world.

MAGNE"TICAL, or MAGNE"TIC, of, or belonging to the magnet, or load-ſtone.

MAGNETICAL *amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon, contained between the ſun at his riſing or ſetting, and the eaſt or weſt points of the compaſs; or, it is the different riſing or ſetting of the ſun from the eaſt or weſt points of the compaſs.

MAGNE"TICAL *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.

MA'GNETISM, is the virtue or power that the magnet has of attracting iron.

MAGNI"FICAT, L. the ſong of the bleſſed virgin, ſo called from its beginning with this word in Latin.

MAGNI"FICENCE, ſtateline ſs, ſumptuouſneſs, grandeur.

MAGNI"FICENT (of *magnificus*, L. of *magnus* great, and *facio* to make) 1 ſtately, ſumptuous, ſplendid.
2 lofty, high-flown.

MAGNI"FICO, It. 1 a nobleman of Venice.
2 any great man.

To MA'GNIFY (of *magnifico*, L. of *magnus* great, and *facio* to make) 1 to commend, praiſe, or cry up.
2 to make things look greater than they really are.
3 to exaggerate, or amplify.

MA'GNITUDE (of *magnitudo*, L. of *magnus* great) bigneſs, greatneſs, or the bulk of any thing.

MAG-PY, the name of a bird.

MA'HOMET, or MA'HOMED, a noted Arabian impoſtor, whoſe tenets are contained in an Arabic book called the Alcoran.

MAHO"METAN, one that follows the tenets or doctrine of Mahomed.

MAHO"METISM, or MAHO"MEDANISM, the religion contrived by Mahomet.

MAHO'NE, a Turkiſh ſhip.

MAID, 1 a virgin.
2 a female ſervant.
3 a ſort of fiſh.

MAI'DEN, a maid, or virgin.

MAID-MORIAN, or MAID-MARRION, a boy dreſſed in girl's cloaths, to dance the Moriſco, or morrice dance.

MAI'DEN-HAIR, the name of an herb.

MAI'DENHEAD, virginity.

MAIDEN-RENTS, a fine paid to the lords of ſome manors, for the licence of marrying daughters.

MAJE'STICAL, or MAJE'STIC (of *majeſtueux*, F. of *majeſtas*, L. majeſty) 1 noble

1 noble, or ſtately.
2 lofty, or ſublime.

MA'JESTY (of the antiq. *majus*, i. e. *magnus* powerful) 1 ſtatelineſs, or greatneſs.
2 ſublimity, or loftineſs.
3 a title given only to emperors, or kings.

MAIL (of *maille*, F.) 1 a little iron ring.
2 a trunk, or box.
3 a bundle of letters.
4 a ſpeck on the feathers of a bird.

MAILE, a ſort of baſe coin.

MAI'LED, that is ſpeckled, as hawks feathers.

MAIM, hurt, or wound.

MAIN, adj. chief, or principal.

MAIN, ſub. 1 the ocean, or main-ſea.
2 the continent, or main-land.
3 might, or power.
4 a hamper to carry grapes to the preſs.

MAIN *body of an army*, is the body of troops that marches between the advance and rear-guard. In a camp, it is that part of an army which is encamped betwixt the right and left wing.

MAIN-*guard*, is a body of horſe poſted before the camp, for the ſafety of the army. In garriſon, it is that guard to which all the reſt are ſubordinate.

MAIN-*port*, is a ſmall duty, which in ſome places the pariſhioners pay the rector of their church, in recompence of certain tithes.

MAI'NPRISE, or MAI'NPRIZE, one who is bail, pledge, or ſurety for another.

To MAINTAI'N (of *maintenir*, F.) 1 to affirm, or aſſert.
2 to defend, or ſupport.
3 to keep, or provide for.
4 to plead, as a cauſe.

MAI'NTENANCE, 1 upholding, or defence.
2 food, living, or things neceſſary to live.
3 (in Law) an unjuſt upholding a perſon, or cauſe.

MAJOR, L. 1 bigger, greater.
2 (in Logic) the firſt part of a ſyllogiſm.

MAJOR *of a regiment of horſe or foot*, is the next officer to the lieutenant-colonel.

MAJOR *general*, is the next officer to the lieutenant-general.

MAJOR *of a brigade*, is an officer appointed by the brigadier to aſſiſt him in the brigade.

MAJOR *of a town*, is the third officer in a garriſon, and next to the deputy-governor.

MAJO'RITY (of *majorité*, F. of *major*, L. greateſt) 1 the greateſt part.
2 a man's being of age.

MAIZ, Weſt-Indian corn.

To MAKE, 1 to do.
2 to create.

MAKE *bawk*, an old ſtaunch hawk.

MA'KEBATE, one that makes quarrels.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION, miſdemeanor in a public employment.

MA'LADY (of *maladie*, F.) diſeaſe, ſickneſs.

MA'LAGA, wine from Malaga in Spain.

MA'LANDERS, chops or chinks on the bending or joint of a horſe's knee.

MA'LAPERT, ſaucy, impudent.

MALE, F. the he of any kind.

MA'LECONTENT (of *mécontent*, F.) one that is diſcontent.

MALEDI'CTION (of *maledictio*, L. of *malus* evil, and *dictio* ſpeaking) a curſe, or imprecation.

MALEFACTOR, L. (of *malus* evil, and *facio* to do) an offender, or evil-doer.

MALE'FIC, miſchievous, or that cauſes evil, or miſchief.

MA'LEFICE 3, an evil deed, or ſhrewd turn.

† MALE'FICENCE (of *maleficentia*, L. of *malus* evil, and *facio* to do) miſchievouſneſs.

MALETENT, or MALETOLTE, a toll of forty ſhillings, formerly paid for every ſack of wool.

MALE''VOLENCE, ſpite, or ill-will.

MALE''VOLENT (of *malevolens*, L. of *malus* evil, and *volo* to wiſh) that has an ill-will, or ſpite at one.

MA''LICE, F. (of *malitia*, L. of *malus* evil)
1 malignity, miſchievouſneſs.
2 grudge, ſpite, or envy.

MALI''CIOUS, ſpiteful, envious, full of malice.

MALI'GN (of *malignus*, L. of *malus* evil)
1 envious, malicious, ſpiteful.
2 peeviſh, moroſe, ſowr.

To MALIGN, to envy, or wiſh ill to.

MALI'GNANT, hurtful, or miſchievous.

MALIGNANT *diſeaſe*, a term commonly applied to thoſe diſtempers that are epidemical, or infectious, and attended with ſpots, or eruptions.

A MALIGNANT, a diſaffected perſon.

MA'LKIN, a ſort of mop for cleaning an oven.

MALL, 1 the name of a play.
2 a large iron hammer.
3 a place where they play at mall.

MA'LLARD, a drake, or male duck.

MA'LLEABLE, F. (of *malleus*, L. an hammer)
1 that may be wrought by the hammer.
2 flexible, ſupple, pliant.

MA'LLET, a kind of wooden hammer.

MA'LLOWS, the name of an herb.

MA'LMSEY (of *Malvaſia* the place where it is made) a ſort of luſcious wine.

MALT, barley, ſoaked and dried in order to make drink.

MALT-*lung*, or MALT-*worm*, a kind of ulcer about the hoof of an horſe.

MA'LTSTER, one that makes and deals in malt.

MAM, or MAMMA' (of *mamma*, L. a breaſt) a child's word for mother.

MA'MMOCK, a piece, or fragment.

MAM-

MA'MMON, the god of riches.
MA'MMONIST, a worldling, or lover of riches.
MAN, 1 a rational creature, as oppoſed to brutes.
2 a male, as oppoſed to woman.
3 a perſon of courage.
4 grown up, as oppoſed to a child.
5 one, or ſome-body.
6 a man-ſervant.
7 a round piece of wood at draughts.
To MAN, 1 to furniſh with men.
2 to garriſon a place.
3 (in Falconry) to make a hawk tame and tractable.
MA"NACLES (of *manicles*, F. of *manus*, L. a hand) hand-fetters.
MA'NAGE (of *manege*, F.) a place for riding the great horſe.
To MA"NAGE, 1 to order, or conduct.
2 to rule, or govern.
MA'NCA, a ſquare piece of gold commonly valued at thirty pence.
MA'NCHET (of *michette*, old F.) the ſmalleſt and fineſt ſort of bread.
MA'NCIPLE, a caterer in a college in the univerſities.
MANCU'SA, an old coin, worth about a mark in ſilver.
MANDA'MUS, L. (of *mando* to command) a writ ſent from the king, commanding a thing to be done.
MA'NDATE, a writ ſent from the king commanding the diſpatch of juſtice.
MA'NDIBLE (of *mandibula*, L. of *mando* to chew) the jaw wherein the teeth are ſet.
MANDI"LION (of *mandille*, F.) a looſe caſſock, ſuch as ſoldiers uſed to wear.
MA'NDRAKE, the name of an herb.
MA'NDUCABLE, eatable, or that may be eaten.
MANDUCA'TION (of *manducatio*, L. of *manduco* to eat) a chewing, or eating.
MA'NDY *thurſday* (of *mandatum*, L. a command) the next thurſday before eaſter, ſo called from our Saviour's charge to his diſciples of celebrating his ſupper.
MANE, the long hair hanging down on a horſe's neck.
MA'NES [2], L. the ghoſts of the dead.
MANGANE'SE, F. a ſort of ſtone, like the magnet, or loadſtone, and uſed in making glaſs.
MANGE, a filthy diſeaſe in cattle.
MA'NGER, a ſort of trough for horſe to eat in.
To MA'NGLE, 1 to rend, tear, or pull in pieces.
2 to maim, or wound.
3 to cut meat unhandſome.
MA'NGO, an Eaſt Indian fruit.
MA'NGON, an old warlike engine to caſt ſtones.
MA'NGY, troubled with the mange.

MA'NHOOD, 1 man's eſtate.
2 a man's privy member.
3 courage, or valour.
MA'NIAC (of μανιακος, G. of μανια madneſs) troubled with madneſs.
MANICHE'ES, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from one Manes their ring-leader, who held that Manes was the Comforter whom our Saviour promiſed to ſend; that there was two principles, the one good, and the other bad, &c.
MA"NIFEST (of *manifeſtus*, L. of the antiq. *manus*, i. e. *clarus* clear, and *facio* to make) plain, clear, evident.
MANIFE'STO, Span. a public declaration of a prince or ſtate, about a ſtate buſineſs.
MA'NIFOLD, a great many.
MA"NIPLE (of *manipule*, F.) a ſcarf-like ornament worn about the left wriſt of the Roman prieſts.
MA"NIPLE (of *manipulus*, L. of *manus* a hand) 1 a gripe, or handful.
2 an enſign of a band of ſoldiers among the ancient Romans.
MA'NNA, L. (of מנה, Heb. to provide)
1 the food of angels, or bread of heaven.
2 a kind of honey dew condenſed on the trees of Calabria, and uſed as a gentle purge.
MA'NNASY, or MA'NNATI, a fiſh in the Weſt Indies reſembling a cow.
MA'NNER (of *maniére*, F.) 1 faſhion, or way.
2 ſort, or kind.
3 cuſtom.
4 (in the plural number) behaviour, or breeding.
MA'NOR, or MA'NOUR (of *manoir*, F.)
1 a lordſhip, or ſeignory.
2 a houſe without the city.
3 a farm by heritage.
MA'NSION, 1 a manour-houſe, or capital meſſuage.
2 an abiding, or dwelling-place.
MANSLAU'GHTER, the unlawful killing a man, without premeditated malice.
To MA'NTLE, 1 to flour, or ſmile, as liquor.
2 to ſtretch out the wings, as a hawk.
MA'NTLE, (of *manteau*, F.) 1 a cloak, or long robe.
2 the piece of timber, &c. laid croſs the head of a chimney.
MANSUE'TE [3] (of *manſuetus*, L. of *manus* a hand, and *ſueſco* to accuſtom) gentle, tractable, good-natured.
MANSUE'TUDE, gentleneſs, mildneſs, clemency.
MA'NTLETS (in Fortification) are a kind of moveable penthouſes, and are made of pieces of timber ſawed into planks; which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almoſt ſix foot. They are generally caſed with tin,

and ſet upon wheels; ſo that in a ſiege they may be driven before the pioneers, and ſerve as blinds to ſhelter them from the enemy's ſhot. There are alſo other ſorts of mantelets, covered on the top, which the miners make uſe of, to approach the walls of a town or caſtle.

MA'NTOW (of *manteau*, F.) a ſort of woman's gown.

MANTOW-*maker*, a maker of women's gowns.

MA"NUAL, adj. (of *manualis*, L. of *manus* the hand) of, belonging to, or performed by the hand.

MANUAL, ſub. a book portable in the hand.

MA"NUALIST, a handicrafts-man.

MANUDU'CTION (of *manus* the hand, and *duco* to lead, L.) a guiding or leading by the hand, an help.

MANUFA'CTURE, or MANUFA'CTORY (of *manus* the hand, and *facio* to make, L.) 1 the making ſome handiworks.

2 a work-houſe, or place where ſuch works are made.

To MANUFA'CTURE, to work, or make with the hands.

MANUFA'CTURER, one who works up a natural production into an artificial commodity.

MANUMI'SSION, F. (of *manumiſſio*, L. of *manus* a hand, and *miſſio* diſcharging) the freeing a ſervant, or diſcharging a ſlave out of his bondage.

To MANUMI'T, or to MANUMI'SE (of *manumitto*, L. of *manus* a hand, and *mitto* to diſmiſs) to infranchiſe, or make a bondman free.

MA"NURABLE, that may be manured.

To MANU'RE, 1 to fatten, or put in heart, ſpoken of the ground.

2 to till, or cultivate.

MA"NUSCRIPT (of *manus* the hand, and *ſcribo* to write) a written book.

MA'NWORTH, the price, or value of a man's life or head, which was paid of old to the lord, in ſatisfaction for killing one.

MA'NY, a great number.

MANY *feet*, the name of a fiſh, generally led a pourcontrel.

MAP, is the deſcription of the earth, or ſome particular part thereof, projected upon a plain ſuperficies; deſcribing the form of countries, rivers, ſituation of cities, hills, woods, and other remarks.

MA'PLE, a tree ſo called.

MA'RA, a meer, or ſtanding water.

MARAU'DER (of *maraudeur*, F.) a ſoldier that ſtraggles for booty.

MARAVE'DIS, a Spaniſh coin, whereof 34 go to a ſixpence ſterling.

MA'RBLE (of *marbre*, F.) 1 a hard and fine ſtone.

2 a round fine clay nicker for children to play withal.

To MARBLE, to paint, or ſtain like marble.

MA'RCASITE 3, an Arabic word, ſignifying the ſame as *Pyrites*; which ſee.

MARCH (of *marche*, F.) 1 marching, or going.

2 the third month of the year.

To MARCH, 1 to go or ſet forward, as an army.

2 to regulate the march of an army.

Lords MA'RCHERS, noblemen who anciently inhabited and ſecured the marches, or frontiers of Wales and Scotland.

MA'RCHES, F. bounds, limits, or frontiers.

MA'RCHIONESS (of *marchio*, L. a marquis) a marquis's lady.

MA'RCHPANE, a ſort of macaroon.

MA'RCIONISTS, a ſect of ancient hereticks, who had their name from one Marcion a ſtoic, their ring-leader, who denied Chriſt to be the ſon of God.

MARE, a female horſe.

Night MARE. See *Incubus*.

MARFO'RIO, a famous ſtatue in Rome, oppoſite to Paſquin, on which anſwers to the ſatyrical queſtions that were ſet upon Paſquin, were fixed.

MA'RGENT, or MA'RGIN (of *margo*, L. of *mare* the ſea) 1 the brink, or bank of any water.

2 the outmoſt parts of the leaves of a book.

3 the extremity, brim, or edge of any thing.

MA'RGRAVE, a dignity in Germany, anſwering to our marquis.

MARIANA'LATRISTS (of Μαρια Mary, and λαλρευω, to worſhip, G.) worſhippers of the virgin Mary.

MA'RIGOLD, the name of a flower.

MA'RINADE (in Cookery) pickled meat.

To MA'RINATE (of *mariner*, F.) to fry in ſallet oil, and then to pickle.

MARI'NE, adj. (of *marinus*, L. of *mare* the ſea) belonging to, or ſerving at ſea.

MARINE *barometer*. See *Barometer*.

MARINE, ſub. the navy.

MA"RINER, a ſailor, or ſeaman.

MA'RJORAM, the name of a ſweet-ſmelling herb.

MA'RITAL (of *maritalis*, L. of *marito* to marry) of, or belonging to the huſband.

MA"RITIME (of *maritimus*, L. of *mare* the ſea, and *timeo* to fear) bordering upon, or near the ſea.

MARK (of *marque*, F.) 1 a ſign, or token.

2 proof, or teſtimony.

3 print, or footſtep.

4 boundary of land.

5 a weight of eight ounces.

6 a coin worth thirteen ſhillings and four pence.

7 a white, or aim, to ſhoot at.
8 character, or note.
9 mole, or ſpot in the body.
10 ornament, or token of honour.

To MARK, 1 to ſet a mark to a thing in order to know it again.
2 to mind, or take notice of.

MA'RKET (of *mercatus*, L. of *merx* commodities) a place in a town where proviſions, or any manner of goods are ſet out to ſale.

Clerk of the MARKET, an officer who takes care that all weights and meaſures are juſt, or equal to the ſtandard; and that each commodity be of a proper weight or meaſure.

MARKET-*geld*, the toll of the market.

MA'RKETABLE, that is fit to be ſold in a market.

MARL, chalky clay, to manure the ground.

To MARL, to manure with marl.

MA'RMELADE, F. a conſerve, or confection.

MA'RMORA Arundeliana, L. certain marble ſtones, whereon are inſcribed ſeveral chronicles relating to Athens; given by the earl of Arundel to the univerſity of Oxford.

MARMO'REAN (of *marmoreus*, L. of *marmor* a marble ſtone) 1 made of marble.
2 white, ſmooth, or hard as marble.

MA'RMOSET (of *marmouſet*, F.) a kind of black monkey with a ſhaggy neck.
2 a groteſque figure in building.

MARMO'TTO, It. a mountain-rat, frequent in the Alps.

MARQUE. See *Mark*.

MARQUE'TRY (of *marqueterie*, F.) chequered, or inlaid work.

MA'RQUIS, F. a title of honour next to a duke.

MA'RQUISATE, MA'RQUISDOM, or MA'RQUISHIP, the juriſdiction of a marquis.

To MARR, 1 to ſpoil, or deform.
2 to corrupt, or deprave.

MA'RRIAGE, F. 1 wedlock, or a civil contract, whereby a man and woman are joined together.
2 the feaſt made on the day of marriage.

MA'RRIAGEABLE, of an age fit to marry.

MA'RROW, 1 a ſubſtance contain'd in the cavity of the bones.
2 the quinteſſence, or ſubſtance of any thing.

To MA'RRY (of *marier*, F.) 1 to beſtow, or give in marriage.
2 to take a woman to wife, or a man to huſband.
3 to join together in wedlock, as a prieſt does.

MARS, L. 1 the name of one of the ſeven planets which moves round the ſun in an orbit between that of the earth and Jupiter.
2 (among Chemiſts) iron, or ſteel.

MARSH, a fen, or boggy ground.

MA'RSHAL (of *maréchal*, F.) it was anciently no other than maſter of the horſe, but now ſeveral great officers bear this name; as,

Earl MARSHAL (of England) is a great officer of the crown, who takes cognizance of all matters belonging to war and arms, &c.

MARSHAL *of the ceremonies*, an officer who is to receive commands from the maſter of the ceremonies, or aſſiſtants.

MARSHAL *of the king's houſe*, an officer whoſe ſpecial authority is in the king's palace, to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, and to puniſh faults committed within the verge of the court.

MARSHAL *of the exchequer*, is one to whom the court commits the cuſtody of the king's debtors during the term, for ſecuring the debts.

MARSHAL *of the king's bench*, is he that has the cuſtody of the king's bench priſon.

MARSHAL *of the king's hall*, is an officer who has the care of placing the houſhold ſervants and ſtrangers at table, according to their quality.

MARSHAL *at ſea*, is he who puniſhes offences committed at ſea.

MARSHAL *of France*, is the higheſt preferment in the fleet or army; it is the ſame with captain-general. When two or more marſhals are in an army, the eldeſt commands.

Velt MARSHAL, in Germany, Holland, and lately field-marſhal in England, is likewiſe the ſame with captain-general.

MART, a great fair.

Letters of MART, or MARK, letters of repriſal.

MA'RTEN, or MARTERN, a wild beaſt like a cat.

MA'RTIAL (of *martialis*, L. of *Mars* the god of war) warlike, valiant, or belonging to war.

MA'RTIALIST, a warrior.

MA'RTIN, a bird like a ſwallow.

MA'RTINGALE, Ital. is a broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the horſe's belly, and runs between the two legs, to faſten its other end under the noſeband of the bridle. Its uſe is to prevent the horſe from riſing.

MARTLEMAS, or MA'RTINMAS, the feſtival of St. Martin, obſerved on the 11th of November.

MA'RTLET, a little ſwift martin.

MA'RTYR, G. (of *μαρτυρεω* to bear witneſs) one that ſuffers death for the truth.

To MARTYR, to make one ſuffer martyrdom.

MA'RTYRDOM, 1 the death of a martyr.
2 the

2 the torment of love.

MARTYRO'LOGY (of *μαρτυρολογια*, G. of *μαρτυς* a martyr, and *λογος* a diſcourſe) a book of martyrs.

To MA'RVEL, to wonder at, or admire.

MARVEL *of Peru*, a flower of ſuch variety of colours, that it is called, the wonder of the world.

MASCARA'DE. See *Maſquerade*.

MA'SCULINE (of *maſculinus*, L. of *mas* the male) of the male-kind, or manly.

To MASH, 1 to mingle, or mix.
2 to grind, or cruſh to pieces.

MASK (of *maſque*, F.) a vizor, or cover for the face.
2 pretence, or cloak.

MA'SLIN. See *Meſlin*.

MA'SON (of *maſſon*, or *maçon*, F.) a bricklayer.

MA'SONRY, maſon's work.

MA'SORA, Heb. the criticiſm of Hebrew doctors on the Hebrew text of the bible.

MA'SORITES, a ſet of Jews, who made it their buſineſs to correct falſe written words of the old teſtament, and alſo to number the letters, &c. of the five books of Moſes, to prevent their being corrupted.

MASQUERA'DE, from *maſcarata*, It. from *maſcara*, Arab. raillery or buffoonery, a company having maſks on, and dancing or diſcourſing together.

MASS (of *maſſa*, L. of *μασσω*, G. to bruiſe)
1 lump, or quantity of matter contained in any thing.
2 the greateſt part of the people.
3 ſtock, or fund.
4 a billiard ſtick.
5 a ſtake at play.
6 the popiſh church ſervice.

MA'SSACRE, F. a general ſlaughter of perſons not in a condition to defend themſelves.

To MASSACRE, to butcher in a barbarous manner.

MA'SSIVE, or MA'SSY (of *maſſif*, F.) ſolid, or weighty.

MAST, F. a long piece of round timber, that bears up the ſails, rigging, &c. of a ſhip.
2 the fruit of the oak, beech-tree, &c.
3 two pounds and a half of amber.

MA'STER (of *magiſter*, L. chief) 1 the head, or governor.
2 teacher, or inſtructor.
3 a title belonging to ſome places.
4 one well ſkilled in a thing.
5 a title given to any gentleman.

To MASTER, 1 to ſurmount, or get the better of.
2 to make one's ſelf maſter, or capable of.
3 to govern, or rule.
4 to keep under.
5 to compaſs, or attain.

MASTER *of the armoury*, one who has the care and overſight of the king's armour.

MASTER *of aſſay* (in the mint) is an officer who takes care that the gold, ſilver, &c. be according to the ſtandard.

MASTER *of arts*, the ſecond degree taken by ſtudents in the univerſities.

MASTER *of the ceremonies*, the king's interpreter, whoſe buſineſs is to introduce to the king all ambaſſadors, envoys, &c. ſent from foreign princes, or ſtates.

MASTER *of the faculties*, an officer under the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who grants licences and diſpenſations.

MASTER *of the horſe*, is one who has the rule and charge of the king's horſe; there is alſo a maſter of the horſe to a nobleman.

MASTER *of the king's houſhold*, is an officer under the lord ſteward of the houſhold, whoſe buſineſs is to ſurvey the houſhold accounts.

MASTER *of the jewel houſe*, is an officer who has the care of all the gold and ſilver plate uſed at the king's table; as alſo of all the plate in the tower of London, as looſe jewels, chains, &c.

MASTER *of the mint*, an officer who is now called the warden of the mint, whoſe office is to receive and take care of the bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER *worker of the mint*, is an officer who receives the bullion from the warden, cauſes it to be molted, then delivers it to the moniers, and receives it from them again when it is coined.

MASTER *gunner of England*, is an officer who is to inſtruct all that deſire to learn the art of gunnery, and to adminiſter an oath to every ſcholar, that he will not ſerve any foreign prince or ſtate without leave.

MASTER *of the ordnance*, is an officer of great power, who has the care of all the king's ordnance and artillery.

MASTER *of the king's muſters*, is an officer who takes care that all the king's forces be complete, well-arm'd and train'd. He is often called muſter-maſter-general.

MASTER *of the requeſts*, was formerly the chief judge of the court of requeſts, but it is now quite taken away.

MASTER *of the rolls*, an aſſiſtant to the lord chancellor, or keeper, who gives orders, and hears cauſes in his abſence.

MASTER *of the court of wards and liveries*, was formerly the principal officer, and judge of that court.

MASTER *of a ſhip of war*, is an officer next to a lieutenant, whoſe buſineſs is to take care that the log-book be truly kept, has the general conduction of the way, and ſailing of the ſhip in his charge and care;

he directs, and ſhapes the courſe that ſhe is to ſail, &c.

MASTER *de camp*, is no other than a colonel of horſe, ſo called in France and Spain, where they give the title of colonels only to thoſe that command regiments of foot and dragoons; but with us they are all indifferently called colonels.

MASTER *de camp general*, is the ſecond general-officer over all the regiments of light-horſe, and next to the colonel-general. This officer is only in France, for there is no ſuch among the Engliſh officers.

MASTER-*note* (in Muſic) is the ſame as meaſure note.

MASTER-*piece*, is a moſt exact or excellent piece of workmanſhip in any art.

MA'STERSHIP, 1 the office, or dignity of a maſter.
2 power, or authority.

MASTER-*wort*, the name of a plant.

MA'STIC, the gum of the lentiſk tree.

MASTICA'TION (of *maſticatio*, L. of *maſtico* to chew) a chewing.

MASTICA'TORY, a medicine to be chewed.

MA'STICOT (of *maſſicot*, F.) a yellow colour uſed in painting.

MA'STIF, or MA'STY (of *maſtif*, old F.) a great dog ſo called.

MAT, a device for ſeveral uſes, made of ruſhes.

MATCH, 1 a piece of cord for the firing of guns, &c.
2 a piece of wood, card, &c. tipped with brimſtone.
3 an agreement for ſeveral perſons to meet, &c.
4 a marriage.
5 the party to be married.
6 equal, or parallel.
7 bargain, or contract.

To MATCH, 1 to be like, or reſemble.
2 to compare, or make equal.
3 to be ſuitable, or agreeable to.
4 to marry.

MA'TCHABLE, that may be matched.

MA'TCHLESS, incomparable, or that cannot be matched.

MATE, 1 companion, or aſſociate.
2 partner, or ſharer.
3 wife, or conſort.
4 check-mate, when at cheſs there's no way left for the king to eſcape, and the game is ended.

To MATE, 1 to amaze, or aſtoniſh.
2 to daſh, or mortify.
3 to match, or marry.
4 to equal, or make even.

MATE'RIA medica, L. (in Pharmacy) whatever is uſed in medicine for the prevention or cure of diſeaſes.

MATE'RIA prima, L. (in Philoſophy) is the firſt matter, or ſubject of all ſubſtantial forms, or bodies.

MATE'RIAL (of *materialis*, L. of *materia* matter) 1 conſiſting of matter.
2 principal, main, or eſſential.
3 important, or of conſequence.

MATE'RIALS, tools, or ſtuff proper for the making or doing any thing.

MATE'RNAL (of *maternus*, L. of *mater* a mother) of, or belonging to a mother, motherly.

† MATE'RNITY, motherhood.

MATHEMA''TICAL, or MATHEMA''TIC, of, or belonging to the mathematics.

MATHEMA''TICS, or *MATHE'SIS* (of μαθησις, G. of μανθανω to learn) originally ſignify any diſcipline or learning; but now 'tis properly that ſcience which teaches or contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured, as it is computable or meaſurable.

Mathematics may be divided into pure, or mixed, ſpeculative, or practical.

MATHEMATICS, *pure, ſimple*, or *abſtracted*, is that which conſiders abſtracted quantity, without any relation to matter, or ſenſible objects.

MATHEMATICS *mix'd*, is that which is interwoven every where with phyſical conſiderations.

MATHEMATICS *ſpeculative*, is that which propoſes only the ſimple knowledge of the thing propoſed, and the bare contemplation of truth or falſehood.

MATHEMATICS *practical*, is that which teacheth how to demonſtrate ſomething uſeful, or to perform ſomething that ſhall be propoſed for the benefit or advantage of mankind.

MATHU'RINS, a religious order, founded by pope Innocent, for redemption of Chriſtian captives out of Turkiſh ſlavery.

MA''TINS, or MA'TINES (of *matines*, F.) 1 morning prayers.
2 one of the canonical hours of prayer in the Roman church.

MA''TRASS (in Chemiſtry) is a long ſtreight-neck'd veſſel of glaſs, uſed in digeſtions, &c.

MA''TRICE [2], or *MA''TRIX* (of *matrix*, L. of *mater* a mother) the womb, or place wherein the child is conceived.

MA''TRICES, moulds wherein printing letters are caſt.

MA'TRICIDE (of *matricida*, L. of *mater* a mother, and *cædo* to kill) 1 a murderer, or killer of one's mother.
2 the crime of murdering one's mother.

MATRI''CIOUS, of, or belonging to the matrix.

MATRI''CULAR *book* (of *matricula*, a dim. of *matrix* the womb) a book wherein are regiſtred, or ſet down, the names of young ſcholars, after they have been ſworn in an univerſity.

To MATRI'CULATE, to regiſter, or ſet down in the matricular book.
MATRIMO'NIAL, of, or belonging to matrimony.
MA'TRIMONY (of *matrimonium*, L. of *mater* a mother) marriage, or wedlock.
MA'TRIX. See *Matrice*.
MA'TRON (of *matrona*, L. of *mater* a mother) a grave and motherly woman.
MA'TTED, 1 covered with mats.
2 intangled, or clung together.
3 (in Botany) the growing together of herbs, as if they were plaited together.
MA'TTER (of *materia*, L. of *mater* a mother)
1 the ſtuff any thing is made, or conſiſts of.
2 ſubſtance, or body.
3 theme, or ſubject.
4 cauſe, or occaſion.
5 thing, or buſineſs.
6 corruption.
7 about, or to the value of.
8 ground, or ſubject-matter.
MATTER (in Philoſophy) is an impenetrable, diviſible, and paſſive ſubſtance, extending into length, breadth, and thickneſs.
To MATTER, 1 to care for, or be anxious about.
2 to run with matter, as a ſore.
MA'TTINS. See *Matins*.
MA'TTOCK, a tool uſed in huſbandry.
MA'TTRESS, 1 a kind of quilt filled with wool, cotton, &c.
2 a flock-bed.
MATURA'TION, a ripening, or growing to maturity.
MATU'RE (of *maturus*, L.) 1 ripe, or fit for any action or thing.
2 careful, or exact.
3 ripe, mellow, as fruit.
MATU'RITY, 1 ripeneſs, as of fruit, &c.
2 of full age, or ripeneſs of years.
3 ripeneſs for breaking out into action.
To MAU'DLE, to beſot, or put out of order, as drinking does in the morning.
MAU'DLIN, 1 half drunk, tipſy, maudled.
2 the name of an herb.
MAU'GRE (of *malgre*, F.) in ſpite of, or whether one will or no.
MA'VIS (of *mauvis*, F.) a thruſh, or ſinging bird.
To MAUL, to beat ſoundly.
MAU'LKIN, 1 an oven-map.
2 a ſcarecrow to frighten birds.
MAUL-*ſtick*, the ſtick upon which a painter leans his hand while he paints.
MAUND, a great flaſket, or open baſket.
To MAU'NDER, to grumble, mutter, or murmur.
MAU'NDY, a ſmall preſent on ſolemn occaſions.
MAU'NDY *Thurſday*, the laſt Thurſday in Lent.

MAUSOLE'UM, L. a famous marble ſepulchre, built by Artemiſia, in honour of her huſband Mauſolus king of Caria; it was 35 cubits high, 44 foot about, ſupported by 36 marble pillars. It was accounted one of the ſeven wonders of the world.
† MAU'THER, a word in Norfolk for a little girl.
MAW, the ventricle of the ſtomach.
MA'WKISH, 1 ſqueamiſh, or ſick at ſtomach.
2 nauſeous, or diſagreeable.
MAWKS, a hoidening naſty ſlut.
MA'WMET, a little puppet.
MAXI'LLARY (of *maxillaris*, L. of *maxilla* the jaw-bone) of, or belonging to the jaw-bone.
MA'XIM (of *maxima*, L. a rule) a principle in any art or ſcience, founded on reaſon, and not to be denied.
MA'XIMIS and *MI'NIMIS*, L. (among Mathematicians) is that method whereby a problem is reſolved, which requires the greateſt or leaſt quantity attainable in that caſe.
MAY, F. the fifth month of the year.
MAY *lily*, the name of a flower, generally called the lily of the valley.
I MAY, 1 am able to do.
2 am permitted to do.
MA'YOR (of *major*, L. greater) the chief magiſtrate of a corporation.
MA'YORALTY, the office or dignity of a mayor.
MA'YORESS, the mayor's lady, or wife.
MAZE, 1 a labyrinth, or place full of turnings and windings.
2 aſtoniſhment, or ſurpriſe.
3 perplexity, or inquietude.
MA'ZER, a broad drinking cup.
MAZZAROTH, Heb. the zodiac.
ME, a pronoun uſed inſtead of I, in all its oblique caſes.
MEA'COCK, 1 an effeminate fellow.
2 an uxorious man.
MEAD, 1 a drink made of honey.
2 a meadow.
MEA'DOW, paſture ground.
MEA'DOW *ſweet*, the name of an herb.
MEA'GRE, lean, thin, lank.
MEAL, 1 repaſt.
2 any corn ground.
MEA'LY *mouth'd*, baſhful, or over modeſt in ſpeech.
MEAN, 1 middle between two extreams.
2 poor, pitiful.
3 indifferent.
4 low, ignoble.
MEAN (in Muſic) the tenor, or middle part.
MEAN *anomaly*. See *Anomaly*.
MEAN *conjunction* (in Aſtronomy) is when the mean place of the ſun is the ſame with the mean place of the moon in the ecliptic.

MEAN *oppoſition* (in Aſtronomy) is when the mean place of the ſun is in oppoſition to that of the moon.

MEAN *motion* (in Aſtronomy) is that wherewith a planet, or any point or line is ſuppoſed to move equally in its orbit, and is always proportional to the time.

MEAN *diſtance of a planet from the ſun*, is the right line SP, drawn from the ſun at S to P, the extremity of the conjugate axis of the ellipſis the planet moves in, and this is equal to the ſemi-tranſverſe axis CD, and is ſo called, becauſe it is a mean between the planets greateſt and leaſt diſtance from the ſun. See fig. 34.

MEAN *diameter* (in Gauging) is a geometrical mean between the diameters at head and bung in any cloſe caſk.

MEAN, or *middle proportion between any two lines or numbers*, is that which hath the ſame proportion to a third term that the firſt bears to it. Thus 6 is a mean proportion between 4 and 9; becauſe, as 4 : 6 : : 6 : 9.

To MEAN, 1 to intend or reſolve, to deſign or purpoſe.
2 to ſignify, or denote.
3 to underſtand, or conceive.

* MEA'NDERS 3 (of *Mæander*, L. the name of a river in Phrygia, having innumerable turnings and windings) intricate turnings and windings.

MEA'NDROUS 3, full of meanders.

MEANS, 1 way to do a thing.
2 eſtate, or riches.

MEAR (of *mare*, L. the ſea) 1 a marſhy ground.
2 a bound, or limit.
3 a pool, or ſtanding water.

MEARL, a black bird.

MEASE, 1 a meaſure containing 500 herrings.
2 a meſſuage, or tenement.

MEA'SLES (of *maſelen*, Du. bliſters) a cutaneous diſeaſe.

ME'ASURABLE, 1 that may be meaſured.
2 moderate, or within bounds.

ME'ASURE (of *meſure*, F. of *menſura*, L. of *metior* to mete) 1 that which ſerves to determine the extent of any quantity.
2 a quantity proportional to the meaſure.
3 dimenſion.
4 cadence in verſes.
5 time in muſic.
6 way, or deſign.
7 mean, or bound.

MEASURE *of an angle*, is an arch of a circle deſcribed upon the angular point. Thus the arch *b c* is the meaſure of the angle B AC. See fig. 5.

MEASURE *of a number*, is the number that meaſures it; as 2 is the meaſure of 4.

MEASURE *of a ratio*, is a logarithm.

MEASURE *of a ſolid*, is a cube whoſe ſide is one inch, foot, yard, or other determinate length.

MEASURE *of a ſuperficies*, or *plain figure*, is a ſquare, whoſe ſide is one inch, foot, yard, &c.

MEAT, 1 food, or any thing that we eat for nouriſhment.
2 fleſh of beaſts, &c.
3 that wherewith any thing is fatted.

MEA'ZLES. See *Meaſles*.

MECÆ'NAS, a Roman knight, who was the patron of the learned men of his time; whence all benefactors of learning are now called *Mecænas's*.

A MECHA'NIC, a tradeſman, or artificer.

MECHA''NICAL, or MECHA''NIC, 1 of or belonging to the mechanics.
2 pitiful, mean, low.

MECHANIC *powers* (as they are called) are ſix, viz. the balance, the leaver, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the wedge, and the ſcrew; to ſome or other of which, the force of all mechanical inventions muſt neceſſarily be reduced.

MECHANICAL *philoſophy*, is the ſame with the corpuſcular, which endeavours to explicate the phænomena of nature from mechanical principles, i. e. from motion, reſt, figure, poſition, magnitude, &c. of the minute parts of matter. And theſe principles are frequently called mechanical cauſes; and alſo the mechanical affections of matter.

MECHANICAL *curve*, is one whoſe nature cannot be expreſſed by an algebraic equation.

MECHANICAL *ſolution of a problem* (in Mathematics) is either when the thing is done by repeated trials, or when the lines made uſe of to ſolve it, are not truly geometrical.

MECHA''NICS (of μηχανικη, G. of μηχανη an engine) is the geometry of motion, being that ſcience which ſhews the effect of powers, or moving forces, ſo far as they are applied to engines, and demonſtrates the laws of motion.

MECHO'ACAN, a purging root like briony brought from the Weſt-indies.

MECO'NIUM, L. the extract of our Engliſh poppies.

MECONO''LOGY (of μηκωνολογια, G. of μηκων opium, and λογια a diſcourſe) a deſcription, or treatiſe of opium.

ME''DAL (of *medaille*, F.) a piece of metal like money ſtruck on ſome extraordinary occaſion.

MEDA'LLION (of *medaillon*, F.) a large medal.

To ME'DDLE *with*, 1 to touch, or handle.
2 to treat, diſcourſe, or write of.
3 to concern one's ſelf with.

† *ME'DIAN* (of *medianus*, L. the middle) which is in the middle.

MEDIA'STINE, the skin dividing the whole breaſt, from the throat to the midriff, into two hollow boſoms.

TO ME'DIATE, to intercede, or procure by one's means.

MEDIA'TION, an interceding, or intreating in another's behalf.

MEDIA'TOR, L. (of *medius*, L. equally ſuited, or inclined) an umpire, or interceſſor, one that endeavours to reconcile parties.

MEDIATO'RIAL, of, or belonging to a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, a female interceſſor.

ME"DICABLE, that may be cured.

MEDI"CAMENT (of *medicamentum*, L. a medicine) a remedy or phyſical compoſition.

MEDICAME'NTAL, medicinal, that hath the virtue of curing.

MEDICA'STER, a quack, or peddling phyſician.

ME"DICATED, mixed with medicinal ingredients.

MEDI"CINABLE, 1 curable, or that may be cured.
2 medicamental, or able to heal.

ME"DICINE (of *Medicina*, L. the art of phyſick) 1 the art, or ſcience of phyſick.
2 a remedy, or phyſical compoſition.

ME'DICK-*fodder*, the name of an herb, generally called Spaniſh trefoil.

† MEDI'ETY (of *medietas*, L. of *medius*, the middle) a moiety, or half of a thing.

MEDIO'CRITY (of *mediocritas*, L. of *medius* the middle) a mean, or moderation.

† *ME'DISANCE* F. ſlander, obloquy, detraction, evil-ſpeaking, railing, reviling, vilifying, back-biting, traducing.

To ME"DITATE (of *meditor*, L. of μελεταν Gr. to muſe, or think upon) 1 to muſe, think upon, or forecaſt.
2 to deviſe before hand.

MEDITA'TION, profound conſideration.

MEDITA'TIVE, thoughtful, or given to meditation.

MEDITERR'ANEAN (of *mediterraneus*, L. of *medius* the middle, and *terra* the land) in the middle of the land.

MEDITERRANEAN-*ſea*, the ſea, or ſtreights that parts Europe from Africa.

ME'DIUM L. (of *medius* the middle) 1 the middle or mean.
2 temper, or expedient.

MEDIUM (in natural philoſophy) ſignifies that peculiar conſtitution of any ſpace or region through which bodies move. Thus the Æther is ſaid to be the medium in which the planets and heavenly bodies move; and water is the medium in which fiſhes live. Glaſs is alſo called a medium.

ME'DLAR, a ſort of fruit, not fit to be eaten till 'tis rotten.

ME'DLEY, a mixture of odd things.

MEDU'LLARY (of *medullaris*, L. of *medulla* the marrow) of, or belonging to the marrow.

MEEK, 1 mild, gentle, quiet.
2 humble, or ſubmiſſive.

MEE'KNESS, 1 gentleneſs, eaſineſs of temper.
2 humility, or lowlineſs.

MEEN, or MIEN (of *mine*, F.) preſence, or deportment.

MEER, arrant, or downright.

MEER, 1 a bound, or limit.
2 low, marſhy ground.
3 a pool, or ſtanding water.

MEER *ſauſe*, brine.

MEET, fit, or convenient.

To MEET, 1 to meaſure.
2 to come to one by chance.
3 to happen, or fall out.
4 to come together.

MEE'TER, rhime, verſe, or meaſure.

ME'GACOSM, (of μεγαϰοσμος Gr. of μεγας great, and ϰοσμος the world) a great world.

MEGALO"GRAPHY (of μεγαλογραφια, Gr. of μεγαλη great, and γραφω to deſcribe) the drawing of pictures at large.

ME'GRIM, a head-ach coming by fits.

MELANCHO"LIC, troubled with melancholy.

ME"LANCHO"LY *ſub.* (of μελαγχολια, Gr. of μελαν black, and χολη, choler)
1 a kind of phrenſy, proceeding from the overflowing of black choler.
2 penſiveneſs, ſadneſs.

ME"LANCHO"LY *adj.* 1 ſad, penſive, caſt down.
2 that cauſes melancholy.

MELA'SSES, the dregs of ſugar, generally called treacle.

MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS, a ſect of hereticks who held that Melchiſedech was the holy ghoſt.

MELE'TIANS, a ſect of hereticks in the fourth century, whoſe ring-leader was one Meletius, they joined themſelves to the Arians.

MELICO'TONY, a ſort of yellow peach.

ME"LILOT, the name of an herb.

To ME'LIORATE (of *melioro*, L. of *melior*, better) to improve, or make better.

MELIO"RITY, betterneſs.

ME'LLEAN, or ME'LLEOUS (of *melleus*, L. of *mel* honey) of, or like honey.

MELLI"FEROUS (of *mellifer*, L. of *mel* honey, and *fero* to bear) that bringeth, beareth, or maketh honey.

MELLI"FLUENT, or MELLI'FLUOUS (of *mellifluens*, or *mellifluus*, L. of *mel* honey, and *fluo* to flow) 1 flowing with honey.
2 eloquent, ſweet of ſpeech.

ME'LLITISM, honeyed wine.

ME'LLOW, 1 ripe, ſoft, tender.

2 ſoft

2 ſoft ſtrokes in painting.
3 pretty well in drink.

MELO'DIOUS, harmonious, muſical or full of melody.

ME"LODY (of μελωδια Gr. of μελος a verſe, and ωδη a ſong) muſick, or harmony.

ME"LON, F. the name of a fruit well known.

To MELT, 1 to liquify, or make fluid.
2 to liquify, or turn fluid.
3 to relent, or be propitious to.

ME'LWELL, a ſort of cod-fiſh.

ME'MBER (of *membrum*, L. of μερος apart) 1 a limb, or part of a human body.
2 a perſon, or part of a political body.
3 a branch of any art, or ſcience.
4 a colon, clauſe, or part of a period, or ſentence.

MEMBRANA"CEOUS, or MEMBRA"NEOUS, full of membranes.

ME'MBRANE (of *membrana*, L. the upper and little thin skin of any thing) the uppermoſt thin skin of any part of the body.

MEME'NTO, L. remember thou. It is often uſed ſubſtantively for a hint, or ſomething that awakens the mind.

ME"MOIRS, a plain hiſtory of tranſactions during the writer's life.

ME"MORABLE, worthy to be remembered.

MEMORA'NDUM, a ſhort note, or token, for the better remembring a thing.

MEMO'RIAL, 1 that which puts one in mind.
2 a note of ſomething to be remembered.

ME'MORY (of *memoria*, L. of *memor*, mindful) 1 the faculty of remembring.
2 remembrance, or calling to mind.
3 conſciouſneſs, or reflection.
4 the time within which a thing is remembred.
5 fame, or reputation.

To ME"NACE (of *menacer*, F.) to threaten, or ſwagger.

To MEND (of *emendo*, L. to correct) 1 to correct, or free from faults.
2 to vamp, or patch.
3 to reform, or make better.
4 to repair, as a ſtructure.
5 to quicken, as to mend one's pace.
6 to grow better, or reform.
7 to amend, or grow better, as in ſickneſs.

ME'NDICANT *adj.* (of *mendicans*, L. of *mendicus*, a beggar) begging.

MENDICANT *ſub.* a begging frier.

MENDI'CITY, beggary, want, or extream poverty.

MENGRE'LIANS, a ſect of the Greek religion, ſaving that they baptize not their children till they are 8 years old.

ME'NIAL, domeſtick, or belonging to the houſehold.

MENI'SCUS *glaſſes* (of μηνισκος Gr. *little moons*) are thoſe that are convex on the one ſide, and concave on the other; in the form of the enlightened part of the moon, when near the new.

ME'NIVER, or MENEVER, a ſort of fur, being the ſkin of a milk-white creature in Muſcovy.

ME'NKER, the jaw-bone of a whale.

MENO"LOGY (of μηνολογιον Gr. of μην a month, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe concerning months.

ME'NOW, a ſmall freſh-water fiſh.

ME'NSES, L. the flowers, or monthly terms of women.

ME'NSTRUAL, or MEN'STRUOUS (of *menſtrualis*, L. or *menſtruus*, L. of *menſis* a month) 1 monthly, or every month.
2 of, or belonging to womens monthly courſes.

ME'NSTRUUM (in Chemiſtry) any diſſolving, or corroding liquid.

ME'NSURABLE, capable of being meaſured.

ME'NSURATION (of *menſura*, L. a meaſure) is the art of finding the ſuperficial area, or ſolid content of ſurfaces, and bodies.

MENTAGRA, L. (of *mentum*, L. the chin, and αγρα, Gr. a ſeizing on) a foul tetter, or ſcab like a ring-worm, which beginneth at the chin, and runneth over the face, neck, breaſt, or hands.

ME'NTAL, F. of, or belonging to the mind.

MENTAL *reſervation*, a ſeeming to declare one's mind, but at the ſame time concealing one's real intentions.

ME'NTION (of *mentio*, L. of *meno* to remember) ſpeaking of.

To MENTION, 1 to name, or ſpeak of.
2 to take notice of.

ME'NUET, F. a french dance, or the tune belonging to it.

ME'RCANTILE, F. (of *mercator*, L. a merchant) belonging to trade, or merchandiſe.

ME'RCATURE (of *mercatura*, L. of *merx* merchandiſe) trade, or merchandiſe.

MERCA'TOR'S *chart*, or *projection* (in Navigation) is a projection of the globe *in plano*, wherein the meridians, parallels, and rhumb-lines, are all ſtreight lines, and the degrees of longitude are all equally diſtant from one another; but the degrees of latitude increaſe towards the poles in the ſame proportion that the parallel circles on the globe decreaſe. It has its name from one Mercator who firſt publiſhed a general map according to this projection. But the invention is owing to our ingenious countryman, Mr. Edward Wright.

MERCATOR's *ſailing*, is the art of keeping a ſhip's reckoning on a mercator's chart.

ME'RCENARY, *adj.* (of *mercenarius*, L. of *merces* gains) greedy of gain.

MERCENARY *ſub.* an hireling.

ME'RCER (of *mercier*, F.) one who deals in ſilk, &c.

ME'RCERY, mercers goods, or wares.

MER'CHANDIZE (of *marchandiſe*, F. of *merx*, L. commodities) 1 trade, traffick, or commerce.
2 commodities to trade with.
To MERCHANDIZE, to trade, or traffick.
ME'RCHANT, a trader, or wholeſale dealer.
MERCHANT-*man*, a trading ſhip.
ME'RCHANTABLE, that is fit to be ſold.
ME'RCHENLAEG, the law of the Mercians, a people who had formerly a kingdom in the middle of England.
MERCU'RIAL, brisk, lively, or full of mercury.
ME'RCURY, 1 the name of a heathen god.
2 the neareſt planet to the ſun, in our ſolar ſyſtem.
3 the title of a news-paper.
4 a purging plant.
5 quick-ſilver.
ME'RCY (of *merci*, F.) 1 pity, or compaſſion.
2 pardon, or forgiveneſs.
MERE, ſee *Meer*.
MERETRI"CIOUS (of *meretricius*, L. of *meretrix*, a whore) whoriſh, belonging to a whore.
MERI"DIAN (of *meridies*, L. of *medius* the middle, and *dies* a day) a great circle paſſing through the poles of the world, and both zenith and nadir, croſſing the equinoctial at right angles, and dividing the ſphere into two equal parts, one eaſt, the other weſt, having its poles in the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon. 'Tis called meridian, becauſe when the ſun comes to the ſouth part of this circle, 'tis then midday, or high-noon, called in Latin meridies, from whence it is derived. Thus the primitive circle, fig. 6. is the meridian of the place whoſe zenith is *Z*.
Firſt MERIDIAN, is that from whence the longitude of places is reckoned; which is various according to the fancy of the geographer.
MERIDIAN *on the globe*, is repreſented by the brazen circle, in which the globe hangs and turns.
MERIDIAN-*line*, is the common ſection of the meridian, and the plane of the horizon, and ſo runs on north and ſouth.
MERIDIAN-*altitude*, is the altitude of a heavenly object when it is in the meridian; which is the greateſt altitude it will have that day. Thus RH, is the meridian altitude of the object R. See fig. 6.
MERIDIAN *magnetical*, is a great circle paſſing through or by the magnetical poles; to which meridians, the compaſs (if not otherwiſe hindred) hath reſpect.
MERI'DIONAL ſouthern, or that lies toward the ſouth.
MERIDIONAL *diſtance* (in navigation) is the diſtance of one place from the meridian of another, meaſured in the arch of the parallel of latitude paſſing through them, and is intercepted between them.
MERIDIONAL *parts*, *miles*, or *minutes*, (in navigation) are the parts by which the meridians in Mercator's chart do increaſe, as the parallels of latitude decreaſe.
ME"RILS, a boyiſh play.
ME"RIT (of *meritum*, L. of *mereo* to deſerve) 1 deſert, either in a good or bad ſenſe.
2 the worth, value, or excellency of a thing.
3 a kindneſs, favour, or good turn.
To ME'RIT, to deſerve, or be worth of either good or bad.
MERITO'RIOUS, deſerving, or full of merit.
ME'RITOT, a ſwinging in bell-ropes, and ſuch like.
ME'RKIN, counterfeit hair for women's privy parts.
ME'RLIN, a ſort of hawk.
ME'RLON, F. (in fortification) is that part of the parapet which is terminated by two embraſures of a battery; ſo that its height and thickneſs is the ſame with that of the parapet; but its breadth is ordinarily nine foot on the inſide, and ſix on the out. It ſerves to cover thoſe on the battery from the enemy.
ME'RMAID (of *mer* F. the ſea, and *maid* Eng.) a fabulous monſter, having the upper parts like a woman, and the lower parts like a fiſh.
ME'RRIMENT, merry-making.
ME'RRY, 1 gay, chearful, or jocund.
2 pleaſant, or diverting.
MERRY *wings*, a fly in Barbadoes, very troubleſome in the night.
ME'RSION (of *merſio*, L. of *merſo* to drown, or overwhelm) a ducking, or plunging under water.
MESENTE'RIC, belonging to the meſentery.
MESENTE'RIUM, or MESENTE'RY (of *meſenterium*, L.) the double skin faſtening the bowels to the back, and to one another.
ME'SLIN, ME'SCELIN, or MA'SLIN, mixed corn, as wheat, rye, &c. to make bread.
MESNE, or MESNE-*lord*, a lord of a manour, that holds of a ſuperior lord.
MESOLA'BIUM (of μεσολαβιον Gr. of μεσος the middle, and λαβειν to take) a mathematical inſtrument for finding mean proportionals.
MESS, 1 a diſh of any thing ſerved up at table.
2 portion, or ſhare of meat.
ME'SSA, Ital. are particular pieces of divine muſick, frequently made uſe of in the Roman church.
ME'SSAGE, F. an errand.
ME'SSENGER, 1 one that goes on an errand.
2 an ambaſſador, or envoy.
3 a purſuivant, or ſerjeant.

MESSENGERS *of the exchequer*, officers of that court, who attend the lord treaſurer, to carry his letters and orders.

King's MESSENGERS, officers who attend the ſecretary of ſtate, to carry diſpatches; and alſo to take into cuſtody ſtate priſoners.

MESSENGER *of the preſs*, one who by order of the court ſearches printing-houſes, booksellers ſhops, &c. in order to diſcover ſeditious books, or pamphlets.

MESSI'AH, or MESSIAS (of משיח Heb. the anointed) the name of our bleſſed lord and ſaviour.

ME'SSUAGE, a dwelling houſe, or tenement, with ſome adjacent land aſſigned to the uſe thereof.

MESTI'ZO's, the breed of Spaniards with Americans.

ME'TAGE, meaſuring of coals.

ME'TAL, F. (of *metallum*, L. of μετα with, and αλλα, Gr. other) a well compacted ſubſtance dug out of the bowels of the earth; as gold, ſilver, &c.

METAL (in gunnery) the outſide, or ſurface of a piece of ordinance; when the mouth of a piece of ordinance lies lower than her breech, they ſay, ſhe lies under metal; but if ſhe lies truly level, point blank, or right with the mark, they ſay ſhe lies right with her metal.

META'LLIC, of, or belonging to metals.

ME'TALLIST, one that works in the mines, or is skilful in metals.

METALLO'GRAPHY (of μεταλλογραφια, Gr. of μεταλλον metal, and γραφω to write) a treatiſe, or deſcription of metals.

METALLU'RGY (of μεταλλεργια, Gr. of μεταλλον metal, and εργον work) the art of working on, or melting metals.

METAMO'RPHISTS, a name given to thoſe ſacramentarians who affirmed that the body of Chriſt aſcended into heaven wholly deified.

To METAMO'RPHIZE (of μεταμορφοω, Gr. of μετα and μορφη a form) to transform, or change from one ſhape to another.

METAMO'RPHOSIS, Gr. transformation, or changing from one ſhape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS (among naturaliſts) is applied to the various changes an animal undergoes both in its formation and growth; and alſo to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilkworm, &c.

ME'TAPHOR (of μεταφορα, Gr. of μεταφερω to transfer) a rhetorical figure, when a word is tranſlated from its proper ſignification to another more ornamental, or acute.

METAPHO'RICAL, figurative, or belonging to a metaphor.

METAPHRASIS, Gr. (of μετα with, and φραζω, to ſpeak) the tranſlating word for word.

METAPHY'SICAL, of, or belonging to metaphyſics.

METAPHY'SICS (of μεταφυσικα, Gr. of μετα beyond, and φυσικη the knowledge of nature) is a ſcience which treats of entity and its properties, or the ſcience of immaterial beings.

To METE (of *metior*, L. of μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure) to meaſure.

METEGAVEL, 3 a rent, of old paid in victuals.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS, Gr. (of μετα with, εν into, and ψυχοω to give life) the tranſmigration, or paſſing of the ſoul from one body to another.

METE'MPSYCHI, Gr. a ſect of hereticks, who in imitation of *Pythagoras*, &c. held the doctrine of tranſmigration.

ME'TEOR 3 (of μετεωρον, Gr. of μετα over, and αειρω to lift up) an imperfect body of vapours drawn up into the air, where it exhibits different forms.

Airy-METEORS, are ſuch as are bred of flatuous and ſpirituous exhalations, as winds.

Fiery-METEORS, are thoſe which conſiſt of a fat and ſulphurous kindled ſmoke, as lightning, &c.

Watery-METEORS, are compoſed of vapours, ſeparated from each other by means of heat, and variouſly modified, as rain, hail, ſnow, &c.

METEORO'LOGIST, one skill'd in, or who writes a treatiſe of meteors.

METEORO'LOGY (of μετεωρολογια, Gr. of μετεωρον a meteor, and λογ.α a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or treatiſe of meteors.

METHE'GLIN, a ſort of mead, or drink made of honey, &c.

ME'THOD (of μεθοδος, Gr. of μετα, according to, and οδος a way) 1 a ready way, or manner, an orderly diſpoſing of things.

2 way, or manner.

METHO'DICAL, orderly, or according to method.

To ME'THODISE, or to ME'THODIZE, to put into method, or range into order.

ME'THODIST, 1 one that treats of method or order.

2 a fanatick, or one that pretends to be inſpired.

METO'NICK *cycle*. See *Cycle of the moon*.

METONY'MICAL, of, or belonging to the figure metonymy.

ME'TONYMY (of μετωνυμια, Gr. of μετα another, and ονομα a name) a rhetorical figure, when the cauſe is put for the effect, the ſubject for the adjunct, or contrarily, &c.

ME'TOPE, 2 Gr. (in architecture) is the ſquare ſpace between the triglyphs of the Dorick freeze, which among the ancients uſed to be adorned with the heads of beaſts, baſons, vaſes, and other inſtruments uſed in ſacrificing. A demi-metope is a ſpace ſomewhat leſs than half a metope, at the corner of the Doric freeze.

METOPO"SCOPY (of μετωποσκοπια, Gr. of μετωπον the forehead, and σκοπεω to view) the art of telling men's natures, or fortunes, by looking in their faces.

ME'TRE, or ME'TER, 1 cadence, or the meaſure of verſes.
2 a Turkiſh meaſure, containing ſomething more than 5 pints of our meaſure.

METRO"POLIS, G. (of μητηρ a mother, and πολις a city) the chief, head, or mother city.

METROPO"LITAN, adj. of, or belonging to a metropolis.

METROPOLITAN, ſub. an archbiſhop, ſo called becauſe his ſee is the metropolis of the province.

METROPOLITAN *and primate of all England*, is a title uſually given to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

METROPOLITAN *and primate of England*, is a title uſually given to the archbiſhop of York.

ME'TTADEL, a meaſure of wine at Florence, &c. containing one quart and near half a pint, two whereof make a flaſk.

ME'TTLE, 1 fire, briſkneſs, life.
2 ſtoutneſs, courage, vigour.

MEW, 1 a ſea-bird ſo called.
2 a place where hawks are kept.

To MEW (of *muer*, F.) 1 to caſt the horns, as a ſtag, &c.
2 to ſhed the feathers, as a hawk, &c.
3 to caſt the ſkin, as a ſnake, &c.
4 to cry like a cat.

To MEW *up*, to ſhut up, or confine.

ME'ZZO-tinto, It. a particular way of engraving pictures on copper-plates.

MI'ASMA, G. (in Phyſic) is a contagious infection in the blood and ſpirits, as in the plague, &c. but it is more particularly applied to ſuch particles as ariſe from epidemical diſtempers, and affect people at a diſtance.

MICE, the plural of *Mouſe*.

MI'CHAELMAS, the feaſt of St. Michael the arch-angel, obſerved on the 29th of September.

To MICHE, to hide, or ſculk about.

MI'CKLE, much.

MI"CROCOSM (of μικροκοσμος, G. of μικρος little, and κοσμος the world) a little world, or the body of a man.

MI'CROCOSMO'GRAPHY (of μικρος little, κοσμος the world, and γραφη deſcription) a deſcription of the little world, or of man.

MI"CROCOU'STICS (of μικρος little, and ακυσις hearing) inſtruments to help the hearing.

MICRO"GRAPHY (of μικρος ſmall, and γραφη deſcription, G.) the deſcription of the parts or properties of ſuch very ſmall objects, as are only diſcernible by means of a microſcope.

MICRO"METER (of μικρος little, and μετρεω to meaſure) is an inſtrument fitted to a large teleſcope in the focus of the object glaſs, for meaſuring the apparent diameters of the celeſtial bodies, and ſmall diſtances that do not exceed a degree, or a degree and an half.

MI"CROPHONES 3 (of μικρος little, and φωνη a voice, or ſound) are inſtruments contrived to magnify ſmall ſounds.

MI'CROSCOPE 3 (of μικρος little, and σκοπεω to view) is a dioptric inſtrument, by which minute objects are very much augmented, and ſeen diſtinctly. Some of theſe inſtruments are ſingle ones, as having but one ſmall lens, others are compound ones, conſiſting of ſeveral lenſes.

MI'D-DAY, noon, or the middle of the day.

MI'DDLE, 1 the midſt.
2 the midſt of one's body.

MIDDLE *latitude* (in Navigation) is the half ſum of the latitude ſailed from, and that the ſhip is in.

MIDDLE *latitude ſailing* (in Navigation) is the manner of ſolving the ſeveral caſes of Mercator's ſailing, without the meridional parts, by taking the middle latitude; and this nearly agrees with Mercator's ſailing.

MIDGE, 1 a gnat, or inſect.
2 a very ſmall ſort of fiſh.

MI'DRIFF, a ſkin, or membrane which ſeparates the heart and lungs from the lower belly.

MI'DSHIP-*men*, are officers on board a ſhip of war; their ſtation, when on the watch, is on the quarter-deck, &c. they mind the braces, look out, and give the word of command from their ſuperior officers. They are generally gentlemen upon their preferment.

MI'DSUMMER *day*, the feſtival of St. John the baptiſt, being the 24th of June.

MI'DWALL, a bird that eats bees.

MI'DWIFE, one who delivers women in labour.

MIGHT, power, or ability.

MI'GHTY, adj. powerful, or puiſſant.

MIGHTY, adv. very, or extremely.

MIGRA'TION (of *migratio*, L. of *migro* to ſhift his habitation) a removing from one place to another, or changing the habitation.

MILCH, giving milk.

MILD, 1 gentle, moderate.
2 indulgent, kind.
3 ſoft to the taſte.
4 fair, not tempeſtuous.

MI'LDERNEX, a ſort of ſail-cloth.

MI'LDEW, 1 a kind of dew that falls on wheat, hops, &c. and hinders its growth, unleſs waſhed off by the rain.
2 ſpots in cloaths, &c.

MI'LDEWED, 1 blaſted, or corrupted with mildew.
2 ſpotted, or ſtain'd.

MILE, the diſtance of 8 furlongs, or 1760 yards.

MI'LFOIL, the herb yarrow.
MI"LITANT (of *militans*, L. of *miles* a ſoldier) fighting, or combating.
MI"LITARY (of *militaris*, L. of *miles* a ſoldier) warlike, or belonging to ſoldiers or war.
MILITARY *architecture*, the ſame as fortification.
MILITARY *execution*, is the ravaging and deſtroying a country that refuſes to pay contributions.
MILI"TIA, L. troops of citizens and country people, for the defence of their country.
MILK, a well known food.
MILK-*ſop*, 1 one that is ruled by his wife.
2 a coward, or poltron.
MI'LKY *way*, is a broad white path, or track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, and extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path; but for the moſt part ſingle. Some of the ancients, as Ariſtotle, &c. imagined that this path conſiſted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but by the teleſcopical obſervations it hath been diſcovered to conſiſt of an infinite number of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of whoſe light its white colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned.
MILL, an engine for grinding corn, &c.
MILL-LEAT, a trench to convey water to or from a mill.
MILLENA'RIANS, or MILLENARIES (of *millennium*, L. of *mille* a thouſand and *anni* years) ſectaries who believe that Chriſt ſhall return to the earth, and reign over the faithful 1000 years before the end of the world.
MI'LLENER (of *mille* a thouſand) a ſeller of ribbons, gloves, fans, &c.
MI'LLER, one who grinds corn, &c.
MI'LLER's *thumb*, a ſmall river fiſh.
MI'LLET, F. (of *milium*, L. of *mille* a thouſand) a kind of ſmall grain, or corn ſometimes called hirſe.
MI'LLION, F. 1 ten hundred thouſand.
2 a fruit generally called muſk-melon.
MILL-*ree*, a Portugal coin, worth 6 s. 8 d. halfpenny, ſterling.
MI'LREE, or MILREA, a meaſure of wine and oil, in the ſouthern parts of France, equal to 17 gallons of our meaſure.
MILT, 1 the ſpleen.
2 the ſoft roe of fiſhes.
MI"MIC (of *μιμος*, G. of *μιμεομαι* to imitate) 1 a buffoon, that imitates and ridicules other people.
2 a farce, or mock comedy.
To MI"MIC, to imitate, in order to expoſe.
MI"MICAL, apiſh, or like a buffoon.
To MINCE (of *mincer*, F.) 1 to cut ſmall.
2 to affect, or not ſpeak plain.
MI'NCING, 1 cutting ſmall.
2 an affected, or finical motion of the body in walking.

MIND, 1 the ſoul, or the underſtanding.
2 the memory, or remembrance.
3 affection, or paſſion.
4 ſentiment, or opinion.
5 will, or deſire.
6 purpoſe, or reſolution.
To MIND, 1 to mark or conſider, to take notice of.
2 to look after, or take care of.
3 to put in mind, or bring to remembrance.
4 to purpoſe, or be minded.
MINE, pron. of or belonging to me.
MI'NE, F. the place where metals, &c. are digged.
MINE (in Fortification) is a hole dug, or made by a pioneer under the rampart, or under the face of the baſtion, whereto there are ſeveral winding paſſages; when it is finiſhed, divers barrels of powder are placed therein, together with a train or ſauciſſe; and the quantity of powder is proportioned to the height and weight of the body to be blown up.
There are alſo mines ſprung in the field, which are called *Fougades*.
MINE *dial*, is a box and needle, with a braſs ring divided into 360 degrees, with ſeveral dials graduated thereon, generally made for the uſe of miners.
MI'NERAL, adj. of, or belonging to mines, or of the nature of minerals.
MI'NERAL (of *minerale*, L. of *minera* a mine) a hard body dug out of the earth, or mines, being part of a metalline and part of a ſtony ſubſtance, and ſometimes ſalt and ſulphur intermixed with the other.
MI"NERALIST, one ſkill'd in minerals.
MINERA"LOGY (of *minera*, L. a mine, and λογια, G. a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or deſcription of mines, or minerals.
MI'NERS, men who work in mines.
MI'NEVER (of *menu-vair*, F.) a ſort of fur.
MINE'RVA, L. the heathen goddeſs of wiſdom, learning, arts and arms.
To MI'NGLE, to mix, or blend together.
MINGLE-MANGLE, a confuſed mixture.
MI"NIATURE, F. the art of drawing pictures in ſmall, and in water-colours.
MI"NIM, 1 a ſort of brown, tawny, or dark colour.
2 (in Muſic) is equal to half a ſemibrieve.
MI"NIMES, F. an order of monks.
MI"NION (of *mignon*, F.) a darling, or favourite.
MINION, a ſort of cannon, and is either large or ordinary. A large minion, or one of the longeſt ſize, has its bore three inches and a quarter diameter, and is a thouſand pound weight. Its charge is three quarters of a pound of powder; its ſhot three inches diameter, and weighs three pounds three quarters; its length eight foot, and its level range an hundred and twenty five paces.
The ordinary minion, is three inches dia-

diameter in bore, and weighs about 800 pounds weight. It is ſeven foot long; its load two pounds and an half of powder; its ſhot near three inches diameter, and weighs three pounds and four ounces; and it ſhoots point-blank 120 paces.

To MI″NISH (of *minuo*, L. of *minus* leſs) to take away, or make leſs.

MI″NISTER, L. 1 a parſon, or clergyman.
2 a counſellor of ſtate, or one entruſted with the affairs of the government.
3 an ambaſſador, or reſident at a prince's court.
3 a ſervant, or agent.

To MINISTER (of *miniſtro*, L. to ſerve) to officiate, to ſerve.

MI″NISTRY, 1 the miniſters of ſtate.
2 preaching, or the office of a clergyman.

MI″NIUM, L. red-lead.

MINKS, or MI′NNEKIN, 1 a proud mincing laſs.
2 a little pin.

MI′NNING *days*, anniverſary days, when ſome office was ſaid for the ſoul of the deceaſed.

MI′NNINGS *of a diſeaſe*, the previous, or foregoing ſymptoms of it.

MI′NOR, L. adj. 1 the leſſer.
2 the younger.

MINOR, ſub. 1 one under age, or in his minority.
2 (in Logic) the latter part of a ſyllogiſm, or logical argumentation.

MINO″RITY, non-age, or being under age.

MI′NORS, MINORI′TES, or *Friers*: MINORS, the friers of the order of St. Francis, ſo called by the rules of their order.

MINO′VERY (of *main-œuvre*, F.) a certain treſpaſs committed by a man's handy-work in the foreſt; as an engine to catch deer, &c.

MI′NSTER, a monaſtery, or conventual church.

MI′NSTREL (of *meneſtrier*, F.) a player on a muſical inſtrument.

MINT, 1 the name of an herb.
2 the place where money is coined.

To MINT, to coin money.

MINU′TE, adj. (of *minutus*, L. of *minus* leſs) ſmall, little.

MI″NUTE, ſub. 1 the ſixtieth part of an hour.
2 a moment, or inſtant.
3 the ſixtieth part of a degree.

MI″NUTES, 1 firſt draughts.
2 ſhort notes of a thing.

To MI′NUTE, to write down in a book of memorandums.

† MINU′TION (of *minutio*, L. of *minuo* to leſſen) a miniſhing, or leſſening.

MINX, a preciſe, or prim girl.

MI″RACLE (of *miraculum*, L. of *miror* to marvel) a wonder, or ſome extraordinary effect, which ſeems above the power of nature.

MIRA″CULOUS, 1 done by a miracle.
2 wonderful, ſurprizing, admirable.

MIRE, 1 dirt, or mud.
2 a bog, or quagmire.

MIRI″FICAL (of *mirificus*, L. of *mirus* wonderful, and *facio* to make) wonderful, admirable, miraculous.

MIRO″BOLAN, F. a ſort of plumb.

MI′RROUR (of *miroir*, F.) 1 a looking-glaſs, or any poliſhed ſurface that reflects the rays of light.
2 a pattern, or example.

MIRROUR *ſtone*, a ſtone in Muſcovy, which repreſents the image of that which is ſet behind it.

MIRTH, joy, gaiety, good humour.

MIS, an inſeparable prepoſition, implying ſome defect, or error.

MISACCEPTA′TION, a wrong apprehenſion of a thing.

MISADVE′NTURE, 1 misfortune, or ill-luck.
2 (in Law) is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance.

MISADVI′CE, bad counſel, or wrong advice.

To MISADVI′SE, to give bad counſel, or perverſe advice.

MISA′NTHROPIST (of μισανθρωπος, G. of μισεω to hate, and ανθρωπος a man) a man-hater.

MISA′NTHROPY, the hating of men.

To MISAPPREHE′ND, not to underſtand rightly.

To MISA′PPLY, to make a wrong application.

To MISBECO′ME, not to become.

To MISBEHA′VE, to behave very ill.

To MISBELIE′VE, to diſtruſt, or not believe.

To MISCA′LL, 1 to give one a wrong name.
2 to abuſe by ill language.

To MISCA′RRY, 1 to bring forth a child before the time.
2 not to ſucceed.
3 to be loſt.

MISCELLA′NEOUS (of *miſcellaneus*, L. of *miſcellus* mixed, or mingled) mixed together without order.

MI″SCELLANIES, collections upon ſeveral ſubjects.

MISCHA′NCE, a diſaſter, or croſs accident.

MI′SCHIEF, 1 hurt, or damage.
2 misfortune, or accident.
3 a ſcurvy trick.

MISCHIE′VOUS, 1 hurtful, or pernicious.
2 unlucky, or full of malice.

MISCHIE′VOUSNESS, 1 malice, or wickedneſs.
2 malignity, or miſchievous quality.

To MIS-CITE. See to *Miſquote*.

To MISCONCEI′VE, to miſapprehend, or not rightly underſtand.

MISCONJE'CTURE, a falſe conjecture, or wrong gueſs.
MISCONSTRU'CTION, a wrong interpretation.
To MISCO'NSTRUE, to interpret amiſs, or put a wrong meaning on.
To MIS-COU'NSEL. See to *Miſadviſe*.
To MISCOU'NT, to miſtake, or miſreckon.
MI'SCREANT 3 (of *mecreant*, F.) an infidel, or unbeliever.
MIS-DEE'D, a fault, treſpaſs, or crime.
To MIS-DEE'M, to judge amiſs.
To MISDEME'AN, to behave amiſs.
MISDEME'ANOUR, a fault, or crime.
To MISDO', to do amiſs.
To MISDO'UBT, to ſuſpect, or miſtruſt.
MISE, 1 expence, or charges.
2 a tribute, or cuſtomary preſent, which the people of Wales give to every new king, or prince, at his entrance into that principality.
3 a tax, or ſubſidy.
4 a meaſe or meſſuage.
MI'SER, L. a covetous wretch.
MI'SERABLE (of *miſerabilis*, L. of *miſer* pitiful) 1 poor, wretched, unfortunate.
2 niggardly, ſordid.
3 hard, cruel.
4 ſad, terrible.
5 pitiful, lamentable, or that raiſeth compaſſion.
MISERE'RE, L. i. e. *have mercy*; a title given to the 51ſt pſalm, uſually called the pſalm of mercy; it is ſo called from its beginning with this word in the Latin.
MISERERE mei, L. (among Phyſicians) a cholic, or vehement pain in the guts.
MI'SERY (of *miſeria*, L. of *miſer* woful) 1 calamity, affliction.
2 poverty, or indigence.
3 ſad condition.
4 pain, or torture.
To MISESTEE'M, to contemn, or diſreſpect.
MISFO'RTUNE, miſchance, diſaſter, adverſity.
To MISGI'VE, to preſage, divine, or gueſs.
To MISGO'VERN, to govern, or rule amiſs.
MISHA'P, miſchance, accident, or diſaſter.
To MISHEA'R, to miſunderſtand, or not hear aright.
MI'SHMASH, a hotch-potch, or confuſed mixture of things.
To MISIMPLO'Y, to imploy one's ſelf in an idle, or fooliſh manner.
To MISINFO'RM, to give a wrong information, or ſpread a falſe report.
To MISINTE'RPRET (of *mis* wrong, and *interpretor*, L. to explain) to explain amiſs, or give a wrong interpretation of.
To MISJU'DGE, to judge amiſs, or give a wrong judgment of.
To MI'SLE, to rain in ſmall drops.
To MISLEA'D, to ſeduce, deceive, or beguile.
MI'SLETOE, a ſhrub that grows in an oak, apple-tree, &c.
To MISLI'KE, to diſlike, or not approve of.
To MISMA'NAGE, to act imprudently.
MISMA'NAGEMENT, ill conduct.
To MISNA'ME. See to *Miſcall*.
MISO'GAMIST, a marriage-hater.
MISO'GAMY (of *μισογαμια*, G. of *μισεω* to hate, and *γαμος* marriage) a hating of marriage.
To MISPLA'CE, to put a thing out of, or in a wrong place.
To MISPRI'NT, to print wrong.
MISPRI'SION, overſight, or neglect.
MISPRI'SION *of treaſon*, is the not revealing treaſon when we know it to be committed.
To MISPROPO'RTION, to proportion wrong.
To MISQUO'TE, to make a wrong citation.
To MISRE'CKON, to count, or reckon wrong.
To MISREPRESE'NT, to give a falſe character of, or not repreſent fairly.
MISRU'LE, diſorder, or miſgovernment.
Lord of MISRULE, 1 the manager of a club at a merry-making.
2 the leading perſon in a diſturbance.
MISS, 1 a young lady.
2 a kept miſtreſs, or lady of pleaſure.
To MISS, 1 not to hit, as a mark.
2 to fail, or miſcarry.
3 to ſkip, or omit.
4 to want, or not to find.
5 to be out in one's judgment.
6 to know or feel the loſs of.
7 not to take fire, as a gun.
MI'SSAL (of *miſſale*, L. of *miſſa* the maſs) a maſs-book, or one that contains the ceremonies of the popiſh maſs.
To MISSHA'PE, to diſfigure, or deform.
MI'SSION (of *miſſio*, L. of *mitto* to ſend) a ſending.
MI'SSIONARY, one that is ſent to preach the goſpel.
MI'SSIVE, ſub. a letter, or epiſtle.
MI'SSIVE, adj. (of *miſſilis*, L. of *mitto* to throw, or fling) that may be thrown, caſt, hurled, or flung.
To MISSPE'ND, to laviſh, or ſquander away.
MISSU'RA, L. *about to ſend*, a name given to ſeveral ſuperſtitious ceremonies uſed by the Roman cathelicks, to recommend and diſmiſs a dying perſon.
MIST, a fog, or thick vapour.
MISTA'KE, an overſight, or blunder.
To MISTAKE, 1 to be out, or commit an error.

2 to take one thing for another.
3 not to underſtand.
4 to looſe, or go out of; as to miſtake one's way.

MI'STERY. See *Myſtery*.

To MISTI'ME, to do a thing out of ſeaſon.

MI'STRESS (of *maitreſſe*, F.) 1 the manager of a family.
2 a ſweet-heart, or kept-miſtreſs.
3 a title given to gentlewomen, and others.
4 poſſeſt of any quality.
5 an eſſay at tennis.

To MISTRU'ST, to diſtruſt, or ſuſpect.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, to take a thing wrong.

To MISU'SE, 1 to make an ill uſe of.
2 to abuſe, or treat ill.

MITE, 1 an ancient ſmall coin about the third part of a farthing.
2 an inſect breeding in cheeſe, &c.
3 a weevil, or little worm that eats out the pith of corn.
4 a ſort of vermin breeding about the heads and necks of hawks.

MI'TER. See *Mitre*.

MI'THRIDATE (from its inventor Mithridates king of Pontus) a confection that is a preſervative againſt poiſon.

To MI'TIGATE (of *mitigo*, L. of *mitis* gentle) 1 to aſſwage, ſoften, or allay.
2 to pacify, or reconcile.

MI'TRAL, belonging to the mitre.

MI'TRE, (of *mitra*, L. a turbant) a bonnet, or turbant, worn by biſhops.

MI'TRE (in Architecture) is the workmens term for an angle that is juſt forty-five degrees, or half a right one; and if it be a quarter of a right-angle, they call it a half-mitre.

MI'TRED, wearing a mitre.

MI'TTENS (of *mitaines*, F.) gloves without fingers.

MI'TTIMUS, L. 1 a warrant from a juſtice of peace to ſend a perſon to priſon.
2 a writ whereby records are ſent from one court to another.

To MIX (of *miſceo*, L. to mingle) to mix, or blend together.

MI'XEN, a dunghill, or heap of dung.

MIXT, 1 mingled, or blended together.
2 diverſified with ſeveral colours.

MIXT *body* (in Philoſophy) is a body compounded by nature, as a mineral, vegetable, &c.

MIXT *number*, is one that is part an integer, or whole number, and part a fraction; as $4\frac{1}{2}$, or $10\frac{3}{4}$, &c.

MIXT-*lined figure*, is one conſiſting of ſtreight and crooked lines.

MIXT *angle*, is an angle which is formed by one right line, and one curved one.

MIXT *ratio*, or *proportion*, is when the ſum of the antecedent and conſequent is compared with the difference between the antecedent and conſequent; as if

$4 : 3 :: 16 : 12$
$a : b :: c : d$ Then
$7 : 1 :: 28 : 4.$
$a+b : a-b :: c+d : c-d.$

MIXT *tithes*, tithes of butter, cheeſe, milk, &c. and of the young of cattle.

MIZ-MAZE, a labyrinth, or place full of intricate turnings and windings.

To MIZZLE. See to *Miſle*.

MOAN. See *Mone*.

MOAT, 1 a ſmall indiviſible body, ſuch as play in the ſun-beams.
2 a ditch, or trench.

MOAT (in Fortification) is a hollow place or ditch dug round a town, or fortreſs that is to be defended; wherefore the depth and breadth often depends upon the nature of the ſoil, according as it is marſhy or rocky: but moats in general are between ſixteen and twenty two fathom broad, and from fifteen to twenty five foot deep.

Dry MOAT, is that which is deſtitute of water, and ought to be deeper than one that is full of water.

Lined MOAT, is that whoſe ſcarp and counterſcarp are caſed with a wall of maſons-work, lying in talus, or a ſlope.

Flat-bottom'd MOAT, is that which hath no ſloping, its corners being ſomewhat rounded. All moats muſt be well flank'd, and in general ſo wide, as that no ladder, tree, &c. can reach a-croſs them. If the moat be dry, or has but little water in it, there is generally another ſmall trench cut quite along the middle of it.

MOB, 1 the rabble, or giddy multitude.
2 a ſort of cap worn by women.

To MOB *a perſon*, to expoſe him to the fury of the rabble.

MO'BBY, a drink in the Weſt Indies made of the roots of potatoes.

MOBI'LITY (of *mobilitas*, L. of *mobilis* moveable) 1 moveableneſs, or aptneſs to move.
2 changeableneſs, or inconſtancy.
3 a mob, rabble, or giddy multitude.

MOCK, a laughing-ſtock.

To MOCK, 1 to make game, or laugh at.
2 to deceive, or abuſe.
3 to play the wanton.

MOCKADE'ES, weavers thrums.

MODE (of *modus*, L. of מדה, Heb. a meaſure) 1 method, way, or manner.
2 faſhion of cloaths.

MO'DEL, a pattern, or example.

To MODEL, 1 to delineate, or draw the out-lines.
2 to diſpoſe the parts of.

MO'DERATE (of *moderatus*, L. of *moderor* to govern) 1 temperate, ſober, within bounds.

2 mild,

2 mild, not too ſevere.
3 middling, ordinary, within bounds, not too great.

To MO"DERATE (of *moderor*, L. of *modus* a rule) 1 to govern, rule, manage, or guide.
2 to temper, allay, or qualify.
3 to diminiſh, leſſen, or abate.
4 to decide, or make up a difference.
5 to be temperate, or uſe moderation.

MO"DERATOR, 1 a governor, ruler, or guide.
2 the preſident of an aſſembly.

MO"DERN (of *modernus*, L. of *modo* even now) new, or of this time.

MODERNS, thoſe of the preſent age, in oppoſition to the ancients.

MO"DEST (of *modeſtus*, L. of *modus* order)
1 ſober, temperate.
2 honeſt, chaſte.
3 baſhful, not impudent.
4 reaſonable, not too large.

MO"DESTY, 1 ſoberneſs, or moderation.
2 chaſtity, or honeſty.
3 orderly behaviour, obſervation of decorum, as to time and place of actions.
4 baſhfulneſs, or ſhamefacedneſs.
5 a piece of cambrick, &c. over a woman's boſom.

MO'DICUM, L. a ſmall pittance, a mouthful, a little matter.

MODI"FICABLE, capable of modification.

MODIFICA"TION (of *modificatio*, L. of *modus* a due proportion) 1 meaſuring, or bringing into meaſure.
2 reſtriction, or limitation.

To MO"DIFY, 1 to limit, qualify, or regulate.
2 (in Philoſophy) to give the modality, or manner of exiſtence.

MODI'LLONS, F. (in Architecture) are little inverted conſoles under the ſoffit or bottom of the drip, in the Ionic, Compoſite, and Corinthian cornices, and ought to correſpond to the middle of the columns. Theſe are particularly affected in the Corinthian order, where they are always enriched with carved works. In the Ionic and Compoſite orders they are more ſimple, having ſeldom any ornaments, excepting ſometimes a ſingle leaf underneath.

To MO"DULATE (of *modulor*, L. of *modus* time, or meaſure in ſinging) to ſing, or warble.

MODULA'TION, exact ſinging, or making an agreeable harmony.

MO'DULE, F. (in Architecture) is a little meaſure, by which we mean any bigneſs or extent taken at pleaſure, to meaſure the parts of a building by, and is uſually determined by the lower diameter of the column and pillaſters. Vignola's module, which is equal to the ſemi-diameter of the column, is divided into twelve parts in the Tuſcan and Doric, and into eighteen in the reſt of the orders. The module of Palladio, Scammozzi, M. de Cambray, and M. Deſgodetz, which is alſo equal to the ſemi-diameter, is divided into thirty parts.

MO'DWALL, a bird that deſtroys bees.

MO'HAIR, a ſtuff uſed in working button-holes, &c.

MOIDO'RE a Portugal coin, equal to twenty ſeven ſhillings Sterling.

MOI'ETY 3 (of *moitié*, F.) the half of any thing.

To MOIL, to toil or drudge.

MOINE'AU, F. (in Fortification) is a little flat baſtion, which is raiſed before a courtin that is too long, and which hath two other baſtions at the end of it; for they being out of muſket ſhot, one or the other muſt be defended by ſome ſuch thing as this moineau or plat baſtion.

Sometimes the moineau joins to the courtin, and ſometimes it is ſeparated from it by a moat.

MOIST (of *moite*, F.) 1 damp, or a little wet.
2 juicy, or ſucculent.

MO'KY, cloudy, or obſcure.

MO'LAR (of *molaris*, L. of *mola* a mill) of, or belonging to a mill.

MOLAR *teeth*, the grinders, the five outmoſt teeth on either ſide of the mouth.

MOLE, F. 1 a pier, or fence againſt the ſea.
2 a ſpot in the body.
3 an animal that lives under ground.

To MOLE'ST (of *moleſto*, L. of *moleſtus* troubleſome) to trouble, diſquiet, or aggrieve.

MOLESTA'TION, vexing, diſquieting or putting to trouble.

MO"LINISTS, the followers of Molina, a Spaniſh Jeſuit, in his opinion concerning grace and free will.

MO'LLIENT (of *molliens*, L. of *mollis* ſoft) ſoftening, or mollifying.

MOLLIFICA'TION, 1 a making ſoft.
2 alleviation, or leſſening.

To MO'LLIFY (of *mollio*, L. of *mollis* ſoft)
1 to ſoften, to make ſoft, tender, or ſupple.
2 to calm, appeaſe, or pacify.
3 to move to compaſſion.
4 to eaſe, mitigate, or abate.

MO'LLINET, a ſmall muller to grind colours.

MO'LLY, a man that loves boys, a ſodomite.

MOLO'SSES, the dregs of ſugar, generally called treacle.

MO'LTEN, melted, or caſt.

MOLTEN *greaſe*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

MOME, a ſtupid, droniſh fellow.

MO'MENT (of *momentum*, L. of *motum* a motion) 1 an inſtant of time.
2 importance, or conſequence.

MO'MENTS (in Mathematics) are ſuch indeterminate and unſtable parts of quantity, as are ſuppoſed to be in a perpetual flux, i. e. either continually decreaſing or increaſing; which latter are taken for affir-

mative

mative and poſitive moments, and the former for negative or ſubtractible ones. And theſe continually increaſing or decreaſing particles are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall; for as ſoon as ever they come to be of any finite magnitude, they ceaſe to be moments. Moments therefore are to be looked upon not as the generative principles of finite magnitude; but to be inceptive only of them.

MOMENTS (in a phyſical ſenſe, as they are uſed in reference to the laws of motion) ſignify the quantities of motion or forces in any moving bodies; and ſometimes ſimply the motion itſelf; and they define it to be the *vis inſita*, or power by which any moving bodies do continually change their places. This force is compounded of the quantity of matter and velocity conjointly.

MO'MUS, G. the god of carping, and finding fault with other people's actions, without regard to their own.

MO'NACHAL (of *monachalis*, L. of *monachus* a monk) monkiſh, or belonging to a monk.

MO'NACHISM, 1 the ſtate or condition of the monks.
2 the monks themſelves.

MO'NARCH (of μοναρχος, G. μονος alone, and αρχη government) a ſovereign, or prince ruling alone.

MONA'RCHICAL, of, or belonging to a monarch, or monarchy.

MONA'RCHICALS, hereticks in the ſecond century, who acknowledged but one perſon in the holy Trinity, and ſaid that the Father was crucified.

MO'NARCHY (of μοναρχια, G. of μονος alone, and αρχω to rule) the government of a prince alone.

MONASTE'RIAL, belonging to a monaſtery, or monks.

MO'NASTERY (of *monaſterium*, L. of μοναστηριον, G. of μοναζω to live ſolitary) a convent, a ſolitary place, a cloiſter of monks or nuns.

MONA"STIC, or MONA"STICAL, belonging to a monaſtery, or ſolitary life.

MO'ND, a golden globe, the enſign of an emperor or king.

MO'NDAY, the ſecond day of the week.

To MONE, 1 to grieve, or lament.
2 to bewail, or deplore.

MO"NEY, a piece of metal ſtamp'd with the effigies of a prince or arms of a ſtate, which makes it current at a certain rate.

MONEY *wort*, the name of an herb.

MO'NIED, ſtored, or ſtocked with money.

MO'NEYERS, 1 coiners, or mint-men.
2 bankers, who deal in returns of money.

MO'NGER, 1 this was the ancient name for a merchant; but now it is only uſed as an addition to divers merchantable trades; as fiſh-monger, cheeſe-monger, &c.
2 a kind of fiſher boat.

MO'NGREL, adj. got by two kinds.

MO'NGREL, ſub. one that is born of parents of different countries.

MONI'TION (of *monitio*, L. of *moneo* to warn) admonition, exhortation, or warning.

MO"NITOR, L. a remembrancer, or one who warneth another.

MONK (a contraction of μοναχος, G. of μονος alone) 1 a recluſe, or anchoret.
2 (in Printing) a blot.
3 the name of a fiſh, reſembling a monk's cowl.

MO'NKERY, the profeſſion, or the humour of monks.

MO'NKEY, a creature well known.

MO"NOCHORD (of μονοχορδον, G. of μονος one, and χορδη the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument) an inſtrument having many ſtrings of one ſound, made uſe of by the ancients for regulating of ſounds; but ſome appropriate the name to an inſtrument that hath but one ſtring, as the trumpet marine.

MONO'GAMY (of μονογαμος, G. of μονος one, and γαμος marriage) the marrying of one wife, or huſband.

MO"NOGRAM (of μονογραμμον, G. of μονος one, and γραμμα a letter) a ſcience in one line, or an epigram in one verſe.

MO'NOLOGUE, or MONO"LOGY (of μονολογια, G. of μονος alone, and λογια a ſpeech) a ſoliloquy, or a dramatic ſcene, when but one actor ſpeaks.

MONO'MIAL (in Algebra) is a quantity of one name, or of but one term.

MONOPE"TALOUS (of μονος one, and πεταλον a leaf, G.) having but one leaf.

MONOPETALOUS *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as ſeem to have ſeveral ſmall *petela* or leaves, yet are all of one piece.

MONO"POLIST (of μονοπωλης, G. of μονος alone, and πωλεω to ſell) one that ingroſſes all the trade to himſelf.

To MONO"POLIZE, to ingroſs all the trade, or the whole of a commodity to one's ſelf.

MONO"POLY, the ingroſſing the whole of a commodity to one's ſelf.

MONO"PTOTON, G. (in Grammar) is a noun that has but one caſe.

MONOPY"RENOUS *fruit* (of μονος alone, and πυρηνη a kernel, G.) ſuch fruit as contains but one kernel or ſeed.

MONO'RCHIS (of μονος alone, and ορχις a teſticle) a perſon that has but one teſticle.

MONO'STICHON, G. (of μονος alone, and στιχος a verſe) an epigram conſiſting of but one ſingle verſe.

MONOSY"LLABLE (of μονοσυλλαβος, G. of μονος alone, and συλλαβος a ſyllable) a word that has but one ſyllable.

MONOTHE'ISM (of μονος one, and Θεος God, G.) the doctrine or principles of the unitarians.

MONO"THELITES (of μονος one, and θελημα will, G.) a ſect of heretics in the ſeventh century, who held there was but one will in Jeſus Chriſt.

MO"NOTONY (of μονος one, and τονος a tone, G.) the having but one tone, or being of the ſame ſound.

MONOTRI'GLYPH (of μονοτριγλυφον, G. of μονος one, and τριγλυφος a triglyph) a term in architecture, ſignifying the ſpace of one triglyph between two pilaſters, or two columns.

MONSOO'NS, trade-winds, or ſuch as blow half a year, &c. one way, and then ſhift to the oppoſite point of the compaſs, and continue to blow that way for the like time.

MO'NSTER (of *monſtrum*, L. of *monſtro* to ſhew) 1 a thing prodigious, or wonderful.
2 any thing that is againſt, or beſide the common courſe of nature.
3 any vaſt, huge, or deformed body.
4 a perſon prodigiouſly wicked or miſchievous.

MO'NSTROUS, 1 of, belonging to, or like a mon'er.
2 exceſſive, prodigious.

MO'NTANISTS, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from one Montanus their principal, who gave out, that he himſelf was the comforter promiſed by Chriſt, &c.

MO'NTANOUS (of *montanus*, L. of *mons* a mountain) 1 dwelling, being, feeding, ranging, ſituate, or growing on the mountains.
2 full of mountains.

MONTIFIA'SCO, a ſort of delicious wine, brought from Montifiaſcone, a ſmall city in Italy.

MO'NTERO, a hunter's, or horſeman's cap.

MONTE'TH, a ſort of ſcallop'd baſon to cool glaſſes in.

MONTH, is a certain number of days, conſiſting of ſomething more or leſs than thirty days, and is either aſtronomical, or civil; the aſtronomical, which are likewiſe called natural, are thoſe that are governed by the courſe of the ſun and moon, and are either ſolar, or lunar.

A ſolar MONTH, is properly that ſpace of time that the ſun employs to run through any ſign of the zodiac, which is the twelfth part of the whole ecliptic; and of theſe there are two ſorts, the mean ſolar month, which is the time that the ſun requires to move through the twelfth part of the zodiac according to mean motion, and which conſiſts of 30 days, 10 hours, 29 min. 6 ſec. 28 thirds, 50 fourths, and the true ſolar month, which is the time that the ſun requires to move through one of the ſigns by his true motion; and as theſe times are unequal, ſo the months themſelves are alſo unequal, being greateſt when the ſun is in the apogeum, which happens when the ſun is in about 8 deg. of Cancer, and ſhorteſt when he is in his perigeum, which happens when he is in about 8 deg. of Capricorn.

Lunar MONTHS, are thoſe which are meaſured by the motion of the moon, and of theſe there are three ſorts, the periodical, the ſynodical, and that of illumination.

The periodical MONTH, is that ſpace of time that the moon employs to run through the ecliptic, or till ſhe returns to the ſame place from whence ſhe began to move, which according to mean motion, is performed in 27 days, 7 hours. 43 min. 7 ſec. but according to her true motion in an hour more or leſs.

The ſynodical MONTH, is that ſpace of time that elapſes between one conjunction of the ſun and moon, and the next following, and is of two ſorts, viz. the true and the mean.

The mean ſynodical month, is that which agrees with the mean motion of the ſun and moon, and is equal to 29 days, 12 hours, 44 min. 3 ſec. 11 thirds, and is the meaſure of all the lunar months. But the

True ſynodical month, is that which is made by the true conjunction of the ſun and moon; and its difference from the mean, is ſometimes greater, and ſometimes leſs than 14 hours.

MONTH *of illumination*, or *apparition*, is the interval of time between the day that the moon begins to appear, after the conjunction, to the day ſhe diſappears; and this month ordinarily conſiſts of 26 days, but not exactly, being more or leſs, according as the motion is ſwifter or ſlower, or according as ſhe is to the northward or ſouthward, &c.

MONTH *civil*, or *political*, is a certain number of days, fewer or more, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the country in which they are kept.

MONT-*pagnote*, F. or *poſt of the invulnerable* (in Military affairs) is an eminence choſen out of cannon-ſhot of the place beſieged, where curious perſons poſt themſelves to ſee an attack, and the manner of the ſiege, out of danger.

MONTRO'SS, an under gunner, or an aſſiſtant to an engineer, gunner, or fire-maſter.

MO"NUMENT (of *monumentum*, L. of *moneo* to put in mind) 1 a memorial of any perſon or thing, good or bad.
2 a chronicle, or record.
3 an author's work, or writings.
4 a ſepulchre, a ſtatue, or any ſuch thing to preſerve the memory of any one.

MOOD, 1 humour, temper, or diſpoſition.
2 (in Grammar) manner of ſpeaking, by way of diſcourſe, command, &c.
3 (in Muſic) certain proportions of the time, or meaſure of notes.

MOON, the name of a well known planet.
MOON-*calf*, a falſe conception.
MOON-*eyed*, that can ſee better by moonlight, than by day.
MOOR, 1 a fen, or marſh.
2 a black-moor, or native of the ſouthern parts of Africa.
MOOR-*hen*, a fowl that lives in moors, or fens.
MOORS, the bailiffs of the lord of a manor in the iſle of man.
MOORS-*head* (in Chemiſtry) the dome of a reverberating furnace, ſo called from its reſembling the form of an head.
MOOSE, the name of an American beaſt.
MOOT, an exerciſe of arguing of caſes, performed by young ſtudents in law at appointed times, the better to enable them for practice.
MOP, an utenſil to waſh a room with, &c.
To MOP, 1 to cleanſe a room with a mop.
2 to make wry faces.
MOPE, a ſtupid heavy perſon.
To MOPE, to be ſtupid, or full of melancholy thoughts.
MOP-*eyed*, or MO'PSICAL, dim-ſighted.
MO'RAL, adj. (of *moralis*, L. of *mores* manners) 1 belonging to manners, or behaviour.
2 honeſt, ſincere.
MORAL, ſub. the ſenſe, or ſignification of a fable.
MORAL *philoſophy*, is that which lays down rules for the regulation or well-governing the actions of man, only as he is a man.
MORA''LITY, 1 moral philoſophy.
2 good morals, or principles.
3 moral ſenſe, or ſignification.
To MO''RALIZE, 1 to give the moral ſenſe of.
2 to diſcourſe of morality.
MO''RALLY, 1 in a moral ſenſe.
2 likely, probably.
3 according to the dictates of natural reaſon.
MO''RALS, 1 moral philoſophy.
2 principles, manners, or conditions.
MORA'SS (from *moor*) a marſh, a fen, a bog, or mooriſh ground.
MO'RBID (of *morbidus*, L. of *morbus* a diſeaſe) 1 ſickly, faint, diſeaſed.
2 of, or belonging to a diſeaſe.
3 infectious, apt to breed diſeaſes.
MORBI''FICAL, or MORBI''FIC, that cauſes diſeaſes.
MO'RCLAY, a mortal, and deadly ſword.
MORDA''CITY (of *mordacitas*, L. of *mordeo* to bite) of a biting, or ſtinging quality.
† MORDI''CATIVE, ſtinging, or biting.
MORE, the comparative of much, and of many.
MO'REL (of *morelle*, F.) the name of a plant.
MORE'SK-*work*, a kind of antique painting and carving, after the manner of the Moors.
† MORI''GEROUS (of *morigerus*, L. of *morigero* to obey) dutiful, obedient, complaiſant.
MORI'LLE, F. a ſort of muſhroom.
MO'RION, or MORIAM, a ſteel-cap, or head-piece.
MORI'SCO, a morris dance.
MO'RKIN, a beaſt that dies by miſchance or ſickneſs.
MO'RLING, the wool of a dead ſheep.
MORN, or MO'RNING, the beginning of the day.
MORO''LOGY (of μωρολογια, G. of μωρος fooliſh, and λογια a diſcourſe) a fooliſh ſpeaking.
MORO'SE (of *moroſus*, L. of *morſus* a bite) ſullen, croſs, peeviſh, teſty, froward, hard to pleaſe.
MO'RPHEW (of *morphée*, F.) a white ſcurf upon the body.
MO'RRIS-*dance*, an antic dance performed by ſeveral men with bells upon their legs, and a boy in a girl's habit, with his head gayly trimmed up.
MORSE, an amphibious creature called a ſea-ox.
MO'RSEL (of *morſellum*, L. a dim. of *morſus* a bite) a little bit, or ſmall piece.
To blow a MORT (in Hunting) is to ſound a particular air called a mort, to give notice that the deer that was hunted is taken, and killed, or killing.
MO'RTAL (of *mortalis*, L. of *mors* death)
1 ſubject to death.
2 human, done, or managed by mortals.
3 earthly, or of this lower world.
4 deadly, dangerous, bringing death.
5 great, extreme, prodigious.
MO'RTALS, men.
MORTA''LITY, 1 frailty, or a ſtate ſubject to death.
2 the plague, or any great ſickneſs.
3 death.
MO'RTAR (of *mortarium*, L. of the antiq. verb *morto*, i. e. *contero* to pound) 1 a veſſel wherein things are pounded.
2 lime and ſand, &c. mix'd together for building.
3 a lamp ſo called.
MORTAR, or MORTAR-*piece* (in Gunnery) is a kind of very ſhort piece of cannon, or ordnance, thick and wide, proper for the diſcharging of bombs, carcaſſes, ſtones, &c. It is uſually mounted on a carriage, the wheels whereof are very low.
MO'RTGAGE (of *mort* death, and *gage* a pledge, F.) a pawn of lands, tenements, &c.
MORTGAGE'E, he or ſhe to whom lands are mortgaged.
MO'RTGAGER, the party who has made the mortgage.
MORTI''FEROUS (of *mortiferus*, L. of *mors* death,

death, and *fero* to bring) deadly, bringing death.

MORTIFICA'TION, 1 ſelf-denial.
2 grief, or uneaſineſs.
3 croſs, or misfortune.
4 (in Chemiſtry) is the alteration of the outward form of metals, minerals, &c.
5 (in Surgery) a gangrene, or loſs of life, natural heat, and ſenſe in a member.

To MO'RTIFY (of *mortifico*, L. of *mors* death, and *facio* to cauſe) 1 to ſubdue, or crucify.
2 to afflict, or trouble.
3 to vex, or humble.
4 (in Chemiſtry) to change the outward form or ſhape of a mix'd body.
5 (in Cookery) to keep fleſh till it grow tender, or till it has got a hogoo.
6 to gangrene, or turn to a mortification.

MO'RTISE (of *mortaiſe*, F.) the hole that is cut in one piece of wood to let in another.

MO'RTLING, the ſame as *Morling*; which ſee.

MO'RTMAIN (of *mortua manus*, L. i. e. a dead hand) the alienation of lands, tenements, &c. to any guild, corporation, or fraternity.

MO'RTUARY (of *mortuaire*, F.) a gift left by a man at his death to the church.

Caput MO'RTUUM, L. (in Chemiſtry) is the groſs relicks of any thing diſtilled; in Engliſh, the *dead head*.

MOSA'ICAL, of or belonging to Moſes.

MOSAIC-*work*, a moſt curious work wrought with ſtones, &c. of all colours, artificially ſet together, ſo as to repreſent any object.

MOSCHE'TTO, a ſtinging gnat, very troubleſome in the Weſt Indies.

MO'SCHEY, or MOSQUE', a church, or temple among the Turks.

MOSS, 1 a kind of ſpongious or downy vegetable ſubſtance growing upon trees, ſtones, &c.
2 a fine ſugar-work made by confectioners.

MO'SSES, mooriſh, or boggy places.

MOSS-*troopers*, a ſort of robbers in the northern part of Scotland.

MOST, the ſuperlative of *much*.

MO'STIC, the ſtick which a painter reſts on when at work.

MO'STRA, It. (in Muſic) a little mark at the end of each line directing where the note ſtands that begins the next line.

MOTE. See *Moat*.

MOTE'TTO, or *MOTE'TTI*, It. (in Muſic) a kind of church muſic made uſe of among the Roman catholics; it is much of the ſame nature in divine muſic, as a cantata is in common.

MOTH, a vermin that eats cloaths.

MO'THER, 1 ſhe that has brought forth a child.
2 the womb, or matrix.
3 a ſort of mouldineſs on beer, wine, &c.

MO'TION (of *motio*, L. of *moveo* to move)
1 the act of moving, or ſtirring.
2 the march, as of an army.
3 will, or accord.
4 overture, or propoſal.
5 requeſt, or ſuit.
6 diſpoſition, or inclination.

MOTION (in Philoſophy) is a continual and ſucceſſive mutation of place, and is either abſolute, or relative.

MOTION *abſolute*, is the change of the abſolute place of any moving body, and therefore its celerity will be meaſured by the quantity of the abſolute ſpace, which the moveable body has run through.

MOTION *relative*, is the mutation of the relative or vulgar place of the moving body, and ſo hath its celerity accounted, or meaſured by the quantity of relative ſpace, which the moveable body runs over.

MOTION *compounded*, is that which is produced by ſeveral forces conſpiring together; and forces are ſaid to conſpire, when the direction of one is not contrary to the direction of another; as when the radius of a circle moves about the centre, and at the ſame time a point be conceived to go forwards along it.

MOTION *of the apogæum* (in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem) is an arch of the zodiac of the *primum mobile*, contained between the line of the apogæum, and the beginning of Aries.

MO'TIVE, adj. (of *motivus*, L. of *moveo* to move) moving, or that cauſes motion.

MOTIVE, ſub. reaſon, or inducement.

† MOTI''VITY, the power of moving.

MO'TLY, mixed, or ſpotted.

MO'TTO, It. the words of an emblem, or device.

MO'VEABLE, or MO'VABLE, 1 that may be moved.
2 that varies in time.

To MOVE (of *moveo*, L. of מוּם, Heb. to turn one way or other) 1 to ſtir, or ſhake.
2 to diſturb, or trouble.
3 to perſuade, or ſollicitate.
4 to remove, or change one's dwelling.
5 to excite, as to compaſſion.
6 to affect the minds of an auditory.
7 to cauſe.
8 to ſtir, or be in motion.
9 to provoke, or incenſe.

MO'VEMENT, 1 motion.
2 all thoſe parts of a clock, watch, &c. as are in motion.

MOULD, 1 a form wherein any thing is caſt.
2 earth mix'd with dung.
3 dent, or hollowneſs in the upper part of the head.

To MOULD, 1 to caſt in a mould.
2 to faſhion, or ſhape a thing.
3 to grow mouldy, or muſty.

To MOU'LDER, 1 to fall into duſt.

2 to be conſumed, or waſted.

MOU'LDINGS (in Architecture) are all thoſe jettings or projectures beyond the naked wall, column, &c. which only ſerve for ornament, whether they be ſquare, round, ſtreight, or crooked. Of theſe there are ſeven kinds more conſiderable than the reſt, viz. the *Doucine*, the *Talon* or *Heel*, the *Ovolo*, or *Quarter-round*, the *Plinth*, the *Aſtragal*, the *Denticle*, and the *Cavetto*; which ſee in their proper places.

MOULDINGS (in Gunnery) are all the eminent parts of a gun, as ſquares or rounds, which ſerve generally for ornament. The rings of a gun are likewiſe called mouldings.

MOULINET, F. (in Mechanics) ſignifies a roller, which being croſſed with two levers, is uſually applied to cranes, capſtans, and other ſort of engines of the like nature, to heave up ſtones, timber, &c.

To MOULT, or MOU'LTER, to caſt the feathers, as birds do.

MOUND, 1 a hedge, or bank.
2 a fence, or rampier.

MOUNT (of *mont*, F. of *mons*, L. a hill)
1 a mountain, or hill.
2 a walk raiſed on the ſide of a garden, above the level of the reſt of the plot.

To MOUNT, 1 to aſcend, or get up.
2 to put it upon, as to mount a cannon, i. e. to put it upon a carriage.

To MOUNT *the guard* (in Military affairs) is to go upon that duty.

To MOUNT *a breach*, is to run up it, or to attack it.

To MOUNT *the trenches*, is to go upon guard in the trenches.

MOU'NTAIN, an high hill.

MOU'NTAINOUS, hilly, or full of mountains.

MOU'NTEBANK (of *montinbanco*, It.) a quack, a wandering pretender to phyſic.

To MOURN, to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOU'RNING, 1 ſorrow, or affliction.
2 black cloaths, &c.

MOUSE, a ſmall creature infeſting houſes, barns, &c.

MOUSE *ear*, the name of an herb.

MOUSE *tail*, the name of an herb.

MOUTH, 1 part of an animal body well known.
2 the top of a bottle.
3 the fore-part of an oven.
4 the muzzle end of a gun.
5 the end of a river, or where it empties itſelf into the ſea.

To MOUTH, 1 to catch with the mouth, as a dog, &c.
2 to ſpeak after a clowniſh, or contemptuous manner.

To MOW, 1 to cut down corn, &c. with a ſithe.
2 to make a mow, or heap of corn, hay, &c.

MO'WER, a perſon who cutteth corn, graſs, &c. with a ſithe.

MOYENÆU, F. (in Fortification) is a ſmall flat baſtion, commonly placed in the middle of an over-long courtin, by which the baſtions at the extremities are not well defended from the ſmall ſhot, by reaſon of their diſtance; ſo that this work is proper for placing in it a body of muſqueteers to fire upon the enemy from all ſides.

MU'CID (of *mucidus*, L. of *muceo* to be muſty) hoary, muſty, mouldy.

MU'CILAGE, F. (of *mucus*, L. ſnivel) ſlime, or ſnivel.

MUCILAGE (in Pharmacy) is a ſlimy extraction made of ſeeds, roots, &c. with water.

MUCILA'GINOUS, ſlimy, or ſnivelly.

MUCK, 1 dung, or filth.
2 pelf, which a miſer ſcrapes up.

MU'CKENDER, a child's handkerchief.

MU'COUS (of *mucoſus*, L. of *mucus* ſlime) ſlimy, or mucilaginous.

MUD, dirt, filth, mire.

To MUD, 1 to ſpatter with mud.
2 to thicken, or muddy the water.

To MU'DDLE, 1 to dabble in the mud.
2 to intoxicate one's head, as ſtrong liquors do in a morning.

MU'DDY, 1 full of mud.
2 troubled, thick, grouty.
3 heavy, grum, ſurly.
4 confuſed, as a muddy idea.

MUE. See *Mew*.

MUFF, a caſe of fur to put the hands in.

To MU'FFLE, 1 to wrap the mouth, or face in cloaths.
2 to ſtutter, or ſpeak unintelligibly.

MU'FFLE (among Chemiſts) is the cover of a teſt, which is put over it in the fire.

MU'FFLER, a piece of cloth to be tied about the mouth or chin.

MU'FTI, the chief prieſt among the Turks.

MUG, a pot, or drinking cup.

MUG-*wort*, a phyſical herb.

MU'GGLETO'NIANS, a blaſphemous ſect, which began in England about the year 1657. They had their name from one Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who, in conjunction with one Reeves, pretended to an abſolute power of ſaving and damning whom they pleaſed; and that they were the two laſt witneſſes that ever God would ſend upon the earth.

MULA'TTO, the child of a man or woman black-moor, and of a man or woman of another nation.

MU'LBERRY, a fruit well known.

MULCT (of *mulcta*, L. of *mulgeo* to milk) a fine, penalty, or amerciment.

To MULCT, 1 to fine, or lay a penalty upon.
2 to puniſh, or inflict puniſhment upon.

MULE,

MULE, F. a beaſt of burden ingendered between a horſe and an aſs.

To MULL *wine*, to heat it with ſpices, ſugar, &c.

MU'LLEN, the name of an herb.

MU'LLER, the ſtone held in the hand, in grinding colours.

MU'LLET (of *mulet*, F.) 1 a ſea-fiſh.
2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument, like a pair of pincers.

MU'LLIGRUBS, ſurlineſs, doggedneſs, ill humour.

MULSE (of *mulſum*, L. of *mulceo* to ſtroke or ſooth) a drink chiefly made of water, wine and honey, mixed and ſodden together.

MULTA'NGULAR (of *multangulus*, L. of *multus* many, and *angulus* an angle) a figure that hath many ſides and angles.

MULTIFA'RIOUS (of *multifarius*, L. of *multus* many, and *fero* to bear) 1 of divers, or ſundry ſorts.
2 frequent, or often.

MULTIGE'NEROUS (of *multigener*, L. of *multus* many, and *genus* a kind) of many, or ſundry kinds.

MULTILA''TERAL (of *multus* many, and *latus* a ſide, L.) having many ſides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS (of *multiloquus*, L. of *multus* many, and *loquor* to ſpeak) talkative, full of ſpeech, or one that uſeth many words.

MULTINO'MIAL (of *multinominis*, L. of *multus* many, and *nomen* a name) having many names.

MULTINOMIAL *root* (in Algebra). See *Polynomial*.

MU'LTIPLE *proportion*, is when the antecedent being divided by the conſequent, the quotient is more than unity; and the reaſon of its name is becauſe the conſequent muſt be multiplied by the index, or exponent of the ratio, to make it equal to the antecedent.

MULTIPLE *ſuper-particular proportion*, is when one number or quantity contains another more than once, and ſuch an aliquot part.

MULTIPLE *ſuper-partient proportion*, is when one number or quantity contains another divers times, and ſome parts beſides.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, or MULTI'PLICABLE, that may be multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND, the number to be multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'TION (of *multiplicatio*, L. of *multus* many, and *plico* to knit together) a multiplying or augmentation.

MULTIPLICATION (in Arithmetic) is the taking or repeating of one number or quantity as often as there are ſuppoſed units in the other.

MULTIPLICA'TOR, or MULTIPLI'ER (in Arithmetic) is the number by which you multiply, or the number multiplying.

MULTIPLI''CITY, a multitude, or great deal.

To MU'LTIPLY, 1 to increaſe, or augment.
2 to be multiplied, or augmented.
3 (in Arithmetic) to multiply one number by another.

MU'LTITUDE (of *multitudo*, L. of *multus* many) 1 a great many, a number, or great ſtore.
2 the vulgar, or mobile.

MUM, a ſort of thick beer.

MUM! an interjection of ſilence.

To MU'MBLE, 1 to ſpeak to one's ſelf, or very ſoftly.
2 to grumble, or murmur.
3 to chew awkwardly.
4 to beat, or drub ſoundly.

MU'MMER (of *mommeur*, F.) a maſker, or perſon in diſguiſe.

MU'MMERY, maſquerading, or buffoonery.

MU'MMY, 1 a pitchy ſubſtance to preſerve dead bodies.
2 an embalmed corps.

To MUMP, 1 to diſappoint, or deceive.
2 to ſpunge upon.
3 to beg, or crave charity.

MUMPS, 1 a ſort of quinſy.
2 flouts, or ill humour.

To MUNCH (of *macher*, F.) to chew, or chaw.

MU'NDANE (of *mundanus*, L. of *mundus* the world) worldly, or belonging to the world.

MU'NDATORY. See *Purificatory*.

MU'NDAY. See *Monday*.

MU'NDIC, a hard ſtony ſubſtance found in tin ore.

MUNDIFICA'TION, cleanſing, or purifying.

To MU'NDIFY (of *mundifico*, L. of *mundus* clean, and *facio* to make) to cleanſe, or purify.

MU'NGREL. See *Mongrel*.

MUNI''CIPAL, adj. (of *municipalis*, L. of *municipium* a city, or town corporate) belonging to a city, or corporation.

MUNICIPAL, ſub. a city, or town corporate.

MUNI''FICENCE (of *munificentia*, L. of *munificus* liberal) liberality, or bounty.

MUNI''FICENT (of *munificus*, L. of *munus* a gift, and *facio* to make) liberal, bountiful, free of gifts.

MU'NIMENT (of *munimentum*, L. of *munio* to fortify) 1 a fortreſs, or ſtrong place.
2 a deed, or record.
3 a houſe for keeping records, jewels, &c.

MU'NITE, fortified, fenced, or made ſtrong.

MUNI''TION (of *munitio*, L. of *munio* to fortify) 1 the action of fortifying.
2 ammunition, or warlike ſtores.

MUR, or MURRH, a great cold, the poſe.
MU'RAGE (of *murus*, L. a wall) 1 a toll for the building or repairing of public walls.
2 a liberty granted to a town by the king, for the collecting money towards the walling of the ſame.
MU'RAL (of *muralis*, L. of *murus* a wall) of, belonging to a wall.
MU'RDER, or MU'RTHER, a wilful and felonious killing of one.
To MURDER, to kill felonioufly.
To MURDER *a thing*, to do it badly, or awkwardly.
To MURDER *a name*, to ſpell it wrong.
MU'RDERER, 1 one who has committed murder.
2 a ſmall cannon, generally uſed for the clearing a ſhip's deck, when ſhe is boarded by the enemy.
To MURE *up*, to wall up.
MU'RENGERS, two yearly officers in Cheſter, who keep the walls in repair.
MURK, huſks of corn.
MU'RMUR (of *murmure*, F.) 1 complaint.
2 ſpeaking low.
To MURMUR, to grumble, or complain.
MU'RNIVAL, four of a ſort, as four kings, &c. at cards, but eſpecially at the game called gleek.
MU'RRAIN, the rot among cattle.
MU'RREY, a dark brown colour.
MU'RRION (of *morione*, It.) a ſteel headpiece.
MU'SAPH, a book among the Turks, containing all their laws.
MU'SCADEL, or MU'SCADINE, 1 a ſort of ſweet and rich wine.
2 a ſort of ſugar plumb.
MUSCHE''TO. See *Moſchetto*.
MU''SCLE (of *muſculus*, L. a dim. of *mus* a mouſe) 1 an inſtrument of voluntary motion made of fibres and fleſh.
2 a ſhell-fiſh.
MU''SCULAR, belonging to the muſcles.
MU'SCULOUS, full of muſcles.
MUSE (of *muſa*, L. a ſong) 1 a goddeſs of poetry.
2 a melancholy fit.
To MUSE, to meditate, or think upon.
MUSE, or MU'SET (among Hunters) is a hole in a hedge, through which a hare goes.
MUSE'UM, L. 1 a ſtudy, or library.
2 a place for the reſort of learned men.
MU'SHROOM, an imperfect plant of a ſpongy ſubſtance, which grows up to its bulk on a ſudden.
MU'SIC, is one of the ſeven ſciences, commonly called liberal, and comprehended alſo among the mathematical, as having for its object diſcrete quantity or number; but not conſidering it in the abſtract, like arithmetick, but with relation to time or ſound, in order to make a delightful harmony.

Practical MUSIC, is that which teacheth not only compoſition, that is, the manner of compoſing all ſorts of tunes or airs; but alſo the art of ſinging with the voice, or playing upon muſical inſtruments.
Theoretical MUSIC, is that which examineth the nature and property of concords and diſcords, and explaining the proportions between them by numbers.
MU'SICAL (of *muſicus*, L. of *muſica* muſic) 1 of, or belonging to muſic.
2 poetical, or belonging to poetry.
3 addicted to muſic.
MUSI''CIAN, a profeſſor, or practitioner of muſic.
MUSK (of *muſc*, F.) a ſort of perfume, reckoned to be the contents of an excreſcence growing out of the belly of a creature in India, not unlike a goat.
MUSK *rats*, a ſort of rats in America, that live in burroughs, like rabbets, and ſmell like muſk.
MU'SKET (of *mouſquet*, F.) 1 a fire-arm, uſed by ſoldiers.
2 the male of a ſparrow-hawk.
MUSKET *baſkets* (in Fortification) are baſkets of about a foot and a half high, and eight or ten inches diameter at the bottom, and a full foot at the top; they are filled with earth, and are ſet upon low parapets, or breaſt-works, or on ſuch as are beaten down, that the muſqueteers may fire between them at the enemy, and yet be tolerably well ſecured againſt their fire.
MUSQUETE'R, a ſoldier arm'd with a muſket, &c.
MUSQUETOO'N (of *mouſqueton*, F.) a blunderbuſs, or ſhort gun with a large bore.
MU'SROL (of *muſerole*, F.) the noſe-band of a horſe-bridle.
MUSS, a ſcramble.
MU'SSELIN, or MU'SLIN (of *mouſſeline*, F.) a thin ſort of cloth made of cotton.
MU'SSULMAN, Arab. i. e. faithful in religion, a title which the followers of Mahomet take to themſelves.
MUST, new, or ſweet wine.
MUSTA'CHES (of *mouſtaches*, F.) whiſkers.
MU'STARD, a ſauce made of a ſeed of the ſame name, of a hot biting quality.
To MU'STER, 1 to review, or take a review.
2 to gather together.
MUSTER-*maſter-general*, is an officer who takes an account of every regiment, as to the number, horſes, arms, &c.
MU'STER-*rolls*, lifts of the ſoldiers in every troop, company, regiment, &c.
MU'STY, 1 of a fuſty, mouldy ſcent.
2 dumpy, or out of humour.
MUTABI''LITY, changeableneſs, inconſtancy.
MU'TABLE (of *mutabilis*, L. of *muto* to change) 1 that may be changed.

2 unconſtant, variable, unſteady, wavering.

MUTE, adj. (of *mutus*, L. dumb) 1 dumb, or ſpeechleſs.
2 not pronounced.
3 ſilent, or not ſpeaking.

MUTE, ſub. (of *muet*, F.) 1 a kennel, or cry of hounds.
2 the dung of birds.
3 (in the plural number) certain dumb perſons kept in the grand ſignior's ſeraglio, to ſtrangle offenders.

To run MUTE (in Hunting) the hounds are ſaid to do ſo, when they run without making any cry.

To MU'TILATE (of *mutilo*, L. to maim) to maim, or mangle.

MU'TILOUS, maimed, or lamed.

MUTINEE'R, a ſeditious perſon, one engaged in a mutiny.

MU'TINOUS, ſeditious, apt to revolt.

MU'TINY (of *mutinerie*, F.) commotion, ſedition, or revolt from lawful authority.

To MU'TTER, 1 to ſpeak confuſedly.
2 to grumble, or murmur.

MU'TTON (of *mouton*, F.) the fleſh of ſheep.

MU'TUAL (of *mutuus*, L. of *muto* to change) reciprocal, equally on both ſides.

MU'TULE (in Architecture) is a kind of ſquare modilion, ſet under the cornice of the Doric order, and ſo called from the word *mutilus*, maimed or imperfect, becauſe they repreſent the ends of the rafters, which are crooked or bent in like manner as the beams or joints are repreſented by the triglyphs in the frize of the ſame order.

MU'ZZLE, 1 an halter, or headſtal for an horſe, &c.
2 the mouth of a gun.
3 the ſnout of certain beaſts.

MYO''GRAPHY (of *μυογραφια*, G. of *μυς* a muſcle, and *γραφω* to deſcribe) a deſcription of the muſcles.

MYO''LOGY (of *μυολογια*, G. of *μυς* a muſcle, and *λογια* a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe upon the muſcles.

MYO'PIA, G. purblind, or that cannot ſee afar off.

MY''RIAD (of *μυριας*, G.) ten thouſand.

MYRO''BALANS (of *μυροβαλανος*, G. of *μυρον* an ointment, and *βαλανος* an acorn) a fruit growing in India like plumbs or damaſcens, called by ſome the nut of Egypt.

MYRO''POLIST (of *μυροπωλια*, G. of *μυρον* a ſweet ointment, and *πωλεω* to ſell) a perfumer, or ſeller of ſweet ointments.

MYRRH (of *μυρρα*, G. of מר, Heb. bitter) an Arabian gum of a bitter taſte.

MY'RTLE (of *μυρτος*, G. of *μυρον* a perfume) a ſweet ſmelling tree.

MY'STAGOGUE 3 (of *μυσταγωγος*, G. of *μυω* to ſhut) he that ſhewed ſtrangers the rarities of a temple.

MYSTE'RIOUS, 1 ſecret, or obſcure.
2 affected, or hidden.

MY''STERY (of *μυστηριον*, G. of *μυω* to ſhut, of מכתר hidden) 1 a thing obſcure, or difficult to be apprehended.
2 a ſecret, or thing concealed.
3 a trade, or art.

MY''STICAL, belonging to a myſtery.

MYTHOLO''GICAL, of, or belonging to mythology.

MYTHO''LOGIST, one ſkill'd in mythology.

MYTHO''LOGY (of *μυθολογια*, G. of *μυθος* a fable, and *λογια* a diſcourſe) an expoſition of fables or poetical fictions.

N.

TO NAB, to ſurprize, or take one napping.

NA'DIR, Arab. (in Aſtronomy) is that point of the heavens under the earth, which is diametrically oppoſite to the zenith, or point over our heads.

NAG, a little, or young horſe.

NA'IADES 3, L. (of *ναω*, G. to flow) nymphs, or fairies of the rivers and fountains.

NAIF, F. natural, that looks quick, a term applied to jewels.

NAIL, 1 an iron pin.
2 a hard ſubſtance on the tops of the fingers, or toes.
3 the eighth part of an ell.
4 eight pound weight.

To NAIL, to faſten with nails.

To NAIL *up a cannon*, is to render it unſerviceable, by driving a great iron ſpike, &c. into its touch-hole.

NA'KED, 1 that has no cloaths on.
2 diſarmed, or without arms.
3 plain, not diſguiſed.

NAKED *ſeeds* (in Botany) are ſuch as are not incloſed in any pod or huſk.

NA'KER (of *nacre*, F.) mother of pearl.

NA'MAZ, the Turks common prayer.

NAME, 1 the title, or appellation of any thing.
2 pretence, or colour.
3 reputation, or renown.

To NAME, 1 to give a title, or name to.
2 to mention, or ſpeak of.
3 to nominate, or appoint.

NAP, 1 the tufted, or hairy ſuperficies of cloth.
2 a ſhort ſleep.

To NAP, 1 to put a nap upon cloth.
2 to nab, or ſurprize.
3 to ſleep a little.

NAPE, the hinder part of the neck.

NA'PERY (of *naperia*, It.) table-linen.

NAPH-

NA'PHTHA (of נפטא, Chald. of נפט to drop, or trickle down) a Median oil, a Babyloniſh bitumen, a kind of marle, which being fired, is more incenſed by water.

NA'PIER's *bones*, or *rods*, are a kind of large multiplication table, contrived upon four ſquare wooden, or ivory rods by the lord Napier, for the more eaſy multiplying, dividing, and extracting the roots of great numbers.

NA'PPY, 1 tufted, as cloth.
2 very ſtrong ale.

NARCI'SSUS, L. a flower, generally called a daffodil.

NARCO''TICAL, or NARCO''TIC (of ναρκωτικος, G. of ναρκοω to be ſtupified) ſtupifying, or making ſenſeleſs.

NARCO''TICS, medicines that ſtupify, or take away the ſenſe of pain.

NARRA'TION (of *narratio*, L. of *narro* to relate) 1 report, relation, or account of a thing.
2 that part of an oration where an account is given of matter of fact.

NA'RRATIVE, ſub. 1 narration, or recital.
2 way, or manner of relating.

NARRATIVE, adj. declarative, or expreſſive.

NARRA'TOR, a relator.

NA'RROW, ſtreight, of ſmall breadth.

NA'STY, 1 filthy, ſlovenly, or ſluttiſh.
2 obſcene, or not fit to be heard.

NA'TAL, or NATALI''TIOUS (of *natalis*, L. or of *natalitius*, L. of *naſcor* to be born) belonging to one's birth, or nativity.

NA''TION (of *natio*, L. of *naſcor* to be born) a people, or country.

NA''TIONAL, of a whole nation, or that concerns a whole nation.

NA'TIVE, adj. (of *nativus*, L. of *naſcor* to be born) 1 belonging to nativity.
2 natural, not artificial.

NATIVE, ſub. 1 born in a place.
2 an inhabitant in a place where he was born.

NATI''VITY (of *nativitas*, L. of *naſcor* to be born) 1 birth, or the being born.
2 the diſpoſition of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

NA''TURAL, adj. (of *naturalis*, L. of *natura* nature) 1 that flows, or comes from nature.
2 not counterfeit, ſuch as nature made it.
3 baſe-born, or illegitimate.
4 proper, or genuine.
5 free, eaſy, not forced.
6 agreeable to, or ſufficient for our nature.

NATURAL *day*. See *Day*.

NATURAL *horizon*, the ſame with *Senſible Horizon*; which ſee.

NATURAL *philoſophy*, is the ſame with that which is uſually called *Phyſics*, and is that ſcience which contemplates the power of nature, the properties of natural bodies, and their mutual actions one upon another.

NATURAL *year*. See *Year*.

NATURAL, ſub. a fool, or idiot.

NA''TURALIST, a natural philoſopher, or one that contemplates the works of nature.

NATURALIZA'TION, is when one who is an alien, is made a natural ſubject by an act of parliament, or conſent of the ſtates.

To NATURALI'ZE, to admit into the number of natural ſubjects.

NA'TURE (of *natura*, L. of *naſcor* to be born) 1 the principle of all created beings, or that power from whence all others are derived.
2 the world, the univerſe.
3 the inclinations, diſpoſitions, faculties, properties, qualities, or affections which any thing hath originally.
4 the human body.
5 ſort, or manner.

Laws of NATURE, are thoſe laws of motion by which all natural bodies are govern'd in their actions upon each other, and which they inviolably obſerve in all the changes that happen in the natural ſtate of things.

NA'VAL (of *navalis*, L. of *navis* a ſhip) of, or belonging to the ſea.

NAVE, 1 the ſtock, or middle of a wheel.
2 the body, or main part of a church.

NA''VEL, a part on the middle of the belly.

NAVEL-*gall*, a gall occaſioned by the ſaddle on the back of a horſe.

NAVEL-*wort*, the name of an herb.

NA'VET (of *navette*, F.) a cenſer-box, or incenſe-pan.

NAUGHT, 1 bad, not good.
2 lewd, impudent.

NA''VIGABLE (of *navigabilis*, L. of *navigo* to ſail upon) over which one may ſail, or where ſhips may paſs.

To NA''VIGATE (of *navigo*, L. of *navis* a ſhip, and *ago* to cauſe to move) 1 to ſail upon.
2 to ſteer, or take care of a ſhip.

NAVIGA'TION, is the art of ſailing, whereby the mariner is inſtructed how to guide a ſhip from one port to another, the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt way, and is twofold, either proper or improper.

NAVIGATION *improper*, is that which is uſually called coaſting, in which the places are at no great diſtance from each other, and the ſhip ſails uſually in ſight of land, and is within ſoundings.

NAVIGATION *proper*, is where a voyage is performed in the wide and pathleſs ocean, and out of ſight of all land.

NAU'LAGE, F. fare, or money paid, to croſs over the water.

NAU'MACHY (of ναυμαχια, G. of ναυς a

ſhip, and μαχομαι to fight) a ſea-fight repreſented on the ſtage.

To NAU'SEATE (of *nauſeo*, L. of *nauſea*, L. a qualm, or inclination to vomit) 1 to vomit, or be ready to vomit. 2 to loath, or have an averſion to.

NAU'SEOUS, loathſome, or diſagreeable to.

NAU'TICAL, or NAU'TIC) of *nauticus*, L. of *ναυς*, G. a ſhip) belonging to ſhips, or mariners.

NAU'TICAL *chart*. See *Sea-chart*.

NAUTICAL *planiſphere*, is a deſcription of the terreſtrial globe upon a plane, for the uſe of mariners.

NA''VY, a fleet, or company of ſhips.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an officer who enquires into the ſtate of the navy, and ſees that the ſhips are furniſhed with neceſſary ſtores.

Treaſurer of the NAVY, an officer who receives money out of the exchequer, to pay the expences of the royal navy.

NAVY *office*, the office where the affairs of the navy are tranſacted.

NA'ZARENES, a ſect among the Jews, ſo called from the city of Nazareth.

To NEAL. See to *Anneal*.

NEAR, prep. nigh at hand, or not far off.

NEAR, adv. 1 almoſt, or very nigh. 2 by a great deal.

NEAR, adj. 1 ſaving, or careful. 2 niggardly, or miſerly.

NEA'RER, the comparative of *near*.

NEAT, adj. 1 cleanly, handſome, ſpruce, trim, or fine. 2 polite, or poliſhed. 3 cunning, or ſubtil.

NEAT, ſub. an ox, or cow.

NEAT-*weight*, the weight of any commodity, without the cheſt, bag, &c. it is contained in.

NE''BULOUS (of *nebuloſus*, L. of *nebula* a cloud) cloudy, miſty, foggy.

NE''BULOUS *ſtars* (in Aſtronomy) are certain fixed ſtars of a dull, pale, and obſcuriſh light. Theſe ſeen through a good teleſcope, appear to be cluſters of ſmall ſtars.

NECESSA'RIO, It. (in Muſic) are thoſe parts that play through the whole piece, in contradiſtinction to thoſe that play only in ſome parts.

NE''CESSARIES, things needful for human life.

NE''CESSARY (of *neceſſarius*, L. unavoidable) 1 inevitable, or unavoidable. 2 needful, or wanting. 3 convenient, as a neceſſary-houſe.

To NECE'SSITATE, to force, or compel.

NECE'SSITY, 1 indiſpenſibleneſs. 2 conſtraint, or force. 3 poverty, or indigence.

NECE'SSITOUS, poor, needy, indigent.

NECK, 1 the part of the body between the head and the ſhoulders. 2 an iſthmus, or narrow piece of land. 3 a ſmall joint of mutton, &c.

NE''CROMANCER, a conjurer, magician, or wizard.

NE''CROMANCY (of *νεκρομαντεια*, G. of *νεκρος* dead, and *μαντεια* divination) the black art, a kind of divination, by calling up the ſpirits of the dead, as the ignorant were made to believe was done.

NECROMA'NTIC, belonging to necromancy.

NE'CTAR, L. (of *νεκταρ*, G. of נקטר, Heb. odoriferous) a delicious drink, feigned to be the drink of the fabulous gods.

NECTA'REAN, NE'CTARINE, or NECTA'REOUS, ſweet as nectar, divine.

NECTARINE, a wall fruit reſembling a peach.

NEED, 1 neceſſity, or occaſion. 2 want, poverty, or indigence.

NEE'DLE, 1 a ſmall tool to ſew with. 2 an iron, or ſteel wire touched with a loadſtone.

† NEFA'NDOUS (of *nefandus*, L. of *ne* not, and *fandum* to be ſpoken) impious, baſe, horrible, heinous, abominable, not fit to be ſpoken, or named.

NEFA'RIOUS (of *nefarius*, L. of *nefas*, an impious thing) abominable, impious, baſe, villainous, unworthy to live.

NEGA'TION (of *negatio*, L. of *nego* to deny) 1 a denying. 2 a negative form of ſpeech.

NE''GATIVE, adj. belonging to a negation.

NEGATIVE, ſub. a denying propoſition.

NEGATIVE *pregnant* (in Law) is a negative implying an affirmative.

NEGATIVE *quantities* (in Algebra) are ſuch as have before them the negative ſign, and which are ſuppoſed to be leſs than nothing, as -6, $-a$, $-x$, are negative quantities.

NEGATIVE *ſign* (in Algebra) is thus marked (—) and denotes the quantity to which it is prefixed to be leſs than nothing.

NEGLE'CT (of *neglectus*, L. of *negligo* to ſlight, or not regard) careleſneſs, omiſſion, or negligence.

To NEGLECT (of *negligo*, of *ne* not, and *lego* to gather) to ſlight, not take care of, or let ſlip.

NE'GLIGENCE, careleſſneſs, diſregard.

To NEGO'TIATE (of *negotior*, L. of *negotium*, buſineſs) 1 to manage, or tranſact. 2 to ſell, or traffic.

NEGOTIA'TION, 1 managing of buſineſs. 2 trading, or trafficking. 3 the buſineſs tranſacted.

NEGOTIA'TOR, L. a tranſactor of affairs.

NEGOTIA'TRIX, L. a female manager, or tranſactor.

NE'GRO, 1 a native of the ſouthern parts of Africa. 2 a ſlave, or drudge.

NEICE (of *niece*, F.) a brother's, or ſiſter's daughter.
To NEIGH, to bray, as horſes do.
NEI'GHBOUR, 1 one who lives near another.
2 a friend, or benefactor.
NE'IGHBOURHOOD, 1 the place near that one lives in.
2 the inhabitants or neighbours.
3 nearneſs, or being near.
NEI'GHBOURING, bordering, or adjoining.
NEI'GHING *bird*, a little bird that feeds upon flowers, and imitates the neighing of an horſe.
NEI'THER, not one nor the other.
NE'MESIS, G. the goddeſs of revenge.
NE"MINE 3 contradicente, L. (i. e, no one contradicting) a term frequently uſed in parliament, when any matter is carried with an univerſal aſſent.
NE"MORAL (of *nemoralis*, L. of *nemus* a wood, or grove) of a grove, or wood, woody, encompaſſed with woods, or groves.
NE"MORIVA'GEOUS (of *nemorivagus*, L. of *nemus* a wood, and *vagor* to wander) wandering in woods, foreſts, or groves.
NE'OPHYTE (of νεοφύ☉, G. of νεον lately, and φυομαι to ſpring) new and lately planted or ſet, one newly entered into any profeſſion, a novice, one lately converted, or turned to the faith.
NEOTE'RICAL, or NEOTE'RIC (of νεωτερικος, G. of νεωτερος younger) new, or of late time.
NEP (of *nepeta*, L. of *nepa* a ſcorpion) an herb commonly called wild penyroyal, or cat's mint, reckoned to be good againſt the ſtinging of ſcorpions.
NE'PHEW (of *neveu*, F.) the ſon of a brother, or ſiſter.
NEPHRI'TIC (of νεφριτικος, G. of νεφρος the kidneys, or reins) troubled with a diſeaſe in the reins.
NEPHRI"TICS (in Pharmacy) medicines good againſt diſeaſes in the reins.
NEPHRO"TOMY (of νεφρος the kidneys, and τομη a cutting) cutting, or opening the kidneys.
NE'REIDES, L. the nymphs, or fairies of the ſea.
NE'ROLY (of *neroli*, F.) a ſort of perfume.
NE'RVAL, or NE'RVOUS, 1 full of nerves.
2 ſtrong, robuſt.
3 weighty, ſolid.
NERVE (of *nervus*, L. of νευρον, G. a ſinew)
1 a ſinew.
2 ſtrength, force, vigour.
NERVES 1 (in Botany) long tough ſtrings which run a-croſs the leaf of a plant.
NE'RVINES (in Pharmacy) remedies for diſorders of the nerves.
NESS, a point of land running into the ſea.
NEST, 1 a place where birds hatch their young.
2 the birds in a neſt.
3 a receptacle, or harbour, as for thieves, pirates, &c.
NEST-*cock*, one that never was from home.
To NESTLE, 1 to make a neſt.
2 to ſettle any where.
NE'STLING, a young bird unfledg'd.
NESTO'RIANISM, the hereſy of Neſtorius.
NESTO'RIANS, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from one Neſtorius their principal, who held that there was two perſons in Chriſt, and that the Holy ſpirit proceeded only from the Father.
NET, a device for catching birds, fiſh, &c.
NET-*man*, one who fought with a net againſt the myrmillo among the ancient Romans.
NET *weight*, pure weight, all allowances being deducted.
NE'THER, lower.
NETHER-*lands*, the low countries of Flanders, Holland, &c.
To NE'TTLE, 1 to ſting with nettles.
2 to nip, bite, or vex.
NETTLE, a ſort of ſtinging plant.
NE'VER, 1 at no time.
2 no, or none.
NEU'TER, 1 of neither party, or ſide.
2 neither maſculine nor feminine.
NEU'TRAL *ſalts* (in Chemiſtry) ſuch as partake both of an acid and alkali.
NEUTRA"LITY, indifferency, or the not ſiding with either party.
NEW, 1 never uſed, nor worn before.
2 made lately freſh, of little ſtanding.
3 ſtrange, wonderful.
4 not common, or ordinary.
To NEW *coin*, 1 to re-ſtamp, or coin anew.
2 to invent or compoſe, as new words, &c.
NE'WING, barm, or yeſt.
NEWS, tidings, or advice of a thing that has been done lately.
NEWT, a ſmall ſort of lizard.
NEXT, adj. 1 near, contiguous.
2 following, or coming after.
NEXT, adv. in the next place.
NI'AS *hawk*, a young hawk taken out of the neſt, that has not yet preyed for herſelf.
NIB, 1 the bill, or beak of a bird.
2 the point of a pen.
To NI'BBLE, 1 to bite a little, and often.
2 to be nibbling, or carping at a matter.
NI'BBLER, a carper, or critic.
NICE, 1 dainty, or delicate.
2 tender, weak.
3 tickliſh, or touchy.
4 ſhy, or ſcrupulous.
5 exact, curious.
6 tickliſh, or dangerous.
7 difficult, hard, crabbed.
8 hard to be pleaſed.
NI'CEAN, or NICE'NE, of, or belonging to Nice, a city of Bithynia.
NICENE *creed*, a creed made by the council of Nice, A. D. 324.

NICHE, F. a hollow place in the wall for a ſtatue.

To NICK, 1 to notch, or cut.
2 to do in the very point of time.
3 to hit upon exactly.

NICK-*name*, a comical name given to a perſon out of drollery, or ignominy.

NICOLA'TIANS, or NICHOLA'TIANS, a ſect of heretics in the apoſtles time, ſo called from one Nicholas of Antioch, who held a community of wives.

NICO'TIAN, tobacco, ſo called from one Nicot, who firſt brought it into France from Portugal.

NIDE, a term uſed in falconry, for a brood, or covey.

NI'DGET (of *nigaud*, F.) an idiot, or ninny.

To NI''DULATE (of *nidulor*, L. of *nidus* a neſt) to build, or make a neſt.

NIDULA'TION, a building, or making a neſt.

NI'GGARD, a covetous, ſordid man.

NIGH, near, or hard by.

NIGHT, 1 the ſpace of time during which the ſun is under the horizon.
2 the latter part of the day, before one goes to bed.

NI'GHTINGALE, a fine ſinging bird, ſo called from her ſinging in the night.

NIGHT-*mare*. See *Incubus*.

NILL, the ſparkles, or aſhes that come from braſs tried in the furnace.

To NILL, to be unwilling, or loth to do.

To NIM, to filch, or ſteal.

NI'MBLE, quick, ready, active.

NI'NCOMPOO'P, or NINCUMPOOP, a blockhead, or dolt.

NINE, the number IX, or 9.

NI'NETY, the number XC, or 90; fourſcore and ten.

NI'NNY (of *ninno*, Sp. an infant) a ſilly fellow, a fool.

To NIP, 1 to pinch, or gnaw.
2 to ſtarve with cold.
3 to taunt, or domineer.

NI'PPERS, ſmall pinchers, or tweezers.

NI'PPLE, the teat of a breaſt.

NI'TRE (of *nitrum*, L. ſalt-petre) a ſalt extracted out of the earth, but abundantly impregnated with the ſpirit of the air.

Spirit of NITRE, is a very ſharp corroſive menſtruum extracted from nitre.

NI'TROUS, having the ſavour of nitre, having ſtuff in it whereof nitre is made, full of nitre.

NI'VAL (of *nivalis*, L. of *nix* ſnow) pertaining to ſnow, white as ſnow.

NO, an adverb of denying.

To NOBI''LITATE (of *nobilito*, L. of *nobilis* noble) to make noble.

NOBI''LITY, 1 all the noblemen, or grandees of a kingdom.
2 the quality of a nobleman.

NO'BLE, adj. 1 raiſed above the gentry, and plebeians, either by birth, or the king's grant.
2 great, brave, illuſtrious.
3 generous, free, liberal.
4 ſplendid, or coſtly.
5 ſtately, or magnificent.

NOBLE, ſub. 1 a nobleman, or one of the nobility.
2 an ancient gold coin worth ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

NOBLE *parts of the body*, the liver, heart, and brain.

NOBLE'SS, the nobility, or noblemen.

NO'CENT (of *nocens*, L. of *noceo* to hurt)
1 hurtful, miſchievous, noxious, pernicious.
2 guilty, culpable, criminal.

NO'CIVE (of *nocivus*, L. of *noceo* to hurt) hurtful, pernicious, deſtructive.

NO'CTILU'CA, L. (of *nox* night, and *luceo* to ſhine) ſuch bodies as ſhine in the night.

NO'CTILUCE (in Chemiſtry) phoſphorus, or a ſubſtance prepared, which will ſhine in the dark.

NO'CTURN (of *nocturnus*, L. of *noctu* in the night) a nocturnal prayer, or a part of the church ſervice for the night.

NOCTU'RNAL, adj. nightly, or belonging to the night.

NOCTURNAL *arch* (in Aſtronomy) is that ſpace of the heavens which the ſun, moon, or ſtars run through, parallel to the equator, from their ſetting to their riſing.

NOCTURNAL, ſub. is a mathematical inſtrument, uſed chiefly by ſeamen, for finding the altitude of the pole-ſtar, in reſpect to the pole itſelf, in order to find the latitude, and nearly the hour of the night.

NOD (of *nutus*, L. of *nuo*, L. to nod, or wag the head) a beck, or ſign with one's head.

To NOD, 1 to make a ſign with one's head.
2 to ſleep.

NO'DATED *hyperbola*, a name given by Sir Iſaac Newton, to a peculiar kind of hyperbola, which by turning round decuſſates, or croſſes itſelf.

NO'DDLE, the head.

NO'DDY, a ſilly fellow, a ninny.

NODE (of *nodus*, L. a knot) 1 a knot.
2 a hard ſwelling.

NODE (in Dialing) is a certain point in the axis, or cock of a dial, by the ſhadow of which, either the hour of the day, in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the ſun's declination, his place in the ecliptic, &c. are ſhewn, in ſuch dials as have furniture.

NODES (in Aſtronomy) are the points of the interſection of the orbit of any planet with the ecliptic; ſo that the point where a planet paſſes over the ecliptic, out of ſouthern

ſouthern into northern latitude, is called the north, or aſcending node. And where it deſcends from north to ſouth, is called the ſouthern, or deſcending node.

NO'DOUS (of *nodoſus*, L. of *nodus*, a knot) 1 knotty, full of knots, knobs, or bumps. 2 knotty, difficult, hard to be done.

NO'DULE (of *nodulus*, L. a dim. of *nodus* a knot) 1 a little knot. 2 (in Pharmacy) a little bag of phyſical ingredients.

NO'GGIN, a ſmall meaſure, containing a quarter of a pint.

NOISE, F. 1 a ſound. 2 ſtrife, or ſquabble. 3 report, or rumour.

NOI'SOME, 1 loathſome, naſty, ſtinking. 2 poiſonous, deadly, infectious.

NOLI me tangere, L. (i. e. *touch me not*) a diſeaſe in the noſe, being a piece of growing fleſh, that oftentimes ſtifleth one, and ſtoppeth one's breath; and the more it is touched the worſe it grows.

NOMENCLA'TOR, L. a remembrancer among the ancient Romans.

NO'MENCLA'TURE, a vocabulary, or collection of names or words.

NO''MINAL (of *nominalis*, L. of *nomen* a name) of, or belonging to a name.

To NO''MINATE (of *nomino*, L. of *nomen* a name) 1 to name, or mention. 2 to appoint, or elect.

NO''MINATIVE *caſe* (of *nominativus*, L. of *nomino* to name) the firſt caſe of a noun in grammar.

NO'MPAREL, or NOMPARE'IL (of *non-pareille*, F.) one of the ſmalleſt printing letters.

NON-ABI''LITY, 1 impotence, weakneſs, want of power. 2 (in Law) it is an exception taken againſt the plaintiff, or defendant.

NO'NAGE, minority, or the being under age.

NO''NAGE'SIMAL *degree* (of *nonageſimus*, L. the ninetieth) the 90th degree, or higheſt point in the ecliptic.

NON-*appearance*, a default in not appearing in a court of judicature.

NON compos mentis, L. (i. e. not of ſound memory, or underſtanding) a law term having theſe ſignifications, 1 an idiot, or natural. 2 one who by any accident has loſt his memory, or underſtanding. 3 a lunatic. 4 a drunkard.

NON-CONFO'RMIST (of *nonconformo*, L. of *non* not, and *conformo* to conform) a diſſenter, or one that does not conform to the church of England.

NONE, ſub. (of *nonus*, L. the ninth) one of the canonical hours in the Roman church.

NONE, adj. not one.

NON-*entity* (in Philoſophy) the quality of a thing that is not in being.

NONES 1 *of a month*, are the next days after the kalends (which is the firſt day). In March, May, June, and October, the Romans accounted ſix days of the nones; but in all the reſt only four. They had their names, probably, becauſe there were always nine days from the firſt of the nones to the ides, i. e. reckoning inclufively both thoſe days.

NON-*naturals* (among Phyſicians) things that enter not into the nature of diſeaſes, tho' they are the cauſe of them, viz. air, meat, drink, ſleep and watching, motion and reſt, retention and excretion, and the paſſions of the mind, O. S.

NONOBSTA'NTE, L. notwithſtanding.

NON-*performance*, not performing.

NON-*plus*, L. (i. e. *no more*) an extremity beyond which a man cannot paſs.

To NON-*plus*, 1 to ſtop one's mouth, ſo that he has nothing more to ſay. 2 to puzzle, or perplex.

NON-*reſidence*, an unlawful abſence from the place of one's charge.

NON-*reſiſtance*, paſſive obedience.

NO'NSENSE, impertinence, or abſurdity.

NONSE'NSICAL, abſurd, ſilly, incoherent.

NONSO'LVENT, inſolvent, or not able to pay.

NON-*ſuit*, a renouncing of the ſuit at law.

NON-*term*, vacation time.

NOO'DLE, an oaf, a ſilly fellow.

NOOK, a corner.

NOON, the middle of the day.

NOOSE, 1 the running knot of a cord. 2 a ſnare, or trap.

NO'RBERTINES, a religious order founded 1120, by Norbert biſhop of Magdeburgh; they are alſo called Premonſtratenſes.

NO'RMAL (of *normalis*, L. of *norma* a ſquare) the ſame with perpendicular, or at right angles; and 'tis uſually ſpoken of a line, or a plane that interſects another perpendicularly.

NO'RREY, or NO'RROY (of *nort roy*, F. i. e. north king) a title given to the third king at arms.

NORTH, one of the four corners of the world, being that oppoſite to the ſouth.

NO'RTHERN *ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) are thoſe ſix ſigns of the zodiac which conſtitute that ſemi-circle of the ecliptic, which inclines to the northward from the equator; as Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo.

NO'RTHING (in Navigation) is the ſame as difference of latitude, when a ſhip ſails toward the north.

NORTH *pole*. See *Poles of the world*.

NORTH *ſtar*, or NORTH-*pole ſtar*, is a ſmall

ſmall ſtar in the tail of Urſa minor, ſo called from its nearneſs to the north-pole.

NOSE, the external organ of ſmelling.

NO'SEGAY, a parcel of flowers tied together.

NOSO''LOGY (of νοσος a diſeaſe, and λογια a diſcourſe, G.) a treatiſe on diſeaſes.

NO'STRILS, the breathing holes of the noſe.

NOT, an adverb of denying.

NO''TABLE (of *notabilis*, L. of *noto* to mark) 1 remarkable, or conſiderable. 2 great, or extraordinary.

NO'TARY (of *notarius*, L. of *noto* to mark) a ſcrivener, or ſcribe, one that draws contracts, &c.

NOTARY *publick*, a ſcrivener, who publickly witneſſes deeds, &c. to make them authentic in foreign courts.

NOTA'TION (in Arithmetic). See *Numeration*.

NOTATION (in Algebra) is the method of repreſenting quantities by letters of the alphabet, and ſetting them down according to the conditions of the queſtion; or it is the tranſlating the queſtion out of any language it is compoſed in, into the algebraic language.

NOTCH, a dent, or jag.

NOTE (of *nota*, L. of *noſco* to know) 1 a mark. 2 remark, or obſervation. 3 merit, credit, or conſideration. 4 a bill under one's hand. 5 a point, in Grammar. 6 (in the plural number) ſhort hand, or abbreviations of a diſcourſe.

NOTES (in Muſic) are certain marks invented to diſtinguiſh the degrees of ſound, and the proportion of time belonging to it.

NO'TED, 1 marked. 2 obſerved, or taken notice of. 3 famous, diſtinguiſhed. 4 notorious, arrant.

NO'THING, not any thing.

To make NOTHING *of*, 1 to do a thing with eaſe. 2 to ſlight, or contemn. 3 not to underſtand. 4 not to ſucceed.

NO'TICE (of *notitia*, L. of *notus* known) 1 knowledge, or remark. 2 advice, or information.

To NO'TIFY (of *notifico*, L. of *notus* known, and *facio* to make) to ſignify, or to make known.

NO'TION (of *notio*, L. of *noſco* to know) 1 knowledge, or underſtanding. 2 thought, or fancy. 3 reſpect, or regard. 4 idea of a thing.

NO'TIONAL, ideal, or imaginary.

NOTI''TIA, L. knowledge, the title of ſome books of geography.

NOTO'RIOUS (of *notorius*, L. of *notus* known) 1 manifeſt, evident, clear. 2 arrant, egregious, remarkable.

NOTWITHSTA'NDING, nevertheleſs.

NOVALE, F. land newly plowed up, which had not been tilled before in the memory of man.

NOVA'TIANS, a ſect of heretics in the third century, ſo called from one Novatus their founder, who held that perſons fallen into ſin ought to be received into communion without penance.

† NOVA'TION (of *novatio*, L. of *novo* to make new) 1 the entering into a new obligation in law to take off a former. 2 the transferring of an obligation from one perſon to another.

† NOVA'TOR, an innovator, or he that maketh a thing new.

NO''VEL, ſub. (of *nouvelle*, F.) an ingenious hiſtory of a pleaſant intrigue.

NO''VEL, adj. new, not of long ſtanding.

NO''VELTY, newneſs, rarity.

NOVE'MBER, L. one of the twelve months of the year.

† NO'VENARY (of *novenarius*, L. of *novem* nine) of, or belonging to nine.

NOUGHT, nothing, or of no value.

NO''VICE (of *novitius*, L. of *novus* new) 1 a monk, or nun newly entered. 2 a new beginner in any art or profeſſion. 3 a raw, unexperienced perſon.

NOVI''CIATE, or NO''VICESHIP, the time during which one is a novice.

† NO''VITY (of *novitas*, L. of *novus* new) newneſs, being before not made known, ſeen, &c.

NOUN (of *nomen*, L. a name) the firſt part in ſpeech, denoting the name of a thing.

To NOU'RISH (of *nourrir*, F.) 1 to feed, keep, or maintain. 2 to be nouriſhing, or wholeſome. 3 to cheriſh, or foment.

NOU'RISHMENT, food, or ſuſtenance.

NOW, at preſent, or at this time.

NOWL, the top of the head.

NO'XIOUS (of *noxius*, L. of *noxa* hurt) 1 hurtful. 2 deſtructive. 3 poiſonous. 4 offenſive.

To NU'BBLE. See to *Knubble*.

NU'BILOUS (of *nubilus*, L. of *nubes* a cloud) cloudy, gloomy, overcaſt.

NU'CLEUS s, L. (in Aſtronomy) is by Hevelius and others uſed for the head of a comet, and by others for the central parts of any planets.

NUCLEUS (in Architecture) is the middle part of the flooring of the ancients, conſiſting of cement, which they put betwixt a lay, or bed of pebbles, cemented with mortar made of lime and ſand.

NUDA'TION (of *nudatio*, L. of *nudus* naked, a making bare, or naked.

To NU'DDLE *along*, to go careleſsly, and in haſte.

NUDE (of *nudus*, L. naked) bare, or naked.
NU'DITY, 1 nakedneſs.
2 a picture repreſenting a naked perſon.
NU'EL (in Architecture) the ſpindle of a winding ſtair-caſe.
NU'GATORY (of *nugatorius*, L. of *nugæ* trifles, or toys) vain, trifling, ſilly, ſlight, impertinent.
NUKE, the hinder part of the head.
NULL (of *nullus*, L. void) void, of no force.
NULLIFI''DIAN (of *nullus*, L. none, and *fides* faith) one of no faith, religion, or honeſty.
To NU'LLIFY (of *nullus* void, and *facio* to make) to make null, or void.
NU'LLO, a nought, or cypher.
NU'MBER (of *nombre*, F.) 1 a collection of units, or many units conſidered together.
2 a cadence of words.
To NUMBER, to count, or reckon.
NU'MBERS, the fourth book of Moſes, ſo called from its giving an account of the numbering of the Iſraelites.
Abſolute NUMBERS (in Algebra) are ſuch as have no letter joined with them, as $4a+7=b$; here 7 is an abſolute number.
NU'MBLES, F. the intrals of a deer.
NU'MERABLE, that may be numbered.
NU'MERAL (of *numeralis*, L. of *numerus* number) of, or belonging to number.
To NU'MERATE (of *numero*, L. of *numerus* number) to number, or to count.
NUMERA'TION (in Arithmetick) is that which teaches to read any number, tho' never ſo great, and to have a diſtinct idea of each place or figure of it.
NUMERA'TOR *of a fraction*, is that part of it which ſhews or numbers how many of thoſe parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into, are expreſſed by the fraction. Thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 6 is the numerator (which ſtands always above the line) and ſhews you, that if any whole be divided into eight parts, you number, enumerate, or take 6 of them, i. e. three quarters.
NUME'RICAL, 1 belonging to number.
2 particular, individual.
NUMERICAL *difference* (in Logic) is that difference by which one individual thing is diſtinguiſhed from another.
NU'MERO, a term uſed among merchants for number.
NU'MEROUS (of *numeroſus*, L. of *numerus* number) 1 manifold, great, abounding in number.
2 tuneful, harmonious, ſounding well.
NUN, a virgin ſeparated from the world, and devoted to the ſervice of God.
NU'NCHION, an afternoon's repaſt.
NU'NCIATURE, the office of a nuncio.
NU'NCIO, It. the pope's ambaſſador.
NUNCU''PATIVE (of *nuncupativus*, L. of *nuncupo* to recite) verbal, by word of mouth.

NU'NNERY, a cloiſter, or monaſtery of nuns.
NU''PTIAL (of *nuptialis*, L. of *nuptus* marriage) bridal, or belonging to marriage.
NU'PTIALS, marriage, or wedding.
NURSE, one who takes care of ſick perſons, children, &c.
To NU'RSEL, to encourage, or uphold.
NU'RSERY, 1 the room where children are nurſed.
2 a nurſe child.
3 a ſeminary.
4 (in Gardening) a plat of ground for the raiſing of young trees, or plants.
NU'RTURE (of *nourriture*, F.) education, or learning.
NU'SANCE (of *nuiſance*, F.) annoyance, or prejudice.
NUT, 1 a well known fruit.
2 the worm of a ſcrew.
3 part of a croſs-bow.
4 the frier's piece in a leg of mutton.
NUT *brown*, of the colour of ripe nuts.
NU'TMEG, a ſpice well known.
NU'TRIMENT (of *nutrimentum*, L. of *nutrio* to nouriſh) food, or nouriſhment.
NUTRI''TION, nouriſhing.
NUTRI''TIOUS, or NU'TRITIVE, apt to nouriſh, or that affords nouriſhment.
NUX, L. 1 a nut.
2 a pain in the head, which affects a place about the bigneſs of a nut.
To NU'ZZLE, to hide the head, as a young child does in its mother's boſom.
NYE (of Pheaſants) a flight, or company of thoſe birds.
NYMPH (of *nympha*, L. of *νυμφη*, G. water) 1 a goddeſs of the waters, fountains, rivers, lakes.
2 any rural goddeſs.
3 a young bee juſt formed.
NY'MPHAL, or NY'MPHOUS, belonging to nymphs.

O.

OAF, a fool, or ſilly fellow.
OAK, the name of a well known tree.
OAK *of Jeruſalem*, the name of a phyſical plant.
OA'KHAM, old ropes untwiſted.
OAR, or ORE, 1 metal mix'd with the earth or ſtone of the mine.
2 a long ſtick to row with.
3 (in the plural number) a boat with two watermen to row it.
OATH, 1 a lawful ſwearing.
2 a curſe, an unlawful ſwearing.
OA'TMEAL, meal, or flower made of oats.
OATS, a ſort of grain, chiefly uſed for horſes.
OBAMBULA'TION (of *obambulatio*, L. of

ob about, and *ambulo* to walk) a walking about, or up and down.

OBDU'RATE (of *obduratus*, L. of *obduro* to be hardened) 1 hardened, or made hard. 2 hard, obſtinate, inſenſible.

To OBDU'RATE (of *obduro*, L. of *ob* for, and *duro* to harden) to harden one's ſelf, or be hardened and immoveable, by patience, reſolution, impudence, &c.

OBE'DIENCE (of *obedientia*, L. of *ob* to, and *audio* to hearken) dutifulneſs, or ſubmiſſion.

OBE'DIENT, dutiful, or ſubmiſſive.

OBEDIE'NTIARY, a name formerly given, in England, to an inferior monk in a monaſtery.

OBEI'SANCE (of *obeiſſance*, F.) a bow, or congee.

O'BELISK (of *obeliſcus*, L. of ὀβελος, G. a ſpit, or broach) 1 a great ſquare tapering ſtone in form of a pyramid. 2 (among Printers) this mark (†).

OBE'SITY (of *obeſitas*, L. of *obeſus* fat) fatneſs, groſſneſs, corpulency.

To OBEY' (of *obedio*, L. of *ob* to, and *audio* to hearken) 1 to give obedience to. 2 to follow one's counſel, or advice. 3 to comply with.

O'BJECT (of *objectum*, L. of *ob* before, and *jacio* to place) any thing that affects the outward ſenſes, or the faculties of the ſoul.

To OBJE'CT (of *objecto*, L. of *ob* before, and *jacio* to caſt) 1 to oppoſe, or make an objection to. 2 to upbraid, or caſt in one's teeth.

O'BJECT *glaſs*, of a teleſcope or microſcope, is the glaſs which is placed at that end of the tube which is next the object.

OBJE'CTION, 1 a difficulty raiſed againſt a propoſition. 2 reproach, or accuſation.

OBJE'CTION (in Rhetoric) is a figure, when the words of an opponent are pronounced in order to anſwer them.

OBJE'CTIVE, 1 that may be objected. 2 pertaining to an object.

O'BIT, F. funeral obſequies, or an office for one that is dead.

† To OBJU'RATE (of *objurgo*, L. of *ob* for, and *jurgo* to chide) to chide, rebuke, blame, or reprove.

O'BLAT, F. a ſoldier, who being diſabled in the king's ſervice, had the benefit of a monk's place aſſign'd him in an abbey.

OBLATS *of St. Jerome*, a congregation of ſecular prieſts in Italy, founded by St. Charles of Borromeo.

OBLA'TION (of *oblatio*, L. an offering) an offering.

OBLECTA'TION (of *oblectatio*, L. of *ob* for, and *lacto* to allure) pleaſure, delight, recreation.

OBLIGA'TION (of *obligatio*, L. of *obligo* to oblige) 1 a bond, containing a penalty, with a condition annexed. 2 engagement, duty, or tie. 3 an engagement ariſing from a benefit conferred or received.

To OBLI'GE (of *obligo*, L. of *ob* to, and *ligo* to bind) 1 to bind, engage, or compel. 2 to do one a kindneſs.

OBLIGEE', he to whom the bond is made.

OBLIGEO'R, he that enters into a bond for the payment of money.

OBLI'QUE (of *obliquus*, L. of *ob* for, and the antiq. *liquus*, i. e. *tranſverſus* a-croſs) 1 not ſtreight, crooked, awry. 2 crooked, or fraudulent.

OBLIQUE *angles*. See *Angles oblique*.

OBLIQUE *aſcenſion* (in Aſtronomy) is that degree and minute of the equinoctial which riſeth with the centre of the ſun or ſtar, or with any point of the heavens, in an oblique ſphere.

OBLIQUE *caſes* (in Grammar) are all the caſes except the nominative.

OBLIQUE *deſcenſion*, is that degree and minute of the equinoctial which ſets with the ſun, ſtar, or any point of the heavens in an oblique ſphere.

OBLIQUE *force*, is that whoſe line of direction is not at right-angles with the body on whom it is impreſt.

OBLIQUE *plains* (in Dialing) are ſuch as recline from the zenith, or incline to the horizon.

OBLIQUE *ſailing*, is the doctrine of oblique-angled plain triangles, applied to problems of ſailing.

OBLIQUE *ſphere*, is when the pole is elevated any number of degrees leſs than ninety, becauſe then the axis of the world, the equator and parallels of declination will cut the horizon obliquely.

To OBLI'TERATE (of *oblitero*, L. to blot, or raſe out) to blot, or raſe out, of books, records or memory.

OBLI'VION (of *oblivio*, L. of *obliviſcor* to forget) forgetfulneſs.

OBLI'VIOUS, forgetful.

OBLO'CUTOR, a ſlanderer, or backbiter.

O'BLONG (of *oblongus*, L. of *ob* and *longus* long) a figure more long than broad.

O'BLOQUY (of *obloquium*, L. of *obloquor*, to ſpeak againſt) ſlander, or detraction.

OBNO'XIOUS (of *obnoxius*, L. of *ob* to, and *noxius* hurtful) 1 liable, or expoſed to. 2 guilty, or criminal.

To OBNU'BILATE (of *obnubo*, L. of *ob* for, and *nubo* to cover) to cloud, darken, or render obſcure.

OBRE'PTION (of *obreptio*, L. of *ob* towards, and *repo* to creep) a ſtealing, or creeping in.

OBREPTI'TIOUS, that has cunningly ſtoln upon.

OBSCE'NE (of *obſcænus*, L. beaſtly) 1 ribaldrous,

drous, beaſtly, lewd, in perſons, things, or actions.
2 bawdy, unclean in words.

OBSCE'NITY, ribaldry, or filthineſs in things, or words.

OBSCU'RE (of *obſcurus*, L. of *obſcuro* to hide)
1 dark, without light.
2 ſhady, dark with ſhades.
3 hidden, or covered.
4 ſecret, little known.
5 hard to be underſtood.
6 not perſpicuous in expreſſion, or not clearly expreſſed.
7 ſpeaking things enigmatically, or by way of riddle.
8 ſecret, myſterious.
9 ignoble, of mean parentage, poor, low, pitiful.

To OBSCU'RE (of *obſcuro*, L. to hide) 1 to darken.
2 to hide, conceal, or keep from diſcovery.
3 to diſguiſe, perplex, or render hard to be underſtood.
4 to eclipſe, or make leſs famous.

OBSCU'RITY, 1 darkneſs, or the being without light.
2 want of perſpicuity, or not clear in expreſſion.
3 meanneſs of birth or quality.

To O'BSECRATE (of *obſecro*, L. of *ob* for, and *ſacer* holy) to beg, or conjure by all that is ſacred.

OBSECRA'TION, ſupplication, or earneſt intreaty.

O'BSEQUIES (of *obſeques*, F.) funeral ſolemnities.

OBSE'QUIOUS (of *obſequioſus*, L. of *ob* for, and *ſequor* to obey) 1 dutiful, or ready to obey.
2 complaiſant, or condeſcending.

OBSE'RVABLE, remarkable, or fit to be obſerved.

OBSE'RVANCE, 1 reſpect, or regard.
2 performance, or accompliſhment.
3 (in the plural number) the rules or cuſtoms of a monaſtry.

OBSE'RVANT, docile, dutiful, or obſequious.

OBSERVA'NTINES, a branch of the order of grey-friars.

OBSERVA'TION, 1 a note, or remark.
2 (in Navigation) is the taking the ſun's or any ſtar's meridian height, in order to find the latitude.

OBSERVA'TOR, 1 an obſerver, a regiſter, or one that taketh an account.
2 a monitor in a ſchool.

OBSE'RVATORY, a building erected to make natural and aſtronomical obſervations.

To OBSE'RVE (of *obſervo*, L. of *ob* for, and *ſervo* to mind) 1 to mark, mind, or take notice of.
2 to ſtudy, or contemplate.
3 to watch, or mind heedfully.
4 to keep, or perform.
5 to mind, or take care of.
6 to look about one's ſelf, to be aware, cautious, or circumſpect.

OBSE'SSED, haunted with an evil ſpirit.

OBSE'SSION (of *obſeſſio*, L. of *obſideo* to ſit about) a beſieging, or compaſſing about.

OBSI'DIONAL *crown* (of *obſidionalis*, L. of *obſidium* a ſiege) a chaplet, or garland made of the graſs that grew in the place beſieged, and given to him that raiſed the ſiege.

O'BSOLETE (of *obſoletus*, L. of *obſoleo* to grow out of uſe) antiquated, or grown out of uſe.

O'BSTACLE, F. (of *obſto*, L. to ſtand in the way) hindrance, or impediment.

O'BSTINACY, wilfulneſs, or ſtubbornneſs.

O'BSTINATE (of *obſtinatus*, L. of *obſtino* to perſiſt firm in a purpoſe) ſtubborn, wilful, reſolute.

OBSTRE''PEROUS (of *obſtreperus*, L. of *obſtrepo* to make a noiſe againſt) troubleſome, making a great noiſe.

To OBSTRU'CT (of *obſtruo*, L. of *ob* about, and *ſtruo* to build) 1 to ſtop up.
2 to hinder, or retard.

OBSTRU'CTION, 1 ſtoppage.
2 hindrance.
3 (in Phyſic) the ſtopping up the paſſages of a human body.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, apt to ſtop up, or cauſe a ſtoppage.

† To OBSTU'PIFY. See to *Stupify*.

To OBTAI'N (of *obtineo*, L. of *ob* for, and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 to get, or acquire.
2 to effect, or accompliſh.
3 to get ground, as an opinion, &c.

† To OBTE'MPERATE (of *obtempero*, L. to obey) to obey, or be at command.

† To OBTE''NEBRATE. See to *Darken*.

To OBTE'ST (of *obteſtor*, L. of *ob* for, and *teſtor* to beſeech) to conjure, or beſeech.

OBTESTA'TION, ſupplication, or earneſt intreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION (of *obtrectatio*, L. of *obtrecto* to diſparage) backbiting, or detraction.

To OBTRU'DE (of *obtrudo*, L. of *ob* for, and *trudo* to thruſt) 1 to impoſe, or give to one againſt his will.
2 to thruſt, or force one's ſelf in.

OBTU'SE (of *obtuſus*, L. blunt) of a blunt figure.

OBTUSE *angle*. See *Angle*.

OBTUSE *angled triangle*, is one that has an obtuſe angle.

OBVE'NTIONS, church-revenues.

To O'BVIATE (of *obvier*, F.) to prevent, or hinder.

O'BVIOUS (of *obvius*, L. of *ob* about, and *via* a way) 1 common, ordinary.
2 eaſy to find, or underſtand.
3 plain, viſible.

To OBU'MBRATE (of *obumbro*, L. of *ob* before, and *umbro* to caſt a ſhadow) 1 to overſhadow, or cover with a ſhade.
2 to hide, or conceal.

OCCA'SION (of *occaſio*, L. opportunity) 1 opportunity, or ſeaſon.
2 cauſe, reaſon, or matter.
3 want, or neceſſity.
4 (in the plural number) affairs, or concerns.

O'CCIDENT (of *occidens*, L. the weſt) the weſt.

OCCIDE'NTAL, weſtern, or belonging to the weſt.

OCCIDENTAL (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be occidental, when it ſets after the ſun.

OCCI''DUOUS (of *occiduus*, L. of *occido* to decay) decaying, or declining.

OCCI'SION (of *occiſio*, L. of *occido*, to fall down) a killing, or ſlaying.

OCCU'LT (of *occultus*, L. of *occulto* to hide) ſecret, or hidden.

OCCULTA'TION (in Aſtronomy) is the time that a ſtar or planet, is hid from our ſight, by the interpoſition of ſome other heavenly body between us and it.

O'CCUPANT (of *occupans*, L. of *occupo* to hold) a poſſeſſor, or one who takes poſſeſſion.

OCCUPA'TION, 1 a trade, or buſineſs.
2 employ, or occupation.

To O'CCUPY, 1 to fill, or take up a ſpace.
2 to hold, or improve.
3 to trade, or traffic.

To OCCU'R (of *occurro*, L. of *ob* for, and *curro* to run) to preſent, or offer itſelf.

OCCU'RRENCE, 1 a caſual adventure.
2 event, or news.

O'CEAN (of ωκεανος, G. of ωκεως ſwiftly, and ναω to flow) the vaſt collection of waters which encompaſſes or ſurrounds the whole earth.

This great and univerſal ocean is commonly divided into three parts, as,

The Atlantic OCEAN, is that which lies between part of Europe, Africa, and America.

The Indian OCEAN, is that which lies between Africa, the Eaſt Indian iſlands, and New-Holland.

The Pacific OCEAN, or *Great South-ſea*, is that which lies between the Philippine iſlands, China, Japan, and New-Holland on the weſt, and the coaſt of America on the eaſt.

OCEA'NOUS, belonging to the ocean.

OCHLO''CRACY (of οχλοκρατια, G. of οχλος a multitude, and κρατος power) a government, wherein the common people bear rule.

O'CKAMY, a ſort of mixed metal.

O'CTAGON (of οκταγωνον, G. of οκτω eight, and γωνια an angle) is a geometrical figure of eight ſides and angles.

OCTAHE'DRON, is one of the regular ſolids, conſiſting of eight equal and equilateral triangles.

O'CTASTYLE (of οκταστυλος, G. of οκτω eight, and στυλος a pillar) a building having eight pillars in front.

O'CTAVE, F. 1 eight days together after ſome ſolemn feſtival in the church of Rome.
2 (in Muſic) is an interval of eight ſounds inclusive.

OCTA'VO, a book is ſaid to be in octavo, when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTO'BER, L. (of *octo*, L. eight) the name of the eighth month of the year reckoning from March.

OCTO''NARY (of *octonarius*, L. of *octo* eight) of, or belonging to eight.

O''CULAR (of *ocularius*, L. of *oculus* an eye) belonging to the eyes.

O''CULATE, quick-ſighted.

OCULA'TION (in Botany) the taking away ſuperfluous buds.

O''CULIST, a phyſician for the eyes.

O''CULUS, L. an eye.

OCULUS (among Botaniſts) is the bud of a tree or plant, juſt putting forth, or the knot out of which the bud riſes.

O'CULUS Chriſti, L. an herb, generally called wild clary.

ODA'DASSAS, officers among the Turks, equal to our ſerjeants or corporals.

ODA''XISMUS, G. the itching of the gums when children breed their teeth.

ODD, 1 not even.
2 that has not its fellow.
3 fantaſtical, or inconſtant.
4 ſtrange, or uncommon.
5 ill, or bad.
6 more, or above.

ODDS, 1 difference, or diſparity.
2 advantage.
3 unequal, as to lay odds.
4 difference, or quarrel.

ODE, L. (of ωδη, G. of αειδω to ſing) a ſong, or lyric poem.

O'DIOUS (of *odioſus*, L. hateful) hateful, deteſtable.

O'DIUM, L. 1 hatred, bad opinion.
2 that which is the ſubject of hate, or averſion.

ODORI''FEROUS (of *odoriferus*, L. of *odor* ſmell, and *fero* to bear) ſweet ſmelling, bearing odours or perfumes.

O'DOUR (of *odor*, L. of the antiq. verb *odeo*, i. e. *oleo* to ſmell) a ſavour, ſcent, or ſmell.

OECONO''MICAL, or OECONO'MIC, belonging to oeconomy.

OECO''NOMIST, one that rules or governs a family.

OECO''NOMY (of οικονομια, G. of οικος a houſe, and νομος a law) 1 the government of a houſe, or family.
2 thriftineſs, or good huſbandry.
3 (in Rhetoric) a certain order in the diſpoſal

poſal of parts, neceſſary for orators and poets.

OECUME'NICAL (of οἰκυμενικος, G. of οἰκεω, to inhabit) general, univerſal, belonging to the whole world.

OEDE'MA, L. (of οἰδημα, G. of οἰδαω to ſwell) any tumor or ſwelling; but 'tis more ſtrictly applied to a white ſoft tumor, proceeding from pituitous matter.

OENO''POLIST (of οἰνοπωλης, G. of οἰνον wine, and πωλεω to ſell) a vintner, or one that ſells wine.

OESO''PHAGUS (of οἰσοφαγος, G. of οἰω to carry, and φαγω to eat) the gullet, or mouth of the ſtomach.

OF, a prepoſition, generally denoting the genitive caſe.

OFF, a prepoſition, which generally denotes the ablative caſe, and ſometimes the genitive.

O'FFALS, broken pieces, or fragments of meat.

OFFE'NCE (of *offenſa*, L. of *offendo* to offend)
1 a fault, or crime.
2 an affront, or injury.
3 diſpleaſure, or diſguſt.
4 ſcandal, or ſhame.

To OFFE'ND (of *offendo*, L. of *ob* for, and *fendo*, i. e. *ico* to ſtrike) 1 to commit a fault.
2 to diſpleaſe.
3 to hurt, or injure.
4 to ſcandalize, or make aſhamed.

OFFE'NSIVE, 1 abuſive, or affrontive.
2 hurtful, injurious.
3 fit to attack an enemy.

To O'FFER (of *offero*, L. of *ob* to, and *fero* to bring) 1 to profer, or preſent.
2 to bid money, &c. for.
3 to propound, or propoſe.
4 to dedicate.
5 to attempt to do.
6 to expoſe, or ſet before.
7 to undertake, or take upon one.

O'FFERING, 1 an oblation, or ſacrifice.
2 any thing preſented, or made an offer of.

O'FFERTORY (of *offertorium*, L. of *offero* to offer) 1 that part of the maſs where the offering is.
2 the place where the offerings are kept.

O'FFICE (of *officium*, L. of the antiq. verb *officio*, i. e. *efficio* to effect) 1 place, or employment.
2 the room where a man does the buſineſs belonging to his place.
3 good turn, or ſervice.
4 divine ſervice.
5 part, or duty.

O'FFICER, one that is in an office.

Commiſſion OFFICERS, thoſe that are authorized by the king's commiſſion.

Field OFFICERS, ſuch as have command over a whole regiment.

General OFFICERS, ſuch as have command over more than one regiment.

Subaltern OFFICERS, lieutenants, enſigns, and cornets.

Staff OFFICERS, ſuch as have neither commiſſions nor warrants, as ſerjeants, corporals, &c.

OFFI''CIAL (of *officialis*, L. of *officium* an employment) 1 the chancellor of an epiſcopal court.
2 an archdeacon's deputy.

To OFFI''CIATE, 1 to do the buſineſs of one's office.
2 to perform divine ſervice.
3 to perform the buſineſs of another.

OFFI''CINAL, of, or pertaining to a ſhop, ſold in the ſhops.

OFFI''CIOUS (of *officioſus*, L. of *officium* a kindneſs) 1 obliging, ready to ſerve.
2 complemental, ready to wait on, or attend.

O'FFING, the open ſea, or far from land.

O'FFSCOU'RING, 1 the dirt or filth that comes from ſcouring, or waſhing.
2 the refuſe of any thing.

OFF-*ſets* (in Gardening) young ſhoots, which ſpring and grow from roots that are round and tuberous, or bulbous.

O'FFSPRING, that which is ſprung from, or produced by another, as fruit, children, &c.

OFT, O'FTEN, or O'FTENTIMES, frequently, many times, more than once, or twice.

To OFFU'SCATE (of *offuſco*, L. of *ob* for, and *fuſco* to darken) to make dark, or dim.

OGEE', or OGI'VE (in Architecture) a wreath, circlet, or round band on the top of large cornices.

To O'GLE, to look hard at.

O'GLIO, Sp. a Spaniſh diſh, made up of all manner of meat, fowl, &c.

OIL, 1 the juice of olives, &c.
2 one of the five chemical principles.

OI'LET-*hole*, or EI'LET-*hole* (of *oeillet*, F.) a little hole worked in a garment.

OI'LY, full of oil.

OI'NTMENT, an external medicine of a ſoft conſiſtence.

OI'STER, a ſhell-fiſh, well known.

OI'STER *green*, the name of an herb.

O'KER, a mineral whereof colours are made.

OLD, 1 ancient, or aged.
2 worn, eaten up with age.
3 obſolete, or out of uſe.
4 antique, or of long ſtanding.

OLEA''GINOUS (of *oleagineus*, L. of *oleum* oil) oily, or full of oil.

OLIGA'RCHICAL, governed by a few men.

O''LIGARCHY (of ὀλιγαρχια, G. of ὀλιγος a few, and αρχη government) a government in the hands of a few men.

O''LIVASTER, 1 a wild olive tree.
2 olive-coloured.

O''LIVE, the fruit of the olive-tree.

OLI''VITY (of *olivitas*, L. of *oliva* an olive-tree) the time of gathering olives.

OLY'MPIAD (of ολυμπιας, G. of ολυμπος an hill between Theſſaly and Macedon) the ſpace of four years; and on the fifth the Olympic games were celebrated in honour of Jupiter Olympius.

OLY'MPUS (of ολυμπος, G. of ολος the whole, and λαμπω to ſhine) a high hill between Theſſaly and Macedon, uſed by the poets for heaven.

O'MBER, or O'MBRE, a Spaniſh game at cards.

OME'GA, 1 the name of the laſt letter of the Greek alphabet.
2 the end of any thing.

O'MELET (of *omelette*, F.) a pancake of eggs.

O'MEN, L. a token of good or bad luck, gathered from words, ſights, or any accident.

OME'NTUM, L. the cawl enwraping the bowels.

O'MER, Heb. a meaſure among the Hebrews, containing about three pints and a half.

† To O''MINATE (of *ominor*, L. of *omen* a token) to foretell, preſage, or prognoſticate.

O''MINOUS, portending ill-luck.

OMI'SSION, neglect, or the letting a thing paſs.

To OMI'T (of *omitto*, L. of *ob* and *mitto* to let alone) to leave out, paſs by, or neglect.

OMNI''FIC, making, or producing all things.

OMNIPA'RENT (of *omniparens*, L. of *omnis* all, and *parens* a parent) bringing forth all things.

OMNI''POTENCE, or OMNI'POTENCY, almightineſs.

OMNI''POTENT (of *omnipotens*, L. of *omnis* all, and *potens* mighty) almighty.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, the being preſent in all places.

OMNIPRE'SENT (of *omnis* all, and *præſens* preſent) who is preſent every where.

OMNI''SCIENCE, the knowledge of all things.

OMNI''SCIENT (of *omnis* all, and *ſciens* knowing) knowing all things.

ON, 1 upon.
2 towards.

ONCE, 1 one time.
2 formerly.

ONE, adj. 1 that is ſingular in number.
2 the firſt number in telling.
3 the ſame.

O''NERARY, ſerving for burden, or carriage.

To O''NERATE (of *onero*, L. of *onus* a load or burden) to burden, or load.

O''NION, a bulbous ſort of plant.

O'NSET, attack, or aſſault.

O'NSLAUGHT, Du. a ſtorming, or fierce attack upon a place.

O'NWARD, forward.

O''NYX, G. a precious ſtone.

OO'ZY, ſoft, ſlimy, muddy.

OPA'CIOUS, or OPA'QUE (of *opacus*, L. of *opaco* to darken) dark, ſhady, not tranſparent.

OPA'CIOUS *bodies* (in Philoſophy) are thoſe through which the rays of light have no admiſſion.

OPA''CITY, not tranſmitting light.

O'PAL (of *opalus*, L. of οπαλος, G. an eye) a kind of precious ſtone ſhining like fire.

O'PEN, 1 not ſhut.
2 expoſed to public view.
3 not covered.
4 evident, manifeſt.
5 main, or open force.
6 declared, or open enemies.
7 public, or common.
8 free, generous, ſincere.
9 mild, temperate.
10 clear, or ſerene.
11 not fortified.

To OPEN, 1 the contrary of to ſhut.
2 to undo, as a bundle, &c.
3 to diſcloſe, or declare.
4 to lay open, or bare at the root.
5 to explain, or make manifeſt.
6 to begin, as to open the campaign.
7 to looſen, or make looſe.
8 to cut, or make an inciſion.
9 to break ground, as to open the trenches at a ſiege.
10 to expand itſelf, as a flower, &c.
11 to begin to ſit, as ſome aſſemblies do.
12 to bark as a dog does.

OPEN *flank* (in Fortification) is that part of the flank which is covered by the ſhoulder, or orillon.

O'PENING of the trenches (in Military affairs) is the firſt breaking of ground of the beſiegers, in order to carry on their attacks againſt the place.

O''PERA, It. a play with ſongs and muſic.

To O''PERATE (of *operor*, L. of *opus* a work)
1 to work, make, or frame work.
2 (in Phyſic) to ſtir or purge the humours of the body.

OPERA'TION, performance.

OPERA''TOR, 1 a workman, or mechanic.
2 a quack, or mountebank.

OPERA''TOR *for the teeth*, one ſkilled in cleanſing and drawing teeth, and of making artificial ones.

OPERO'SE (of *operoſus*, L. of *opus* a work)
1 laborious, buſy at work.
2 hard, difficult, painful.

OPHI''TES, G. (of οφις a ſerpent) a ſort of heretics in the ſecond century, who honoured a ſerpent.

OPHIUCHUS, L. one of the northern conſtellations, conſiſting of thirty ſtars.

OPHTHA'LMIC, belonging to, or proper for the eyes.

OPHTHA'LMICS, medicines good for diſeaſes in the eyes.

OPHTHA'LMY (of οφθαλμια, G. of οφθαλμος an eye) an inflammation in the outmoſt ſkin of the eye.

O'PIATE, a medicine made of opium, &c. to procure ſleep.

OPINA'TOR, a ſuppoſer, not poſitive affirmer of things.

To OPI'NE (of *opinor*, L. of επινοιω, G. to think) 1 to hold, believe, or aſſent to without full evidence.
2 to fancy, imagine, or gueſs.
3 to give one's opinion.

OPI'NER, he that gives in his opinion.

OPI''NIATIVE, or OPI'NIATRE, wedded to his own humour, or opinion.

OPI''NIATIVENESS, or OPI''NIATRETY, obſtinacy, or ſelf-willedneſs.

OPI''NION (of *opinio*, L. of *opinor* to hold) 1 judgment, ſentiment, or thoughts.
2 belief, or ſentiment.
3 eſteem, or value.

OPI''NIONATED, or OPI''NIONATIVE, wedded to his own opinion, obſtinate, ſelf-will'd.

OPI''NIONISTS, a name given to a ſect in the time of Pope Paul, who boaſted of poverty, and held that there could be no vicar of Chriſt upon earth, who did not practice that virtue.

O'PIUM, L. (of οπος, G. juice) the inſpiſſated juice of the Turky poppies.

OPO''PANAX, G. a gum that flows from a tree called Panax, or Hercules all-heal.

O'POBALSAMUM, L. the gum diſtilling from the balm-tree.

O'PPIDAN (of *oppidanus*, L. of *oppidum* a town) a citizen, or townſman.

To O'PPILATE (of *oppilo*, L. of *ob* for, and *pilo*, i. e. *denſo* to hold cloſe together) to cauſe a ſtoppage.

OPPILA'TION, ſtoppage, or obſtruction.

To OPPO'NE (of *oppono*, L. of *ob* before, and *pono* to put) to oppoſe.

OPPO'NENT, an antagoniſt in a diſputation.

O'PPORTUNE (of *opportunus*, L. of *ob* for, and *portus* a haven) ſeaſonable, or convenient.

OPPORTU'NITY (of *opportunitas*, L. of *opportunus* convenient) 1 occaſion, or convenient time.
2 leiſure, or ſpare time.

To OPPO'SE (of *oppoſer*, F. of *oppono*, L. of *ob* againſt, and *pono* to put) 1 to offer any thing to the contrary.
2 to reſiſt, or withſtand.

OPPO'SER, adverſary, or antagoniſt.

O'PPOSITE (of *oppoſitus*, L. placed againſt) 1 contrary to.
2 over againſt.

O'PPOSITE *cones*, are two ſimilar cones, as F, G, having the ſame common vertex I, and alſo the ſame axis. See fig. 31.

OPPOSITE *ſections*, are the hyperbolas D, E, made by cutting the oppoſite cones F, G, by the ſame plane. See fig. 31.

OPPOSI'TION, 1 the being contrary to.
2 obſtacle, or impediment.

OPPOSITION (in Aſtronomy) is that poſition or aſpect of the ſtars or planets, when they are ſix ſigns, or 180 degrees diſtant from each other, and is mark'd thus ☍.

To OPPRE'SS (of *oppreſſer*, F.) 1 to overlay or ſmother.
2 to overcharge, or lie heavy upon.

OPPRE'SSIVE, apt to oppreſs.

OPPRE'SSOR, one that oppreſſes.

OPPRO'BRII lapis, L. (i. e. the ſtone of reproach) a ſtone erected in the city of Padua in Italy, to which if any debtor reſort and openly declare his inability to pay his debts, he is to be freed from proſecution.

OPPRO'BRIOUS (of *opprobrioſus*, L. of *opprobrium* a reproach) reproachful, injurious.

OPPRO'BRIUM, L. 1 a reproach, or taunt.
2 a diſgrace, or ſcandal.

To OPPU'GN (of *oppugno*, L. of *ob* againſt, and *pugno* to fight) to oppoſe, or endeavour to overthrow.

O'PTABLE (of *optabilis*, L. of *opto* to deſire, or wiſh for) deſireable, eligible.

O'PTATIVE *mood* (in Grammar) is that mood of a verb which wiſheth or deſireth that a thing may happen.

O'PTICAL, or O'PTIC, belonging to the ſight.

O'PTIC *place of a ſtar*, or *planet*, is that part or point of its orbit, which is determined by our ſight when the ſtar is there; and this either true, or apparent.

True OPTIC *place*, is when the obſerver's eye is ſuppoſed to be in the centre of the earth, or planet he inhabits.

Apparent OPTIC *place*, is when the eye is at the circumference of the earth, or any planet.

OPTI''CIAN, 1 one ſkill'd in optics.
2 a maker of optical inſtruments.

O'PTICS (of οπτικη, G. of οπτομαι to ſee) taken properly and ſimply, is that ſcience which teaches the properties of direct viſion; but in a larger ſenſe, it may comprehend the whole doctrine of light and colours, and all the phænomena of viſible objects.

O'PTION (of *optio*, L. of *opto* to chooſe) choice, or the liberty of chooſing, or refuſing a thing.

O''PULENCY (of *opulentia*, L. of *opulentus* rich) wealth, riches.

O''PULENT, rich, wealthy.

OPU'SCLE, or OPUSCULE (of *opuſculum*, L. a dim. of *opus* a work) a ſhort work.

O''RACLE, the name of an herb.

O''RACLE (of *oraculum*, L. of *oro* to pronounce) 1 an anſwer, counſel, or ſentence from the gods.
2 the god which delivered oracles.
3 a propheſy, or prediction.

4 the place where divine anſwers were given.
5 a famous true ſaying, or prediction full of truth.

ORA"CULAR, or ORA"CULOUS, belonging to an oracle.

O'RAL, F. belonging to the mouth, or voice.

O"RANGE, a well known fruit.

O"RANGERY, 1 a ſort of perfume, uſed in ſnuff, &c.
2 a place where orange-trees are kept.

ORA'TION (of *oratio*, L. of *oro* to ſpeak) 1 a public ſpeech, or harangue.
2 a prayer.

O"RATOR, an eloquent ſpeaker, or pleader.

ORATO'RIANS, a religious fraternity or order, ſo called from the oratory of St. Jerom at Rome, where they uſed to pray.

O"RATORY, adj. pertaining to an orator.

ORATORY, ſub. 1 eloquence, or the art of making publick ſpeeches.
2 a private chapel to pray in.

ORB (of *orbis*, L. a circle) a circle, or hollow ſphere.

ORBI"CULAR (of *orbiculatus*, L. of *orbis* an orb) round, circular.

O'RBIS-magnus, L. (*i. e.* the great orb) is the orbit of the earth in its annual revolution round the ſun.

O'RBIT *of any planet*, is the curve it deſcribes round the ſun.

O'RCHARD, a piece of ground incloſed, and planted with fruit-trees.

O'RCHESTRE (of ορχηστρα Gr. of ορχεομαι to dance) the place in a theatre where the chorus uſed to dance among the ancient Greeks, and among us the place where the muſicians ſit.

O'RDEAL, or ORDAEL, a particular way of trial, derived from the heathen Saxons; by which perſons charged with crimes, to which there was no evidence, were to clear their innocency either in perſon, or by proxy. There were four ſeveral ways of trial, *viz.*

ORDEAL *by combat*, was when the perſon accuſed of murder was obliged to fight the next relation, &c. of the perſon ſlain.

ORDEAL *by fire*, was when the perſon accuſed was to clear his innoceney by walking blindfold, and bare-foot, between nine red hot plough-ſhares, laid at equal diſtances from each other.

ORDEAL *by cold water*, was the being bound and thrown into a river or pond, like the ancient trial of witches.

ORDEAL *by hot water*, was by putting the hands or feet into ſcalding water.

To ORDAI'N (of *ordino* to order) 1 to order or command.
2 to appoint, or aſſign.
3 to confer the holy orders.

O'RDELF, 1 ore or metal lying under ground.
2 the claim made to it.

O'RDER (of *ordo*, L. a law) 1 a diſpoſing of things in their place.
2 manner, or cuſtom.
3 rule, or diſcipline.
4 duty, or behaviour.
5 command from a ſuperior.
6 a company of certain perſons bound to god by a vow, or an oath.
7 law, ordinance, or decree.
8 rank, or ſeries.

ORDER *of battle*, is a diſpoſition of battalions and ſquadrons of an army, in one or more lines, according to the nature of the ground, either to engage the enemy, or be reviewed by the general, &c.

ORDER (in *architecture*) is a particular arrangement of projectures; or 'tis a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have on account of the proportions that are given to them.

To ORDER, 1 to command, or appoint.
2 to diſpoſe, or put in order.
3 to manage, or govern.
4 to keep to the behaviour.
5 to correct, or puniſh.

O'RDERLY, 1 put, or ſet in order.
2 obedient, or obſequious.
3 ſober, keeping good company.
4 docile, or tractable.
5 liſted, or enrolled.

O'RDINAL, belonging to order.

ORDINAL *numbers*, are ſuch as expreſs the order of things, as firſt, ſecond, third, &c.

ORDINAL, ſub. 1 a book of directions for biſhops to give holy orders.
2 a book containing the orders and conſtitutions of a religious houſe or college.

O'RDINANCE (of *ordinatio*, L. of *ordo* law) a law, or ſtatute.

O'RDINARY. adj. (of *ordinaire*, F.) 1 cuſtomary, uſual, frequent.
2 common, mean, indifferent.
3 not handſome, or beautiful.

ORDINARY, ſub. 1 a victualling-houſe.
2 any judge in the civil law, having power to take knowledge of a cauſe in his own right.
3 he that has ordinary juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical cauſes.

O'RDINATES (in Conics) are parallel lines, as DE, HI, terminating in a curve, and biſected by a diameter, as AC, the half of which, as BE, is properly the *ſemi-ordinate*, but it is uſually called the *ordinate*.

ORDINA'TION (from *to ordain*) the conferring holy orders.

O'RDNANCE (in military affairs) all ſorts of guns, mortars, firelocks, carabines, piſtols, pikes, ſwords, &c. All ſorts of arms or ſtores, belonging either to offence or defence.

O'RDONANCE (in Architecture) the giving to all parts of a building the juſt quantity

and

and dimenſions which they ought to have according to the model.

O'RDURE, F. 1 filth, in general.
2 the dung of man, or beaſt.

ORE, a tract, or little country.

ORE, an abreviation of over.

O'RFRAIES, or ORFRAYES, (of *orfrais*, F.) a frizled cloth of gold worn heretofore in England.

O'RGAL, the lees of wine dried, and uſed by dyers.

O'RGAN (of *organum*, L. of ἐργον, G. a work) 1 the nobleſt of muſical inſtruments.
2 an inſtrument of ſome faculty in an animal body.
3 a man uſed as a tool.

ORGA'NICAL, or ORGA'NIC, 1 belonging to the organs, or having organs.
2 inſtrumental, or ſerving as a means.

ORGA'NICAL *deſcription of curves*, is the deſcription of them upon a plain by means of inſtruments.

O'RGANIST, a player on the organ.

To O'RGANIZE, to form the organs.

O'RGANY, the herb penny royal.

O'RGIA, G. revels inſtituted to the honour of Bacchus.

ORGUES (in Fortification) are many harquebuſſes linked together, or divers muſket-barrels laid in a row, within one wooden ſtock, ſo that they may be diſcharged either all at once, or ſeparately. They are made uſe of to defend breaches, and other poſts that are attacked.

This term is alſo applied to certain long and thick pieces of timber armed at the ends with iron-plates, and ſeparated one from another. They are hung with cords over the gates of a fortified town or fortreſs, and in caſe of a ſurprize, let fall perpendicularly, by which means the paſſage is ſtopped up, and the enemy retarded.

O'RIENT (of *oriens*, L. of *orior* to riſe) the eaſt.

ORIE'NTAL eaſtern, or belonging to the eaſt.

ORIENTAL (in aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be oriental, when it riſes in the morning before the ſun.

O'RIFICE (of *orificium*, L. a mouth) a hole, or mouth.

O'RIFLAMB, or O'RIFLAMBE (of *oriflamme*, F.) the holy ſtandard of France, otherwiſe called the ſtandard of St. Dennis, made uſe of in their wars againſt the infidels.

ORI'GENISTS, a ſect of hereticks, ſo called from their eſpouſing ſome errors drawn from Origen's book concerning principals.

O'RIGIN (of *origine*, F. of *oriri*, L. to ſpring) 1 fountain, or ſource.
2 motive, handle, or occaſion,
3 ſubject matter.

ORI'GINAL, adj. 1 belonging to the original, or firſt draught.
2 born with one.
3 derived from one's country or parents.

ORIGINAL, ſub. 1 the firſt draught of a writing.
2 model, or firſt pattern.
3 beginning, or origin.
4 ſtock, or pedigree.
5 etymology, or the derivation of a word.

ORI'LLON (in Fortification) is a ſmall rounding of earth lined with a wall, which is raiſed on the ſhoulder of thoſe baſtions that have caſemates to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and to prevent their being diſmounted by the enemy.

ORI'ON, G. a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 39 ſtars.

ORI'SON (of *oraiſon*, F.) a prayer.

ORK, 1 a ſea-monſter.
2 a large ſea-veſſel.

ORLE 1 (in architecture) the ſame as *Plinth*, which ſee.

O'RNAMENT (of *ornamentum*, L. of *orno* to adorn) an embelliſhment or ſet off.

ORNAMENT (in architecture) is any piece of carved work ſerving as a decoration; but the word in Vitruvius and Vignola, is uſed to ſignify the entablement.

ORNITHO'LOGY (of ὀρνιθολογια, G. of ὀρνις a bird, and λογια a diſcourſe) a deſcription of the ſeveral natures and kinds of birds.

O'RPHAN, a fatherleſs and motherleſs child.

O'RPHANISM, the ſtate of an orphan.

O'RPIMENT, F. yellow arſenic.

O'RPIN, or O'RPINE, the name of a herb.

O'RRERY, an aſtronomical machine explaining the ſolar ſyſtem; it has its name from the title of the earl of Orrery.

O'RTEIL (in fortification) the ſame with *Berme*, which ſee.

O'RTHODOX, (of ὀρθοδοξος, G. of ὀρθος right, and δοξα an opinion) ſound, or agreeable to truth, in oppoſition to heteſy.

O'RTHODOXY, the true belief.

ORTHODRO'MIQUES, or ORTHODRO'MICS (in navigation) is the art of ſailing in the arch of a great circle; for the arch of every great circle, is *Orthodromia*, or the ſhorteſt diſtance between any two points, on the ſurface of the globe.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, belonging to orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL *projection of the ſphere*, is the drawing the ſuperficies of the ſphere on a plain which cutteth it in the middle, the eye being placed at an infinite diſtance vertically to one of the hemiſpheres.

ORTHO'GRAPHIST, or ORTHO'GRAPHER, one skilled in orthography.

ORTHO'GRAPHY (of ὀρθογραφια, G. of

of ορθος right, and γραφω to write) 1 the art of writing according to grammar.
2 the true delineation of the fore-right plane of any object.

ORTHOGRAPHY, (in Architecture) is taken for the model, platform, and delineation of the front of a houſe, &c. that is to be built, and continued according to the rules of geometry.

ORTHOGRAPHY (in Fortification) is the profile or repreſentation of a fortreſs made after ſuch a manner, that the length, breadth, and height of its ſeveral parts may be diſcovered.

ORTHO'GRAPHY (in Perſpective) is the true delineation of the fore-right ſide of any object; that is, the ſide or plane that lies parallel to a ſtreight line, that may be imagined to paſs through the outward convex-points of the eyes, continued to a convenient length.

ORTHO'PNOIA, G. (of ορθος right, and πνεω to breathe) an ill reſpiration, ſo that the perſon affected cannot breathe but in an erect poſture.

O'RTOLAN, F. a delicate bird.

ORTS, ſcraps, fragments, or mammocks.

OSCILLA'TION (of *oſcillatio*, L. of *ob* towards, and *cillo*, i. e. *moveo* to move) is the reciprocal aſcent and deſcent of a pendulum.

O'SCITANCY, or OSCITA'TION (of *oſcitatio*, L. of *oſcito* to yawn) negligence, ſluggiſhneſs.

O'SIER. See OZIER.

O'SPREY, a ſort of ravenous bird.

O'SSIFRAGE (of *oſſifraga*, L. of *os* a bone, and *frango* to break) a kind of eagle, that breaketh the bones of his prey, by letting it fall from on high. Some take it to be the ſame with the oſprey.

O'SSUARY (of *oſſuaria*, L. of *oſſua* bones) a charnel-houſe, or place where dead people's bones are kept.

OSTENTA'TION (of *oſtentatio*, L. of *oſtendo* to ſhew in a boaſting manner) boaſting, ſhew, or vain-glory.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, ſet out for ſhew.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boaſt, or make a ſhew of.

OSTEO'LOGY (of οστεολογια, G. of οστεον a bone, and λογια a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe of the nature of the bones.

O'STIARY (of *oſtiarius*, L. of *oſtium* a door) a porter, or door-keeper.

O'STLER. See *Hoſtler*.

O'STRICH, or O'STRICH, a large African fowl.

OTACOU'STICS (of ωτακουστικα, G. of ωτα ears, and ακουω to hearken) inſtruments which help, or improve the ſenſe of hearing.

OTA'LGIA, G. a pain in the ear.

O'THERWHILE, now and then, ever and anon.

O'THERWISE, adj. another kind of.

OTHERWISE, adv. had it not been ſo.

OTTAVO, It. (in Muſic) an eight, or interval of eight ſounds.

O'TTER, an amphibious creature, that deſtroys fiſh.

O'TTOMAN, of, or belonging to the Turks.

O'VAL (of *ovatus*, L. of *ovum* an egg) of the ſhape of an egg.

OVAL (in Architecture) the ſame with *Echinus*. It is placed in the mouldings of the cornices for ornament; and in a pillar it is placed next to the abacus.

OVAL *figure* (in Geometry) is a figure bounded by a curve line returning into itſelf.

OVA'TION, a leſſer ſort of triumph among the ancient Romans.

OU'BUT, a ſort of hairy caterpillar.

OUCH, 1 a collar of gold formerly worn by women.
2 a boſs, or button of gold, ſet with ſome rich ſtone.

O'VEN, an hollow place for baking bread, &c. in.

O'VER, 1 above, or placed upon.
2 through, or from one end to the other.
3 more, or above.

To OVER-ACT *a thing*, to do it with too much affectation.

To OVER-AWE, to repreſs, or keep under.

To OVER-BALANCE, to exceed in weight.

To OVER-BEAR, 1 to overcome, or ſurmount.
2 to oppreſs, or cruſh.

To OVER-BID, to bid too much.

OVER-BIG, too large.

OVER-BOARD, into the ſea, or out of the ſhip.

To OVER-BOIL, to boil too much.

OVER-BOLD, impudent, or too bold.

To OVERBU'RDEN, to overload, or lay on too great a burden.

OVER-CAST, 1 dark, or cloudy.
2 lined with free ſtone.

To OVERCA'ST, 1 to cover, or cloud.
2 to whip, as taylors do.
3 (in Bowling) to throw beyond the jack.

OVERCAU'TIOUS, too cautious, or circumſpect.

To OVER-CHARGE, 1 to charge too much.
2 to put in too great a load, or charge.
3 to eat too much.

To OVERCO'ME, to vanquiſh, or ſurmount.

OVER-CO'NFIDENT, preſumptuous, or too confident.

OVER-CU'RIOUS, 1 too inquiſitive.
2 over nice.

To OVER-DO', 1 to do too much.
2 to make one work too hard.

To OVER-DRI'VE, to drive too hard.

OVER-EA'RNEST, too ardent, or too deſirous.
OVER-FIERCE, 1 too bold, or fool-hardy.
2 too eager, or too ardent.
To OVER-FILL, to make run over.
To OVERFLO'W, 1 to overwhelm, or cover over with water.
2 to break out, or diffuſe itſelf.
OVER-FOND, too tender, or too fond.
OVER-FO'RWARD, too eager, or too ardent.
OVER-GREAT, too great, or exceſſive.
OVERGRO'WN, 1 too great, or too big.
2 covered with, or full of.
To OVER-HAUL, 1 to pull a rope the contrary way, in order to ſlacken it.
2 to rummage, in order to look for a thing.
3 to examine, or look over.
4 to renew, or bring up afreſh.
To OVER-HEAR, to liſten, hearken, or eaveſdrop.
To OVER-HEAT, to make very hot, or too hot.
OVER-JO'YED, raviſhed, or in an extaſy.
To OVERLA'Y, to lay upon, or ſuffocate.
To OVER-LOAD, to over-charge, or lay on too great a load.
OVERLO'NG, too long, very long.
To OVER-LOOK, 1 to ſurvey, or inſpect.
2 to take care of.
3 to neglect, or paſs by.
4 to pardon, or forgive.
5 to ſcorn, or contemn.
6 to overtop, or be higher.
OVER-MATCH, unequal match.
OVER-MEA'SURE, more than meaſure.
OVER-MUCH, too great, or ſuperfluous.
OVER-NIGHT, the night before.
OVER-PAID, paid too much.
To OVER-PASS. See To *Surpaſs*.
To OVER-PERSUA'DE, to weary out with perſuaſions.
OVER-PLUS, an addition, or acceſſion.
To OVER-POISE, to outweigh, or be of greater weight.
To OVER-POWER, to ſurmount, or be greater in power.
To OVER-PRINT, to print too many books.
To OVER-PRIZE, to ſet too great a value upon.
To OVER-RATE, 1 to over-prize, or ſet too great a value upon.
2 to aſk too much for.
3 to over-tax, or aſſeſs too high.
To OVER-REACH, 1 to cozen, or cheat.
2 to hurt one's ſelf by reaching.
3 to prevent, or hinder.
4 to ſtrike the hinder feet againſt the fore ones, as ſome horſes do.
OVER-RI'GID, too ſevere.
To OVER-ROAST, to roaſt too much.
To OVER-RULE, 1 to domineer, or bear ſway.
2 to prevail, or get the better of.
3 to reject, or not allow of an argument, as the judges do.
To OVER-RUN, 1 to out-run, or out-ſtrip.
2 to cover all over.
3 to deſtroy, or invade every where.
4 (in Printing) to diſpoſe the lines of a page, &c. in another manner.
OVER-SCRU'PULOUS, too ſcrupulous, or over nice.
OVER-SEA, beyond the ſea, or on the other ſide of the ſea.
To OVER-SEE, 1 to have the inſpection, or conduct of.
2 to over-look, paſs by, or let ſlip.
OVERSEEN, 1 miſtaken.
2 taken care of.
3 blinded.
4 overtaken in drink.
OVERSEE'R, an inſpector, or over-looker.
To OVER-SELL, 1 to ſell too dear, or for too much.
To OVER-SET, to over-turn.
To OVER-SHA'DOW, to cover with ſhade.
To OVER-SHOOT, 1 to ſhoot above the mark.
2 to go too far in a buſineſs.
OVER-SIGHT, 1 inſpection, conduct, or overſeeing.
2 a miſtake, or inadvertency.
To OVER-SLEEP, to ſleep too long.
To OVERSPREA'D, to cover over.
OVER-STO'CKED, or OVER-STOCKT, having too great a ſtock.
To OVERSTRAI'N, 1 to ſtrain, or hurt one's ſelf.
2 to uſe too much affectation.
O'VERT (of *ouvert*, F.) open, manifeſt.
To OVERTA'KE, 1 to catch, or come up with.
2 to come upon, he night, &c.
To OVER-TAX, to r-rate, or aſſeſs too high.
To OVERTHRO'W, 1 to pull, or caſt down, to overturn, or deſtroy.
2 to ſubvert, or demoliſh.
3 to diſappoint, or fruſtrate.
4 to rout, or defeat.
OVERTHWA'RT, 1 oblique, or croſs from ſide to ſide.
2 froward, or fretful.
3 out of order.
To OVERTHWART, 1 to croſs, or traverſe.
2 to contradict, or gainſay.
To OVERTO'P, 1 to be higher, or taller.
2 to ſurpaſs, or excel.
O'VERTURE, F. 1 propoſal, or propoſition.
2 a flouriſh, or voluntary upon a muſical inſtrument.

To OVER-VA'LUE, to over-rate, or ſet too great a value upon.
To OVER-WEEN, to have too great an opinion of one's ſelf.
To OVER-WHELM, to plunge and ſink in.
OUGHT, ſomewhat, or any thing.
OVI"PAROUS (of *oviparus*, L. of *ovum* an egg, and *pario* to caſt ſpawn) that breeds by eggs and ſpawn.
OUNCE (of *once*, F. of *uncia*, L.) 1 (in Troy weight) the 12th part of a pound.
2 (in Averdupois weight) the 16th part of a pound.
3 a beaſt in Perſia, miſtaken for the linx.
OUR, belonging to us.
OURANO"GRAPHY (of *ουρανος* heaven, and *γραφη* deſcription, G.) a deſcription of the heavens.
OUT, 1 without, or clear from.
2 through, or for the ſake of.
3 beyond, or too great.
4 extinguiſhed, or put out.
5 empty, or void.
6 expired, or over.
7 paſt, or out of ſeaſon.
8 aloud, or not ſoftly.
9 fulfill'ed, or accompliſhed.
10 miſtaken, or in an error.
11 through, or from one end to the other.
To OUT, to turn out, or diſplace.
To OUT-BID, to bid more than another.
To OUT-BRAVE, to ſilence, daſh, or affront.
OUT-CAST, refuſe, or ſcum.
OUT-CRY, 1 a great cry, or noiſe.
2 a port-ſale.
To OUT-DO, to excel, or ſurpaſs.
OU'TER, exterior, or outward.
OU'TFALL, a canal, ditch, or drain to carry off waters.
OUT-GUARD. See *Advanced Guard.*
OUT-LANDISH, foreign, of another nation.
OUT-LAW, a perſon deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the king's protection.
To OUT-LAW, to deprive a perſon of the benefit of the law.
To OUT-LEARN *another*, to make a greater progreſs in learning than he.
OUT-LINE, an exterior, or bounding line.
OUT-PARTERS, a kind of thieves in Scotland, who ride abroad, and fetch in ſuch things as they can light on.
OU'TRAGE, F. 1 injury, or affront.
2 violence, or cruelty.
OUTRA'GIOUS, 1 abuſive, injurious.
2 cruel, fierce, violent.
3 dangerous, or fearful.
OUT-RI'DERS, bailiffs-errant, employed by the ſheriffs, or their deputies.
OUTRI'GHT, 1 forthwith, or directly.
2 perfectly, clearly.
To OUT-SHINE, to ſurpaſs in ſplendor.
OUT-SIDE, 1 the outward part.
2 appearance.
3 the moſt in buying, ſelling, &c.
OUT-STA'NDING, a projecture, or leaning out in building.
To OUT-STRIP, 1 to out-run.
2 to ſurpaſs, or excel.
OU'TWARD, exterior, or ſuperficial.
To OUT-WEIGH, to preponderate, or be of greater weight.
To OUT-WIT, to deceive, impoſe upon, or over-reach.
OUT-WORKS (in Fortification) are all ſorts of works, which are raiſed without the incloſure of a place, and ſerve for its better defence, and to cover it from the enemy, in the plain without; as horn-works, ravelines, crown-works, half-moons, counter-guards, tenailles, &c. See each in its proper place.
OUZE, 1 moiſt ground.
2 miry ſedge.
OU'ZY, moiſt, wet, plaſhy.
To OWE, 1 to be in debt.
2 to be under an obligation.
OWL, a night-bird, well known.
OW'LER, a ſmuggler, or one that exports wool contrary to law.
To OWN, 1 to confeſs, or acknowledge.
2 to claim or challenge as one's right.
3 to hold, or poſſeſs.
OWSE, the bark of a young oak beaten ſmall, and uſed by tanners.
O'WSER, the bark and water in a tanner's pit.
OX, a well-known beaſt.
OX-*gang*, as much land as one team of oxen can till in one day.
OX-*bane*, OX-*eye*, OX-*tongue*, the names of three ſeveral ſorts of herbs.
O'XYCRATE (of *οξυκρατον*, G. of *οξος* vinegar, and *κερανυμι* to mingle) a mixture of vinegar and fair water.
O'XYGON (of *οξυγωνιον*, G. of *οξυς* ſharp, and *γωνια* an angle) a triangle that hath three acute, or ſharp angles.
OXY"GONAL, acute-angular.
O'XYMEL (of *οξυμελι*, G. of *οξος* vinegar, and *μελι* honey) a ſyrup made of honey, vinegar, and water.
O'YER and Terminer (i. e. to hear and to determine) is a commiſſion granted by the king to ſome eminent perſons, for the hearing and determining one or more cauſes.
O'YES (of *oyez*, F. i. e. hear ye) a word uſed by the criers, as well in courts as elſewhere, when they make proclamation of any thing.
OYL. See *Oil.*
OY'STER. See *Oiſter.*
OZOE'NA, L. (of *οζαινα*, G. of *οζω* to ſmell) an ulcer in one or both noſtrils, wherein

wherein the humour is very acrid or corroſive, fetid, ſanious, and oftentimes mixed with a bloody mucus.

O'ZIER, F. a ſort of willow tree.

P.

PACE (of *pas*, F.) 1 a ſtep.
2 a meaſure of two foot and a half; but a geometrical pace is five foot.
3 rate in going.
4 a herd of aſſes.

PA"CIFICATION (of *pacificatio*, L. of *pacifico* to make peace) 1 pacifying, or making of peace.
2 mediation, or treating for peace.

PACIFICA'TOR, a mediator, or peace-maker.

To PA"CIFY (of *pacifico*, L. of *pax* peace, and *facio* to make) 1 to make, or deſire peace.
2 to appeaſe, or quiet.

PACK, 1 a bale, or bundle.
2 a cry, or kennel.
3 a company, or number.
4 a ſet, as of cards.

To PACK, 1 to pack, or bundle up.
2 to go away.
3 to drive away.

PA'CKER, one who packs up merchants goods.

PA'CKING *cubites*, a ſort of cloth.

PA'CKET. See *Paquet*.

PACT, or PA'CTION (of *pactum*, or *pactio*, L. of the antiq. verb *paco* to bargain) a contract, bargain, or agreement.

PACTI"TIOUS, done according to agreement.

PAD, 1 a roll, or little cuſhion ſtuff'd with flocks, cotton, &c.
2 a nag that goes eaſy.

A foot PAD, a foot highwayman.

To PAD, 1 to ſtuff with cotton, wool, &c.
2 to rob on the highway.
3 to travel on foot.

PA'DDLE, a ſhort but broad oar uſed by the Indians.

To PA'DDLE, 1 to row with a paddle.
2 to dabble in the water, or dirt.

PADDLE-*ſtaff*, a long ſtaff, with a flat iron at the end of it, uſed by mole-catchers, &c.

PA'DDOCK, 1 a great toad.
2 a place in a park pailed in very narrow on both ſides, for grey-hounds, &c. to run matches in.

PA'DLOCK, a ſmall lock to hang on the out-ſide of a door, &c.

PÆ'AN, L. a hymn ſung to any of the gods, but moſt frequently a triumphal ſong to Apollo.

PA'GAN, an heathen.

PA"GANISM, heatheniſm, or the religion of the pagans.

PAGE, F. 1 one ſide of the leaf of a book.
2 a young gentleman who attends on great perſons.

PA'GEANT, 1 a triumphal chariot.
2 a great ſhew.

PA'GEANTRY, 1 great ſhew, or pomp.
2 pretence, or only outſide ſhew.

PA'GOD (a contraction of pagan's god) 1 a little image worſhipped by the pagans.
2 a temple wherein a pagod is worſhipped.
3 an Indian piece of gold, worth about 8 s. ſterling.

PAIL (of *paila*, Sp.) a bucket to hold milk, &c.

PAIN (of *peine*, F. of *pœna*, L. puniſhment)
1 puniſhment, or chaſtiſement.
2 torture, or torment.
3 ake.
5 grief, or uneaſineſs.
6 labour, or toil.

PAI'NFUL, 1 hard, difficult.
2 full of pain.

PAINT, a counterfeit colour.

To PAINT, 1 to draw pictures.
2 to daub over with paint.
3 to beautify the face.

PAI'NTER, one ſkilled in, or who practices the art of painting.

PAINTER-*ſtrainer*, one who paints coats of arms, and other things belonging to heraldry.

PAI'NTING, the art of repreſenting objects in their proper figures and colours.

PAIR (of *paire*, F.) a couple.

To PAIR, 1 to match.
2 to couple, or join together.

PA"LACE (of *palatium*, L. the mount where Evander the Arcadian firſt dwelt, and afterwards Romulus and alſo the Roman emperors, whence it ſignifieth their court) the court, manſion, or reſidence of a prince.

PA'LADIN, F. a knight of the round-table.

PALA'NKA, or PALA'NQUE (of *palanque*, F.) a little fort made with pales.

PALANQUIN, a chair of ſtate, in which great perſons in India are carried about upon men's ſhoulders.

PA"LATABLE, pleaſant, or agreeable to the taſte.

PA"LATE (of *palatum*, L. of παλαω, G. to taſte) 1 the roof of the mouth.
2 the taſte.

PALA"TINATE (of *palatinatus*, L. of *palatium* a palace) the county wherein is the ſeat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor, or ſovereign prince.

PALE, ſub. (of *palus*, L. of *pago* to drive in) a ſtake of wood.

PALE, adj. (of *pallidus*, L. of παλλω, G.

to tremble, or quake for fear) 1 wan, or of a white look.
2 faint, as a pale blue.

PA'LED *flowers* (in Botany) ſuch as have leaves ſet about a head, or thrum.

PA'LFREY (of *palefroi*, F.) a horſe of ſtate with trappings.

PALI'LLOGY (of παλιλλογια, G. of παλιν again, and λεγω to ſay) a figure in rhetoric, in which the ſame word is repeated.

PALI'NDROME (of παλινδρομος, G. of παλιν again, and δρομεω to run) 1 a ſentence or verſe, where the ſyllables are the ſame backward as forward.
2 a regurgitation of humours to the more noble parts.
3 a relapſe into a diſeaſe.

PA'LINGENE'SIA (of παλιγγενεσια, G. of παλιν again, and γενεσις generation) regeneration, or being born again.

PA''LINODY (of παλινωδια, G. of παλιν contrary to, and αδω to ſound) a recantation, or unſaying what one had ſaid, or written before.

To PA''LISA'DE (of *paliſſader*, F.) to fence with paliſades.

PALISADES (in Huſbandry) a ſort of fence of ſlight pales ſet up to beautify a place or wall.

PALISADES (in Fortification) are ſtrong wooden ſharp-pointed ſtakes, ſix or ſeven inches ſquare, and eight foot long, of which three are in the ground, ſet up ſometimes half a foot one above another, with a croſs piece of timber that binds them together. Some of theſe are alſo ſometimes armed with two or three iron ſpikes.

PALISADES *turning* (in Fortification) are an invention of Mr. Coehorne's; for in order to preſerve the paliſades of the parapet from the beſiegers ſhot, he orders them ſo, that many of them ſtand in the length of a rod, or in about ten foot, and turn up and down like a trap; ſo that they are not in ſight of the enemy, but only juſt when they bring on their attack, and yet are always ready to do the office of paliſades.

PA'LISH, ſomewhat pale, or wan.

PALL (of *palla*, L. of παλλω, G. to move, or ſtir) 1 a black cloth laid over a coffin.
2 a narrow ornament of lambs wool, worn by archbiſhops at the altar.
3 a long robe, worn by knights of the garter.

To PALL, 1 to die, or grow flat, as liquors do.
2 to blunt, or make dull.
3 to take off the appetite.

PALL *mall* (of *pila* a ball, and *malleus* a mallet, L.) 1 a game where a ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron arch ſtanding at either end of an alley, as in St. James's Park.
2 the place where the game is plaid.

PA'LLET (of *pallette*, F.) 1 a thin oval board, uſed by painters to hold their colours.
2 a little low bed.

PA'LLETS, or PA'LLATS, two nuts which play in the fangs of a crown-wheel of a watch.

PA'LLIARDIZE (of *paillardiſe*, F.) whoredom, fornication.

To PA'LLIATE (of *pallier*, F. of *pallio*, L.)
1 to diſguiſe a matter.
2 to excuſe, as a fault.
3 to patch up, or cure imperfectly.

PALLIA'TION (in Phyſic) a method that helps incurable diſtempers, by applying proper remedies; or a quieting of pain, and defending againſt the worſt ſymptoms of a dangerous diſeaſe, when nothing can be directly levelled at the cauſe.

PA'LLID (of *pallidus*, L. of παλλω, G. to tremble, or quake for fear) pale, or wan.

PA'LLIER (in Architecture) is a landing place upon a ſtair-caſe; or a ſtep broader than the others to reſt upon.

PALLIFICA'TION (in Architecture) is the piling the ground-work, or ſtrengthening it with piles, or timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moiſt or marſhy ſoil.

PALM-*Sunday*, the ſunday next before Eaſter, ſo called becauſe the people went on that day to meet our Saviour with boughs of palm, and olive branches, when he entered Jeruſalem riding on an aſs.

PALM (of *palma*, L. of παλαμη, G. the hand) 1 the inward part of the hand.
2 an hand's breadth.
3 the palm-tree, or date-tree.
3 the broad part of the flook of an anchor.
5 a device worn on the hand by ſail-makers, &c. to ſew withal.

To PALM, 1 to handle, or touch.
2 to juggle in one's hand.

PA'LMER, 1 a pilgrim, or one that viſited holy places.
2 the crown of a deer's head.
3 a caterpillar.
4 a ferula.
5 one who cheats at dice, &c.

PA'LMIPEDE 3 *fowls* (of *palmipes*, L. of *palma* the palm of the hand, and *pes* a foot) ſuch as have their feet cloſed with a film, or web, as ducks, geeſe, &c.

PA'LMISTER, one ſkilled in the art of palmiſtry.

PA'LMISTRY (of *palma*, L. the palm of the hand) the art of telling fortunes, by inſpecting the lines and marks on the palm of the hand.

PALMS (among Botaniſts) the white buds of ſallows or withies, which come before the leaf.

PA'LPABLE (of *palpabilis*, L. of *palpo* to ſtroak or feel) 1 that may be felt.
2 manifeſt, clear, plain, evident.

PALPA'TION, 1 ſtroaking with one's hand.
2 ſoothing, flattering.

To PA'LPITATE, (of *palpito*, L. of παλλω, G. to pant) to pant, beat, leap, or throb.

PALPITA'TION *of the heart*, is an immoderate and irregular motion of the blood therein; which obſtructs the proper *ſyſtole*, and *diaſtole*.

PA'LSGRAVE, a count, or earl, who has the overſight of a palace.

PA'LSY (of παραλυσις, G. of παραλυω to unlooſe) is a deprivation of the motion, or the ſenſe of feeling, in an organical part of the body; ſometimes the former without the latter; ſometimes the latter without the former; and ſometimes both together; being always attended with a relaxation, flaccidity, and at length an atrophy of the part.

To PA'LTER, 1 to play faſt and looſe, or not to deal fair.
2 to ſquander away one's money or eſtate.

PA'LTERER, a perſon without ſincerity.

PA'LTRY, ſorry, pitiful, baſe, mean, bad.

To PA'MPER, to feed high, indulge, or make much of.

PA'MPHLET, a little ſtitch'd book.

PAMPHLETE'ER, a writer of, or dealer in pamphlets.

PAN, a general name for many utenſils.

PAN, G. the god of ſhepherds, and all other country exerciſes. Homer ſays, he was called παν, *i. e.* all, becauſe he charmed all the gods with his flute.

PANA'CEA (of πανακεια, G. of παν all, and ακος a remedy) an univerſal remedy, or a medicine good for all diſeaſes.

PANA'DO, (of *panade*, F.) a kind of food made of crumbs of bread, currants, milk, and ſugar.

PA'NCAKE, a cake fryed in a pan.

PA'NCART, (of *pancarte*, F.) a paper of all the rates of the cuſtoms due to the French king.

PANCRA'TIC (of παν all, and κρατος power, G.) all-powerful, all-mighty.

PANCREAS, L. (of παν all, and κρεας fleſh, G.) that part of the inwards generally called the ſweet-bread.

PANCHRE'STA, G. (of παν all, and χρηστον uſeful) medicines that are good againſt all diſeaſes.

PANCHY'MAGOGUES 4 (of παν all, χυμος humour, and αγωγος a leader) univerſal purges.

PA'NDECTS (of παυδεκτης, G. of παν all, and δεχομαι to take) 1 books treating of all manner of matters and learning.
2 a volume of the civil law, called alſo digeſts.

PANDER, Du. a pimp, a procurer, one that brings whores and rogues together.

PA'NDICULA'TION (of *pandiculatio*, L. of *pandiculor* to ſtretch, or yawn) a yawning or ſtretching one's ſelf.

PANDO'RA, L. (of παν all, and δωρον a gift) a woman made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, upon whom every god beſtowed a gift, to make her more compleat; Jupiter ſent her with a box to Prometheus, which when he had opened, all evils and miſchiefs flew out and filled the world with diſeaſes and calamities. Hence *Pandora*'s box is taken for miſery, calamity, &c.

PANDO'RE, or PANDURE (of πανδυρα, G. of παν all, and δυρα wood) a ſort of muſical inſtrument.

PANE (of *panneau*, F.) a ſquare piece of wood, glaſs, &c.

PANEGY'RICAL, belonging to panegyrick.

PANEGY'RIC (of πανηγυρικον, G.) a poem, or ſpeech made in praiſe of one.

PANEGY'RIST, a maker of panegyricks.

PANGS, aſſaults, or violent throws of pain.

PA''NIC (of πανικος G. of the god παν, whom they thought occaſioned it) 1 a ſudden fright without cauſe.
2 a ſort of ſmall grain like millet.

PANI'CULA, L. (in Botany) a ſoft kind of woolly beards, on which the ſeeds of ſome plants hang down, as in reeds, millet, &c.

PA'NNEL (of *panneau*, F.) 1 a pane, or ſquare of wainſcot, &c.
2 a ſaddle for carrying burdens on horſeback.
3 a roll of parchment, or paper wherein are written the names of ſuch perſons as are returned by the ſheriff, to ſerve on the jury.
4 (in Falconry) the pipe next the fundament of an hawk.

PA'NNAGE, 1 the maſt, or acorns of the wood.
2 the money taken for the ſwines feeding in the king's foreſt.
3 a tax upon cloth.

PA'NNICLE (of *panniculus*, L. a dim. of *pannus* cloth) a little rag or clout.

PANNIER, F. a dorſer or baſket to carry bread, &c. on horſeback.

PA'NNIER-*man*, an under officer in the Inns of court, who winds the horn, or rings the bell, &c.

PA'NSY, the name of a flower.

To PANT, (of *panteler*, F.) 1 to fetch one's breath ſhort.
2 palpitate, or beat quick.
3 to quake, or tremble.

PA'NTAIS, or PA'NTASS, a hawk's hard fetching of wind.

PA'NTALO'ONS, or PANTALOON, (of *pantalon*, F.) a ſort of garment worn anciently conſiſting of breeches and ſtockings faſtened together, and both of the ſame piece.

PA'NTERS (in Hunting) nets, or toils to catch deer.

PANTHEO"LOGY (of παν θεολόγια, of παν all, and θεολογια divinity) the whole ſum, or body of divinity.

PA'NTHEON, G. (of παν all, and θεος a god) a Roman temple dedicated to all the gods.

PA'NTHER, G. a fierce wild beaſt.

PA'NTLER, or PA'NTER, (of *panetier*, F.) an officer who keeps the bread in a king's or nobleman's houſe.

PANTO"METRE (of παντομετρον, G. of παν all, and μετρεω to meaſure) a mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring all ſorts of angles, heights, lengths, &c.

PA'NTOMIME, (of παντομιμος, G. of παντα all, and μιμος a mimick) a buffoon that mimicks all parts.

PAN'TOU'FLE, or PANTO'FLE, (of *pantouſle*, F.) a ſlipper.

PA'NTRY, (of *paneterie*, F.) a room where the bread and cold meat are kept.

PAP (of *papilla*, L. a dim. of *papula*, a ſwelling with many reddiſh pimples)
1 the nipple or teat of the breaſt.
2 a ſort of ſpoon meat for children.

PA'PA, L. (of παπας, G. a father) 1 a name given to all biſhops till the time of Gregory the VIIth. when it began to be confined to the biſhops of Rome.
2 a child's name for a father.

PA'PACY, the dignity of a pope, or the time of his government.

PA'PAL, belonging to the pope.

PAPA"VEROUS (of *papaveretus*, L. of *papaver* a poppy) of, or belonging to a poppy.

PA'PER (of *papier*, F. of *papyrus*, L. a great Egyptian ruſh, whereof they made great leaves to write on) a ſubſtance made of rags, &c. pounded in a mill, uſed to write, or print on, &c.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS-*flowers* (of *papilio* a butterfly, and *naſcor* to grow) is a name given by botaniſts to ſuch a flower, as repreſents ſomething of a butterfly, with its wings diſplay'd. In theſe the *petala*, or flower leaves are always of a diform figure; they are in number four, and joined together at the extremities; the plants that bear theſe flowers are of a leguminous kind, as peas, vetches, &c.

PAPI'LLA, L. the nipple, or teat of the breaſt.

PAPI"LLARY, belonging to, or like to a teat, or nipple.

PA'PIST (from Pope) one that profeſſes the popiſh religion.

PA'PPUS, L. (in Botany) is that ſoft light ſubſtance, or down, which grows out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, as thiſtles, dandelyon, &c.

PAR, L. equal, as to be at par, or equal.

PAR *of exchange* (among Merchants) is the value which the coin of one country, or nation, bears to that of another.

PA"RABLE (of παραβολη, G. of παραβαλλω to compare) an allegory, ſimilitude, or compariſon.

PARABLE (of *parabilis*, L. of *paro* to get, or procure) eaſily had, procured, or enjoyed.

PARA"BOLA, L. (of παραβολη, G. of παραβαλλω to compare) is a curve, as EDF, made by cutting a cone by a plane DG, parallel to one of its ſides, as BC. See fig. 35.

PARABOLA *Carteſian*, is a curve of the ſecond order, made uſe of by Deſcartes, in the third book of his geometry, for finding the roots of equations of ſix dimenſions, by its interſections with a circle. Sir Iſaac Newton calls it a trident.

PARABO"LICAL, or PARABO'LIC,
1 belonging to a parable.
2 belonging to the parabola.

PARABO"LIC *pyramidoid*, is a ſolid figure thus named by Dr. Wallis.

PARABO"LIC-*ſpace*, is the area contained between the curve of the parabola EDF, and a whole ordinate EF. See fig. 35.

PARABOLIC *ſpiral*. See *Hericloid Parabola*.

PARABOLIC *ſpindle*, is a ſolid made by the rotation of a ſemi-parabola about one of its ordinates.

PARABOLOI'DES, 6 or PARABO"LIFORM *curves*, are parabola's of the higher kind.

PARACE'LSIAN, a phyſician who follows the method of Paracelſus.

PARACE'NTRIC *motion* or *impetus*, is a term in the new aſtronomy, ſignifying ſo much as the revolving planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the ſun or centre of attraction. Thus if a planet in A moves to B, then is SB— SA = bB, the paracentric motion of the planet. See fig. 36.

PARACE'NTRIC *ſollicitation of gravity, or levity* (which is all one with the *vis centripeta*) is, in Aſtronomy, expreſſed by the line AL, drawn from the point A, parallel to the ray SB, (infinitely near SA,) until it interſects the tangent BL. See fig. 36.

PA"RACLETE (of παρακλητος, G. of παρακαλεω to comfort) the comforter, the holy ghoſt.

PARA'DE, F. 1 outward pomp, or great ſhew.
2 the place in a garriſon, &c. where ſoldiers meet.
3 oſtentation, or vain-glory.

PARADIA"STOLE, 6 G. (of παρα before, and διαστελλω to divide) a differencing, or a dilating a matter by interpretation.

PA"RADISE (of פרדס, Heb. of פרה to make fruitful, and הדס a myrtle) 1 a garden of pleaſure.

2 the

2 the place of bliſs in heaven.

PA"RADOX (of παραδοξον, G. of παρα contrary to, and δοξα opinion) a thing that ſeems abſurd, and contrary to the common opinion.

PARADO'XAL, or PARADO'XICAL, belonging to a paradox, ſurpriſing.

PARADOXO"LOGY (of παραδοξολογια, G. of παραδοξον a paradox, and λεγω to ſay) a ſpeaking by paradoxes.

PA'RAGE (of *parcage*, F.) equality of names, blood, or dignity, but more eſpecially of land, in the partition of an inheritance between co-heirs.

PARAGO'GE, + L. (of παραγωγη, G. of παραγω to prolong) a figure when a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word; as *dicier* for *dici*.

PARAGO"GICAL, of, or belonging to a paragoge.

PA"RAGON, F. 1 a perfect model.

2 matchleſs, or without compare.

To PARAGON, to match, or make equal.

PA"RAGRAPH (of παραγραφ⊙, G. of παρα from, and γραφω to write) a pilcrow, whatſoever is compriſed in one ſection, the ſub-diviſion of a ſection.

PA"RALIPO'MENA, L. (G. of παραλειπω to omit, or not ſpeak of) the two books of Chronicles, ſo called, becauſe they give an account of ſome things more largely, which had been left out, or paſt by in the hiſtory of the kings.

PARALI"PSIS, G. (of παραλειπω to omit) a figure in rhetoric, when we pretend to omit any thing, which yet we ſpeak of.

PARALLA'CTICAL, or PARALLA'CTIC, of belonging to a paralax.

PARALLACTICAL *angle* (in Aſtronomy) is the difference of the angles CEA, and BTA, under which the true and apparent diſtances of the object from the zenith A, are ſeen. See fig. 37.

PA"RALLAX, (of παραλλαξις, G. of παραλλαττω to vary, or alter) a changing, or alteration.

PARALLAX, or PARALLAX *of altitude* in Aſtronomy) is CB (or the angle TSE which may be taken for it) the difference between the true place B, of the planet S, and the apparent place C, of the ſame; this is equal to the difference between AB, the true diſtance from the zenith A, and the apparent diſtance AC. See fig. 37.

PARALLAX *of aſcenſion*, or *deſcenſion* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of the equinoctial, whereby the parallax of altitude augments the aſcenſion, and diminiſhes the deſcenſion of a planet.

PARALLAX *of declination* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of a circle of declination, whereby the parallax of altitude augments or diminiſhes the declination of a planet.

PARALLAX *of latitude* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of a circle of latitude, whereby the parallax of altitude augments or diminiſhes the latitude.

PARALLAX *of longitude* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of the ecliptick, whereby the parallax of altitude augments or diminiſhes the longitude.

PA"RALLEL, adj. (of παραλληλ⊙, G. of παρα even, and αλληλων each other) equally diſtant aſunder.

PARALLEL, ſub. compariſon of perſons, or things.

PARALLEL-*lines* (in Geometry) are thoſe that run always equi-diſtant from each other; ſo that if they were infinitely produced, they would neither go farther from, nor come nearer to each other. As the lines AB, CD. See fig. 8. Sir Iſaac Newton in his *Principia*, defines parallels to be ſuch lines as tend to a point infinitely diſtant.

PARALLEL *planes*, are thoſe planes which have all the perpendiculars drawn between them equal to each other; *i. e.* when they are every where equally diſtant.

PARALLEL-*ruler*, is an inſtrument of wood, braſs, ſilver, &c. conſiſting of two rules which open and ſhut parallel to each other.

PARALLEL *ſailing* (in Navigation) is the ſailing under a parallel of latitude; or ſailing parallel to the equator.

PARALLEL-*rays* (in Opticks) are thoſe that keep an equal diſtance from the viſible object to the eye, which is ſuppoſed to be infinitely remote from the object.

PARALLEL *ſphere*, is where the poles of the world are in the zenith and nadir, and the equinoctial in the horizon, which is the caſe of ſuch (if ſuch there be) who live directly under the north or ſouth pole.

PARALLELS *of altitude*, are circles parallels to the horizon, imagined to paſs thro' every degree and minute of the meridian, between the horizon and the zenith. Theſe on the globe are repreſented by the diviſions on the quadrant of altitude in its motion round the globe, when 'tis ſcrew'd to the zenith of any place. They are repreſented in plans, by the lines DG, EK. See fig. 6.

PARALLELS *of latitude on the terreſtial globe*, are the ſame with parallels of declination on the celeſtial; and are circles parallel to the equinoctial, imagined to paſs thro' every degree and minute of the meridians between the equinoctial and each pole of the world; as RC, nm, TO, &c. See fig. 6.

PARALLE"LISM *of the earth's axis*, is the earth's keeping its axis in its annual revolution round the ſun, in a poſition always parallel to its ſelf, which it doth nearly,

but

but not exactly; for tho' the difference be inſenſible in one year, it becomes ſenſible enough in many years.

PARALLE"LOGRAM (in Geometry) is a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel, and equal. Thus fig. 26. is a parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM, is alſo an inſtrument of wood or braſs, compoſed of five rulers, with ſockets to ſlide or ſet to any proportion, uſed to enlarge or diminiſh any map or draught, either in fortification, building, ſurveying, &c.

PARALLELOGRAM *protractor*, is a ſemicircle of braſs, with four rulers, in form of a parallelogram, made to move to any angle, one of which rulers is an index, which ſhews on the ſemi-circle the quantity of any inward or outward angle.

PARALLELOPI"PEDON (in Geometry) is a ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, the oppoſite ſides of which are equal and parallel; or 'tis a priſm whoſe baſe is a parallelogram.

PARA"LOGISM (of παραλογισμος, G. of παρα falſely, and λεγω to plead) a fallacious ſyllogiſm, or a pretended method of arguing, which is in reality fallacious and falſe.

To PARA"LOGIZE, to reaſon fallaciouſly, or falſely.

PARALY'SIS, G. (of παραλυω to unlooſe) the palſy, a reſolution of the joints.

A PARALYTIC, one troubled with the palſy.

PARALY"TICAL, or PARALY"TIC (of παραλυτικος, G. of παραλυσις the palſy) belonging to, or ſick of the palſy.

PA'RAMENT, or PA'REMENT (among Hunters) the red fleſh between the ſkin and body of the deer.

PA'RAMENTS, robes of ſtate.

PARA"METER, by ſome, as Mydorgius, and others, called the *latus rectum* of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abſciſſa and any ordinate.

But in the ellipſis and hyperbola, it is a third proportional to two conjugate diameters.

PARAMOU'NT (of *para* to, and *montar*, to mount, Sp.) above all, ſovereign, or abſolute.

Lord PARAMOUNT, the higheſt lord of a fee, of whom the meſn lords hold.

PARAMOU'R, a he or ſhe lover, or ſweetheart.

PARANY'MPH (of παρανυμφος, G. of παρα to, and νυμφιος a bridegroom) 1 a bride-man.

2 one who makes a ſpeech in the univerſity in praiſe of thoſe who are commencing doctors.

PA"RAPET, F. (in Fortification) is an elevation of earth and ſtone upon the rampart, behind which the ſoldiers ſtand ſecure from the enemy's great and ſmall ſhot, and where the cannon is planted for the defence of the town, or fortreſs.

Every parapet, having its embraſures and merlons, is about ſix foot high on the ſide of the place, and from four to five in that towards the country. So that this difference of height forms a kind of glacis above, from whence the muſqueteers mounting the banquet of the parapet, may eaſily fire into the moats, or at leaſt upon the counterſcarp. It ought to be from eighteen to twenty foot thick, if made of earth, and from ſix to eight if of ſtone.

This word *parapet* is alſo given to any line that covers men from the enemy's fire: ſo that there are parapets of barrels, of gabions, of bags filled with earth, &c.

PARAPHI'MOSIS, G. is a ſtrong retraction of the præpuce behind the *glans penis*.

PA'RAPHONA'LIA, or PA'RAPHERNA'LIA (of παραφερνα, G. of παρα beyond, and φερνη a portion, or dowry) all things that a woman brings her huſband beſides her dowry, as furniture for her own chamber, jewels, &c.

PA"RAPHRASE (of παραφρασις, G. of παρα alike, and φραζω to expound) an expoſition of the ſame thing by other words.

To PARAPHRASE, to make a paraphraſe, or comment upon.

PA"RAPHRAST, or PA'RAPHRA'SER, one who paraphraſes, or expreſſes the ſame thing by other words.

PARAPHRA"STICAL, of, or belonging to a paraphraſe.

PARAPHRENI"TIS [5], G. (in Phyſic) is an inflammation of the pleura about the diaphragm.

PARAPLE'GIA, G. (in Phyſic) is a palſy, ſeizing all parts of the body below the head.

PARAQUE'TO, the leſſer ſort of parrots.

PARARI'THMOS, G. (among Phyſicians) is a pulſe not ſuitable to a perſon's age.

PA'RASANG, a Perſian meaſure of ground, of different lengths.

PARASCEU'E [4], G. (of παρασκευαζω to prepare) the veſper or eve before a ſunday, or holiday.

PARASELENE [5], G. (of παρα and σελην the moon) a meteor in a wateriſh cloud reſembling the moon.

PARASI'OPESIS, G. (of παρασιωπαω, to hold one's peace) a figure in rhetoric, when we pretend not to ſpeak of a thing, and yet ſufficiently hint it to be underſtood, or at leaſt increaſe a ſuſpicion, true or falſe.

PA"RASITE (of παρασιτος, G. of παρα for, and σιτος victuals) a ſponger, flatterer, or ſmell-feaſt.

PARASI"TICAL, belonging to the paraſite.

PA'RASOL, F. an umbrello.

PARASTATÆ, L. (in Architecture) the ſame as *Pilaſters*; which ſee.

PA'RASYNA'NCHE (of παρασυναγχη, G. of παρα, and συναγω to fetch) the quinſy, or a difficulty of reſpiration and deglutition, from an internal or external diſorder in the muſcles and glands, about the throat and larynx.

PARASYNA'XIS, G. (of παρα and συναγω to gather together) a conventicle, or unlawful meeting.

PARA'THESIS, G. (of παρα and τιθημι to leave off) 1 a figure in rhetoric, when ſomething is only lightly touched, of which we promiſe to ſpeak more fully in a more proper place.
2 a figure in grammar, when two or more ſubſtantives are put in one caſe.
3 (in Printing) words contained in brackets, marked thus [ ].

PARAVAI'L, the loweſt tenant, or he who is a tenant to him who holds his fee of another.

† To PA'RBEAK, to vomit.

To PA'RBOIL (of *parbouillir*, F.) to boil by halves.

PA'RCÆ, L. the poetical fates or deſtinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox; they are three in number, viz. Clotho, Lacheſis, and Atropos, whereof the firſt holdeth the diſtaff, the ſecond draweth the thread of human life, the laſt cutteth it off.

PA'RCEL, 1 part or piece.
2 ſum, or number.
3 bundle, or packet.

PARCEL *makers*, two officers of the exchequer, who make the parcels of the eſcheator's accounts.

To PARCEL, to divide into parcels or portions.

PA'RCENERS, coparceners, joint-heirs, or tenants.

PA'RCENERY, whole without dividing; as to hold land in parcenery, i. e. jointly without dividing it.

To PARCH, to burn, ſcorch, or dry up.

PA'RCHMENT (of *parchemin*, F. of *Pergamena*, L. of Pergamus, a city near Troas, where it was invented) ſkins of ſheep, &c. dreſſed for writing.

PA'RCINARY. See *Parcenery*.

PA'RDON, F. remiſſion, or forgiveneſs.
2 (in the plural number) indulgences.
3 excuſe.

To PARDON, to forgive, or excuſe.

PA'RDONABLE, that may be pardoned.

PA'RDONERS, thoſe that ſold about the pope's indulgences.

To PARE, 1 to clip, or cut.
2 to chip off.

PARE'CBASIS, G. (of παρα from, and εκβαινω to depart) a rhetorical figure, when the main ſubject is departed from, an excurſion, or digreſſion.

PAREGO'RICS + (of παρηγορικα, G. of παρηγορεω to aſſuage) medicines that comfort and aſſuage.

PARE'IL, F. equal, alike.

PARE'LCON, G. (of παρελκω to protract) a grammatical figure, when a redundant word, or ſyllable is added to the end of a word, as *adeſdum*, *ebedum*; for *ades*, *ebo*; ſometimes a whole ſeparate word redundant in a ſentence, as *nihil ad pamphilum quicquam*, where *quicquam* is redundant.

PARE'LIUM, or PARHE'LIUM (of παρηλιον, G. of παρα near, and ηλιος the ſun) ſuch a phœnomena as we call a mock-ſun, being the repreſentation of the true ſun, by way of reflection in the clouds.

PA'REMENT, F. 1 an altar ornament.
2 (in Building) an entire courſe of ſtones.

PA'RENT (of *parens*, L. of *pario* to beget, or have a child) 1 a father or mother.
2 a creator, or preſerver.

PA'RENTAGE, kindred, ſtock, family.

PARE'NTALS, feaſts at the funerals of relations.

PARE'NTHESIS, G. (of παρα between, and τιθημι to put) 1 words making a diſtinct ſenſe, and inſerted in a period, which being left out, the ſenſe remains intire; it is generally included between thoſe two marks ( ).
2 the marks that include thoſe words.

PARE'NTICIDE 4 (of *parenticida*, L. of *parens* a parent, and *cædo* to kill) 1 one that kills his father or mother.
2 the crime of murdering one's parent.

PARE'RGA (of παρεργον, G. of παρα near to, and εργον a work) 1 ornamental additions to a principal work.
2 little pieces, or paintings on the ſides; or in the corners of the chief, or principal piece.

PA'RGET, the plaiſter of a wall.

PARHE'LION. See *Parelium*.

PA'RIAN *marble*, an excellent ſort of white marble, dug near the city of Parium.

PARIA'TION (of *pariatio*, L. of *pario* to make even) evenneſs of accounts.

PARI'LITY, likeneſs.

PA'RISH (of παροικος, G. of παρα near to, and οικος a houſe) a precinct or territory, which, in eccleſiaſtical affairs, is under the charge of a particular prieſt.

PARI'SHIONER, one that belongs to a pariſh.

PARISYLLA'BICAL (of *par* equal, and *ſyllaba* a ſyllable) having an equal number of ſyllables.

PA'RITY (of *paritas*, L. of *par* equal) equality, evenneſs.

PARK (of *parc*, F.) a piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with wild beaſts of chaſe.

PARK *of artillery*, is the place appointed for the encampment of the artillery, which

is generally the rear of both lines of the army.

PARK *of artillery* at a ſiege, is a poſt fortified out of cannon-ſhot of the place beſieged, where are kept all the arms and utenſils neceſſary for a ſiege; great precaution is to be had about the park of artillery for fear of fire; therefore the centries have either pikes or ſtaves made on purpoſe, for they are not allowed to ſtand with fire-locks.

PARK *of proviſions*, is the place where the ſutlers pitch their tents, and ſell proviſions to the ſoldiers; which is in the rear of each regiment.

PA'RLEY (of *parler*, F. to ſpeak) 1 a talking, or having conference with.

2 (in Military affairs) is a ſignal made by beat of drum for a conference with the enemy; when any thing is to be propoſed, as a ceſſation of arms to bring off the dead; or by the beſieged, when they have a mind to deliver up the place upon articles of capitulation.

To PARLEY, to talk or converſe with.

PA'RLIAMENT (of *parlement*, F. of *parler* to ſpeak) a ſenate, or chief council.

PARLIAMENT *of England*, is the greateſt aſſembly, or the ſupreme court of the kingdom, conſiſting of the king and the three eſtates of the realm.

PARLIAMENTS *of France*, are ſupreme courts of judicature.

PARLIAMENT (in the Temple and Inns of court) is an aſſembly, wherein they conſult about the affairs of their reſpective houſes.

PARLIAME'NTARY, belonging to, or agreeable with the method of parliament.

PA'RLOUR (of *parloir*, F.) 1 a low room to receive company in.

2 the common room of a monaſtry.

PA'RLOUS, dangerous, or ſubtle.

PARMA'CITY, or PARMACE'TI (i. e. *ſperma ceti*, L. the ſeed of the whale) a white flaky ſubſtance, made from the oil that comes from the head of a particular ſort of whale.

PA'RMESAN, excellent cheeſe made in the dukedom of Parma in Italy.

PA'RNEL, a lewd woman.

PARO'CHIAL (of *parochialis*, L. of *paræchia* a pariſh) of, or belonging to a pariſh.

PARODO'NTIS, G. (of παρα hard by, and ὀδους a tooth) a ſwelling or inflammation in the gums.

PAROE'MIA + (of παροιμια, G. of παρα by, and οιμη the way) 1 a proverb.

2 (in Rhetoric) a proverbial manner of ſpeaking.

PARO'LA, It. (in Muſic) the words of a ſong, or cantata.

PAROLE, F. a word, or promiſe.

PARO'LE (in Military affairs) is when a ſoldier is permitted to go into his own country, upon his promiſing to return at the time appointed, unleſs exchanged.

A Leaſe-PAROLE, a leaſe by word of mouth.

PAROLE-*evidence*, verbal evidence, or by word of mouth.

A Will-PAROLE, a nuncupative, or verbal will.

PARO'MOION, G. (of παρα and ὁμοιος alike) 1 a figure in rhetoric, when words are ſomewhat alike, as *non oratorem ſed aratorem*.

2 a grammatical figure, when all the words of a ſentence begin with the ſame letter.

PARONOMA'SIA, G. (of παρονομαζω, of παρα and ονομαζω to name) a rhetorical figure, when we play upon the words, as *nam inceptio eſt amentium non amantium*.

PARONY'CHIA, G. (of παρα near to, and ονυξ a nail of the finger) a whitlow, or painful tumor appearing at the end of a finger.

PARO'TIDES 4, G. (of παρα and ωτος an ear) tumors ſwellings behind the ears.

PA''ROXYSM (of παροξυσμος, G. of παροξυνω to ſowr, or provoke) the acceſs, or fit of an ague, or other diſeaſe.

PARRHE'SIA, L. (of παῤῥησια, G. of παν all, and ῥησις ſpeaking) free licence, or liberty of ſpeaking.

PA'RRICIDE (of *parricida*, L. of *parens* a parent, and *cædo* to kill, or of *par* equal, and *cædo* to kill) 1 it is generally confined to a perſon that murders his father, mother, or any of his relations; but it ſignifies in general, he that kills his equal, i. e. any man, &c.

2 the crime or offence of a parricide.

PA'RROT, a well known bird.

To PA'RRY (of *parer*, F.) to put by a thruſt in fencing.

To PARSE (a ſchool term) to expound a leſſon according to the rules of grammar.

PARSIMO'NIOUS (of *parſimonicus*, L. of *parſimonia* nearneſs) frugal, ſaving, thrifty.

PA'RSIMONY (of *parſimonia*, L. of *parco* to ſpare) ſparingneſs, thriftineſs, frugality, good huſbandry.

PA'RSLEY, a well known herb.

PA'RSNEP, or PA'RSNIP, a well known root.

Yellow PARSNIPS, carrots.

PA'RSON, a clergyman, or one in holy orders.

PA'RSONAGE, 1 a rectorſhip, or ſpiritual living, ſet apart for the maintenance of the miniſter of a pariſh.

2 the rector's dwelling-houſe.

PART (of *pars*, L. of פרש, Heb. to divide)

1 a piece of any thing.

2 a ſhare, or portion.

3 a member, as of a period.

4 country, place, or quarter.

5 ſide, or party.
6 duty, or proper buſineſs.
7 (in the plural number) natural endowments.
8 (in Logic) is that which is joined to any univerſal.

To PART, 1 to divide into parts.
2 to ſeparate, or put aſunder.
3 to ſeparate, as man and wife do ſometimes.
4 to quit, or go from one.
5 to depart, or go away.

PA'RTAGE, partition, a ſharing, or dividing.

To PARTA'KE, to participate, or take part of, or with.

PA'RTER, 1 a refiner of metals.
2 an arbitrator, or umpire.

PARTE'RRE, F. a flower-garden.

PA'RTIAL, F. (of *pars*, L. a ſide, or party)
1 biaſſed by party zeal.
2 unjuſt, or wrongful.

PARTIA'LITY, a ſiding too much with a party, or being more on the one ſide than the other.

PA'RTIBLE, that may be parted.

To PARTI'CIPATE (of *participo*, L. of *pars* a part, and *capio* to take) 1 to partake, or take ſhare of.
2 to divide, or communicate with.

PARTICIPA'TION, a participating, or taking part.

PARTICI'PIAL, belonging to, or having the quality of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE (of *pars* a part, and *capio* to take, L.) one of the eight parts of ſpeech, ſo called, becauſe it taketh part of a noun, as gender, caſe, and declenſion; and part of a verb, as tenſe and ſignification; and part of both, as number and figure.

PA'RTICLE (of *particula*, L. a dim. of *pars* a part) 1 a little part, or ſmall matter.
2 (in Grammar) a ſmall undeclined word.

PARTICLES (in Philoſophy) are the very ſmall parts of which any natural body is ſuppoſed to be compounded; and theſe are often called the conſtituent or component particles of any natural body.

PARTI'CULAR, adj. (of *particularis*, L. of *pars* a part, and *capio* to take) 1 proper, peculiar.
2 ſingular, extraordinary, uncommon.

PARTICULAR, ſub. 1 a particular circumſtance.
2 an inventory, or catalogue.
3 a private perſon.

PARTICULA'RITY, a ſingularity of humour.

To PARTI'CULARI'ZE, to mention particulars.

PA'RTILE (of *partilis*, L. of *partio* to divide) divided, diviſible.

PA'RTING, 1 ſeparation.
2 departing, or going away.
3 one of the refiners ways of ſeparating gold and ſilver, which is done by aqua fortis.

PA'RTISAN, or PA'RTIZAN (of *partiſan*, F.) 1 a favourite.
2 a leader of a party in war.
3 a weapon much like a halbert.
4 an abettor of a party.

PARTI'TION, 1 diviſion, or parting.
2 a wall, &c. that divides one room into two.
3 a wall between two houſes, gardens, &c.

PA'RTNER, 1 one that goes ſhares with another.
2 a ſpouſe, or partner of one's bed.
3 one that dances with another.

PA'RTNERSHIP, the joining with ſome other perſon in ſome affair of conſequence, trade, &c.

PA'RTRIDGE, a dainty fowl.

PARTU'RIENT (of *parturiens*, L. of *parturio* to be in travel) traveling, being in labour, or ready to bring forth.

PA'RTY (of *partie*, F. of *pars*, L. a part)
1 a perſon.
2 one that is at law with another.
3 a ſide in faction or war.
4 a ſet company.
5 a body, or detachment.

PARTY-*jury*, a jury compoſed of half Engliſhmen and half Foreigners.

PA'RVITY, or PA'RVITUDE (of *parvitas*, L. of *parvus* little) 1 littleneſs, ſmallneſs.
2 non-age, or minority.

PA'SCHA, L. (of פסח, Heb. a tranſit, or paſſing over) 1 the paſſover, a feaſt of the Jews, kept in commemoration of the angel's paſſing over the Iſraelites when he ſmote the Egyptians.
2 the feaſt of Eaſter.

PA'SCHAL, belonging to the Jewiſh paſſover, or Eaſter.

PA'SCHAL *rents*, are ſynodal rents, or annual duties paid by the inferior clergy to the biſhop, at their Eaſter viſitations.

To PASH, to daſh together.

PA'SQUIL (of *Paſquin*, a ſtatue in Rome, upon which ſatyrical papers were uſually fixed, and fathered on him as the author) a ſcurrilous libel, poſted up for public view.

PASS (of *paſſe*, F.) 1 condition, or ſatisfaction.
2 a narrow paſſage.
3 a paſſport, or licence to travel.
4 a thruſt in fencing.

To PASS, 1 to go from one place to another, by croſſing a middle place.
2 to excel, or go beyond.
3 to ſend, or employ.
4 to make an act.
5 to be approved of.
6 to go, or be current.
7 to be done.

8 to ſuffice, or ſerve turn.
9 to go over, or ceaſe.

PA'SSABLE, 1 that may be paſſed through.
2 current, or that will go.
3 indifferent, tolerable.

PASSA'DE, F. 1 money, or alms given to paſſengers.
2 the manage of a horſe backward and forward.
3 a paſs in fencing.

PA'SSAGE, F. 1 the place through which one goes.
2 a going from one place to another.
3 the liberty of paſſing.
4 the fare for paſſing.
5 a place in a book, or diſcourſe.
6 a pipe, or conduit.
7 an event, or tranſaction.
8 a game with three dice.

PA'SSANT, F. paſſing, or going by.

PA'SSENGER, 1 one who travels by land or water.
2 a kind of ſmall trained hawk.

PASS-*port*, a licence granted for the ſafe paſſage of a perſon from one place to another.

PASSE-volant, F. (of *paſſer* to paſs, and *voler* to fly) a faggot in a falſe muſter of ſoldiers.

PASSIBI'LITY, an aptneſs, or capacity to ſuffer.

PA'SSIBLE (of *paſſibilis*, L. of *patior* to ſuffer) capable of ſuffering.

PA'SSION (of *paſſio*, L. of *patior* to ſuffer)
1 tranſport of the mind.
2 great deſire, or ſtrong inclination.
3 love, or affection.
4 anger, or choler.
5 pain, or ſuffering.

PASSION *week*, the week before Eaſter, kept in commemoration of our Saviour's paſſion.

PA'SSIONATE, 1 choleric, or ſoon angry.
2 done in a paſſion.
3 amorous, full of love.
4 that has a ſtrong inclination for.

PA'SSIVE (of *paſſivus*, L. of *patior* to bear) apt to bear or ſuffer.

PA'SSOVER, 1 a feſtival among the Jews, kept in commemoration of the angel's paſſing over the houſes of the Iſraelites, when he ſmote the firſt-born of the Egyptians.
2 Eaſter, or a feſtival kept in memory of our Saviour's reſurrection.

PASTE, 1 dough kneaded for pies, &c.
2 a compoſition for ſticking things together.
3 a compoſition to fatten poultry.

PA'STEL, the name of a plant, generally called woad.

PA'STERN, the hollow of a beaſt's heel.

PA'STIL (of *paſtille*, F.) 1 a crayon for painting.
2 a compoſition of perfumes.
3 a ſort of confectionary ware.

PA'STIME, ſport, or recreation.

To PA'STINATE (of *paſtino*, L. of *paſco* to feed) to dig and delve.

PASTINA'TION, the opening or preparing the ground for planting.

PA'STOR, L. (of *paſco* to feed) properly a ſhepherd, and figuratively a church miniſter.

PA'STORAL, 1 belonging to a ſhepherd.
2 belonging to a miniſter of the church.

PASTORAL, ſub. a ſort of poem relating to the affairs of ſhepherds.

PASTORA'LE, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies an air compoſed after a very eaſy, ſweet and gentle manner, in imitation of thoſe airs which ſhepherds are ſuppoſed to play.

PA'STRY, 1 work made on paſte, or dough.
2 the place where ſuch work is made.

PASTRY-*cook*, a raiſer of paſte, &c.

PA'STURABLE, that ſerves, or is fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE, paſture, or paſture ground.

PA'STURE, 1 ground reſerved for the feeding of cattle.
2 food, or fodder.
3 the viands of deer.
4 the feeding place of deer.

PA'STY, a great pie.

PAT, adj. proper, convenient, pertinent.

PAT, ſub. a little ſtroke.

PATACHE, F. a ſmall ſhip.

PATACOO'N, a Spaniſh coin, worth about four ſhillings and eight pence.

PA'TAGONS, a people ſaid to be ten foot high, inhabiting Terra Magellanica in America.

PATAVI'NITY, the affected ſtile of the city of Padua in Italy, for which Livy is cenſured.

PATCH, 1 a piece ſewed upon a garment.
2 a little circular piece to wear on one's face.
3 a ſpot of ground.

To PATCH, 1 to mend with patches, or pieces.
2 to put patches on one's face.

PATE, the head.

PATE (in Fortification) is a kind of platform like what they call an horſeſhoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompaſſed only with a parapet, and having nothing to flank it, and is uſually erected in marſhy grounds, to cover a gate of a town.

PATEFA'CTION (of *patefactio*, L. of *pate* openly, and *facio* to make) a laying open, or diſcovering.

Letters PA'TENT, open writings ſealed with the broad ſeal of the kingdom.

PATENTEE', the perſon to whom the king has granted his letters patent.

PA'TER-*guardian*, the head of a Franciſcan college.

PATER.

PATER-noſter, L. (i. e. our father) the lord's prayer, ſo called from the two firſt words of it in Latin.

PATE'RNAL (of *paternalis*, L. of *pater* a father) fatherly, belonging to a father.

PATE'RNITY, fatherhood, or the quality of a father.

PATH, a track, or way.

PATH *of the vertex* (in Aſtronomy) the circle deſcribed by the vertex of any place, in the revolution of the earth round its axis.

PATHE'MA, G. (of παϛχω to be affected) 1 ſuffering, or paſſion.

2 (among Phyſicians) all preternatural conturbations wherewith the human body is moleſted.

PATHE''TICAL, or PATHE''TIC, adj. (of παθητικος, G. of παθημα paſſion) that which ſtirs up the affections, or paſſions.

PA'THIC, ſub. a catamite, ſodomite, or one who ſuffers himſelf to be abuſed contrary to nature.

PATHOLO''GICAL, or PATHOLO''GIC, of, or belonging to pathology.

PATHO''LOGIST, one that treats of pathology.

PATHO''LOGY (of παθολογια, G. of παθος paſſion, and λογια a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe on the paſſions, or that part of phyſic which treats of the cauſes and differences of diſeaſes.

PATHO'POEIA (of παθοποιια, G. of παθος paſſion, and ποιεω to make) 1 the riſing of a paſſion.

2 (in Rhetoric) a method whereby the mind is moved to anger, hatred, pity, &c.

PA'THOS, G. (of παϛχω to be acted on) the moving the paſſions by a diſcourſe.

PA''TIBLE (of *patibilis*, L. of *patior* to ſuffer) ſufferable, tolerable, that may be endured.

PATI''BULARY (of *patibulaire*, F. of *patibulum*, L. a gibbet) belonging to a gallows, or gibbet.

PA'TIENCE (of *patientia*, L. of *patior* to ſuffer) a virtue enabling one to undergo misfortunes and afflictions calmly.

PA'TIENT, adj. that beareth quietly, and without reluctance.

PATIENT, ſub. 1 one under the care of a phyſician, &c.

2 (among Philoſophers) is oppoſed to *agent*, or that which acts.

PATI'NE, a ſort of plate with which the chalice is covered at maſs.

PATI'SE, a reddiſh colour.

PA'TLY, fitly, ſeaſonably.

PA'TRIARCH (of πατριαρχης, G. of πατηρ a father, and αρχος chief,) a chief father, or the head of a family, church, or nation.

PATRIA'RCHAL, belonging to a patriarch.

PATRI''ARCHATE, the ſtate, dignity, or juriſdiction of a patriarch.

PATRI''CIAN, or PA'TRIC, a noble Roman, one deſcended of a Roman ſenator.

PA'TRICK, the titular ſaint of Ireland.

PATRIMO'NIAL, belonging to an eſtate of inheritance.

PA''TRIMONY (of *patrimonium*, L. of *pater* a father) an inheritance from one's father or or mother.

St. Peter's PATRIMONY, an Italian province belonging to the pope.

PA'TRIOT, (of *patriota*, L. of *pater* a father) a father of his country, a public benefactor.

PA'TRIOTISM, the acting like a father to his country.

PATRIPA'SSIANS, hereticks who held that the Father and the Holy Ghoſt ſuffered as well as the Son.

PATROCINA'TION (of *patrocinatio*, L. of *patronus* a patron) a defending, protecting, or maintaining the right of any one.

PATRO'L (of *patrouille*, F.) is a night watch, conſiſting of five or ſix men, commanded by a ſerjeant, who are ſent from the guard to walk in the ſtreets, and prevent diſorder.

To PATROL, to go over the quarters of a town to obſerve what is doing in the ſtreets, and to be careful of the tranquillity and ſurety of the place.

PA'TRON (of *patronus*, L. of *pater* a father) 1 a protector, or chief friend.

2 the perſon to whom a book, &c. is dedicated.

3 he that has made a bondman free.

4 the titular ſaint of a kingdom, town, &c.

5 one who has the right of preſentation to a benefice.

6 (among the Moors) one who has bought a Chriſtian ſlave.

PATRON *paramount*, the king, who is ſaid to be ſo to all the benefices in England.

PA''TRONAGE, 1 the right of preſentation to a benefice.

2 defence, or protection.

PA'TRONAL, belonging to a patron.

PA''TRONESS, a female patron.

To PA''TRONIZE, to protect, or defend.

PATRONY''MICS (of πατρωνυμικα, G. of πατηρ a father, and ονομα a name) ſirnames derived from their fathers, or anceſtors.

PATTACOO'N, a Spaniſh coin in Flanders, worth about 4 s. 8 d. Sterling.

PATTE, a little pye.

PATTEN, or PA'TTIN (of *patin*, F.) a ſort of wooden clog, with a ſupporter of iron.

PA'TTERN (of *patron*, F.) 1 a model, example, or plan.

2 a ſample, as a little bit of cloth, &c.

PA'VAGE, or PA'VIAGE, money paid towards the paving the ſtreets or high-ways.

PA'VAN, 1 a grave Spaniſh dance.

2 the ſloweſt ſort of inſtrumental muſic.

PAUCI''LOQUOUS (of *pauciloquus*, L. of *paucus* few, and *loquor* to ſpeak) that ſpeaketh little, or of very few words.

PAUCI''LOQUY, few words, or little talk.

PAU'CITY (of *paucitas*, L. of *paucus* few) fewneſs, ſmall number, brevity.
PAU'DISHAW (i. e. an expeller of princes, or injuries) a title given to the grand ſignior.
To PAVE (of *paver*, F.) to lay a way with ſtones.
PA'VEMENT, a way paved with ſtones.
PAVESA'DO, or PAVOISA'DE, a target defence in a galley, to cover the ſlaves which row on the benches.
PAVE'SE, PAVI'CE, or PAVISE (of *pavois*, F.) a large ſhield which covers the whole body.
PA'VIER, a maker, or mender of pavements.
PAVILA'DE, a ſhelter for rowers in a galley.
PAV'ILION (of *pavillon*, F.) 1 a tent, or tabernacle of ſtate.
2 (in Architecture) the main part of a building.
PAUNCH (of *pantex*, L. the belly) 1 the belly.
2 the inteſtines, or guts.
PAUSE (of *pauſa*, L. of παυομαι, G. to leave off) 1 a ſtop, a reſt, an intermiſſion.
2 (in Muſic) is a ſilence, or artificial intermiſſion of the voice or ſound, proportioned to a certain meaſure of time, by the motion of the hand or foot.
To PAUSE, 1 to make a pauſe, or reſt.
2 to conſider, or reflect upon.
PAW, the foot of ſome beaſts.
To PAW, 1 to fawn upon.
2 to ſnatch with his paws.
PAWN, a pledge.
To PAWN, to pledge.
PAWN-*broker*, one who lends money upon goods.
PAX, L. Peace (among Papiſts) an image given to be kiſſed when they go to the maſs.
PAY (of *paye*, F.) wages.
To PAY, 1 to diſcharge a debt.
2 to return, or make amends for.
3 to beat ſoundly.
4 (among Shipwrights) to cover the ſeams with hot pitch, &c.
PAY'ABLE, to be paid.
PAY'MENT, a ſum of money, &c. paid at once.
PEA, a well known pulſe.
PEACE, 1 reſt, or quietneſs.
2 concord, or good intelligence.
3 the contrary of war.
4 a treaty of peace.
5 ſilence, or being ſtill.
6 reconciliation, or attonement.
7 quiet, or content.
PEACE *of God and the church*, vacation time.
Clerk of the PEACE, is an officer who draws up the proceſſes, reads the indictments, and inrolls the acts in a ſeſſion of the peace.
PEACE *of the King*, that peace and ſecurity both for life and goods, which the king affords to all under his protection.
PEA'CEABLE, ſtill, quiet, calm.
PEA'CEFULNESS, quietneſs, inoffenſiveneſs.
PEACH, a wall-fruit, well known.
To PEACH, to impeach, or accuſe.
PEA'COCK, a very fine bird.
PEAK, the ſharp point of any thing, the top of a hill.
PEA'KING, of a puling, ſickly conſtitution.
PEAL, a great noiſe, as of bells, thunder, &c.
PEAR, a well known fruit.
PEAR-*bit*, a ſort of bit for horſes.
PEAR-*main*, a ſort of apple.
PEARCH, or PERCH (of *perche*, F. of *pertica*, L. of *pertingo*, to extend) 1 a rod or pole to meaſure land.
2 the name of a freſh-water fiſh.
3 a ſeat for fowls to reſt upon.
To PEARCH, to light or ſit upon, as a bird does.
PEARL (of *perle*, F.) 1 the name of a precious ſtone that is bred in a ſhell-fiſh, &c.
2 (among Hunters) that part of a deer's horn which is above the burr.
3 (among Oculiſts) a web on the eye.
4 (among Printers) a very ſmall printing letter.
PEA'SANT (of *paiſan*, F. of *pais* the country) a country-man, a ruſtick.
PEA'SANTRY, the country people.
PEASE (the plural of *pea*) a well known pulſe.
PEASE-*cod*, 1 the huſk, or ſhell of peaſe.
2 the peaſe in the ſhell.
PEAT, a fuel dug out of mooriſh ground.
PE'BBLE, or PI'BBLE, a round hard ſtone.
PECCADILLO, Sp. a ſmall fault, or venial ſin.
PE'CCANT, (of *peccans*, L. of *pecco* to offend) ſinning, offending.
PECCANT *humour* (among Phyſicians) humours of the body that contain ſome malignity, or elſe abound too much.
PECK, a dry meaſure containing two gallons.
To PECK, to ſtrike with the bill, as birds do.
PE'CTORAL, adj. (of *pectoralis*, L. of *pectus* the breaſt) of the breaſt, belonging to the breaſt.
PE'CTORAL, ſub. 1 a breaſt-plate, or armour for the breaſt.
2 a medicine for the breaſt.
PE'CUL, a weight at Java, Japan, &c. equal to 132 lb. Avoirdupoiſe.
To PE'CULATE (of *peculor*, L. of *pecu* a flock of ſheep) to rob or defraud the public.
PECULA'TION, the robbing, or defrauding the public.
PECULA'TOR, he that commits peculation, or that robs the public.
PECU'LIAR, adj. (of *peculiaris*, L. of *peculium* a private poſſeſſion) 1 ſingular, or particular.

2 private, or proper.
3 intimate, or familiar.

PECULIAR, ſub. a pariſh exempt from other ordinaries, and peculiarly belonging to the ſee of Canterbury.

Regal PECULIAR, the king's chapel.

PECU'LIARLY, particularly, ſingularly.

Court of PECU'LIARS, a court that takes cognizance of matters relating to pariſhes that are exempt from the biſhop's juriſdiction.

PECU'NIARY (of *pecuniarius*, L. of *pecunia* money) of, or pertaining to money.

PECU'NIOUS, monied, or full of money.

PEDAGO'GISM, the office of a pedagogue.

PE'DAGOGUE (of παιδαγωγος, G. of παις a child, and αγω to conduct) a teacher, or inſtructor of youth.

PE'DAGOGY, inſtruction, diſcipline.

PE'DAL, adj. (of *pedalis*, L. of *pes* a foot) of or belonging to a foot.

PEDAL, ſub. a low key of ſome organs, to be touched with the foot.

PEDA'NEOUS (of *pedaneus*, L. of *pede* on foot) going on foot.

PE''DANT, F. 1 an ordinary ſchool-maſter.
2 an affected, or conceited ſcholar.

PEDA'NTIC, after the manner of a pedant.

PE''DANTISM, or PE''DANTRY, the way, humour, or practice of a pedant.

To PE''DANTIZE, to act the pedant.

To PE'DDLE, to ſell things of ſmall value.

PEDEE', a foot boy, or ordinary drudge.

PE'DERAST (of παιδεραστης, G. of παις a boy, and εραω to love) a lover of boys, a buggerer, a ſodomite.

PE'DERASTY, buggery, ſodomy, or luſting after boys.

PEDERE'RO, or PETTERE'RO (of *petardo*, It.) a ſort of ſhip-artillery.

PE''DESTAL (of *pedeſtella*, L. of *pes* a foot, and στυλος a column) in Architecture, is a ſquare body, with a baſe and cornice, ſerving as a foot for the columns to ſtand upon; it is different in the orders.

The Tuſcan pedeſtal, being the moſt ſimple of all, hath only a plinth for its baſe, and an aſtragal crowned for its cornice.

The Doric pedeſtal (according to Palladio) borrowing the Attic baſe, ought to have for its height 2 diameters and one third of the column taken before; but no pedeſtals to this order are ſeen among the ancient buildings.

The Ionic pedeſtal is about two diameters and two thirds high.

The Corinthian pedeſtal hath the fourth part of the column for its height, being divided into eight parts; whereof one muſt be allowed for the Cimaſium, two others for the baſe, and the reſt for the dye or ſquare.

The Compoſite pedeſtal ought to have the third part of the pillar for its height.

PEDI''CULAR, or PEDI''CULOUS (of *pedicularis*, L. of *pediculus* a louſe) louſy, or full of lice.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular foulneſs of the ſkin, very apt to breed lice, ſaid to have been one of the ten plagues of Egypt.

PE''DICULE (of *pediculus*, L. a dim. of *pes* a foot) 1 a little foot.
2 (in Botany) the foot-ſtalk of any plant.

PE''DIGREE, genealogy, race, ſtock, or deſcent from anceſtors.

PEDILU'VIUM, L. (of *pedes* the feet, and *lavo* to waſh) a bath for the feet.

PE''DIMENT (in Architecture) is an ornament that crowns the ordonnance, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, &c. It is generally of a triangular form, but ſometimes makes an arch of a circle.

PE'DLAR, one that ſells ſmall wares about the ſtreets, &c.

PE'DOBA'PTISM (of παιδιον an infant, and βαπτισμος baptiſm) infant-baptiſm.

PEEK, 1 point, or ſummit.
2 grudge, or pique.

PEEL, 1 an inſtrument to ſet bread, &c. into an oven.
2 a thin board for carrying pies, &c. on.
3 the rind, or coat of fruit.
4 (among Printers) an inſtrument of wood to hang up the printed ſheets to dry.

To PEEL, 1 to take off the rind.
2 to ſcale off.

To PEEP, 1 to dawn, or break, as the day.
2 to begin to grow out, as horns, teeth, &c.
3 to look through a hole, or chink.
4 to cry, as chicks do.

PEER, 1 a nobleman.
2 a ſolid wall between two doors, or caſements.
3 a kind of pilaſter, or buttreſs.
4 a mole, or place for ſhips to ride in ſafety.
5 (in the plural Number) equals, or jurymen.

To PEER *upon*, to leer or peep at it.

PEE'RAGE, 1 the dignity of a peer.
2 an impoſition for the maintenance of a ſea-peer, or mole.

PEE'RDOM, the dignity of a peer annexed to a great fee.

PEE'RESS, a peer's lady.

PEE'RLESS, incomparable, that has no peer, or equal.

PEE'VISH, croſs, fretful, moroſe.

PEE'VISHNESS, moroſeneſs, fretfulneſs.

PEG, a ſmall pointed piece of wood, &c. for ſeveral uſes.

PE''GASUS, G. (i. e. the winged horſe of Perſeus) a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere containing 23 ſtars.

PELAGIA, L. a ſhell-fiſh, called the purple.
PELA'GIANS, the followers of Pelagius, or Morgan, a Briton, who denied original ſin, and held many other erroneous opinions.
PELF, 1 riches, or wealth, unjuſtly heaped up.
2 paltry ſtuff.
3 (among Falconers) the refuſe and broken remains of a fowl, left after the hawk is relieved.
PE'LICAN, 1 the name of a bird.
2 a blind alembic, a chemical veſſel.
PELL (of *pellis*, L. of πναινολης, G. a cover) a ſkin of a beaſt.
PE'LLAGE, cuſtom or duty paid for ſkins of leather.
PELLAMOU'NTAIN, the name of an herb.
PE'LLET, any little ball.
PE'LLICLE (of *pellicula*, L. a dim. of *pellis* a ſkin) a thin ſkin.
PE'LLITORY *of Spain*, the name of an herb brought from Spain.
PELLITORY *of the wall*, an herb ſo called from its growing on walls.
PELL-MELL, ſub. See *Pall-mall*.
PELL-MELL, adv. (of *pêle-mêle*, F. of *pêles* locks of wool, and *mêles* mingled together) confuſedly, without order.
Clerk of the PELLS, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every bill in a parchment roll, called *pellis receptorum*.
PELLU'CID (of *pellucidus*, L. of *per* through, and *luceo* to ſhine) clear, bright, tranſparent.
PELT, 1 the ſkin of a beaſt without the wool.
2 a ſkin of any thing.
3 a target of ſkins like a half-moon.
PELT-*monger*, one who deals in ſkins.
PELT-*wool*, wool pulled off the pelt, or ſkin of a dead ſheep.
To PELT, 1 to throw ſtones, ſnow-balls, &c. at a perſon.
2 to annoy, to diſcharge ſmall ſhot.
3 to fret and fume.
PEN (of *penna*, L. of πτέλομαι to fly) 1 a quill cut to write with.
2 a pen-man, or one that writes well or ill.
3 a writer, or author.
4 a coop for fowls.
5 an incloſure for ſheep, &c.
To PEN, 1 to write, or ſet down.
2 to indite, or couch in writing.
3 to put pieces of quills into a harpſichord, &c.
4 to coop, or ſhut up.
5 to ſtop the ſtream of a river.
PEN-*man*, a curious writer.
PEN-*ſtock*, a flood-gate, or device to ſtop the current of a river, &c.
PE'NAL (of *pœnalis*, L. of *pœna* pain, or puniſhment) belonging to, or appointed for pain and puniſhment.
PE''NALTY, a fine impoſed by way of puniſhment.
PE''NANCE, mortification, or a puniſhment enjoined to expiate ſome crime.
PE'NCIL (of *penicillus*, L. a dim. of *penis* a tail) a ſmall inſtrument uſed in drawing, painting, &c.
PENCIL *of rays* (in Optics) is a double cone of rays joined together at the baſe, one of which has its vertex in ſome other point of the object, and the glaſs GLS for its baſe; and the other hath its baſe on the ſame glaſs, but its vertex in the point of convergence, as at C. Thus BGSC is a pencil of rays, and the line BLC, is called the axis of that pencil. See fig. 38.
PE'NDANT, F. (of *pendeo*, L. to hang)
1 an ear-jewel.
2 a ſtreamer, or long colours worn at the maſt head of a ſhip.
PE'NDANTS (in Botany) are a kind of ſeed, ſuch as are in the middle of tulips, lilies, &c.
PE'NDANT *feathers* (in Falconry) are thoſe which grow upon a hawk's thigh.
PE'NDENT (of *pendens*, L. of *pendeo* to hang on) hanging down.
PE'NDULOUS (of *pendulus*, L. of *pendeo* to hang on) hanging down, dangling.
PE'NDULUM, L. 1 is a weight hanging at the end of a ſtring, chain, or wire, by whoſe vibrations or ſwings to and fro, the parts or differences of time are meaſured.
2 a clock, watch, or movement, whoſe motions are regulated by ſuch a device.
PE'NDULUMS *royal*, are thoſe clocks whoſe pendulums ſwing ſeconds, and goes eight days, a month, &c. ſhewing the hours, minutes, and ſeconds.
PENETRABI''LITY, aptneſs to be pierced.
PE''NETRABLE (of *penetrabilis*, L. of *penetro* to penetrate) that may be penetrated.
PE''NETRANT (of *penetrans*, L. of *penetro* to penetrate) piercing, penetrating.
To PE''NETRATE (of *penetro*, L. of *penitus* inward) 1 to pierce, or go through.
2 to go deep into.
3 to ſcan, or look narrowly into.
4 to invade, or make one's way into.
PE''NETRA'TION, 1 piercing through.
2 ſagacity, or quickneſs of wit.
PENETRATION *of bodies* (in Philoſophy) is when two bodies are in the ſame place, ſo that the parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the dimenſions or places of the parts of the other.
PE''NETRA'TIVE, which eaſily penetrates, or is of a piercing quality.
PE'NGUIN, an outlandiſh bird.
PENICILLUS, L. (a dim. of *penis* a tail) a tent for wounds.
PE'NILE, painful, toilſome.
PENI'NSULA, L. (of *pene* almoſt, and *inſula* an iſland) is a portion of land which is almoſt ſurrounded with water, and is joined

to

to the continent only by an iſthmus, or narrow neck of land.

PENI'NSULATED, almoſt moated round.

PE'NISTONS, a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth.

PE''NITENCE (of *pœnitentia*, L. of *pœniteo* to repent) repentance, an after ſorrow.

PE''NITENT, adj. ſorrowful for what he has done.

PENITENT, ſub. one who repents, or is ſorry for what he has done.

PENITE'NTIAL, adj. belonging to repentance.

PENITENTIAL, ſub. the book that directs prieſts in enjoining penance.

PENITE'NTIARY, 1 the prieſt, &c. that enjoins the offender his penance.

2 a place in Rome to hear confeſſion, and abſolve ſome particular ſins in.

PE'NNANT, is a ſhort rope made faſt at one end to the head of the maſt, or to the yard-arm, with a block at the other end, and a ſhiver to reeve ſome running rope into.

PENNA'TA folia, L. or PENNA'TED, or winged leaves (among Botaniſts) are ſuch leaves as grow directly one againſt another, on the ſame rib, or ſtalk.

PE'NNER, 1 a caſe to put pens in.

2 a kind of pen to keep fiſh alive in.

PE'NNON, F. a flag or banner, ending in a point.

PE'NNY, the twelfth part of a ſhilling.

PENNY *poſt*, a poſt-office for conveying letters within the bills of mortality.

PENNY *weight*, an Engliſh Troy weight, containing twenty four grains.

PE'NSILE (of *penſilis*, L. of *pendeo* to hang) hanging ſuſpended.

PE'NSION (of *penſio*, L. of *pendo* to weigh, or eſteem) 1 a yearly ſalary, or allowance.

2 boarding.

The PENSION *of Gray's-Inn*, is the ſame which is called *Council* in Lincoln's-Inn, and *Parliament* in the two Temples, and is an aſſembly of the members of that ſociety, who meet to conſult about the affairs of the houſe.

PE'NSIONARY (in Holland) is the chief miniſter in the government of each city.

PE'NSIONER, 1 one who receives a penſion.

2 one who is maintained in an hoſpital or college at the king's expence.

3 (in the univerſity of Cambridge) a ſcholar who pays for his commons.

The king's PENSIONERS, or *Gentlemen* PENSIONERS, the nobleſt ſort of guard to the king's perſon.

To PE'NSITATE (of *penſito*, L. of *penſo* to weigh) to weigh, examine, or ponder often and long upon.

PE'NSIVE (of *penſif*, F. of *penſo*, L. to conſider) 1 thoughtful, or ſtudious.

2 ſad, or melancholly.

PE'NSIVELY, thoughtfully, ſorrowfully.

PE'NSIVENESS, 1 thoughtfulneſs.

2 ſorrowfulneſs.

PE'NTAGON (of πεντάγωνος, G. of πέντε five, and γωνία an angle, or corner) a geometrical figure, having five ſides and five angles; if all the ſides be equal, and alſo the angles, 'tis called a regular pentagon.

PENTA''GONAL, or PENTA''GONOUS, belonging to a pentagon, or having five ſides and five angles.

PENTA''METER (of πανταμέτρον, G. of πέντε five, and μέτρον a meaſure) a ſort of verſe conſiſting of five feet.

PENTA'NGLE (of πέντε G. five, and *angulus*, L. an angle) a geometrical figure having five angles.

PENTAPE''TALOUS *plants* (of πέντε five, and πέταλον a leaf) ſuch as have a flower conſiſting of five leaves.

PENTA''PTOTON, G. (of πέντε five, and πτῶμα a caſe) a noun declined with five caſes.

PE'NTATEUCH (of πέντε five, and τεῦχος a volume) a volume conſiſting of five books, as the five books of Moſes.

PE'NTECO'NTARCH (of πεντηκοντάρχος, G. of πεντηκοντα fifty, and ἄρχος a ruler) a captain over fifty men.

PE'NTECOST (of πεντηκοστή, G. i. e. fifty days after Eaſter) the feaſt of Whitſuntide.

PENTECO'STALS, pious oblations made formerly at the feaſt of Pentecoſt.

PE'NTEPHA'RMACON (of πέντε five, and φάρμακον an ingredient) a medicine conſiſting of five ingredients.

PENTHEMI'MERIS, G. (of πέντε five, ἥμισυς half, and μέρις diviſion) part of a verſe conſiſting of two feet and a half, either long by nature, or made ſo.

PE'NTHOUSE, 1 the eves by which the water ſlideth from the wall.

2 any piece of building added to the main houſe.

3 a mantlet uſed in ſieges.

PENU'LTIMA, L. (of *pene* next to, and *ultima* the laſt) the laſt ſyllable of a word ſave one.

PENU'MBRA (of *pene* almoſt, and *umbra* a ſhadow, L.) in Aſtronomy, is a faint kind of ſhadow, or the utmoſt edge of the perfect ſhadow, which happens at the eclipſe of the moon; ſo that it is very difficult to determine where the ſhadow begins, and where the light ends.

PENU'RIOUS, 1 niggardly, miſerly.

2 indigent, very poor.

PE''NURY (of *penuria*, L. of πένης, G. poor) want, extreme poverty.

PE'ONY, the name of an herb.

PE'OPLE (of *peuple*, F. of *populus*, L. a nation) 1 a nation under one government, comprizing all ranks.

2 the common ſort, the multitude.
3 the whole of the ſubjects to a prince or ſtate.
4 the laity, in oppoſition to the clergy.
5 a crowd, or number of men met together.
6 men in general.

To PEOPLE, to ſtock with people, or inhabitants.

PE″PPER, an Indian ſpice.

PEPPER *wort*, the name of an herb.

Wall PEPPER, the name of a plant.

To PEPPER, 1 to ſeaſon with pepper.
2 to gall, or vex.
3 to clap, or give the venereal diſeaſe.

PE′PSIS, G. (of πεπτω to digeſt) concoction, digeſtion, or ripening.

PE′PTIC, that ſerves to digeſt.

PEPU′ZIANS, a branch of the Montaniſts, a ſect of heretics, who ſprung up in the ſecond century.

PERA′CTOR, or PERA′CTER, an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying.

PER, L. by.

PERACU′TE (of *peracutus*, L. of *per* and *acutus* pointed) 1 very ſharp, or keen.
2 artful, ingenious, witty.
3 nice, fine, ſubtile.

To PERA′GRATE (of *peragro*, L. of *per* through, and *ager* a field) 1 to ramble, or wander through fields, woods and deſarts.
2 to travel, or ramble.

PERAGRA′TION, a travelling or rambling about.

† PERAGRATION *month* (in Aſtronomy) the ſpace of time between the moon's leaving any point of the ecliptic, and her return to it again.

To PERA′MBULATE (of *perambulo*, L. of *per* through, and *ambulo* to walk) to walk through, or about.

PERAMBULA′TION, a walking about.

PERAMBULA′TION *of the foreſt*, is the walking of juſtices, or other officers about the foreſt, in order to ſurvey and ſet down the bounds of it.

PERAMBULA′TOR, the ſame as *ſurveying wheel*, uſed by ſurveyors, to meaſure roads, rivers, and all level lands with great expedition.

PERCAPTU′RE, a wear, or place in a river made up with banks, dams, &c. for preſerving and catching of fiſh.

PERCEI′VABLE, or PERCE′PTABLE, that may be perceived.

To PERCEI′VE (of *percipio*, L. of *per* and *capio* to apprehend) 1 to begin to ſee, or diſcover.
2 to underſtand, or apprehend.

PERCE′PTION, the perceiving, or having a clear apprehenſion of.

† PERCEPTI″VITY, the power of perceiving.

PERCH, See *Pearch*.

PERCHA′NCE, peradventure, or perhaps.

PE′RCHERS, 1 Paris candles, anciently uſed in England.
2 a larger ſort of wax candles, which are uſually ſet upon the altar.

To PE′RCOLATE (of *percolo*, L. of *per* through, and *colo* to ſtrain) to ſtrain through.

PERCOLA′TION, ſtraining through.

PERCONTA′TION (of *percontatio*, L. of *percontor* to enquire) a ſtrict enquiry.

PER DELI′QUIUM, L. i. e. by melting, a term uſed by chemiſts for diſſolving in the air.

PER DESCE′NSUM, L. i. e. by deſcent.

PE′RDIFOLS (of *perdo* to looſe, and *folia* leaves, L.) ſuch trees or plants as ſhed their leaves in winter.

PERDI′TION (of *perditio*, L. of *perdo* to deſtroy) ruin, or deſtruction.

PERDU′E (of *perdu*, F. loſt) 1 loſt, or forlorn.
2 a ſoldier placed in a dangerous poſt.

To lye PERDUE, to lie flat on one's belly.

PERDUES, the forlorn hope of an army.

PERDU′RABLE, permanent, or laſting.

PERDURA′TION, a laſting very long.

PEREGRINA′TION (of *peregrinatio*, L. of *peregrinus* outlandiſh) a travelling into foreign countries.

PE″REGRINE, foreign, outlandiſh.

PEREGRINE *hawk* (among Falconers) a hawk of the falcon kind.

PERE′NNIAL (of *perennis*, L. of *per* through, and *annus* the year) 1 laſting all the year.
2 everlaſting, perpetual.

PERENNIAL *fevers*, ſuch as have no intermiſſion.

PE″REMPTORY (of *peremptorius*, L. of *perimo* to take away) 1 final, or determinate.
2 magiſterial, or pragmatical.
3 poſitive, abſolute.

PERE′MPTORILY, abſolutely, poſitively.

PE′RFECT (of *perfectus*, L. of *per* and *facio* to perform) 1 finiſhed, ended, compleated.
2 intire, complete.
3 exact, accurately ſkilled in.
4 excellent, rare.
5 arrant, notorious.

PERFECT *numbers*, are ſuch whoſe aliquot or even parts joined together, exactly make that whole number.

PERFECT *flowers* (among Floriſts) are ſuch as have the finely coloured leaves called *petala*, with the *ſtamina*, *apices* and *ſtylus*.

To PERFECT, to finiſh, or make perfect.

PERFE′CTION, 1 fulneſs, completeneſs.
2 excellence, great accompliſhments.

PE′RFECTNESS, the being perfect, or complete.

PERFI″DIOUS (of *perfidus*, L. of *per* and *fidus* faithful) falſe, treacherous, unfaithful.

PE′R-

PE'RFIDY, or PERFI''DIOUSNESS, treachery, falſeneſs, breach of faith, or truſt.

PE'RFLABLE (of *perflabilis*, L. of *per* thro', and *flo* to blow) that may be blown thro'.

PERFLATI'LE, that bloweth ſtrongly.

To PE'RFORATE (of *perforo*, L. of *per* thro', and *foro* to pierce) to pierce, or bore thro'.

PERFORA'TED (among Botaniſts) is when the leaves of any plant ſeem full of little holes.

PERFORA'TION, 1 a boring thro'.
2 a hole, or paſſage.

To PERFO'RM, 1 to accompliſh, execute, or effect.
2 to keep, or be as good as.

PERFO'RMANCE, 1 performing, or accompliſhing.
2 the work done.

To PERFRI'CATE (of *perfrico*, L. of *per* and *frico* to rub) to rub, or chafe all over.

PERFRICA'TION, a rubbing, or chafing throughly.

PERFU'ME (of *parfume*, F.) any thing that ſends forth a ſweet ſcent.
2 the ſcent itſelf.

To PERFU'ME, to give a ſweet ſcent to.

PERFU'MER, one who makes and ſells perfumes.

PERFU'NCTORY (of *perfunctorius*, L. of *per* and *fungor* to diſcharge) done carelefly, or ſlightly.

PERHA'PS, it may be ſo.

PERIA'NTHIA (of περι about, and ανθος a flower, G.) ſo Botaniſts call thoſe little green leaves that encompaſs the bottom of a flower.

PERICA'RDIAN, or PERICA'RDIAC, belonging to the Pericardium.

PERICA'RDIUM, L. (of περικαρδιον, G. of περι about, and καρδια the heart) a membrane that ſurrounds the heart.

PERICA'RPIUM, L. (of περικαρπιον, G. of περι about, and καρπος the wriſt) a medicine applied to the wriſt, to cure an ague, &c.

PERICLITA'TION (of *periclitatio*, L. of *periculum* danger) danger, peril, hazard.

PERICRA'NIUM, L. (of περικρανιον, G. of περι about, and κρανιον the ſkull) a membrane that infolds the ſkull.

PERIGAE'ON, *PERIGAE'UM*, L. or *PERIGEE'*, F. (of περιγαιον, G. of περι and γη the earth) is that point in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible to the earth.

PERIHE'LION, L. (of περι and ηλιος the ſun, G.) is that point of a planet's orbit wherein it is neareſt to the ſun.

PE''RIL (of *periculum*, L. of *pereo* to periſh) danger, or hazard.

PE''RILOUS, dangerous, full of peril.

PERI''METER (of περιμετρος, G. of περι about, and μετρον a meaſure) 1 the bounds of any figure.
2 a verſe which has a ſyllable above the juſt meaſure.

PERI''OCHA, L. (of περιοχη, G. of περιεχω to comprehend) an argument containing the whole ſum of the matter, or diſcourſe.

PE'RIOD (of περιοδος, G. of περι and οδος a way) 1 a perfect ſentence.
2 a full ſtop at the end of any ſentence.
3 (in Arithmetic) a diſtance made by a comma or point, after every ſixth place or figure.
4 (in Aſtronomy) the intire revolution of a planet.
5 (in Chronology) is a revolution of a certain number of years.
6 (in Phyſic) the ſpace between the coming of fits, in intermitting diſorders.

PERIO'DICAL, 1 belonging, to, or that hath its period.
2 that which performs its motion, or courſe regularly, ſo as to perform it in the ſame ſpace of time.

PERIO'DUS ſanguinis, L. (among Phyſicians) a continual circulation of the blood thro' all the parts of the body.

PERIOE'CI (of περιοικοι, G. of περι about, and οικος a habitation) are thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame parallels, but under oppoſite ſemicircles of the meridian; whence they have the ſame ſeaſons of the year, viz. ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter, at the ſame time, as alſo the ſame length of days and nights; for 'tis the ſame climate, and at an equal diſtance from the equator: but the changes of noon and midnight are alternate one to another.

PERIPATE'TIC, of, or belonging to the Peripatetics.

PERIPATE'TIC *philoſophy*, that philoſophy which is grounded upon the principles of Ariſtotle and his followers.

PE'RIPATE'TICS (of περιπατητικοι, G. of περι about, and πατεω to walk) a name given to the diſciples of Ariſtotle, becauſe they uſed to diſpute walking.

PERI''PHERY (of περιφερεια, G. of περι about, and φερω to bear) the circumference of a circle, or any other regular curvilineal figure.

PERI''PHRASIS, G. (of περι about, and φραζω to ſpeak) circumlocution, a figure in rhetoric, when that which might have been ſaid in one or two words, is, for greater ornament, expreſſed by many.

To PERI''PHRASI'ZE, to uſe circumlocutions.

PERIPHRA'STICAL, belonging to a periphraſis.

PERIPLO'CA, L. the herb called dog's bane.

PERI''PNEUMO'NICAL, belonging to, or troubled with a peripneumony.

PERI''PNEUMONY (of *περιπνευμονια*, G. of *περι* and *πνευμων* the lungs) an inflammation of the lungs.

PERI'PTERS (of *περι* about, and *πτερον* a wing) a term in architecture, ſignifying a place encompaſſed about with columns without, and a kind of wings about it.

PERIPY'EMA, G. (in Phyſic) a collection of matter about any part, as round a tooth in the gums.

PERIRRHOE'A (of *περιῤῥοια*, G. of *περι* about, and *ῥεω* to flow) a reflux of humours from the habit of the body into any one of the large emunctories for its excretion.

PERI'SCELIS, L. (of *περι* about, and *σκελη*, G. the leg) a garter; hence a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter is called *eques periſcelidis*.

PERI'SCII, or PERI'SCIANS (of *περισκιοι*, G. of *περι* about, and *σκια* a ſhadow) the inhabitants of the two frozen zones, or thoſe that live within the compaſs of the Arctic and Antarctic circles; for as the ſun goes round about them ſeveral days without ever ſetting at midſummer, ſo do their ſhadows; whence the name.

To PE''RISH, L. (of *pereo*, of *per* through, and *eo* to fly) 1 to vaniſh, or diſappear wholly.
2 to be killed, ſlain, or cut off.
3 to be annihilated.
4 to go to ruin, or decay.
5 to die.

PE''RISHABLE, liable to periſh.

PERISSO'LOGY (of *περισσος* abounding, and *λογος* a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe abounding with words.

PERISTA'LTIC *motion of the guts* (of *περισταλτικος*, of *περιστελλω* to wabble about) a ſort of worm-like crawling or quibbling motion of them, which is made by contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downward and voided.

PE'RISTYLE (of *περιστυλιον*, G. of *περι* about, and *στυλος* a pillar) a place encompaſſed with pillars ſtanding round about on the inſide.

PERISY''STOLE s, G. (of *περι* and *συστολη* a contraction of the heart) the time of reſt between the contraction and dilatation of the heart; or a pauſe or intermiſſion between the *Syſtole* and *Diaſtole*.

PE'RIT, a ſmall weight leſs than a grain.

PERITONAE'UM (of *περιτοναιον*, G. of *περι* about, and *τεινω* to extend) a membrane that clothes or covers the whole entrails.

PERITRO'CHIUM. See *Axis in Peritrochio*.

PERITTOMA, G. (of *περιττος* ſuperfluous) 1 an excrement in the body after digeſtion.
2 the relicks of a diſeaſe.

PERJURA'TION, the being forſworn.

To PE'RJURE *one's ſelf*, to forſwear one's ſelf, or take a falſe oath.

PE'RJURY (of *perjurium*, L. of *per* and *juro* to ſwear) 1 the breach of one's oath, by not performing what he hath ſworn.
2 the being forſworn, by taking a falſe oath.

PE'RIWIG (of *perruque*, F.) a cap of human hair worn by men.

PE'RIWINKLE, a ſhell-fiſh, called a ſea-ſnail.

PERIZO'MA, G. (of *περι* about, and *ζωννυμι* to gird) a ſort of girdle for people that are burſten.

To PERK *up*, to recover, or pick up again.

† PERLIBRA'TION (of *perlibratio*, L. of *per* and *libro* to weigh) a weighing exactly.

† PERLIGA'TION (of *perligatio*, L. of *per* and *ligo* to bind) a very hard binding.

PE'RMANENT (of *permanens*, L. of *per* and *maneo* to abide) durable, laſting.

PERMA'NSION, 1 a conſtant abiding or continuing.
2 a perſeverance, or perſiſting in.

To PE'RMEATE (of *permeo*, L. of *per* through, and *meo* to paſs) to penetrate into, or through the pores of any body.

PERMEA'TION, a piercing into, or thro'.

PER minima, L. (a phyſical term) ſignifying the perfect mixture of the ſmalleſt particles of ſeveral bodies or ingredients.

PERMI'SSION (of *permiſſio*, L. of *permitto* to ſuffer, or allow) leave, or allowance.

To PERMI'T (of *permitto*, L. of *per* and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to give leave, or ſuffer.
2 to grant to.

A PERMI'T, a note given by the officers of exciſe, for conveying ſpirits, tea, coffee, &c. from one place to another.

PERMUTA'TION (of *permutatio*, L. of *per* and *muto* to change) 1 a changing, or altering.
2 an exchanging, or bartering.

PERMUTA'TION *of quantities* (in Mathematics.) See *Variation* and *Combination*.

To PERMU'TE, to exchange.

PE'RNANCY, taking or receiving tithes in pernancy, is taking ſuch as are or may be paid in kind.

PERNI''CIOUS (of *perniciosus*, L. of *per* and *neco* to deſtroy) deſtructive, dangerous, very hurtful, of fatal conſequence.

PE'RNIO, L. a kibe, or chilblain.

PERNOCTA'TION (of *pernoctatio*, L. of *per* through, and *nox* the night) a ſtaying out all night.

PERORA'TION (of *peroratio*, L. of *per* through, and *oratio* a ſpeech) a concluſion of an oration, or ſpeech.

To PERPE'ND (of *perpendo*, L. of *per* and *pendo* to weigh) to weigh exactly.
2 to examine, or try exactly.

PERPE'NDER, or PERPE'ND *ſtone* (among Builders) is a ſtone exactly fitted to the thickneſs

thickneſs of the wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed ends on both ſides.

PERPENDI"CULAR (of *perpendicularis*, L. of *perpendiculum* a plumb-line) that is directly downright.

PERPENDICULAR (in Geometry) is when a right line ſtandeth ſo upon another, that the angles on either ſide are equal; then this right line which ſo ſtandeth, is perpendicular to that upon which it ſtandeth. A right line is ſaid to be

PERPENDICULAR *to a plane*, when 'tis perpendicular to more than two lines drawn in that plane. One plane is perpendicular to another, when a line in one plane is perpendicular to the other plane.

† PERPENSA'TION (of *perpenſatio*, L. of *per* and *pendo* to weigh) a ſtrict weighing, or poizing.

2 a due examining of matters.

PERPE'SSION (of *perpeſſio*, L. of *per* and *patior* to ſuffer) an enduring, abiding, or ſuffering.

To PE'RPETRATE (of *perpetro*, L. of *per* and *patro* to perform) 1 to effect, perform, or go through with.

2 to commit a crime.

PERPE'TUAL (of *perpetualis*, L. of *perpes* continual) 1 continual, uninterrupted, without ceaſing.

2 conſtant, permanent.

3 univerſal, always holding good.

4 eternal, endleſs, immortal.

To PEPE'TUATE, to eternize, or make perpetual.

PE'RPETU'ITY, everlaſtingneſs.

To PERPLE'X (of *perplexor*, L. of *per* and *plecto* to twine) 1 to confound, puzzle, or entangle.

2 to diſquiet, or trouble.

PERPLE'XABLE, full of perplexity.

PERPLE'XITY, 1 doubtfulneſs, irreſolution.

2 confuſion, or diſorder.

3 trouble, anguiſh of mind.

† PERPOTA'TION (of *perpotatio*, L. of *per* and *poto* to drink hard) a debauching one's ſelf by continual drinking.

PE'RQUISITE, adj. gained by one's induſtry.

PE'RQUISITES, all manner of profits ariſing from an office or place, beſide the revenue or ſalary.

PERQUISI'TION (of *perquiſitio*, L. of *per* and *quæro* to enquire) diligent enquiry.

PE'RRIERS, a ſort of great guns to ſhoot ſtones.

PERRU'KE. See *Periwig*.

PE'RRY, a drink made of pears.

PER ſe, L. by himſelf, or itſelf; as electric *per ſe*.

PER ſe (among Chemiſts) is when any thing is diſtilled alone, without any mixture.

PER ſe (in Logic) a thing is ſaid to be ſo conſidered, when it is taken in the abſtract.

To PE'RSECUTE (of *per* and *ſequor*, L. to hunt) 1 to trouble, or torment.

2 to importune.

PERSECU'TION, giving good men trouble upon account of their religion.

PE'RSECUTOR, an oppreſſor.

PERSEVE'RANCE (of *perſeverantia*, L. of *perſevero* to perſevere) conſtancy, ſteadineſs, firmneſs, reſolution.

PERSEVE'RANT, conſtant, ſtedfaſt, firm.

To PERSEVE'RE (of *perſevero*, L. of *per* and *ſeverus*, i. e. *conſtans* conſtant) to perſiſt, to hold on, or continue conſtant.

PE'RSEUS ², a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of 38 ſtars.

PE'RSIANS, the inhabitants, or natives of Perſia.

PERSIAN *wheel*, an engine contrived for the overflowing of land, which lies on the borders, or banks of rivers.

PE'RSIC *order* (in Architecture) is when pillars, which ſupport the entablature, are made in the ſhape of men and women.

It had its riſe from the Lacedemonians, who having defeated the Perſians, as a mark of their victory erected trophies of the arms of their enemies, and then repreſented the Perſians under the figures of ſlaves, ſupporting their porches, arches, or houſes.

To PERSI'ST (of *perſiſto*, L. of *per* and *ſiſto* to ſtand) 1 to abide, or hold on.

2 to continue in an opinion.

PERSI'STANCE, perſiſting, or continuing.

PE'RSON (of *perſona*, L.) 1 a perſonage, a man or woman.

2 the outward form or ſhape of one's body.

PE'RSONABLE, 1 of a good preſence, or mien.

2 capable of maintaining a plea in court.

PE'RSONAL, belonging to a perſon.

PERSONAL *eſtate*, any corporeal and moveable thing belonging to any man, being alive or dead.

PERSONAL *tithes*, ſuch as are paid out of ſuch profits as ariſe by labour of a man's perſon.

PERSONAL *verb* (in Grammar) a verb conjugated with all the three perſons, and in both numbers.

PERSONA"LITY, or PERSONALTY,

1 perſonal reflection.

2 (in Law) an action brought againſt the right perſon.

3 (in Divinity) that which conſtitutes the perſons in the Godhead.

4 the property of being a diſtinct perſon.

To PE'RSONATE, to act, or repreſent the part of another perſon.

PE'RSONATE, a ſort of benefit, or title to a collegiate church.

PERSONA'TI (among Botaniſts) are ſuch flowers as repreſent the gaping mouths of ſome living creatures.

PERSPE'CTIVE, F. (of *per* and *ſpecio*, L. to ſee) is an art that gives us rules for the repreſenting objects on a plane, after the ſame manner as they would appear to our ſight, if ſeen through that plane, which is ſuppoſed as tranſparent as glaſs.

PERSPECTIVE *aerial*, is a proportional diminution of the lineaments and colours of a picture when the objects are ſuppoſed to be above the ground line, or aloft in the air.

PERSPECTIVE *lineal*, is the diminution of thoſe lines in the plane of a picture, which are the repreſentation of other lines very remote.

PERSPECTIVE *practical*, is the method of delineating that which is apparent to our eyes, or that which our underſtanding conceives in the ſame forms that we ſee objects.

PERSPECTIVE *ſpeculative*, is the knowledge of the reaſons of the different appearances of objects, according to the ſeveral poſitions of the eye that beholds them.

PERSPICA'CIOUS (of *perſpicax*, L. of *per* and *ſpecio* to ſee) quick-ſighted, quick-witted, quick of judgment and underſtanding.

PERSPICA"CITY, quickneſs of apprehenſion.

PERSPICU'ITY (of *perſpicuitas*, L. of *per* and *ſpecio* to ſee) clearneſs, or plainneſs.

PERSPI"CUOUS, 1 clear, tranſparent.
2 evident, plain, manifeſt.

PERSPI'RABLE, capable of perſpiration.

PERSPIRA'TION, 1 a breathing, or ſteaming through.
2 (among Phyſicians) a breathing, or ſweating out of humours through the pores of the ſkin.

To PERSPI'RE (of *perſpiro*, L. of *per* thro', and *ſpiro* to breathe) to tranſpire, or breathe through.

† To PERSTRI'NGE (of *perſtringo*, L. of *per* and *ſtringo* to touch lightly) to touch lightly, or glance at.

To PERSUA'DE (of *perſuadeo*, L. of *per* and *ſuadeo* to adviſe) 1 to adviſe, or put one upon.
2 to make one believe, or convince one.

PERSUA'SION, 1 ſollicitation, or inſtigation.
2 belief, or opinion.
3 religion.

PERSUA'SIVE, or PERSUA'SORY, apt to perſuade.

PERT, 1 briſk, or lively.
2 ſaucy, impertinent.
3 talkative, prating, babbling.
4 ſmart, ſubtile.

To PERTA'IN (of *pertineo*, L. of *per* and *teneo* to hold faſt) to appertain, or belong to.

PERTINA'CIOUS (of *pertinax*, L. of *per* and *tenax* ſtiff, ſelf-willed) obſtinate, ſtubborn, wilful.

PERTINA'CITY, or PERTINA'CY, obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs.

PE'RTINENCE, fitneſs, or ſuitableneſs.

PE'RTINENT, fit, pat, ſuitable to the purpoſe.

† PERTI'NGENCY, a reaching to.

† PERTI'NGENT (of *pertingens*, L. of *pertingo* to reach to) reaching to, or touching.

PE'RTNESS, 1 livelineſs, briſkneſs.
2 talkativeneſs, chattering.
3 ſaucineſs, audacity.
4 ſmartneſs, ſubtilty.

To PERTU'RB, or to PERTU'RBATE (of *perturbo*, L. of *per* and *turbo* to diſturb) to diſturb, to trouble, to diſorder, to diſtract.

PERTURBA'TION, 1 great trouble, or diſturbance.
2 indiſpoſition, or diſorder of body.
3 any troubleſome paſſion, or motion of the mind.

PERTURBA'TOR, a diſturber.

PERTURBA'TRIX, a female diſturber.

PERU', a province in America.

To PERVA'DE (of *pervado*, L. of *per* thro', and *vado* to move) to go over, or through.

PERVE'RSE (of *perverſus*, L. of *per* and *verto* to turn) froward, croſs, prepoſterous, croſs-grained.

PERVE'RSITY, or PERVE'RSNESS, frowardneſs, croſſneſs, ill-nature.

To PERVE'RT (of *perverto*, L. of *per* and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn upſide down.
2 to trouble, or overthrow.
3 to ruin, or undo.

PERVESTIGA'TION (of *perveſtigatio*, L. of *per* and *veſtigo* to trace) a diligent ſearch, or enquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS. See *Pertinacious*.

PE'RVIOUS (of *pervius*, L. of *per* through, and *via* a way) paſſable, eaſy to be paſſed through.

PE'RVIOUSNESS, the being paſſable.

PERU'SAL, a reading over.

To PERU'SE, to look, or read over.

PERU'VIAN *bark*, the bark of a tree, growing in Peru in America.

PESSA'GE, a cuſtom paid for weighing wares.

PE'SSARY (of *peſſaire*, F.) a ſuppoſitory for a woman's privy parts.

PEST (of *peſtis*, L. a plague) 1 a plague, or peſtilence.
2 bane, or ruin.
3 miſchief, or calamity.

PEST *houſe*, an hoſpital for thoſe that are ſick of the plague.

To PE'STER, 1 to plague, or trouble.
2 to infeſt, or frequent.

PE'STERABLE *wares*, ſuch as are very cumberſome, and take up much room in a ſhip's hold, &c.

PESTI"FEROUS (of *peſtifer*, L. of *peſtis* the plague,

plague, and *fero* to bring) 1 that which brings, or cauſes the plague in man or beaſt.
2 deadly, mortal, pernicious.
3 infectious, contagious, unwholeſome.

PE'STILENCE (of *peſtilentia*, L. of *peſtis* the plague) 1 the plague, or peſt.
2 the murrain, or other contagion in cattle.

PE'STILENT, or PESTILE'NTIAL, 1 contagious, infectious, unwholeſome.
2 pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of the plague.

PESTILENTIAL *fevers* (among Phyſicians) are ſuch which do not only afflict the patient with a vehement heat, but alſo with a malignant and venomous quality.

PE'STLE (of *piſtillum*, L. of *pinſo* to pound) an inſtrument to pound, or ſtamp with in a mortar.

PET, diſguſt, diſtaſte, or diſpleaſure.

PE''TALA, L. (of πέταλον, G. a leaf, of πέταω to extend or ſtretch out) a word generally applied to the beautiful ornamental leaves of flowers; and according to the number of theſe, the flowers are called monopetalous, tetrapetalous, pentapetalous, &c.

PETA'RD, F. (in Fortification) is an engine of metal in form of a high crowned hat, with narrow brims, which being filled with very fine powder, well primed, and then fixed with a madrier or plank, bound faſt down with ropes running through handles, which are round the rim of the mouth of it, ſerves to break down gates, barriers, draw-bridges, &c.

PETARDEE'R, one who manages, or applies a petard.

PE'TER-*pence*, a tribute paid formerly to the pope, which was a penny for every houſe.

PETERA'ROE 4, a ſmall iron cannon.

PE''TIT, F. petty, little.

PE''TIT *treaſon* (in Law) is when a ſervant kills his maſter, a wife her huſband, a ſecular or religious man his prelate or ſuperior, to whom he owes faith and obedience.

PETI''TIO principii, L. i. e. petitioning or begging the queſtion (in Logic) is a precarious ſuppoſing a thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove.

PETI''TION (of *petitio*, L. of *peto* to requeſt)
1 a requeſt to a ſuperior.
2 demand, or deſire,
3 the action of the plaintiff.

To PETI''TION, to preſent, or put up a petition.

PETI'TIONEE', he or ſhe that preſents, or puts up a petition.

PE'TRARY (of πετραρία, G. of πέτρα a rock, or great ſtone) an engine uſed formerly to caſt ſtones.

PETRE'SCENT (of πέτρα, G. a ſtone, and *creſco*, L. to grow) a growing into, or becoming a ſtone.

PETRI'FICATION, a changing any body into a ſtony ſubſtance, when it had no ſuch nature before.

To PE''TRIFY (of *petrifico*, L. of πέτρα, G. a ſtone, and *facio*, L. to make) to turn or grow into a ſtone.

PETROBRU'SIANS, the followers of Peter Bruys, a prieſt, who departed from the church of Rome in the year 1126. They were againſt infant baptiſm, re-baptized ſuch as had been baptized in their infancy, and are charged with ſundry errors by the Romiſh writers.

PETROLEUM, L. (of πετρέλαιον, G. of πέτρα, a rock, and ἔλαιον oil) an oil, or liquor that flows from a rock, commonly called oil of Petre.

PETRONE'L (of *petrinal*, F.) a horſeman's gun.

PE'TTICOAT, or PE'TICOAT, a garment worn by women, well known.

PE'TTIFO'GGER, a ſilly lawyer, or attorney, a trouble-town, without law or conſcience.

PE''TTIFOGGING, the practice of a pettifogger.

PE'TTISH, peeviſh, froward, apt to take pet, or be angry.

PE'TTITOE, pigs feet, liver, &c.

PE'TTO, It. the breaſt, as to keep a thing in petto, to keep it concealed in one's breaſt.

PE'TTY (of *petit*, F.) little, ſmall, inconſiderable.

PETTY-*bag*, a certain office in chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY-*bag*, three officers who record the return of all inquiſitions out of every ſhire; make all patents of cuſtomers, gaugers, comptrollers, &c. each record being put into a little bag.

PETTY *larceny*, ſmall theft, when the thing ſtolen does not exceed the value of 12 d.

PETTY-*pattees* (of *petit pâtez*, F.) a ſort of ſmall pies made of march-pane, and filled with ſweet-meats.

PETTY *ſinglers* (among Falconers) the toes of a hawk.

PETTY *tally*, a competent allowance of victuals, according to the number of the ſhip's company.

PE'TULANCY (of *petulantia*, L. of *peto* to aſſail) malapertneſs, ſaucineſs, abuſiveneſs.

PE'TULANT, 1 rude, ſaucy, malapert.
2 luſtful, wanton, obſcene.

PE''VETS, the ends of a ſpindle in any wheel of a clock, or watch.

PEW, a partitioned ſeat in a church.

PE'WET, a ſea-bird.

PE'WTER, 1 a white mixed metal well known.
2 diſhes, plates, &c. of pewter.

PEW'TERER, a maker, or dealer in pewter.

PHAENO''MENA, G. (of φαίνω to appear) ap-

appearances of meteors, or any other ſigns, in the air or heavens.

PHAENO'MENON (in Natural Philoſophy) ſignifies any appearance, effect, or operation of a natural body, which offers itſelf to the conſideration and ſolution of an enquirer into nature.

PHAGEDAE'NA, L. (of φαγεδαινα, G. of φαγειν to devour) a cancer, or eating ſore.

PHAGEDAE'NICS, medicines that eat down the ſuperfluous fleſh of cancers, &c.

PHAGEDAE'NIC *water* (in Chemiſtry) a mixture of mercury ſublimate and lime-water.

PHALANGA'RIANS, the ſoldiers of a phalanx.

PHALA'NGEARY, belonging to the phalanx.

PHA'LANX, G. (of פלג, Chald. to contend) a body of foot among the Macedonians, being a four-ſquare army, conſiſting of 8000 footmen ſet in cloſe array.

PHANA'TIC (of φαινω, G. to appear) one that pretends to revelations and new lights, or one that has vain dreams or viſions; now a diſſenter from the eſtabliſhed church is by ſome ſo called.

PHANA'TICAL, of, or belonging to a phanatic.

PHA'NTASM (of φανταϛμα, G. of φαινω to appear) an apparition, a viſion, a ſpirit, an idle conceit.

PHA'NTASMATO'GRAPHY (of φαντασμα an appearance, and γραφη a deſcription) a treatiſe, or diſcourſe of celeſtial appearances.

PHANTA'STICAL, full of fancies, or whims.

PHA'NTASY. See *Fancy*.

PHA'NTOM. See *Fantom*.

PHARE (of φαρω, G. of φως a light, and ὁραν to ſee) a light-houſe near the ſea.

PHARISA'ICAL, 1 belonging to the phariſees.

2 hypocritical, or like the phariſees.

PHARISA'ISM, 1 the religion of the phariſees

2 hypocriſy.

PHA'RISEES (of φαριϛαιος, G. of פרש, Heb. to explain, or expound) a ſect of the Jews, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the people, and applied themſelves to the ſtudy of the law, pretending to more holineſs than others.

PHARMACEU'TIC, belonging to medicines.

PHARMACEU'TICE S, G. (of φαρμακον a medicine, and τεχνη art) the knowledge of medicines, or art of compounding them.

PHA'RMACOCHY'MIA (of φαρμακον a medicine, and χεω to prepare) that part of chemiſtry which treats of the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGY (of φαρμακον, G. a medicine, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe or treatiſe on the art of preparing medicines.

PHA'RMACOPO'EIA, G. (of φαρμακον a medicine, and ποιεω to make) a diſpenſatory, or collection of medicines.

PHA'RMACOPO'EIUS, a medicine-maker, an apothecary.

PHARMACO'POLIST (of φαρμακοπωλης, G. of φαρμακον, a medicine, and πωλεω to ſell) an apothecary, a ſeller of medicines.

PHA'RMACY (of φαρμακια, G. of φαρμακον a medicine) the apothecary's art.

PHA'RSANG, a Perſian meaſure of diver lengths, as of thirty, forty, or ſixty furlongs.

PHA'SES (of φασις, G. of φημι to ſhew) appearances, or the manner in which things appear to us.

PHASES (in Aſtronomy) ſignifies the ſeveral poſitions in which the planets (eſpecially the moon) appear to our ſight, as obſcure, horned, half-illuminated, or full of light, which, by the help of a teleſcope, may likewiſe be obſerved in Venus and Mars.

PHA'SMA, (G. of φαινω to appear) an apparition, a ſight, or viſion.

PHEA'SANT, a dainty fowl, well known to ſportſmen.

PHEASANT-*pown*, a young pheaſant.

PHI'AL (of φιαλη, G. a glaſs veſſel to drink in) a ſmall glaſs bottle, corruptly called a vial.

PHILADE'LPHIANS (of φιλος a lover, and ἀδελφος a brother) a ſect called the family of love.

PHILADE'LPHUS, one that loves his brethren.

PHILAGA'THUS (of φιλαγαθος, G. of φιλος a lover, and ἀγαθος good) a lover of goodneſs.

PHILA'NTHROPOS, G. (of φιλος a lover, and ἀνθρωπος a man) a lover of mankind, humanity.

PHILA'RGYRUS (of φιλαργυρος, G. of φιλος a lover, and ἀργυρος money) a lover of money, a miſer.

PHILAU'TIA, G. (of φιλος and αυτος himſelf) ſelf-love, or the love of one's ſelf.

PHILELEU'THEROS, G. (of φιλος a lover, and ἐλευθερια liberty) a lover of liberty.

PHILIA'TROS, G. (of φιλος and ἰατρος a phyſician) a ſtudent in phyſic.

PHILI'PPICS, invectives, ſo called from Demoſthenes's biting orations againſt Philip king of Macedon.

PHILOHISTO'RICUS (of φιλοἱϛορικος, G. of φιλος a lover, and ἱϛορια hiſtory) a lover of hiſtory.

PHILO'LOGER (of φιλολογος, G. of φιλος and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 a humaniſt, one given to the ſtudy of learning or eloquence.

2 a lover of diſcourſe.

PHILOLO"GICAL, of, or belonging to philology.

PHILO"LOGY (of φιλολογια, G. of φιλος and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 the ſtudy of humanity, or love of learning.
2 loquacity, or the love of diſcourſe.

PHI"LOMATH (of φιλομαθης, G. of φιλος a lover, and μαθησις learning) 1 a lover of learning in general.
2 a lover of the mathematics.

PHILOMA'THY, 1 the love of learning in general.
2 the love of the mathematics.

PHILO'NIUM, L. (of φιλο, G. its author) an anodyne electuary.

PHILOSOPHA'STER, a paltry philoſopher.

PHILO"SOPHER, one ſkilled in philoſophy, or a lover of learning and wiſdom.

PHILOSO"PHICAL, of, or belonging to philoſophy.

To PHILO'SOPHIZE, to diſpute, reaſon, examine, &c. like a philoſopher.

PHILO"SOPHY (of φιλοσοφια, G. of φιλος a lover or friend, and σοφια wiſdom or knowledge) 1 the ſtudy of wiſdom or knowledge in things rational, natural and moral.
2 firmneſs, or conſtancy of mind.

Natural PHILOSOPHY, is the ſcience of natural bodies, and their various affections, motions and operations. This is either
General, which relates to the properties and affections of body in general. Or,
Particular, which conſiders matter as formed or diſtinguiſhed into ſuch and ſuch ſpecies, or determinate combinations.

Moral PHILOSOPHY. See *Ethics*.

PHILOSTO'RGY (of φιλοστοργια, G. of φιλος and στοργη natural affection) natural affection, the love of parents towards children.

PHILOTE'CHNUS (of φιλοτεχνος, G. of φιλος a lover, and τεχνη art) a lover and encourager of arts.

PHILO'TIMY (of φιλοτιμια, G. of φιλος and τιμη honour) love of honour.

PHILOXE'NY (of φιλοξενια, G. of φιλος and ξενια hoſpitality) hoſpitality, kindneſs to ſtrangers.

PHI'LTER, or PHI'LTRUM (of φιλτρον, G. of φιλεω to love) a medicine or charm to procure love.

PHLEBO"TOMIST, a blood-letter, a ſurgeon.

PHLEBO"TOMY (of φλεβοτομια, G. of φλεψ a vein, and τεμνω to cut) the art of letting blood, or of opening a vein.

PHLEGM (of φλεγμα, G. of φλεγω to burn)
1 one of the humours of the body.
2 (among Chemiſts) a wateriſh diſtill'd liquor, oppoſite to a ſpirituous one.
3 (among Phyſicians) a ſlimy excrement of the blood, often cauſed by too much nitrous air.
4 an inflammation.

PHLE'GMAGO'GUES (of φλεγμα phlegm, and αγωγος a leader) medicines to purge, or draw away phlegm.

PHLEGMA'TIC, full of, or troubled with phlegm.

PHLE'GMONE, G. (of φλεγω to burn) an inflammation, attended with a conſiderable ſwelling in the part, cauſed by the arterial blood ſtagnating in the leſſer canals, being at the ſame time continually preſs'd againſt by other blood, in its circular motion.

PHOE'BUS (of φοιβος the ſun) ſol, or the ſun.

PHOE'NIX, L. (of φοινιξ, G. of φονος blood) a bird breeding in Arabia, of the bigneſs of an eagle, whereof there is never but one. She liveth 500 years, according to moſt writers; ſome ſay 340, others 1460, and when ſhe is come to her end, ſhe maketh her neſt of hot ſpices, which being ſet on fire by the heat of the ſun, ſhe burneth, and out of her aſhes there ariſeth a worm, which afterward groweth to be a phœnix. Tertullian, St. Ambroſe, Zeno, Veronenſis, and others, bring this bird as a rational argument of a reſurrection; and it might be ſo to them, being heathens to whom they writ, as being atteſted and deſcribed by their beſt authors; but others of the fathers doubt the truth of this relation, yea ſeveral poſitively deny it; and it is now well known to be a fiction.

PHOENIX *inſurance office*, an office in London for inſuring houſes, &c. from accidents by fire, ſo called from its having a phœnix for its emblem or device.

PHO'SPHORUS (of φωσφορος, G. of φως light, and φερω to bring) 1 Venus, or the morning ſtar.
2 a chemical preparation, which being expoſed to the air ſhines in the dark, and actually takes fire of itſelf.

PHOTI'NIANS, a ſect of hereties, ſo called from Photinus biſhop of Sirmium, who renewed the errors of Sabellius, Cerinthus, and Ebion, and added, that Jeſus Chriſt was not only meer man, but began to be Chriſt, when the Holy Ghoſt deſcended upon him in Jordan.

PHRASE (of φραſις, G. of φραζω to ſpeak) expreſſion, or proper form of ſpeech.

PHRASEO"LOGY (of φραſις a phraſe, and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 diction or ſtyle.
2 a collection of phraſes, or elegant expreſſions.

PHRE'NSY. See *Frenſy*.

PHRE'NTIC, belonging to, or troubled with the phrenſy.

PHRO'CIAN, a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the conſtellation of Canis minor.

PHRY'GIAN *mood*, 1 a warlike kind of muſic, ſuch as the Phrygians made uſe of.
2 a ſprightly meaſure in dancing.

PHTHI'SIC (of φθισις, G. of φθιω to conſume, or waſte away) a conſumption of the lungs.
PHTHI'SICAL, troubled with the phthiſic.
PHYLA'CTERIES (of φυλακτηρια, G. i. e. things to be obſerved) ſcrolls of parchment whereon were written ſome paſſage of ſcripture, worn by the phariſees on their foreheads, arms, and the borders of their garments.
PHYLLI'REA, a plant, an evergreen.
PHY'SICAL, 1 belonging to natural philoſophy.
2 belonging to the art of medicine.
PHYSI'CIAN, a doctor of phyſic.
PHY'SIC, 1 the ſcience of medicine, or art of curing diſeaſes.
2 remedy in general.
3 a purge.
PHY'SICS (of φυσικη, G. of φυσις nature) the ſcience of nature, or of all material beings, or whatſoever concerns the ſyſtem of this viſible world.
PHYSIO''GNOMER, or PHYSIO''GNOMIST, one ſkill'd in phyſiognomy.
PHYSIO''GNOMY (of φυσιογνωμια, G. of φυσις nature, and γνωμη opinion) 1 the ſcience of diſcovering mens natures by their looks.
2 the looks, or countenance.
PHYSIO''LOGER, one who is verſed in phyſiology.
PHYSIO''LOGY (of φυσιολογια, G. of φυσις nature, and λογια a diſcourſe) 1 phyſics, or natural philoſophy, the ſcience of all natural bodies, and of their proper natures, various affections, motions, and operations.
2 that part of phyſic which treats of the compoſition and ſtructure of man's body.
PHYTI''VOROUS (of φυη, G. a plant, and *voro*, L. to devour) that eats or devours plants.
PHYTO''LOGY (of φυτολογια, G. of φυη a plant, and λογια a diſcourſe) a treatiſe or diſcourſe on plants.
PHYZZ, the face, or countenance.
PIA''CULAR (of *piacularis*, L. of *piaculum* a ſacrifice) expiatory, having power to atone.
PIA-MATER, L. (among Anatomiſts) the inmoſt ſkin incloſing the brain.
PIANISSIMO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies extreme ſoft, or ſlow.
PIA'NNET, the little wood-pecker, a bird.
PIA'NO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies ſoft, or low.
PIA'STER, a foreign coin about the value of a crown.
PIAZZA, It. a broad open place, as a market-place.
2 the walks about a place ſet with pillars.
PICA, L. 1 a longing, as of a woman with child.
2 a printing letter, of which there are three ſorts, viz. ſmall, great, and double.

To PICK, 1 to cleanſe, or ſeparate from filth, &c.
2 to gather, or pull.
3 to chooſe, or take one's choice.
4 to ſteal, or filch.
5 to trim, or adorn.
6 to gather up.
A PICK, 1 a tool uſed by divers artificers.
2 (among Printers) a blot occaſioned by dirt on the letters.
PICK-*axe*, an inſtrument uſed in digging.
PICK-*lock*, 1 an iron to pick or open locks with.
2 a perſon that uſes a pick-lock.
PICK-*purſe*, a kind of herb.
PICK-*thank*, a tale-bearer, or one that tells ſtories to curry favour.
PI'CKAGE, money paid in fairs for breaking of the ground to ſet up booths or ſtalls.
PICKAROO'N, 1 a pirate ſhip.
2 a pirate, or ſea-robber.
PI'KEREL, a young pike fiſh.
PICKE'T (of *piquet*, F.) a game at cards.
PICKET (in Fortification) is ſometimes uſed for a ſtake, ſharp at one end, to mark out the ground and angles of a fortification, when the engineer is laying down the plane of it; there are alſo larger pickets, which are drove into the earth, to hold together faſcines or faggots, in any work caſt up in haſte. And pickets are alſo ſtakes drove into the ground near the tents of the horſe in a camp, to tie their horſes to. And pickets are alſo drove into the ground before the tents of the foot, to reſt their muſkets or pikes round about them in a ring.
To ſtand upon the PICKET, is a puniſhment inflicted on a horſeman who hath committed ſome conſiderable offence, which is to have one hand drawn up as high as it can be ſtretched, and then he is to ſtand on the point of a picket or ſtake, only with the toe of his oppoſite foot; ſo that he can neither ſtand nor hang well, nor eaſe himſelf by changing feet.
PI'CKLE, PICTEL, or PICLE (of *piccolo*, It.) a ſmall cloſe, or little parcel of land incloſed with a hedge.
PICKLE, a ſeaſoning made of brine, vinegar, ſpices, &c.
To PICKLE, to preſerve in pickle.
PICKLES, plants, fruit, &c. pickled for ſauce.
PI'CTURE (of *pictura*, L. of *pingo* to paint) the image, or repreſentation of a thing made in painting or carving.
To PICTURE, to deſcribe, or repreſent.
To PI'DDLE, 1 to eat here and there a bit.
2 to ſtand trifling.
PIE, a diſh of meat, fruit, &c. baked in paſte.
2 a mag-pie, a bird.
PIE-*bald*, black and white like a mag-pie.
2 bald, as patches.

PIECE, 1 part of the whole.
2 a pound ſterling, or twenty ſhillings.
3 a certain number of ells, or yards of cloth or ſtuff.
4 money coined.
5 a picture, or repreſentation.
6 a work, or performance.
7 part, or duty.
8 a patch on a garment, &c.
9 an inſtrument, as a fowling-piece, &c.

PIECE *of eight*, a Spaniſh coin; that of Mexico and Seville is worth about 4 s. 6 d. farthing, that of Peru 4 s. 3 d. farthing.

PIECE *of ordnance*, includes all ſorts of great guns and mortars made uſe of in an army.

To PIECE, 1 to patch, or mend with pieces.
2 to patch up a matter.

To *fall to* PIE'CES, 1 to crumble to pieces.
2 to be demoliſhed.
3 to fall out.
4 to be in labour.

PIED, ſpotted, or ſpeckled.

PIED-DROIT, F. (in Architecture) is a ſquare pillar differing from a pilaſter in this reſpect, that it hath no baſe or capital: it is taken alſo for a part of the jambs of a door or window.

PIE DOU'CHE, F. (in Architecture) is a little ſquare baſe ſmoothed, and wrought with mouldings, which ſerves to ſupport a buſt or ſtatue drawn half-way, or any ſmall figure in relief.

PIE'NO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies full.

To PIEP, to cry like a chick.

PIE-*powder court*, a court held in fairs to redreſs all grievances and diſorders.

To PIERCE (of *percer*, F.) 1 to bore through.
2 to penetrate.
3 to grieve, or trouble.

PIE'RCER, 1 an inſtrument to broach a veſſel.
2 he that pierces through.

PI'ETY (of *pietas*, L. of *pius* godly) 1 godlineſs, devotion, religion.
2 love for one's country, parents or relations.
3 juſtice, righteouſneſs.

PI'FFARO, It. an inſtrument ſomewhat like a haut-boy.

PI'FFERO, It. a flageolet, or ſmall flute.

PIG, a young ſwine.

PI'GEON, F. a dove, a bird.

PIGEONS *foot*, the name of an herb.

PI'GER Henricus, L. (i. e. ſlothful Henry) a chemical veſſel that diſtils very ſlowly.

PI'GGIN, a wooden veſſel, with a handle for holding liquids.

PI'GMENT (of *pigmentum*, L. of *pingo* to paint) paint wherewith women colour their faces.

PIKE, 1 a long weapon for a foot ſoldier, armed at the end with a little ſpear.
2 a river fiſh.

PI'LASTER (in Architecture) is a kind of ſquare column, ſometimes ſtanding free, and detached from the wall, but more uſually contiguous to it, or let within it, ſo that it does not ſhew above one fourth or fifth part of its thickneſs. The pilaſter is different in ſeveral orders, and borrows occaſionally the name of each, having the ſame ornaments and the ſame proportions with the columns.

PILCH, 1 a covering for a ſaddle.
2 a piece of flannel to wrap a young child in.
3 a fur-gown.

PI'LCHARD, a ſea-fiſh like a herring.

PI'LCROW, a paragraph.

PILE, F. 1 a heap of any thing laid one above another.
2 a great ſtake rammed into the ground.
3 a maſs, or ſtack of building.

PILES, a diſeaſe in the fundament, the hæmorrhoides.

PILE-*wort*, an herb.

To PI'LFER, to ſteal ſmall things.

PI'LGRIM, a devout traveller to ſome holy place.

PI'LGRIMAGE, a journey for that purpoſe.

PILL (of *pilula*, L. a dim. of *pila* a ball) a phyſical pellet.

To PILL, 1 to rob, or plunder.
2 to fleece, or uſe extortion.

PILL-*garlick*, 1 one whoſe hair is fallen off by a diſeaſe.
2 a perſon ſlighted and had in little or no eſteem.

To PI'LLAGE, to plunder, rifle, or rob.

PILLAGE, plunder.

PI'LLAR (in Architecture) is a kind of round column diſengaged from any wall, and made without any proportion, being always too maſſy or too ſlender; ſuch are the pillars that ſupport the vaults of Gothic work.

PI'LLION, a ſort of ſoft ſaddle for a woman to ride on.

PI'LLORY (of *pilori*, F.) a wooden frame or engine, on which cheats, and other offenders ſtand, to be examples of public ſhame.

PI'LLOW, a ſort of cuſhion to lay one's head on.

PILO'SITY (of *piloſitas*, L. of *pilus* a hair) hairineſs, roughneſs.

PI'LOT, 1 one that conducts ſhips into harbours, or places of ſafety.
2 a ſteerſman, or one that ſtands at the helm and ſteers the ſhip.

The PILOT *bird*, a bird about the Caribbee iſlands in America, that gives notice to ſhips that paſs that way.

PI'LOTAGE, money paid to a pilot for conducting a ſhip.

PIMP, a procurer of, or attendant upon whores.

To PIMP, to play the pimp.

PI'MPERNEL, the name of an herb.

PI'MPLE, a little wheal.

PIN, 1 a little piece of braſs wire, pointed at one end and headed at the other.
2 an oblong piece of wood, nine of which make up a ſort of play generally called nine pins.
3 a peg to hang any thing on.
4 a cock, or ſtyle, as of a dial.

To PIN, 1 to faſten with a pin.
2 to faſten on.

PIN *and web*, a horny induration of the membranes of the eye, not much unlike a cataract.

PIN *wheel* (of a clock) the ſame with the ſtriking wheel.

PI'NCERS, an iron inſtrument for various uſes.

To PINCH (of *pincer*, F.) 1 to nip with the fingers.
2 to wring, as ſhoes do.
3 to reduce to neceſſity.
4 to uſe hardly.
5 to nip, or taunt.
6 to grieve, or vex.
7 to ſuffer, or be at a pinch.

PINCH, 1 a nip with the fingers.
2 a ſtrait, or great neceſſity.
3 as much as can be taken up between the fingers.

PINDA'RIC, a ſort of poetry in imitation of Pindar, whoſe ſtrains are prodigious lofty, and almoſt inimitable.

PINE, the pine tree.

To PINE, to languiſh, to conſume and waſte away with grief.

PI'NFOLD, a place to pen up cattle in.

PI'NGLE, a ſmall cloſe.

PINGUE'DINOUS (of *pinguedo*, L. of *pinguis* fat) fat, groſs, unwieldy.

† PI'NGUITY, fatneſs.

PI''NION, 1 the wing of a fowl.
2 (in a watch) that leſſer wheel which plays in the teeth of another.

PINION *of report*, is that pinion of a watch which is equally fixed on the arbor of the great wheel.

To PI''NION *one*, to bind his hands and arms faſt.

PINK, 1 a ſort of ſhip.
2 the name of a flower.
3 a ſort of fiſh.

To PINK, 1 to cut cloth.
2 to wink with the eye.
3 to make a hole through.

The PINN, a noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

PI'NNACE, 1 a ſmall ſea veſſel.
2 a ſmall boat.

PI'NNACLE (of *pinacle*, F.) 1 the battlement, or higheſt point of a building, or ſpire.
2 the apex, or height.

PI'NNATA folia, L. winged leaves (among Botaniſts) are ſuch leaves of plants as are deeply jagged, or indented, and which have their parts reſembling feathers.

PINNE (in Falconry) a diſeaſe in a hawk's foot.

PI'NNER, 1 a maker of pins.
2 a pounder of cattle.
3 a ſort of dreſs for a woman's head.

PI'NSON, a pump, or ſhoe without a heel.

PINT, an Engliſh meaſure for liquors, two of which make a quart.

PI'NTEL, or PI'NTLE, 1 a man's yard.
2 (in Gunnery) an iron pin, which keeps the cannon from recoiling.

PI'NULES, the ſights of an aſtrolabe, or any mathematical inſtrument.

PIONEE'R (of *pionier*, F.) a digger in an army, or a labourer to level ways, caſt up trenches, undermine forts, &c.

PI'ONY, or PE'ONY, a plant that bears a large red flower.

PI'OUS (of *pius*, L. godly) 1 religious, godly, devout.
2 dutiful, as to parents or ſuperiors.
3 bearing tender affection to one's country, or relations.

PIP, 1 a white ſpot or ſcale under the tip of the tongue in poultry.
2 the green ſickneſs.
3 a ſpot upon cards.

To PIP, to take away the pip.

PIPE, 1 an inſtrument to ſmoak tobacco in.
2 a conduit, or channel.
3 voice.
4 a butt, or half a tun.
5 a flute, a muſical inſtrument.
6 the great roll in the exchequer.

Clerk of the PIPE, an officer of the exchequer, who charges down in a great roll, made up like a pipe, all accounts and debts due to the king, drawn out of the remembrancer's office.

PIPE *office*, a court in the treaſury, where the clerk of the pipe ſits as preſident.

PIPE *tree*, a tree bearing two ſorts of flowers, the white and the red.

To PIPE, 1 to play on a pipe.
2 to ſmoke tobacco.
3 to be piping, as ſickly people be.

PI''PER, 1 a player on a pipe.
2 a ſmoaker of tobacco.

PI'PEREDGE *tree*, the barberry buſh.

PI'PERINE, things partaking of the chief qualities of pepper, whether ſimples or compounds.

PI''PPIN, an excellent ſort of apple.

PIQUE [1], diſtaſte, ſpleen, grudge.

P QUE'T [2], F. ſharp, nipping, biting.

PIQUE'T, or PICKET, a game at cards.

PI'RACY, the trade, or practice of a pirate.

PI'RATE (of *pirata*, L. of πειρατης, G. of πειραζω to ſeize) 1 a ſea robber.
2 a plagiary of books.

To

To PI'RATE, 1 to rob on the ſea.
2 to play the plagiary.
PIRA''TICAL, belonging to a pirate.
PI'SCANY, a privilege of fiſhing.
PI'SCARY, 1 a fiſh-market.
2 a place for keeping fiſh.
PISCARY, a liberty of fiſhing.
PI'SCES, L. the fiſhes, one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, ſo called from its ſuppoſed likeneſs to two fiſhes.
PISCI''VOROUS (of *piſcivorus*, L. of *piſcis* fiſh, and *voro* to devour) that feeds upon, or devours fiſh.
PI'SCULENT, full of fiſhes.
PI'SMIRE, an ant, or inſect.
PISS, urine.
To PISS, to make water, or evacuate urine.
PI'SSASPHALTUS, L. (of πισσασφαλτος, G. of πισσα pitch, and ασφαλτος bitumen) pitch and bitumen mingled naturally.
PISTA'CHO *nut*, a ſmall nut growing in Syria and Egypt of a ſpicy ſmell.
PISTI'LLUM, L. 1 a peſtle.
2 (in Botany) a part of ſome plants, which reſembles a peſtle in ſhape.
PI'STOL (of *piſtolet*, F.) a ſmall ſort of fire-arms.
PISTO'LE, a Spaniſh piece of gold worth ſeventeen ſhillings and ſixpence.
PIT, 1 a hole in the ground.
2 the ſeats near the ſtage in a play-houſe.
PIT-*fall*, a gin to catch birds.
PITCH (of *pix*, L.) 1 an oily bituminous ſubſtance well known, drawn chiefly from pine and fir trees.
2 ſtature, or ſize.
3 meaſure, limits, bounds.
To PITCH, 1 to daub over with pitch.
2 to throw, or fling.
3 to put down.
4 to fix, or ſettle.
5 to pave with ſtones.
6 to fall upon, as to pitch upon one's head.
7 to alight, as a bird.
8 to appoint, or aſſign.
PITCH (in Architecture) is the angle which a gable-end, and conſequently the whole roof of a building is ſet to.
PI'TCHER, an earthen water-pot.
PI'TCHFORK, an inſtrument uſed by huſbandmen.
PI'TCHING *pence*, a duty paid in fairs and markets for the ſelling of commodities.
PI'TEOUS, 1 full of pity.
2 wretched, or miſerable.
PITH, 1 the inward part or marrow of a tree, &c.
2 the light ſtuff that is within a quill.
PI''THY, 1 full of pith, or marrow.
2 ſubſtantial, full of good matter.
PI''TIFUL, 1 that deſerves to be pitied.
2 ſorry or wretched.
3 compaſſionate, or full of pity.
PI''TILESS, unmerciful, void of pity.
PI'TTANCE (of *pitance*, F.) the ſmall portion of victuals given to monks in colleges.
PI'TTANCER, the monk appointed to provide or diſtribute victuals in a monaſtery.
PITU'ITOUS (of *pituitoſus*, L. of *pituita* phlegm) phlegmatic, wateriſh, or full of phlegm.
PI''TY (of *pitie*, F.) 1 compaſſion, commiſeration.
2 ſad thing, or misfortune.
To PI''TY, to take pity, or compaſſion on.
PIU', It. (in Muſic) ſignifies a little more, and increaſes the ſtrength of the ſignification of the word it is joined with, as,
PIU allegro, It. i. e. play a little more gay and briſk than *allegro* by itſelf requires.
PIU piano, It. ſignifies more ſoft and ſlow than *piano*, when ſet by itſelf.
PIU preſto, It. i. e. play quicker than *preſto* itſelf requires.
PIVA, It. an haut-boy.
PI''VOT, F. is a piece of iron like a top, ſet into the ſole or ring at the bottom of a gate, ſo as to bear it up and give it motion.
PI'ZZLE, the griſly part of the penis of a beaſt.
Cloven PIZZLE, a diſeaſe in ſheep.
PLACABI''LITY, placable temper, or eaſineſs of being pacified.
PLA'CABLE (of *placabilis*, L. of *placeo* to pleaſe) eaſily appeaſed, or ſoon pacified.
PLA'CAERT, or PLACAET (of *placaert*, Du.) a proclamation or ordinance iſſued by the ſtates of Holland.
PLA'CARD, F. 1 a table wherein orders, &c. are written and hung up.
2 a particular licence whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawful games.
3 the forepart of a woman's petticoat.
PLACE, F. 1 a room or ſpace wherein a thing or perſon is or may be.
2 a paſſage, as a place of ſcripture.
3 a town, or hold.
4 employment, office, or poſt.
5 rank, or quality.
6 part, or duty.
PLACE (in Philoſophy) is either abſolute, or relative.
Abſolute PLACE, is that part of ſpace which any body takes up and fills.
Relative PLACE, is the apparent, ſecondary, or ſenſible poſition of any body, according to the determination of our ſenſes, with reſpect to other contiguous or adjoining bodies.
PLACE *of arms*, when taken in general, is a ſtrong city, which is pitched upon for the magazine of any army; but (in Fortification) it generally ſignifies the body of a fortreſs.
PLACE *of arms in a gariſon*, is a large open ſpot of ground in the middle of the city, where the great ſtreets meet, or elſe between the

the ramparts and the houſes, for the gariſon to rendezvous in, upon any ſudden alarm, or other occaſion.

PLACE *of arms of a trench*, or *of an attack*, is a poſt near it, ſheltered by a parapet, or epaulment, for horſe or foot to be at their arms, to make good the trenches againſt the ſallies of the enemy.

PLACE *geometric*, is a certain extent wherein each point may indifferently ſerve for the ſolution of an indetermined problem, when it is to be reſolved geometrically.

PLACE *ſimple* (in Geometry) is when the point that ſatisfies the problem is found in a line, whether right or curve, and that by the reaſon of the want of one condition only, to render the problem determinate altogether.

PLACE *ſolid* (in Geometry) is when three conditions are wanting to the determination of the point ſought, and ſo it will be found in a ſolid; and this may be included under either a plane, curve, or mixt ſuperficies, and thoſe either determinate, or indefinitely extended.

PLACE *ſuperficial* (in Geometry) is when there being two conditions wanting to determine any point that ſatisfies any problem, that point may be taken throughout the extenſion of ſome ſuperficies, whether plane or curve.

PLACE *of the ſun, ſtar*, or *planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the ſign, degree, and minute of the zodiac, which the object is in; or it is that degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, which is cut by the object's circle of longitude; and therefore it is often called, *the longitude of the ſun, ſtar*, or *planet*.

PLACE *apparent*. See *Apparent place*.

PLACE (in Fortification) is generally taken for the fortreſs, or ſtrong hold, and is either regular, or irregular.

Regular PLACE, is that whoſe ſides and angles are equal.

Irregular PLACE, is that whoſe angles and ſides are unequal.

To PLACE, 1 to put, or lay.
2 to procure an employment.

PLA'CID (of *placidus*, L. of *placeo* to pleaſe)
1 quiet, ſoft, eaſy.
2 meek, mild.
3 benign, kind, gracious.
4 patient, conſtant, unmoved.

PLA'CITA, L. pleas, or pleading.

PLACITATOR, L. a pleader.

PLA'CITUM, L. 1 a ſentence, an opinion, an ordinance, a decree.
2 an aphoriſm, a maxim.

PLA'CKET, the open part of a woman's petticoat.

PLAD, 1 a ſort of mantle worn by the Scotch Highlanders.
2 the ſtuff of which their mantle is made.

PLAGIA'RIAN, of, or belonging to a plagiary.

PLA'GIARISM, the practice of a plagiary.

PLA'GIARY (of *plagiarius*, L. of *plagium* theft) 1 one that ſtealeth other mens children, or ſervants.
2 a book-thief, or one that ſtealeth or filcheth from other mens writings, and pretendeth himſelf to be the author.

PLAGUE, 1 a peſtilential diſeaſe.
2 peſt, or bane.
3 a troubleſome perſon.
4 puniſhment, or judgment.

To PLAGUE, to vex, teaze, or torment.

PLAIN, adj. (of *planus*, L. of *ἐπλανης*, G. ſmooth) 1 even, ſmooth, flat.
2 open, not obſtructed.
3 ſimple, without ornament.
4 clear, evident, manifeſt.
5 that is not formal.
6 downright, ſincere, candid.
7 fair, honeſt, juſt.

PLAIN, adv. diſtinctly, intelligibly.

PLAIN, ſub. 1 a level extent, or country.
2 a tool that carpenters and joiners uſe.
3 a level ſurface.

PLAIN *chart* (in Navigation) is that whoſe degrees of longitude and latitude are of the ſame length.

PLAIN *ſailing*, the method of keeping a ſhip's reckoning on a plain chart, or that on which the degrees of latitude and longitude are equal.

PLAIN *ſcale*, is a thin ruler of wood, or braſs, whereon are graduated the lines of chords, ſines, tangents, ſecants, leagues, rhumbs, &c. and is of ready uſe in moſt parts of the mathematics, particularly in Navigation. See the nature of its projection under the word *Scale*.

PLAIN *table*, an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying of land.

PLAINT, 1 complaint, or lamentation.
2 the exhibiting of any action, perſonal or real in writing.

PLAI'NTIFF, the complainant, or perſon who has entered a complaint or action againſt another.

PLAI'STER, 1 mortar to daub with.
2 a piece of leather, or linen ſpread over with medicine.
3 the medicine before it is ſpread.

PLAIT, 1 a fold in a garment, &c.
2 a treſs of hair.

PLAN, F. 1 a draught, or delineation.
2 ſcheme, or draught of a project.

PLANCE'RE (in Architecture) is the under part of the roof of a corona; which is the ſuperior part of the cornice, between two cimatiums.

PLA'NCHER (of *planche*, F.) a plank, or board.

PLA'NCHING, the laying the floor of a building.

PLANE (of *plana*, It.) a joiner's tool.

PLANE *of a dial*, is the ſurface on which any dial is ſuppoſed to be deſcribed.

PLANE *geometrical* (in Perſpective) is a plane ſurface, parallel to the horizon, placed lower than the eye; wherein the viſible objects are imagined without any alteration, except that they are ſometimes reduced from a greater to a leſſer ſize.

PLANE *horizontal* (in Perſpective) is a plane which is parallel to the horizon, and which paſſes through the eye, or hath the eye ſuppoſed to be placed in it.

PLANE *of gravitation*, or *gravity in any heavy body*, is a plane ſuppoſed to paſs through its centre of gravity.

PLANE (in Fortification) is the repreſentation of a work in its breadth and heighth.

PLANE *of horopter* (in Optics) is that which paſſeth through the horopter, and is perpendicular to the plane of the two optical axes.

PLANE *number*, is that which may be produced by the multiplication of two numbers one by another; thus 6 is a plane number, becauſe it is produced of the multiplication of 3 by 2; for twice 3 is 6.

PLANE *problem* (in Mathematics) is ſuch an one as can be ſolved geometrically by the interſection either of a right line and a circle, or of the circumferences of two circles.

PLANE *of reflexion* (in Catoptrics) is that which paſſes through the point of reflexion, and is always perpendicular to the plane of the glaſs, or reflecting body.

PLANE *of refraction*, is a ſurface drawn through the incident and refracted ray.

PLANE *ſurface*, is that which lies evenly between its bounding lines; and as a right line is the neareſt diſtance from one point to another, ſo a plane ſurface, is the ſhorteſt extenſion from one line to another.

PLANE *vertical* (in Optics and Perſpective) is a plane ſurface which paſſeth along the principal ray, and conſequently through the eye, and is perpendicular to the geometrical plane.

PLA″NET (of πλανήλης, G. of πλαναω to wander) an erratic, or wandering ſtar. We now number the earth among the primary planets, becauſe we know it moves round the ſun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do; and that in a path or orbit between Mars and Venus.

PLA″NETARY, belonging to the planets.

PLANIFO′LIOUS *flowers* (in Botany) are ſuch as are made up of plain leaves ſet together round the centre in circular rows.

† PLANI″LOQUY (of *planiloquium*, L. of *planus* plain, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a ſpeaking plainly.

PLANI″METRY (of *planus*, L. plain, and μέτρεω, G. to meaſure) the art of meaſuring all ſorts of plain ſurfaces.

To PLA′NISH, to make plain, as ſilverſmiths, pewterers, &c. do.

PLA″NISPHERE (of *planiſphærium*, L. of *planus* plain, and *ſphæra* a ſphere, or globe) the circles of the ſphere deſcribed *in plano*, or on a plane; or it is a plane or flat projection of the ſphere. And thus the maps either of heaven or earth are called *planiſpheres*, as alſo other aſtrolabical inſtruments.

† PLA′NITY (of *planitas*, L. of *planus* plain) plainneſs, clearneſs.

PLANK, a board.

PLANT (of *planta*, L. an herb) 1 an herb.
2 a young tree to ſet.
3 the ſole of the foot.

To PLANT, 1 to ſet trees, herbs, &c.
2 to people a country.
3 to fix cannon, &c.
4 to introduce, or make known, as to plant the goſpel.
5 to fix or ſettle.

Imperfect PLANTS (in Botany) are ſuch as either really want both flower and ſeed, or elſe ſeem to do ſo.

PLA′NTAIN, the name of an herb.

PLA′NTAR (of *plantaris*, L. of *planta*, the ſole of the foot) belonging to the ſole of the foot.

PLANTA′TION (of *plantatio*, L. of *planto* to plant) 1 a place planted with trees, herbs, &c.
2 a colony, or ſettlement of people in a foreign country.

PLANTA ſeminalis, L. (among Botaniſts) the little plant which lies in miniature in every ſeed.

PLA′NTER, 1 one who plants, or ſets.
2 one who has a plantation.

PLANTI″GEROUS (of *plantiger*, L. of *planta* a plant, and *gero* to bear) bearing, or producing plants.

PLASH, a puddle, or place full of ſtanding water.

To PLASH, 1 to daſh with water, &c.
2 (among Gardeners) to bend, or ſpread the boughs of trees.

PLA′STER, 1 parget, or mortar for plaſtering.
2 an outward remedy for ſores.

PLASTICE, L. (of πλάσσω, G. to faſhion or mould) the art of making figures in clay or earth.

PLA″STIC, ſkilful in making ſtatues of earth.

PLA″STIC *virtue* (among Philoſophers) that faculty which can form or faſhion any thing; a term invented to expreſs the faculty of generation, or vegetation.

PLASTO″GRAPHY (of πλαστογραφία, G. of πλαστος fictitious, and γράφω to write) a fictitious, or falſe writing.

PLAT-*band* (in Architecture) is a ſquare moulding, having leſs projecture than height; ſuch are the faces of an architrave,

trave, and the plat band of the modillions of a cornice.

PLATE, 1 gold, or ſilver diſhes.
2 a prize.
3 a flat piece of metal, china, &c. to eat on.
4 (in the plural number) kickſhaws, or ragoos ſerved at table between the courſes and before the fruit.

To PLATE, 1 to cover with a thin plate of gold, or ſilver.
2 to reduce any kind of metal into plates, or thin pieces.

PLA'TEN, or PLATINE (of *platine*, F.) the plate of a printer's preſs.

PLA'TFORM (in Architecture) is a row of beams that ſupport the timber-work of a roof, and lie on the top of the wall, where the entablature ought to be raiſed. Alſo a kind of terraſs-walk on the top of a building, from whence we may take a fair proſpect of the adjacent gardens or fields: ſo an edifice is ſaid to be covered with a platform, when it hath no arched roof.

PLA'TFORM (in Fortification) is a place prepared on the ramparts for the raiſing a battery of cannon; or it is the whole piece of fortification raiſed in a re-entering angle.

PLATO'NIC, belonging to Plato, or his tenets.

PLATONIC *bodies* (in Geometry) are ſolids whoſe ſurface is compoſed of regular and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal. Such as the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icoſahedron. There can be no more regular bodies beſides theſe.

PLATONIC *love*, is a love abſtracted from all corporeal groſs impreſſions and ſenſual appetites, and conſiſts not in any carnal fruition, but in contemplation and ideas of the mind, ſo called from Plato that divine philoſopher.

PLATONIC *year*, is every 36,000th year, at which time ſome philoſophers imagined that all perſons and things would return to the ſame ſtate as they now are. In this ſpace, nearly, the poles of the world revolve about the poles of the ecliptic. See *Philoſop. Britan.*

PLATOON, or PELOTON (of *peloton*, F.) a ſmall ſquare body of muſqueteers, ſuch as is uſed to be drawn out of a battallion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare to ſtrengthen the angles.

PLA'TTER, a broad diſh.

PLATYCO'RIA, G. (of πλατὺς broad, and κορη the ball, or apple of the eye) a diſeaſe in the eye when it cannot ſhut.

A *PLAU'DITE*, L. (i. e. clap your hands) a clapping of hands in token of applauſe, or approbation of any action, &c.

PLAU'SIBLE (of *plauſibilis*, L. of *plaudo* to applaud) 1 that which is well accepted, and received with favour.
2 ſpecious, colourable, ſeemingly fair.

PLAY, 1 game, or divertiſement.
2 a ſhew, or ſpectacle.
3 a comedy, or tragedy.
4 ſport, mad trick.

PLEA, 1 that which either party alledges for himſelf in court.
2 excuſe, or pretence.

To PLEAD, 1 to defend, or excuſe.
2 to acknowledge, or diſown.
3 to alledge, or pretend.

PLEA'SANT (of *plaiſant*, F.) 1 delightful, charming.
2 facetious, agreeable.
3 impertinent, ridiculous.

PLEA'SANTNESS, or PLEA'SANTRY,
1 amiableneſs, delightfulneſs.
2 jeſt, raillery, humour.

To PLEASE (of *plaire*, F.) 1 to content, or ſatisfy.
2 to pleaſure, or oblige.
3 to humour, or be complaiſant to.
4 to be pleaſed, to be willing.

PLEA'SURABLE, pleaſant, agreeable.

PLEA'SURE (of *plaiſir*, F.) 1 content, joy, delight.
2 diverſion, recreation.
3 good turn, or office, kindneſs, ſervice.
4 will, deſire.
5 commands.

To PLEASURE, 1 to content, or ſatisfy.
2 to humour, or delight.
3 to oblige, or lay an obligation on.

PLEBEI'AN (of *plebeius*, L. of *plebs* the multitude, or common people) one of the vulgar ſort.

PLEBEI'TY, meanneſs of quality.

PLEDGE, 1 pawn, or ſurety.
2 bail, or ſurety.
3 a hoſtage in war.
4 a proof, or teſtimony.

To PLEDGE, 1 to pawn, or engage.
2 to be ſurety to one for the reſt of the company, that he ſhall receive no harm while he is drinking; a cuſtom occaſioned by the practice of the Danes heretofore in this kingdom, who frequently uſed to ſtab or cut the throats of the natives while they were drinking.

PLE'DGET, or PLE'GET (among Surgeons) a flat tent made to lay upon a wound, as after letting blood, &c.

PLE'IADES 3, G. (of πλεῖν to ſail) the ſeven ſtars in the neck of the bull.

PLE'NARTY, a term uſed when a benifice is full.

PLE'NARY (of *plenier*, F. of *plenus*, L. full) full, intire.

PLENI'POTENCY (of *plenus*, L. full, and *potentia* power) full power.

PLE-

PLE'NIPOTE'NTIAL, belonging to a plenipotentiary.

PLE'NIPOTE'NTIARY, one that has full power from a prince or ſtate, to treat and conclude upon all things contained in his commiſſion.

PLE'NISTS (of *plenum*, L. full ſpace) a ſect of philoſophers who admit of no vacuum, as the Carteſians, &c.

PLE'NITUDE, 1 fullneſs.
2 (among Phyſicians) the ſame with *Plethory*.

PLE'NTEOUS, or PLE'NTIFUL, abundant, having ſufficient of.

PLE'NTY (of *plenitas*, L. of *plenus* full) abundance, great ſtore.

PLEO'NASM (of πλεονασμος, G. of πλεοναζω to overflow) 1 a figure in Grammar, when a letter or ſyllable is added, either to the beginning, middle, or end of a word.
2 a figure in rhetoric, when ſome ſuperfluous words are added, to expreſs the earneſtneſs of the ſpeaker, and a greater certainty of the matter.

PLERO'TICKS (of πληρωτικα, G. of πληροω to fill up) medicines which breed fleſh, and fill up wounds.

PLE''THORA, or PLE''THORY (of πληθωρα, G. of πληθω to be full) is when the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate of health, and ariſeth either from a diminution of ſome natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher, or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viſcera can digeſt.

PLETHO''RIC, troubled with a plethory.

PLEU'RA, G. a double membrane, which covers all the inward cavity of the thorax.

PLEU'RISY, an inflammation of the pleura, accompanied with a continued fever, ſtitches in the ſide, and difficulty of breathing.

PLEU'RORTHOPNOE'A (of πλευρῖτις the pleuriſy, ορθος ſtreight, and πνοη, G. breath) a diſeaſe of the ſide, when the patient cannot breathe unleſs he ſit up.

PLI'ABLE, or PLI'ANT, flexible, yielding, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

PLI'CA, a diſeaſe among the Polanders, which cauſes their hair to cling together like a cow's tail.

PLICATURE (of *plicatura*, L. of *plico* to fold) a folding, or plaiting.

PLIGHT, ſtate of the body.

To PLIGHT, to engage, or promiſe ſolemnly.

PLINTH (in Architecture) is a ſquare piece or table, under the mouldings of the baſes of columns and pedeſtals.

PLITE, an ancient ſort of meaſure, ſuch as our yard, or ell.

PLO'CE 2, G. a figure in rhetoric, in which a word is by way of emphaſis ſo ſeparated, that it expreſſes not only the thing ſignified, but alſo the quality of it.

To PLOD, 1 to labour earneſtly in a buſineſs.
2 to have one's head full of.

† PLORABU'ND (of *plorabundus*, L. of *ploro* to lament, and *abundantia* abundance) making great lamentation.

PLOT, 1 a ſecret and ill deſign.
2 a conſpiracy.
3 an intrigue.
4 a piece, or ſpot.
5 a ſea-chart.

To PLOT, 1 to conſpire, or machinate.
2 to adviſe, or conſult.
3 to draw a plan.

PLO'TTER, a conſpirator.

PLOTTON. See *Platoon*.

PLO'VER (of *pluvier*, F.) a ſort of fowl.

PLOUGH, or PLOW, 1 an inſtrument to till the ground.
2 a mathematical inſtrument made of box or pear-tree, uſed by ſeamen to take the height of the ſun or ſtars, in order to find the latitude.
3 (among Book-binders) a tool to cut the leaves of the book ſmooth.
4 a tool uſed by carpenters, &c.
5 (in Law) a hide of land.

PLOUGH *alms*, a penny which every ploughman anciently paid to the church.

PLOUGH-*land*, a certain quantity of land, near an hundred acres.

PLOUGH *monday*, the next Monday after twelfth-day, when our northern ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

To PLUCK, to pull with a twitch.

PLUCK, the intrails of a calf, or ſheep.

Fire-PLUCK, a pump made in ſeveral parts of London and Weſtminſter, to ſupply engines with water, in caſe of fire.

PLUG, a great wooden peg.

PLU'MAGE, F. (of *pluma*, L. a feather)
1 the feathers of a bird.
2 a bunch of feathers.
3 (among Falconers) the feathers under a hawk's wing.

PLUMB, or PLUM, 1 a fruit well known.
2 a word uſed by the Londoners for a hundred thouſand pounds.

PLUMB-*line*, or PLUMB-*rule*, an inſtrument uſed by carpenters, &c. to find whether a pillar, wall, &c. ſtands upright.

PLU'MBAGINE, F. 1 lead naturally mingled with ſilver.
2 lead turned almoſt into aſhes by the vehemence of the fire.

PLU'MBEOUS, or PLU'MBEAN (of *plumbeus*, L. of *plumbum* lead) 1 leaden, or of lead.
2 of the colour of lead.

PLUME (of *pluma*, L. a feather) 1 a tuft of feathers for ornament.

2 (in Botany) is that part of the ſeed of a plant divided at its looſe end into ſeveral pieces like a bunch of feathers, which in its growth becomes the trunk.
3 (in Corn) is that part which ſhoots out towards the ſmaller end of the ſeed.
4 (among Falconers) the general colour, or mixture of the feathers of a hawk.

PLUME *allum*, a mineral, a kind of talk.
PLUME-*ſtriker*, a paraſite.
To PLUME, 1 to pluck, or pick the feathers off.
2 to ſtrip one of his money, cloaths, &c.
PLUMI"GEROUS (of *plumiger*, L. of *pluma* a feather, and *gero* to bear) bearing feathers.
PLU'MING (among Falconers) is when a hawk ſeizes on a fowl and plucks the feathers from its body.
PLU'MMER, a dealer, or worker in lead.
PLU'MMET, 1 a plumb-line uſed by maſons, carpenters, &c.
2 a large piece of lead to ſound the depth of the ſea.
PLUMO"SITY (of *plumoſitas*, L. of *pluma* a feather) full of feathers.
PLUMP, fat, full of fleſh.
To PLUMP, 1 to ſwell, or increaſe.
2 to make a noiſe on falling into the water.
PLU'NDER, booty got by plundering.
To PLUNDER, to rob, ſpoil, or take away by violence.
To PLUNGE, to dip over head and ears.
PLUNGE, trouble, or perplexity.
PLU'NGEON, a diver, a water fowl.
PLU'NKET *colour*, a ſort of blue colour.
PLU'RAL (of *pluralis*, L. of *plura* many) that containeth many.
PLU'RALIST, a clergyman who hath ſeveral benefices.
PLURA"LITY (of *pluralitas*, L. of *plura* many) 1 more than one, multiplicity.
2 greater number, majority.
PLUSH, 1 a ſort of ſtuff.
2 (among Botaniſts) the middle of roſes, anemonies, &c. which ſome call thrum, or thrummy head.
PLU'VIAL (of *pluvialis*, L. of *pluo* to rain) 1 rainy, or ſhowery.
2 bringing, or cauſing rain.
PLU'VIOUS, bringing, or cauſing rain, ſhowery.
To PLY (of *plier*, F.) 1 to apply one's ſelf to a thing.
2 to bend, or give way.
3 to be intent upon.
4 to attend at a certain place in order to get a fare.
5 to turn to windward, as a ſhip.
PNEUMA"TICAL, or PNEUMA"TIC (of πνευματικος, G. of πνευμα the wind) that acts by the force of the wind, or air.
PNEUMA"TICS, is the doctrine of the gravitation and preſſure of elaſtic, or compreſſible fluids, as air.
PNEUMATO"LOGY (of πνευμα a ſpirit, and λογια a diſcourſe) an account of ſpirits; alſo a treatiſe of the air.
PNEUMATO"MPHALUS (of πνευματομφαλος, G. of πνευμα wind, and ομφαλος the navel) a ſwelling in the navel, occaſioned by wind.
PNEUMATO'SIS, G. the generation of the animal ſpirits, which is performed in the cortical ſubſtance of the brain.
To POACH (of *pocher*, F.) 1 to boil eggs without their ſhells.
2 to catch illegally any game.
PO'CARD, a water fowl.
POCK, a pimple, or puſtle of the ſmall pox.
PO'CKET, 1 a little bag worn in a garment.
2 half a ſack of wool.
POCKET *hays* (among Fowlers) ſhort nets for taking pheaſants alive.
PO'CKIFY'D, or PO'CKY, that has got the French pox.
POCKS, a diſtemper among ſheep.
PO'CO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies a little leſs, and is juſt the contrary to *piu*, and therefore leſſens the ſtrength of the ſignification of the words joined with it.
PO'CO allegro, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies that it muſt not be play'd quite ſo faſt as when *allegro* ſtands alone.
POCO piu allegro, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies a little more briſk.
POCO largo, It. ſignifies not quite ſo ſlow as *largo*, when it ſtands alone.
POCO preſto, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies not quite ſo quick as *preſto* itſelf requires.
POD, the huſk of any pulſe.
PODAGRA, G. (of πους a foot, and αγρα a capture) the gout in the feet.
PODA'GRICAL, gouty-footed.
PO'DDERS, peaſe-cod gatherers.
PODE'STA, or PODE'STATA, It. a kind of magiſtrate in Venice, Genoa, &c.
PO'EM (of *poema*, L. of ποιημα, G. of ποιεω to make) a piece of poetry, a compoſition in verſe.
PO'ESY (of ποιεσις, G. of ποιεω to make) 1 the art of making verſes.
2 a poem, or piece of poetry.
POETA'STER, a paltry poet.
PO'ET, one who writes, or makes verſes.
PO'ETESS, a femal poet.
POE"TICAL, or PO"ETIC, of, or belonging to poetry.
POETICAL *riſing and ſetting of the ſtars*. This is peculiar to the ancient poetical writers; for they refer the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars always to that of the ſun; and accordingly make three ſorts of poetical riſings and ſettings, *Coſmical*, *Acronical* (or as ſome write it *Acronychal*) and *Heliacal*. See theſe words.

† To POETRIZE, to play the poet, to make verſes.
POETRY, the ſame as *Poeſy*; which ſee.
POGE, a cold in a horſe's head.
POIGNANCY 3, or POINANCY, ſharpneſs, or ſting.
POIGNANT 2, or POINANT (of *poignant*, F.) ſharp, tart, biting, ſatyrical.
POINT (of *pointe*, F.) 1 the ſharp top of any thing.
2 a cape, or promontory.
3 head, or chief matter.
4 a ſort of lace, to tye with.
5 iſſue, or paſs.
6 a period, or full ſtop.
7 deſign, or purpoſe.
8 a ſort of needle work.
9 the gnomon, or ſtyle of a dial.
10 (among Navigators) eleven degrees, fifteen minutes, or one 32d part of the mariner's compaſs.
11 (in Geometry) is that which is ſuppoſed to have neither breadth, length, or thickneſs.
POINT-*blank*, a term in gunnery, ſignifying that a ſhot or bullet goes directly forward to the mark, and does not move in a curve, as bombs and highly elevated random ſhots do.
POINT *of concourſe* (in Optics) is that point where the viſual rays, being reciprocally inclined, and ſufficiently prolonged, meet together in the middle, and croſs the axis. This point is moſt uſually called the *Focus*, and ſometimes, *the point of Convergence*.
POINT *of concurrence* (in Perſpective). See *Principal point*.
POINT *of Divergence*. See *Virtual point*.
POINT *of diſtance* (in Perſpective) is a point in the horizontal line, ſo far diſtant from the principal point as the eye is diſtant or remote from the ſame.
POINT *of ſight*. See *Principal point*.
POINT *of Incidence* (in Optics) is that point on the ſurface of a glaſs, or other body, on which any ray of light falls; or, as ſome expreſs themſelves, it is that point of the glaſs, which a ray parts from, after its refraction, and when it is returning into the rare medium again.
POINT *of inflexion of a curve*. See *Inflexion*.
POINT, *ſenſible*, is the leaſt particle of matter or ſpace that can poſſibly be diſcerned.
To POINT, 1 to make ſharp at the end.
2 to make with points and ſtops.
3 to level, or drive at.
4 to level at, as a cannon at a mark.
5 to ſtand and look at, as a pointer does at his game.
6 to hold out the finger at.
POINTE, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each note one from another, in a very plain and diſtinct manner.
To POISE, 1 to weigh with the hand.
2 to put in an equilibrium.
POISON, F. venom, or whatever is able to hinder the natural courſe of the ſpirits.
To POISON, 1 to give poiſon, in order to kill.
2 to put poiſon into any thing.
3 to infect with an ill ſmell.
4 to corrupt, or vitiate.
5 to miſrepreſent by malicious reports.
POISONOUS, 1 belonging to, or full of poiſon.
2 dangerous, pernicious.
POITRAL, 1 a breaſt-plate.
2 a horſe's breaſt-leather.
POKE, a bag.
To POKE, to grubble, or feel with the finger, or any tool.
POKES, gowns with long ſleeves.
POLAR (of *polaris*, L. of *polus* the pole) of, or belonging to the pole.
POLAR *circles* (in Aſtronomy) are two leſſer circles of the ſphere parallel to the equinoctial, one 23 degrees and a half from the north-pole, the other the ſame diſtance from the ſouth. Thus *rs*, *fd*, are the polar circles. See fig. 6.
POLAR *dials*, are thoſe whoſe planes are parallel to ſome great circle that paſſes through the poles, or parallel to ſome one of the hour circles; ſo that the pole is neither elevated above nor depreſſed below the plane; therefore the dial can have no centre, and conſequently its ſtile, ſubſtile, and hour lines are parallel. This therefore will be a horizontal dial to thoſe that live under the equinoctial.
POLAR *projection*, is a repreſentation of the earth, or of the heavens projected on the plane of one of the polar circles.
POLARITY, is the property of the magnet, or of a piece of oblong iron, touched by a magnet, to point towards the poles of the world.
POLE (of *polus*, L. of πολος, G. of πωλεω to turn) 1 a long ſtick.
2 a perch, or rod.
POLES *of the world*, are two points in the axis of the equator, each 90 degrees diſtant from its plane; one pointing north, which is therefore called the *North*, or *arctic pole*; the other ſouthward, which is therefore called the *South*, or *antarctic pole*. Thus P is the north pole, and S the ſouth. See fig. 6.
POLE (in Mathematics) is a point 90 degrees diſtant from the plane of any circle, and in a line erected perpendicular in its centre; which line is called the axis. And from this polar point may circles be deſcribed on the globe or ſphere, as they are on a plane from their centre.
POLE-*ſtar*, is a ſtar in the tail of the *little bear*, and is very near, tho' not exactly, the north pole of the world.

POLE *of glaſs* (in Optics) is the thickeſt part of a convex, but the thinneſt of a concave glaſs; and if the glaſs be truly ground, it will be exactly in the middle of its ſurface. This is ſometimes called *the vertex of the glaſs*.

POLES *of the ecliptic* (in Aſtronomy) are points in the ſolſtitial colure 23 degrees 30 minutes diſtant from the poles of the world; and through theſe all circles of longitude in the heavens do paſs, as the hour circles do through the poles of the equator.

POLES *of a dial*, are the zenith and nadir of that place in which the dial would be a horizontal one.

POLE-*axe*, a battle-axe.

POLE-*cat*, a wild cat, that ſlinks abominably.

POLEDAVIS, a kind of coarſe canvas uſed in packing up wares.

POLE'MICAL, or POLE''MIC, belonging to controverſy, or diſpute.

POLE''MICS (of πολεμικα, G. of πολεμος war) diſputations, treatiſes, or diſcourſes about controverſial points.

PO''LICY (of *politia*, L. of πολιτεια, G. civil government, of πολις a city) 1 the government of church or ſtate.
2 craft, ſubtilty, or cunning management.

POLICY *of inſurance*, an inſtrument or writing given by inſurers to make good the thing inſured.

To PO''LISH (of *polio*, L. to make ſmooth)
1 to make ſmooth.
2 to burniſh, or make bright.
3 to civilize, or refine one's manners.

POLI'TE (of *politus*, L. of *polio* to poliſh)
1 trim, neat, ſpruce.
2 genteel, accompliſhed.

PO''LITIC, 1 of or belonging to politics.
2 cunning, crafty, ſubtile.

POLI''TICAL, belonging to policy.

POLITI''CIAN, a ſtateſman, one ſkilled in politics.

PO'LITICS (of πολιτικα, G. of πολιτευω to rule) 1 the art of governing.
2 policy, or addreſs.
3 books that treat on the art of government.

PO''LITURE (of *politura*, L. of *polio* to poliſh) 1 poliſhing, or trimming.
2 neatneſs, politeneſs.

PO'LITY, the art of government.

POLL, 1 the head.
2 the votes of electors for parliament men.

To POLL, 1 to ſhave the head.
2 to give one's vote for a member of parliament.

PO'LLARD, 1 a chevin, or chub-fiſh.
2 bran with ſome meal in it.
3 a ſpurious coin, long ſince prohibited.
4 a tree that has been uſually top'd.
5 (among Hunters) a ſtag, or male deer that has caſt his head.

To POLLU'TE (of *polluo*, L. of *per* and *luo*, i. e. *lavo* to waſh) 1 to defile, corrupt, or mar.
2 to infect, poiſon, or envenom.
3 to violate, or break.

POLLU''TION, uncleanneſs.

POLLUTION *nocturnal*, an involuntary voiding the ſemen in the night, during ſleep.

PO'LLUX, a fix'd ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the ſign Gemini.

PO'LTRON, F. a coward, or hen-hearted fellow.

POLTRO'NERY, cowardice.

POLYACOU'STICS (of πολυς many, and ακουστικα, of ακουω to hear) inſtruments contrived to multiply ſounds.

POLYA'NTHOS (of πολυς many, and ανθος a flower) any plant bearing many flowers.

POLYCHRE'STON, G. (of πολυς and χρηστος profitable) a ſovereign medicine for many diſeaſes.

POLYCHRO'NIOS, G. (of πολυς and χρονος time) a diſeaſe that afflicts the patient for a long time.

POLYE'DRON (of πολυεδρα, G. of πολυς many, and ἑδρα a baſe) a ſolid body conſiſting of many ſides.

POLY''GAMIST, one that hath more wives or huſbands than one at once.

POLY''GAMISTS, a ſect of heretics in the ſixteenth century, who held that it was lawful for a man to have as many wives as he pleaſed.

POLY''GAMY (of πολυγαμια, G. of πολυς, and γαμος marriage) the having more wives or huſbands than one at the ſame time.

PO''LYARCHY (of πολυαρχια, G. of πολυς many, and αρχη government) a government in the hands of many.

PO''LYGLOT (of πολυς and γλωττα the tongue) that is in many languages.

PO''LYGON (of πολυγωνιος, G. of πολυς many, and γονια an angle) ſignifies in general any figure that has many ſides and angles, tho' no figure is called by that name, unleſs it have more than four or five angles.

Regular POLYGON, is that whoſe ſides and angles are all equal.

Irregular POLYGON, is that whoſe ſides and angles are unequal.

POLYGON *exterior* (in Fortification) is the diſtance of one point of a baſtion from the point of another, reckoned all round the work.

POLYGON *interior* (in Fortification) is the diſtance between the centres of any two baſtions, reckoned all round as before.

POLY''GONAL *numbers*, are ſuch as are the ſums or aggregates of ſeries of numbers in arithmetical progreſſion, beginning with unity;

unity; and ſo placed that they repreſent the form of a polygon.

POLYGRAM (of πολυγραμμος, G. of πολυς many, and γραμμη a line) a geometrical figure, conſiſting of many lines.

POLYHY'MNIA (of πολυμνεια, G. of πολυς and ὑμνος a hymn) one of the nine muſes, the preſident of hymns and ſongs play'd on the lute, &c.

POLY"LOGY (of πολυλογια, G. of πολυς and λογος a word) much talking.

POLY"LOQUENT, talkative, full of talk.

POLYNO'MIAL (of πολυωνυμος, G. of πολυς many, and ονομα a name) having many names.

POLYNOMIAL *roots* (in Algebra) are ſuch as are compoſed of many names, parts, or members; as $a+b+c+d$.

POLYPE"TALOUS (of πολυς many, and πεταλον a leaf) having many leaves.

POLYPE"TALOUS *flowers* (among Floriſts) are ſuch as conſiſt of more than ſix diſtinct flower leaves.

POLYPHA'RMACAL (of πολυφαρμακος, G. of πολυς and φαρμακον a medicine) abounding with medicines.

POLYPHO'NES (of πολυς and φωνη a voice) inſtruments to multiply ſounds.

PO"LYPODY (of πολυποδιον, G. of πολυς many, and πους a foot) an herb that grows in an odd manner out of walls, trees, &c.

POLY"PTOTON, G. (of πολυς and πιπτω to terminate) 1 that hath many caſes, or terminations.

2 a figure in rhetoric, in which ſeveral caſes of the ſame noun, or tenſes of the ſame verb, are uſed in the conjoined clauſes.

PO"LYPUS, L. 1 a *noli me tangere* in the noſe.

2 any ſort of animal or fiſh that has many feet, as a pourcontrel, &c.

3 a new-diſcovered animalcule.

PO"LYPYRE'NOUS (of πολυς, and πυρηνος, of πυρος bread-corn) that hath plenty of corn.

PO"LYPYRE'NOUS *fruits* (among Botaniſts) ſuch fruit either of trees or herbs as contain two or more kernels or ſeeds within them.

POLYSPA'STIUM (in Mechanics). See *Pulley*.

PO"LYSYLLA"BICAL, belonging to a polyſyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL *echoes*, are ſuch as repeat many ſyllables, or words diſtinctly.

PO"LYSY"LLABLE (of πολυς many, and συλλαβη a ſyllable) a word that hath many ſyllables.

PO"LYSY'NDETON, G. (of πολυς many, and συνδεσμοι conjunctions) a figure in ſpeech that abounds with copulative conjunctions.

PO'MACE (of *pomaceum*, L. of *pomum* an apple) the preſſings after making cyder.

POMA'TUM, L. a ſweet kind of ointment, formerly made of apples; whence its name.

POMCI'TRON, a kind of fruit ſomewhat like a lemon.

To POME (of *pommer*, F. of *pomum*, L. an apple) to grow into a head.

POME-*paradiſe*, the fruit generally called a *John-apple*.

POMEGRA'NATE, a round fruit, full of grains and kernels.

POMI"FEROUS (of *pomifer*, L. of *pomum* an apple, and *fero*, L. to bear) bearing apples.

POMI"FEROUS *plants* (in Botany) ſuch as bear the largeſt fruit, covered with a thick rind, or bark.

POMIFEROUS *trees* (among Botaniſts) are ſuch as have flowers on the top of their fruits, and their fruit ſhaped like an apple.

PO'MMEL (of *pommeau*, F.) 1 a round ball on the top of a building.

2 the nob on a ſaddle, or the hilt of a ſword, &c.

To POMMEL, to bang, to maul, to beat ſoundly.

POMP (of πομπη, G. oſtentation) 1 ſtate, grandeur.

2 pageantry, or triumphal proceſſion.

3 the vanity of worldly things.

PO'MPETS, printers ink-balls, wherewith they put the ink on the letter.

PO'MPHOLYX, G. the ſoil that cometh off braſs, which is ſo light that it flieth up, and ſticketh to the roof and ſides of the work-houſe.

PO'MPION, or PU'MPKIN, a large ſort of fruit of the nature of melons.

PO'MPOUS (from *pomp*) ſtately, glorious, grand.

POND, a pool of ſtanding water.

To PO'NDER (of *pondero*, L. of *pondus* a weight) to weigh, or conſider.

PONDERO"SITY, great weight.

PO'NDEROUS, 1 weighty, maſſy, ſubſtantial.

2 weighty, pithy.

PO'NIARD (of *poignard*, F.) a dagger.

PONTA'C, F. a ſort of wine.

PO'NTAGE (of *pontagium*, L. of *pons* a bridge) 1 a contribution for the repairing of bridges.

2 a bridge-toll.

PO'NTIF, or *PO'NTIFEX* (of *pontifex*, L. a prelate) a prelate, or biſhop.

PONTI"FICAL, belonging to a pontifex, or prelate.

PONTI"FICA'LIBUS, 1 pontifical ornaments, or that wherein a prelate performs divine ſervice.

2 beſt apparel.

PONTI"FICATE, the popedom, or the dominions of the biſhop of Rome.

PO'NTON, F. a bridge of boats.

PO'NY,

PO'NY, a little Scotch horſe.
POOL, a pond, or place of ſtanding water.
POOP, the ſtern of a ſhip.
To POOP, to fart, or break wind downward.
POOR, 1 needy, indigent.
2 mean, pitiful.
3 lean, meager.
4 a word of pity, or kindneſs.
POPE (of *papa*, L. father) a name anciently given to all biſhops; but about the eleventh century, Gregory VII. ordered it to be peculiarly applied to the biſhop of Rome.
PO'PEDOM, the dignity, or juriſdiction of the pope.
PO'PERY, the Romiſh religion.
PO'PINGEY, or PO'PINJAY, a ſort of parrot of a greeniſh colour.
PO'PLAR, the name of a tree.
PO'PPY, the name of a plant, and its flower.
PO''PULACE, or PO''PULACY (of *populus* the multitude) the multitude, the vulgar, or common ſort of people.
PO''PULAR, 1 of, or belonging to the common people.
2 epidemical, or general.
3 that courts the favour of the common people.
4 beloved by the people.
POPULA''RITY, 1 the endeavouring to pleaſe the people.
2 the populace, the mobile.
† To PO'PULATE (of *populo*, L. of *populus* the people) 1 to depopulate, to ſpoil, or lay waſte.
2 to people, or ſtock a country.
† POPULA'TION, devaſtation, or laying waſte.
PO''PULOUS, full of people.
PO'RCELAIN, or PO'RCELANE (of *porcelaine*, F.) 1 the chalky earth of which china ware is made.
2 the ware itſelf.
PORCH (of *porche*, F. of *porticus*, L. of *porta* a door) a portico, or piazza.
PO'RCUPINE, a kind of creature armed with ſharp darts and prickles, reſembling writing pens.
To PORE, to look cloſe.
PORE (of πορος, G. of πειρω to go through) a little hole in the ſkin through which ſweat and vapours paſs inſenſibly out of the body.
PORES (in Philoſophy) are ſmall interſtices, ſpaces, or vacuities between the particles of matter that conſtitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them.
PO'RISM [2] (of πορισμα, G. of πειρω to go through) is a theorem, or propoſition ſo eaſy to be demonſtrated, that it is almoſt ſelf-evident; as that a chord is all of it within a circle, &c.
† *PORISMA*, G. (of προριζω to get before hand) is a term uſed by geometrical writers to ſignify a kind of theorem, in the form of a corollary, which is dependant upon, or deduced from ſome other theorem already demonſtrated.
† PORI'STIC *method* (in Mathematics) is that which determines when, by what way, and how many different ways a problem may be reſolved.
PORO''SITY, a being full of pores.
PO'ROUS, full of pores.
PO'RPHYRY (of προφυρίτης, G. of προφυρα purple) a kind of hard marble of a purple colour, ſpotted with white.
PO'RPOISE, a ſea-hog.
PO'RRENGER, a kitchen utenſil for liquid things.
PO'RRIDGE, ſoop, or pottage.
PORT (of *portus*, L. of *porta* a gate) 1 a haven where ſhips may ride in ſafety.
2 a gate of a city.
3 a hole for a great gun to ſhoot through.
4 the larboard, or left ſide of a ſhip.
5 red wine from Oporto.
6 the court of the grand ſeignior.
7 mien, or air.
PO'RTABLE (of *portabilis*, L. of *porto* to carry) that may be carried.
PO'RTAGE, or PO'RTERAGE, money paid for a porter's carrying goods, &c.
PO'RTAL (of *portella*, L. a dim. of *porta* a gate) 1 a leſſer gate, where there are two of a different bigneſs.
2 a kind of arch of joiners work before a door.
PORTCU'LLICE [3], 1 (in Fortification) ſignifies ſeveral great pieces of wood laid or joined a-croſs one another, like an hariſon, and at the bottom it is pointed at the end of each bar with iron; theſe formerly uſed to hang over the gate-ways of fortified places to be ready to let down in caſe of a ſurprize, when the enemy ſhould come ſo ſoon, as that there was no time to ſhut up the gates: but now-a-days the orgues are more generally uſed, as being found much better. See *Orgues*.
2 one of the four marſhals, or purſuivants at arms.
To PORTE'ND (of *portendo*, L. of *porro* long before, and *tendo* to ſpread) to foretel, to forebode, to ominate.
PORTE'NT, omen, or prodigy.
PORTE'NTOUS, ominous, or betokening ſome future event.
PO'RTER (of *portator*, L. of *porta* a door) 1 a door-keeper.
2 one who carries burdens.
PORTER *of the verge*, one who carries a white rod before the judges.
PORT-*fire*, a compoſition of meal-powder, ſulphur, and ſalt-petre, drove into a caſe of

of paper, to ſerve inſtead of a match to fire guns.

PO'RTGLAIVE (of *porteur* a carrier, and *glaive* a ſword, F.) one who carries the ſword before a prince or magiſtrate.

PO'RTGREVE, or PO'RTREVE, the chief magiſtrate in certain towns on the ſea-coaſt.

PO'RTICO, It. (of *porta*, L. a gate) in Architecture, is a kind of gallery raiſed upon arches, where people walk under ſhelter. It has ſometimes a ſoffit or cieling, but is more commonly vaulted.

PO'RTION (of *portio*, L. of *pars* a part)
1 a part, or ſhare.
2 a dowry, or what a woman gives her huſband in marriage.

PO'RTLINESS, a grand, or majeſtic gate.

PO'RTLY, ſtately, majeſtic.

PORTMA'NTLE, or PORTMA'NTEAU (of *portmanteau*, F.) a cloak-bag, to carry neceſſaries in a journey.

PO'RTMOTE, a court held in ſea-port towns.

PORTRA'TURE (of *portrait*, F.) a picture, or repreſentation of a perſon or thing.

To PO'RTRAY, 1 to draw, or paint.
2 to ſet out in a lively manner.

PO'RTSALE, 1 an outcry, or public ſale to them that bid moſt.
2 a ſale of fiſh as ſoon as it is brought into the harbour.

POSAU'NE, It. an inſtrument of muſic, made uſe of as a baſs to a trumpet.

POSE, a rheum in the head.

To POSE, to puzzle, or non-plus.

POSI''TION (of *poſitio*, L. of *pono* to place)
1 a diſpoſition, or ſituation.
2 an affirmation, or ſtate of a queſtion.
3 laying, or diſpoſition.

POSITION, otherwiſe called the *rule of falſe*, is a rule in arithmetic, wherein any number is taken at pleaſure to work the queſtion by, inſtead of the number ſought; and ſo by the error, or errors found, we find the number required. The rule is of two kinds, viz. ſingle, or double.

Single POSITION, is when there happens in the propoſition ſome partition of numbers into parts proportional, and then at one operation the queſtion may be reſolved.

Double POSITION, is when there can be no partition in the numbers to make a proportion; therefore you muſt make a ſuppoſition twice, proceeding therein according to the tenor of the queſtion.

POSITION (in Logic) is the ground-work upon which an argument is founded.

POSITION (in Philoſophy) is the property of place, expreſſing the manner of any natural body's being in a particular place.

POSI''TIONAL, of, or belonging to poſition.

PO''SITIVE (of *poſitivus*, L. abſolute)
1 abſolute, or certain.
2 real, neither relative nor arbitrary.
3 headſtrong, or opiniative.

POSITIVE *degree* (in Grammar) the firſt degree of compariſon; which ſignifies the thing ſimply and abſolutely, without comparing it with others.

POSITIVE *divinity*, that which is according to the poſitions and tenets of the fathers of the church.

POSITIVE *quantities* (in Algebra) are ſuch as are of a real and affirmative nature, and either have, or are ſuppoſed to have the affirmative or poſitive ſign + before them, and is always uſed in oppoſition to the negative quantities, which are defective, and have the ſign — before them.

† PO''SITURE, diſpoſition, or ſituation.

PO'SNET, a ſkillet, a kitchen utenſil.

PO'SSE comitatus, L. (i. e. the power of the country) all the men that can bear arms in a country.

To POSSE'SS (of *poſſideo*, L. of *pos*, i. e. *potis* able, and *ſedeo*, q. d. *habeo* to hold)
1 to own, or have in one's own uſe and poſſeſſion.
2 to enjoy, or be maſter of.
3 to tranſport, or animate, as a paſſion does.
4 to prepoſſeſs.
5 to ſeize, or make one's ſelf maſter of.
6 to occupy, or take up.
7 to torment, or vex.

POSSE'SSION, 1 actual enjoyment.
2 an eſtate, in goods or lands.

POSSE'SSIVE, belonging to, or implying poſſeſſion.

POSSE'SSIVES (in Grammar) are ſuch adjectives as ſignify the poſſeſſion of, or property in ſome thing.

PO'SSET, milk turned with ale.

POSSIBI''LITY, a likelihood, a being poſſible.

PO'SSIBLE (of *poſſibilis*, L. of *poſſum*, to be able to effect) that may be, or that is likely to come to paſs.

POST (of *poſte*, F.) 1 a ſtation, or place ſoldiers are to defend.
2 the place where a man's work is.
3 employment, or place.
4 an expeditious way of travelling.
5 the meſſenger that carries letters.
6 a piece of timber put into the ground.

Advanc'd POST (in Military affairs) is a ſpot of ground, ſeized by a party to ſecure their front, and to cover the poſts that are behind them.

To POST, 1 to place.
2 to enter an account from one book to another.

POST, a Latin prepoſition, ſignifying *after*.

PO'STAGE, money paid for the carriage of letters and packets by the poſt.

POST-

POST *communion*, the office ſaid after the communion at divine ſervice.

To POST *date*, to after-date, or put a new or falſe date.

POST-*diluvians* (of *poſt* after, and *diluvium* the flood) thoſe generations of people ſince the flood.

POST-*office*, an office for conveying letters, &c. to any place.

POSTE'RIOR (of *poſterior*, L. that cometh after) 1 that cometh or followeth after.
2 after, later, worſe.

POSTERIO''RITY, a being or coming after.

One's POSTE'RIORS, or POSTE'RIOURS, the breech, or back-ſide.

POSTE''RITY (of *poſteritas*, L. of *poſterus* that followeth after) 1 offſpring, race, or they that ſhall come after.
2 future time.

PO'STERN, F. a back-door.

POSTERN (in Fortification) is a falſe door uſually made in the angle of the flank, and of the courtin, or near the orillons, for private ſallies.

PO'STHUME, ſub. a poſthumous child, or one born after its father's death.

PO'STHUMOUS (of *poſthumus*, L. of *poſt* after, and *humatus* buried, or interred) 1 born after the father's death.
2 publiſhed after the author's death.

† PO'STIC (of *poſticus*, L. of *poſt* behind) that is behind, or on the backſide.

PO'STIL (of *apoſtille*, F.) a ſhort note, or expoſition.

POSTI''LLER, he that writes poſtils.

POSTI''LLION (of *poſtillon*, F.) 1 he that rides upon one of the foremoſt of the coach-horſes.
2 a poſt's guide, or fore-runner.

POSTMERI''DIAN (of *poſtmeridianus*, L. of *poſt* after, and *meridies* mid-day) paſt the meridian, or mid-day, in the afternoon.

To PO'STPONE (of *poſtpono*, L. of *poſt* behind, and *pono* to ſet) 1 to ſet behind, or make leſs account of.
2 to leave, or neglect.
3 to defer, or put off, till another time.

PO'STSCRIPT (of *poſt* after, and *ſcribo* to write) an addition, or ſomething added at the end of a letter, or other writing.

PO'STULATE (of *poſtulatum*, L. of *poſtulo* to deſire) 1 a petition.
2 a demand.

PO'STULATES (in Mathematics) are ſuch eaſy and ſelf-evident ſuppoſitions, as need no explanation, or illuſtration to render them intelligible; as that a right line may be drawn from one point to another, &c.

POSTULA'TION, 1 a petition, or requeſt.
2 a demand.

PO'STURE, F. 1 the poſition of the body.
2 ſtate, or condition.
3 order, or diſpoſition.

PO'SY, or PO'SEY, 1 a device, or motto.
2 a noſegay.

POT, 1 a veſſel to put liquor or other things in.
2 a certain meaſure.
3 a ſort of head-piece.

POT-*aſhes*, a fixed ſalt, made chiefly with the aſhes of fern.

PO'TABLE (of *potabilis*, L. of *poto* to drink) drinkable, that may be drank.

PO''TAGE, broth, or ſoop.

PO'TANCE, or PO'TENCE, that ſtud in a watch, wherein the lower pevet of the verge plays, and one of the crown-wheels runs.

POTA'TO, an eatable root well known.

PO'TENCY, power, might.

PO'TENT (of *potens*, L. of *poſſum* to be able) 1 able to do much.
2 puiſſant, mighty, powerful.

PO'TENTATE (of *potentat*, F. of *potentatus*, L. dominion) a ſovereign prince.

POTE'NTIAL (of *potentialis*, L. of *potis* poſſible) a word uſed in oppoſition to actual.

POTENTIAL *cautery* (in Surgery) is a compoſition of ſoap lees, quick lime, &c. and ſo called becauſe it is not actual fire.

POTENTIAL *coldneſs* (among Phyſicians) is a term applied to ſuch drugs, or medicines, as are not actually cold to the touch, but if taken inwardly, are capable of producing it.

POTE'NTIAL *mood* (in Grammar) is that which ſignifies a poſſibility, and is denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

PO'TION (of *potio*, L. of *poto* to drink) a phyſical mixture to drink.

PO'TSHERD, a piece of a broken earthen veſſel.

PO'TTAGE. See *Potage*.

PO'TTER, a maker, or ſeller of earthen ware.

PO'TTLE, a liquid meaſure containing two quarts.

POUCH, a bag, or ſcrip.

POUD, a boil, or ſwelling.

POU'DER. See *Powder*.

PO''VERTY, indigence, or the being poor.

POU'LTERER, one that ſells poultry.

POU'LTICE, or POU'LTIS, a cataplaſm, or external medicine of ſuch a conſiſtence as will eaſily ſpread upon a cloth, ſo as not to run through, nor be very ſoon dry.

POU'LTRY, a general name for all ſorts of fowls, eſpecially tame ones.

POUNCE, 1 gum ſandrach powder, uſed to make paper bear ink.
2 (in Falconry) the talons, or claw of a bird of prey.

POUND, 1 an incloſure to keep in cattle diſtrained, or put in for any treſpaſs done by them.
2 a weight uſed in England, being of two kinds, one equal to 16 ounces Avoirdupois weight, the other equal to 12 ounces Troy.

3 a certain ſum uſed in accounting, being in England equal to 20 s.

POUND *Scotch*, equal to 20 d.

To POUND, 1 to beat in a mortar.
2 to put into a pound, or incloſure.

POU'NDAGE, 1 one ſhilling in the pound, paid to the king for all merchandiſe imported, or exported.
2 the fee paid to the keeper of a pound for cattle.
3 the allowance given by the French king to the farmers of his revenues.

To POUR, 1 to empty out of a veſſel.
2 to rain very hard.
3 to ſend a great number.

POURCO'NTREL. See *Polypus*.

POURFI'L, as a face drawn in pourfil, i. e. a ſide-face.

POURPA'RTY, a law word for diviſion.

To POURTRA'Y. See To *Portray*.

To POUT, to look ſurly, or gruff.

POW'DER (of *poudre*, F.) any thing ground, or beaten ſmall.

POW'DER *cheſts*, boards joined together in form of a triangle, filled with gun-powder, pebble-ſtones, &c. they are ſet upon a ſhip's deck, and when the enemy hath boarded her, they are ſet on fire to clear the decks.

POW'DER-*room*, a room on board a ſhip where the powder is kept.

POW'ER, 1 ability, or force.
2 authority.
3 influence.
4 puiſſance, ſovereign, ſtate, or prince.
5 a great deal, or grand quantity.
6 leave, or permiſſion.
7 (in the plural number) the natural faculties.

POWER *of the country*. See *Poſſe comitatus*.

POW'ERS (in Algebra) are the reſults or products of a certain number of multiplications, where the multiplier is the ſame number or quantity continually.

POWERS (in Mechanics) are any thing applied to any engine, therewith to move any weight, &c. they are ſix in number, viz. the balance, lever, wheel, wedge, ſcrew and pulley.

POWERS (in Pharmacy) are the reſult of a combination or union of the eſſential oil of any vegetable with ſpirit, by the intermediation of *Sal armoniac*.

POWERS (in Divinity) are the ſixth order, in the hierarchy of angels.

POWT, 1 a ſea-lamprey.
2 a ſort of bird.

Pheaſant POWT, a young pheaſant.

To POWT, 1 to look gruff, and ſurly.
2 to thruſt out the lips.

POX, the venereal diſeaſe.

POY, a pole uſed by rope-dancers to poize themſelves with.

PO'ZZOLA'NA (of *pozzolane*, F.) ſand found near Naples.

PRA'CTIC, ſub. the practical part of any art or ſcience.

PRA'CTICABLE, that may be done.

PRA'CTICAL, or PRA'CTIC, belonging to practice, the contrary of ſpeculative.

PRA'CTICE (of *practica*, L. exerciſe)
1 actual exerciſe.
2 cuſtom, or uſage.
3 way, or manner.
4 the having clients, or patients.
5 intrigue, or underhand dealing.

PRACTICE (in Arithmetic) is a rule which expeditiouſly and commodiouſly anſwers queſtions in the rule of three, when the firſt term is unity, or 1; and 'tis ſo called from its readineſs in the practice of trade and merchandize.

To PRA'CTISE, 1 to put into practice.
2 to profeſs, or exerciſe a profeſſion.

To PRACTISE *upon one*, to tamper with him, to endeavour to draw him into one's intereſt, &c.

PRÆCO'GNITA, L. (of *præ* before, and *cognitus* known) things known before.

PRÆ'DATORY (of *prædatorius*, L. of *prædator* a robber) belonging to robbing, or pillaging.

PRÆ'PUCE [2] (of *præputium*, L. the fore-ſkin) 1 the fore-ſkin that covers the head of the *penis*.
2 the fore-part of the *clitoris* in women.

PRÆ'TER naturam, L. againſt nature.

PRÆ'TOR, L. a kind of magiſtrate among the ancient Romans.

PRÆTO'RIAN, belonging to a prætor.

PRÆTO'RIUM, L. 1 the palace or court where cauſes were heard, and judgment given by the prætor.
2 the general's tent.
3 the king's pavilion.

PRÆ'TORSHIP, the office, or dignity of a prætor.

PRAGMA'TIC, or PRAGMA'TICAL (of πραγματικος, G. of πραττω to drive)
1 over buſy in other men's affairs, ſaucy, arrogant.
2 practical, mechanical.

PRAISE, commendation, or honour.

To PRAISE, 1 to commend, or cry up.
2 to prize, or eſteem.
3 to give thanks.

PRAI'SER. See *Appraiſer*.

To PRANCE, to throw up the fore-legs, as horſes do.

PRANK, a mad, or unlucky trick.

To PRANK, 1 to trick, trim, or ſet off.
2 to curb in the head.

To PRATE, to twittle-twattle, or talk too much.

PRATI'QUE, or PRA'CTIC, a licence to traffic granted to the maſter of a ſhip in the ports of Italy, upon a bill of health.

To PRA'TTLE, to prate, or twittle-twattle.

PRA'VITY (of *pravitas*, L. of *pravus* crook-

ed) lewdneſs, naughtineſs, corruption of manners.

To PRAUNCE. See To *Prance.*

PRAUN, or PRAWN, a little ſort of ſea-fiſh.

To PRAY, 1 to deſire, or beg of.
2 to invoke, or call upon.

PRA'YER, 1 deſire, or requeſt.
2 a ſupplication to God.

Common PRAYER, the public divine ſervice.

To PREACH (of *precher*, F.) 1 to publiſh, or proclaim.
2 to make a ſermon.
3 to read a lecture to one.

PREA'CHER, one who preaches.

PRE-A'DAMITES, 1 thoſe who are ſuppoſed by ſome to have lived before Adam.
2 thoſe that are of that opinion.

PREA'MBLE (of *preambule*, F. of *præ* before, and *ambulo* to go, L.) 1 a preface, or introduction to any diſcourſe.
2 a tedious diſcourſe.

PRE'BEND (of *præbeo*, L. to allow) a ſmall living in a cathedral church.

Simple PREBENDS, are thoſe without a juriſdiction.

PREBENDS *with dignity*, are ſuch as have juriſdiction joined with them.

PRE'BENDARY, he that enjoys a prebend.

PRECA'RIOUS (of *precarius*, L. of *precor* to beg) 1 granted to one upon intreaty, to uſe ſo long as pleaſeth the party, and no longer.
2 at another's will and pleaſure.
3 that may, or may not ſucceed.

PRECAU'TION (of *præcautio*, L. of *præ* before, and *cautio* a caution) a caution uſed or given before hand.

To PRECAUTION, to forewarn, or give caution.

To PRECE'DE (of *præcedo*, L. of *præ* before, and *cedo* to go) 1 to go firſt, or before.
2 to excel, or ſurpaſs.

PRECE'DENCE, or PRECE'DENCY, the taking place before another.

PRECE'DENT, 1 an example.
2 an original writing to draw another by.

PRECEDENT *book*, a book containing precedents, or draughts for attorneys, &c.

PRECE'LLENCE, or PRECE'LLENCY (of *præ* above, and *cello* to excel, L.) excellency above another thing.

PRECE'NTOR (of *præcentor*, L. of *præ* before, and *cano* to ſing) the chanter, or he that begins the tune in a cathedral church.

PRE'CEPT (of *præceptum*, L. of *præcipio* to teach or command) 1 a leſſon, or inſtruction.
2 a rule.
3 a commandment, or law.
4 an order of a judge, or a ſummons to appear.

PRECE'PTIVE, of, or belonging to a precept.

PRECE'PTOR (of *præceptor*, L. of *præ* and *capio* to take) a tutor, teacher, or maſter.

PRECE'PTORIES, benefices anciently poſſeſſed by the templars.

PRECE'SSION (of *præceſſio*, L. of *præ* before, and *cedo* to go) an advancing or going before.

PRECESSION *of the equinoxes* (in Aſtronomy and Chronology) is the differences of time by which the equinoxes in each year precede the time of their happening in the laſt; for becauſe of the retrogreſſion of the equinoctial points in the heavens, the ſun will meet, and enter them every year ſooner than he did the laſt. This regreſſive motion of the points, is but about 50 ſeconds *per annum*, which is not quite 4 ſeconds in time, and therefore not ſenſible but in the courſe of many years.

PRECI'NCT (of *præcinctus*, L. of *præ* and *cingo* to ſurround) 1 a parcel of land ſurrounded by ſome hedge, river, &c.
2 bounds, or extent of juriſdiction.

PRE'CIOUS (of *precioſus*, L. of *pretium* the price given for a thing) 1 coſtly, of great price and value, dear, ſumptuous.
2 rare, excellent.

PRE''CIPICE (of *præcipitium*, L. of *præcipito* to tumble down headlong) 1 a ſteep place, a downright pitch or fall.
2 danger, or difficulty.
3 misfortune, or diſgrace.

PRECI''PITANT, 1 violent, haſty, rapid, hurrying.
2 dangerous.

PRECIPITANT (with Chemiſts) is a term applied to any liquor, which being poured upon a diſſolution, precipitates the matter that is diſſolved.

PRECI''PITATE (of *præcipitatus*, L. of *præcipitium* a precipice) raſh, over-haſty, unadviſed.

PRECIPITATE (with Chemiſts) is a term applied to any ſubſtance that is precipitated out of any diſſolution.

To PRECI''PITATE, 1 to caſt headlong.
2 to hurry too much.
3 (in Chemiſtry) to cauſe the matter that is diſſolved in any menſtruum to fall to the bottom.

PRECIPITA'TION, 1 hurry, raſhneſs, too great haſte.
2 (in Chemiſtry) is the falling to the bottom of any body that was ſuſpended in ſome menſtruum.

PRÆCIPI''TIUM (of *præcipitium*, L. a precipice) a puniſhment inflicted on criminals, by caſting them from ſome precipice, or high place.

PRECI'PITOUS, raſh, over-haſty.

PRE'CIPUT (in Juriſprudence) is an advantage pertaining to any one in a thing that is to be divided.

PRE-

PRECI'SE (of *precis*, F.) 1 exact, or determined.
2 ſcrupulous, or ſuperſtitious.
3 finical, or affected.

PRECI'SENESS, 1 exactneſs.
2 ſtiffneſs, formalneſs.
3 finicalneſs, affectedneſs.

PRECI'SIAN, one that is over ſcrupulous in point of religion.

To PRECLU'DE (of *præcludo*, L. of *præ* and *cludo* to ſhut) to ſhut, or ram up, that one cannot enter or paſs.

To PRECO''GITATE (of *præcogito*, L. of *præ* before, and *cogito* to think) to premeditate, or think before hand.

PRECOGNI'TION, fore-knowledge.

To PRECONCEI'VE (of *præ* before, and *concipio* to conceive) to take up an opinion or conception before hand.

PRECONCE'PTION, a notion, &c. taken up before hand.

PRECONISA'TION (in the conſiſtory of Rome) is a declaration or propoſition made by the cardinal-patron of a perſon nominated by ſome prince to a prelateſhip.

To PRECONI'SE, to make a report in the pope's conſiſtory, that the party preſented to a benefice is qualified for the ſame.

To PRECONSI'GN (of *præ* before, and *conſigno*, L. to conſign or make over) to make over before hand.

PRECONTRA'CT (of *præ* before, and *contractus*, L. a bargain or contract) a former bargain, or one made before hand.

PRECU'RSOR (of *præcurſor*, L. of *præ* before, and *curro* to run) a fore-runner, or meſſenger ſent before hand.

PRE'DATORY (of *prædatorius*, L. of *prædator* a robber) of, or belonging to robbing, pillaging or plundering.

PREDECE'SSOR (of *predeceſſeur*, F.) one that was in a place or office before one.

PREDECE'SSORS, anceſtors, fore-fathers, or thoſe that went before.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, one that believes or maintains the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDE'STINATE (of *prædeſtino*, L. of *præ* before, and *deſtino* to order, or appoint) to decree or ordain before what ſhall come after.

PREDESTINA'TION, a fore-ordaining or appointing.

PREDESTINATION (in Divinity) a judgment or decree of God, whereby he has reſolved from all eternity, to ſave a certain number of perſons, hence called *elect*.

PREDESTINATION, is ſometimes uſed to ſignify a concatenation of ſecond cauſes appointed by providence, by means whereof things are brought to paſs by a fatal neceſſity, contrary to all appearance, and maugre all oppoſition.

PREDETERMINA'TION, 1 a determining before hand.
2 (with Schoolmen) that concurrence of God which makes men act, and determines them in all their actions both good and bad.

To PREDETE'RMINE (of *præ* before, and *determino* to determine) to determine, or appoint before hand.

PRE'DIAL *tythes*, are ſuch as are paid from things growing from the ground only.

PRE'DICABLE (of *præ* and *dico*, L. to ſpeak)
1 that may be told or ſpoken of abroad.
2 (in Logic) a general quality, or epithet that may be applied to different ſubjects.

PREDICABLES (in Logic) are termed univerſals, and are five in number, viz. *genus*, *ſpecies*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*.

PREDI'CAMENT, a rank, claſſis, or order of beings, or ſubſtances, ranged according to their natures.

PREDI''CAMENTS (with Logicians) are ten in number, viz. *ſubſtance*, *accident*, *quantity*, *quality*, *relation*, *action*, *paſſion*, the *ſituation* of bodies as to place, their *duration* as to time, and their *habit* or external appearance.

PREDI''CAMENT, paſs, condition, ſtate.

PREDICAME'NTAL, of, or belonging to a predicament.

PRE'DICANT (of *prædicans*, L. of *præ* before, and *dico* to ſpeak) preaching.

PREDICANT *friars*, are ſuch as are allowed to preach.

To PRE'DICATE (of *prædico*, L. of *præ* before, and *dico* to ſpeak) to publiſh, cry, or preach up.

PRE'DICATE, the latter part of a logical propoſition, or that which is affirmed of the ſubject, as when we ſay Solomon was a wiſeman, the word *wiſeman* is called the predicate, becauſe it is affirmed of the ſubject, *Solomon*.

To PREDI'CT (of *prædico*, L. of *præ* before, and *dico* to ſpeak) to propheſy, or foretel things to come.

PREDI'CTION, a propheſy, or foretelling of a thing.

To PREDISPO'SE (of *præ* before, and *diſpono* to diſpoſe) to diſpoſe before hand.

PREDO''MINANCY, or PREDO''MINANTNESS, a being predominant, an over-ruling quality, having ſome ſuperiority over ſome other.

PREDO''MINANT, F. over-powering or chief.

To PREDO'MINATE (of *prædominor*, L. of *præ* and *dominor* to bear rule) to over-power, or bear rule.

PRE'DY, a ſea-word for ready.

PRE-ELE'CTED (of *præ* before, and *electus*, L. choſen) choſen, or elected before.

PRE-ELE'CTION, an election made before hand.

PRE-E'MINENCE, or PREHE'MINENCE (of *præeminentia*, L. of *præ* and *eminentia* eminent)

eminent) an advantagious quality, or degree above others.

PRE-E'MINENT, above the reſt.

PRE-E'MPTION (of *præemptio*, L. of *præ* before, and *emo* to buy) a buying before others.

PRE'ENING (among Naturaliſts) the action of birds, in cleaning, compoſing and trimming their feathers, to enable them to glide more eaſily through the air.

PRE-ENGA'GED, engaged before hand.

PRE-ENGA'GEMENT, an engagement, or promiſe made before hand.

To PRE-E'XIST (of *præ* before, and *exiſto* to exiſt) to exiſt, or have a being before.

PRE-E'XISTENCE, the ſtate of a thing actually in being before another.

PRE-EXI'STENT, exiſting, or being before another.

PRE'FACE (of *præfatio*, L. of *præ* before, and *fari* to ſpeak) 1 the beginning or entrance into a diſcourſe.

2 a ſpeech preparatory to a book.

To PRE'FACE, to make a prefatory introduction to a diſcourſe.

PRE'FATORY, pertaining to a preface.

PRE'FECT, a Roman magiſtrate.

PRE'FECTURE, the government or chief rule of a city or province.

To PREFE'R (of *præfero*, L. of *præ* and *fero* to carry) 1 to eſteem above, or ſet more by.

2 to advance, or promote.

3 to bring in, ſpeaking of a bill or indictment at law.

PRE'FERABLE, that is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.

PRE'FERENCE, 1 the value, or eſteem of one thing above another.

2 the choice.

PREFE'RMENT, 1 advancement, or promotion.

2 place, or employ.

3 benefice, or church living.

To PREFI'GURATE, or to PREFI'GURE (of *præfiguro*, L. of *præ*, and *figuro* to faſhion) to repreſent by a type or figure.

To PREFI'X (of *præfigo*, L. of *præ* before, and *figo* to fix) 1 to fix, or put before.

2 to nominate, or appoint.

PRE'GNANCY, or PRE'GNANTNESS, 1 a being great with child.

2 ſharpneſs, or ſubtilty.

PRE'GNANT (of *prægnans*, L. of *præ* and the antiq. verb *geno*, i. e. *gigno* to beget) 1 with child.

2 ſharp, ſubtile.

3 ſtrong, forcible.

4 infallible.

5 (with Botaniſts) full, as a bud, ſeed, or kernel that is ready to ſprout.

PREGUSTA'TION (of *præguſtatio*, L. of *præ* before, and *guſto* to taſte) taſting before hand.

To PREJU'DGE (of *præjudico*, L. of *præ* before, and *judico* to judge) 1 to judge before.

2 to gueſs, or divine.

PREJU'DICATE (of *præjudicatus*, L. of *præjudico* to judge before hand) 1 prejudged, or judged before.

2 proceeding from prejudice.

PRE'JUDICE (of *præjudicium*, L. of *præ* before, and *judico* to judge) 1 a raſh judgment before the matter is duly conſidered, or heard.

2 prepoſſeſſion, a falſe notion or opinion of any thing conceived without a previous due examination thereof.

3 injury, hurt, damage.

To PRE'JUDICE, 1 to injure, or hurt.

2 to prepoſſeſs, or bias a perſon in his opinion of another.

PREJUDI'CIAL, injurious, hurtful.

PRE'LACY, the dignity or office of a prelate.

PRE'LATE (of *prælatus*, L. of *præferor* to be preferred) one that has a great dignity in the church.

PRELATE *of the garter*, the firſt officer of that noble order, and as ancient as the order itſelf.

PRELA'TICAL, of, or belonging to prelates.

PRE'LATURE, or PRE'LATESHIP, the ſtate, office, or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION (of *prælectio*, L. of *præ* before, and *lego* to read) a leſſon or lecture, a reading to others.

PRELIBA'TION (of *prælibatio*, L. of *præ* before, and *libo* to taſte) a fore-taſte.

PRELI'MINARIES, F. (of *præ* before, and *limen* a threſhold, L.) 1 thoſe things that go before the main matter.

2 the firſt ſteps in a negociation, or other important buſineſs.

A PRELI'MINARY, ſomething to be examined, diſpatched or determined, before an affair can be decided, or treated of thoroughly and to purpoſe.

PRELU'DE (of *præludium*, L. of *præ* before, and *ludo* to play) 1 the preparatory notes of muſicians before they begin to play, a voluntary, a flouriſh.

2 an entrance into a buſineſs.

To PRELU'DE, to flouriſh before, to make a prelude, to play an irregular air off hand, to try if the inſtrument be in tune, and to lead into the piece to be played.

PRELU'DIO, It. (in Muſic) a prelude, much the ſame as an overture.

† PRELU'DIOUS, preparatory.

PRE'MATU'RE (of *præmaturus*, L. of *præ* before, and *maturus* ripe) 1 ripe before others, or before its uſual time, or ſeaſon.

2 over-haſty, untimely, or too early.

PRE'MATU'RENESS, or PREMATU'RITY, early ripeneſs, or ripeneſs before the time.

To PREME''DITATE (of *præmeditor*, L. of *præ* before, and *meditor* to meditate, or think upon) to muſe and think of a thing before hand.

PREMEDITA'TION, the action of premeditating.

To PREMI'SE, to ſpeak or treat of before by way of introduction.

PRE'MISES (of *premiſſes*, F.) 1 things ſpoken of before.
2 lands, houſes, or things belonging thereto.
3 (in Logic) the two firſt propoſitions of a ſyllogiſm.

PRE'MIUM (of *præmium*, L. a reward)
1 a reward, or recompence.
2 (in commerce) that ſum of money given to an inſurer, for the inſuring the ſafe return of a ſhip, or merchandize.

To PREMO''NISH (of *præmoneo*, L. of *præ* before, and *moneo* to admoniſh) to forewarn, or to give warning afore hand.

PREMONI'TION, a giving warning afore hand.

To PREMO'NSTRATE (of *præmonſtro*, L. of *præ* before, and *monſtro* to ſhew) to foreſhew.

PREMO'NSTRATE'NSES, an order of regular canons obſerving the rules of St. Auſtin.

PREMO'TION (a ſchool term) the action of co-operating with the creature, and determining him to act.

Phyſical PREMOTION (with Schoolmen) is a complement of the active power whereby it paſſes from the firſt to the ſecond act, i. e. from a compleat, and next power to the action.

PREMUNI'RE, 1 impriſonment and loſs of goods.
2 trouble, or inconvenience.

To run one's ſelf into a PREMUNIRE, to take a ready courſe to involve one's ſelf in trouble and perplexity.

PREMUNI'TION (of *præmunitio*, L. of *præ* before, and *munio* to fortify) a fortifying before hand.

To PRENO''MINATE (of *prænomino*, L. of *præ* before, and *nomino* to name) to name before hand.

PRENOMINA'TION, a nominating, or naming before.

PRENO'TION (of *prænotio*, L. of *præ* before, and *noſco* to know) a foreknowledge, or preconception.

PREO'CCUPANCY, prior poſſeſſion.

PREO'CCUPATED, poſſeſſed before another.

PREO'CCUPA'TION (of *præoccupatio*, L. of *præ* before, and *occupo* to hold) 1 a poſſeſſing, or enjoying before.
2 prepoſſeſſion, or prejudice.

† To PREO'MINATE (of *præ* and *ominor*, L. to preſage) to prognoſticate, or preſage.

To PREORDAI'N (of *præordino*, L. of *præ* before, and *ordino* to ordain) to ordain before hand.

PREO'RDINATE, ordained before.

PREORDINA'TION, an ordaining before.

PREPARA'TION (of *præparatio*, L. of *præparo* to prepare) 1 a preparing, or making ready before hand.
2 proviſion made for ſome enterprize, or deſign.
3 (in Pharmacy) the way or method of compounding, or ordering medicines for ſeveral uſes.

PREPA''RATIVE, ſerving to prepare.

PREPA''RATORY, by way of preparation.

To PREPA'RE (of *præparo*, L. of *præ* before, and *paro* to make ready) 1 to get or make ready, to provide.
2 to fit, or fit up.
3 to diſpoſe a perſon to do a thing.

PREPE'NSED (of *præpenſus*, L. of *præ* before, and *penſo* to weigh) forethought, or premeditated.

PREPO'NDERANCE, 1 an outweighing.
2 a pondering, or conſidering before hand.

To PREPO'NDERATE (of *præpondero*, L. of *præ* and *pondero* to weigh) 1 to outweigh, or to weigh down.
2 to be of greater worth, or value.
3 to weigh in mind, to deliberate, or conſider.

PRE''POSITION (of *præpoſitio*, L. of *præ* before, and *pono* to put) one of the eight parts of ſpeech, ſo called becauſe ſet before a noun, &c.

PREPO'SITOR (of *præpoſitor*, L. ſet over) a ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS (of *præ* before, and *poſſideo* to poſſeſs) to prevent, bias, or fill one's mind with prejudice.

PREPOSSE'SSION, prejudice, or being biaſſed.

PREPO''STEROUS (of *præpoſterus*, L. of *præ* before, and *poſterus* the laſt) 1 topſy-turvy, confuſed, beginning at the wrong end, over-thwart.
2 croſs-grained, peeviſh, fretful.
3 quite contrary.
4 preternatural.
5 unſeaſonable, that cometh not in its due ſeaſon.

PRE'PUCE (of *præputium*, L. the foreſkin) the fore-ſkin of the *penis*.

PRERO''GATIVE (of *prærogativa*, L. of *præ* before, and *rogo* to demand) 1 a pre-eminence above others, a ſpecial privilege.
2 a precedence in giving votes.
3 privilege, gift, or advantage.

King's PREROGATIVE, that power and privilege

privilege that the king hath over, not only other perſons, but over the ordinary courſe of the common law.

Archbiſhop's PREROGATIVE, a ſpecial pre-eminence which the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York have in certain caſes above ordinary biſhops.

PREROGATIVE *court*, a court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, wherein wills are proved, &c.

PRE'SA, It. (in Muſic) a character called a repeat.

To PRESA'GE (of *præſagium*, L. of *præ* and *ſagio*, to know preciſely) 1 to ſignify before hand.

2 to gueſs, or foretel.

PRESAGE, a ſign, or omen.

PRE'SBYTER (of πρεσβύτερος, G. of πρεσβυς an old man) 1 an elder, an ancient or honourable perſon.

2 a prieſt, or elder of the church.

PRESBYTE'RIAN, of, or belonging to the preſbyterians, or their principles.

PRESBYTE'RIANISM, the principles, &c. of the preſbyterians.

PRESBYTE'RIANS, a party of nonconformiſts, ſo called from their admitting of lay-elders into their church government.

PRESBY''TERY, 1 elderſhip, prieſthood.

2 church government by elders.

3 an aſſembly of the order of preſbyterians with lay elders for the exerciſe of church diſcipline.

PRESBY'TIA, G. dimneſs of ſight in things nigh at hand.

PRE'SCIENCE (of *præſcientia*, L. of *præ* before, and *ſcio* to know) fore-knowledge, that knowledge that God has, or is ſuppoſed to have, of things to come.

To PRESCRI'BE (of *præſcribo*, L. of *præ* before, and *ſcribo* to write) to order, or appoint.

PRE'SCRIPT (of *præſcriptum*, L. of *præ*, and *ſcribo* to write) an order.

PRESCRI'PTION, 1 ordering, or appointing.

2 limiting, or determining.

3 (among Phyſicians) the act or art of aſſigning a proper and adequate remedy to a diſeaſe.

PRE'SENCE (of *præſentia*, L. of *præ* before, and *ſum* to be) 1 a being preſent in a place.

2 in ſight, or at hand.

3 mien, air, looks.

PRESENCE *of mind*, readineſs of wit.

PRE'SENT, adj. (of *præſens*, L. of *præ* before, and *ſum* to be) 1 not abſent.

2 in the time wherein we live.

3 that performs its office preſently.

PRE'SENT *tenſe of a verb* (in Grammar) is that which ſpeaks of the time that now is, as *I write*.

PRE'SENT ſub. a free gift.

To PRESE'NT, 1 to offer, or give a gift.

2 to level at.

3 to name to a benefice.

4 to act, or repreſent.

5 to bring an information againſt one.

PRESENTA'NEOUS (of *præſentaneus*, L. of *preſens* preſent) preſent, effectual.

PRESENTA'TION, 1 the act of preſenting.

2 (in Canon Law) the act of a patron nominating and offering his clerk to the biſhop or collator, to be inſtituted in a benefice.

PRESENTEE', the clerk that is preſented by the patron.

PRE'SENTLY, juſt now, in a moment.

PRESE'NTMENT, 1 a mere denunciation of the jurors, or ſome other officer concerning an offence.

2 the acting, or repreſenting.

PRESERVA'TION (of *præſervatio*, L. of *præſervio* to help) a keeping, or preſerving.

PRESE'RVATIVE, 1 of a preſerving quality.

2 a remedy made uſe of to prevent a diſeaſe.

To PRESE'RVE, 1 to keep, to guard, or defend from miſchief.

2 to order fruits, &c. as confectioners do.

PRESE'RVER, 1 a guardian, or keeper.

2 (in the plural number) a ſort of ſpectacles.

To PRESI'DE (of *præſideo*, L. of *præ* above, and *ſedeo* to be placed) 1 to be the chief ruler.

2 to overſee, or have the care or management of.

PRE'SIDENCY, the place of a preſident.

PRE'SIDENT (of *præſes*, or *præſidens*, L. of *præſideo* to preſide) 1 a governor, or overſeer.

2 (in Law) the king's lieutenant of a province.

3 an example, or pattern. See *Precedent*.

Lord PRE'SIDENT (of the King's Council) a great officer of the crown, whoſe office is to attend on the king, to propoſe buſineſs at the council board, and to report the ſeveral tranſactions managed there.

PRESI'DIAL, F. a ſpecial court of judicature in France.

To PRESS (of *preſſer*, F.) 1 to thruſt, or ſqueeze cloſe together.

2 to crowd, or throng.

3 to haſten.

4 to urge, or be earneſt with.

5 to force ſeamen on board the navy.

A PRESS (of *preſſe*, F.) 1 a machine, or inſtrument for preſſing.

2 a crowd, or throng.

To PRESS *upon the head* (with Horſemen) a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when either through the ſtiffneſs of his neck, or from an ardour to run too much a-head, he ſtretches his head againſt the horſeman's hand, refuſes the aid of the hand, and withſtands the effects of the bridle.

To PRESS *a horſe forward*, is to aſſiſt him with

with the calves of the legs, or to ſpur him to make him go on.

PRE'SSURE (of *preſſura*, L. of *premo* to preſs, or ſink down) 1 grief, affliction, or calamity.
2 oppreſſion.
3 (with the Carteſians) a kind of motion imagined to be impreſſed and propagated through a fluid medium.

PREST, F. a duty in money to be paid by the ſheriff, upon his account in the exchequer, or for money left in his hands.

PREST-*money*, an earneſt money given commonly to a ſoldier when he is liſted.

PRESTA'TION-*money*, a ſum paid annually by arch-deacons and other dignitaries to their biſhop.

PRE'STER, G. (of *καιω* to burn) a meteor, conſiſting of an exhalation thrown from the clouds downwards, with ſuch violence as that it is ſet on fire by the collition.

PRESTE'SA (in Riding Academies) ſignifies readineſs, and imports the diligence of a horſe in working in the manage.

PRE'STIGES, F. (of *præſtigiæ*, L. deluſions) deluſions, impoſtures, fallacies, deceits.

PRESTIGIA'TION, a juggling, or deceiving.

PRESTI''GIOUS, deceitful, after a juggling manner.

PRE'STIMONY (in the Canon Law) a fund or revenue ſettled by a founder for the ſubſiſtence of a prieſt, without being erected into any title of benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory, nor ſubject to any but the patron and thoſe he appoints.

PRESTI''SSIMO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies extreme faſt or quick.

PRE'STO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies faſt or quick.

PRESTO (with Jugglers) a word uſed in their pretended conjurations, and ſignifies quickly.

To PRESU'ME (of *præſumo*, L. of *præ* before, and *ſumo* to take) 1 to think, or imagine.
2 to hope, to truſt.
3 to have too good an opinion of.
4 to take too much upon one, to be proud, inſolent, bold, ſaucy.

PRESU'MPTION, 1 conjecture, gueſs, opinion.
2 arrogance, or pride.

Violent PRESUMPTION (in Law) is often admitted as a full proof, as when a perſon is found dead in a houſe, and a perſon is ſeen to come out with a bloody ſword, and no other perſon was at that time in the houſe.

Probable PRESUMPTION (in Law) is that which has but a ſmall effect.

PRESU'MPTIVE, ſuppoſed, or preſumed.

PRESUMPTIVE *heir*, is the next relation, or heir at law to a perſon who is to inherit.

PRESU'MPTUOUS, 1 proud, haughty.
2 adventurous, daring.
3 vain, empty.

To PRE'SUPPO'SE (of *preſuppoſer*, F. of *præ* before, and *ſuppono*, L. to put) to ſuppoſe before hand.

PRE'SUPPOSI'TION, a ſuppoſing before hand.

PRETE'NCE, 1 opinion, or conceit.
2 pretext, colour, appearance.

To PRETE'ND (of *prætendo*, L. of *præ* before, and *tendo* to ſpread) 1 to uſe a pretence, or make as if.
2 to imagine, or believe.
3 to aſſert, affirm, or maintain.

PRETE'NDER, 1 a diſſembler, or one that arrogates to himſelf what does not belong to him.
2 a competitor, or candidate.

PRETE'NSION, 1 claim, or laying claim to.
2 deſign, or purpoſe.
3 hope, or expectation.

PRE'TER, or PRE'TERIT (of *præteritus*, L. paſt) an inflexion of verbs expreſſing the time paſt.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT *tenſe* (in Grammar) ſignifies the thing not perfectly paſt, as, *I did bear*.

PRETERI'TION (of *præteritio*, L. of *prætereo* to paſs over) 1 a paſſing by, or over.
2 (in Rhetoric) a figure when the orator ſeems to paſs by, or unwilling to declare, that which he nevertheleſs inſiſts upon at the ſame time.

PRETERMI'SSION (of *prætermiſſio*, L. of *prætermitto* to omit) an omitting, leaving out, or letting a thing paſs.

To PRETERMI'T, (of *prætermitto*, L. of *præ* and *mitto* to let alone) to omit, paſs by, or neglect.

PRETERNA''TURAL (of *præter* beſide, and *natura* nature) beſide, or out of the courſe of nature, extraordinary.

PRETERPE'RFECT *tenſe* (in Grammar) a tenſe that ſignifies the time more than perfectly paſt, with this ſign *had*, as *I had read*.

PRETE'XT (of *prætextus*, L. a pretence) a pretence, a colour, a cloke.

PRE'TTY, adj. 1 handſome, beautiful.
2 pleaſant, or agreable.
3 merry, agreeable.
4 it is often ſpoken by way of contempt or irony.

PRETTY, adv. 1 ſo ſo, indifferent.
2 tolerable, paſſable.

To PREVAI'L (of *prævaleo*, L. of *præ* and *valeo* to be of force) to have the advantage over, to be of greater force.

PRE''VALENCE, or PRE''VALENCY (of *prævalentia*, L. of *prævaleo* to prevail) a being prevalent, or of a prevailing nature.

PRE''VALENT, effectual, powerful, prevailing.

To PREVA'RICATE (of *prævaricor*, L. to ſham) 1 to play faſt and looſe, to make a ſhew to do a thing and to do clean contrary.
2 (in Law) to plead by colluſion, to betray one's cauſe to the adverſary.

PREVARICA'TION, 1 colluſion, foul play in pleading.
2 a ſecret abuſe committed in the exerciſe of a public office.

PREVARICA'TOR, 1 a betrayer of his client's cauſe, a ſham, a falſe dealer, a ſhuffler, a waiter for booty.
2 (at the univerſity of Cambridge) the ſame as *Terræ filius* in Oxford; he that makes an ingenious ſatyrical commencement ſpeech, reflecting on the miſdemeanors of the principal members.

† PREVE'NIENT (of *præveniens*, L. of *prævenio* to prevent) that prevents.

To PREVE'NT (of *prævenio*, L. of *præ* before, and *venio* to come) 1 to come before.
2 to anticipate, or obviate.
3 to hinder, or keep off.
4 to get the ſtart of.

PREVE'NTION, 1 a hinderance.
2 a ſtepping in before.

PREVE'NTIONAL *full-moon* (in Aſtronomy) the full-moon that comes before any great moveable feaſt, or planetary aſpect.

PREVE'NTIVE, ſerving to prevent.

PRE'VIOUS (of *prævius*, L. that goeth before) done, that goeth before, that leadeth the way.

PREY (of *proye*, F.) 1 whatever is taken away by wild beaſts.
2 ſpoil, plunder.

PREY'ING *upon*, 1 ſeizing upon by violence.
2 eating, or devouring.

PRIAPEI'A, L. (in Poetry) obſcene epigrams, &c. compoſed on the God Priapus.

PRIAPI'SMUS, L. (ſo called from Priapus the laſcivious god of gardens) an involuntary erection of the *penis*, or without any provocation of luſt.

PRICE (of *prix*, F.) the eſtimation, value, or rate a thing is eſteemed at.

PRICE *courant*, a weekly account publiſhed in London for the uſe of merchants, of the current value, or prices of many commodities.

To PRICK, 1 to make a hole with the point of any thing.
2 to ſet down a tune, or ſong.
3 to nominate, as the king pricks ſheriffs, &c.
4 (in Hunting) to trace the ſteps of a deer.

To PRICK *the chart*, &c. (in Navigation) is to make a point therein, near the place the ſhip is to be at any time, in order to find the courſe they ought to ſteer.

PRICK, 1 the yard of a man or beaſt.
2 a goad.
3 pricking, or ſticking.
4 a point.
5 a mark, or butt to ſhoot at.
6 a remorſe, as a prick of conſcience.
7 a wound made with a ſharp pointed weapon.

PRI'CKER (in Hunting) a huntſman on horſeback.

PRI'CKET, 1 a rough brown garden-baſket made of willow twigs.
2 (in Hunting) a male-deer, a year old complete.

PRI'CKETH (in Hunting) is ſaid of a hare, when ſhe beats in the plain high way, or hard heath-way, where the footing may be perceived.

PRI'CKLE, a ſharp pointed thing, as a thorn, &c.

PRIDE, 1 haughtineſs, preſumption, vanity.
2 the luſt of beaſts.

PRIDE-*gavel*, a rent paid to the lord of the manner of Rodely in Glouceſterſhire, for the liberty of fiſhing for lampreys in the river Severn.

PRIEST, a clergyman, one who performs ſacred offices.

PRIE'STESS, a woman prieſt.

PRIE'STHOOD, the office or dignity of prieſts.

PRIG, a whiffling fellow.

To PRIG, to filch, or ſteal.

To PRIM, to have affected ways.

PRI'MACY, the office or dignity of a primate, or chief ruler.

PRIMÆ'VAL, or † PRIMÆ'VOUS (of *primævus*, L. of *primus* firſt) that is of the firſt or more ancient time.

PRI'MAGE, a duty due to the Mariners for the loading of the ſhip.

PRI'MA naturalia, L. (in Phyſics) the firſt particles, or atoms whereof natural bodies are primarily compoſed.

PRIMÆ'RIUM latus, L. (in Conic Sections) is a right line drawn through the vertex or top of the ſection, and parallel to the baſe of the cone.

PRI'MARY (of *primarius*, L. of *primus* firſt) 1 firſt in order.
2 chief, or principal.

PRI'MARY *planets* (in Aſtronomy) are thoſe ſix that revolve about the ſun as a centre, viz. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

PRI'MATE, a chief archbiſhop, or one inveſted with power over other archbiſhops, or biſhops.

PRI'MATESHIP, the office, or dignity of a primate.

PRIME, adj. (of *primus*, L. beſt) 1 chief, great, ſovereign.
2 excellent, or exquiſite.
3 arch, or crafty.

PRIME, ſub. 1 the flower, or choice.

2 the

2 the time when a thing is in its greateſt beauty.
3 the firſt of the canonical hours.
4 (in Geometry) the 60th part of a degree.
5 the golden number, ſo called becauſe in the kalendar of Julius Cæſar it was marked with letters of gold, and is a cycle or revolution of nineteen years, invented by Meton the Athenian; in which time it was ſuppoſed that the lunations, and aſpects between the ſun and moon returned to the ſame place. The chief uſes of it are to find the age and changes of the moon.

PRIME *figures* (with Geometricians) are ſuch as cannot be divided into any other figures more ſimple than themſelves; as the triangle into planes, the pyramids into ſolids; for all planes are made of the firſt, and all bodies or ſolids are compounded of the latter.

PRIME *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) is the new moon at her firſt appearance for about three days after the change.

PRIME *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are ſuch as are made by addition, or the collection of units, and not by multiplication, and ſo an unit only can meaſure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. This ſome call the ſimple numbers, others uncompounded ones.

PRIME *verticals* (in Dialing) are direct, erect, north or ſouth dials, whoſe planes lie parallel to the prime vertical.

To PRIME, 1 to put powder in the pan or touch-hole of a gun.
2 (in Painting) to lay on the firſt colour.

PRI'MER, 1 a prayer-book that children are taught to read and pray by.
2 a popiſh prayer-book.

PRI'MER *ſerjeant*, the king's firſt ſerjeant at law.

PRI'MER *ſeiſin*, a law word, ſignifying the firſt poſſeſſion.

PRIME'RO, It. a game at cards.

PRIME'VOUS (of *primævus*, L. of *primus* firſt) of the firſt age.

PRIMICE'RIUS, L. (in Antiquity) the firſt or chief perſon in any office or dignity.

PRI'MING *horn* (in Gunnery) a horn made uſe of in priming of a great gun.

PRIMI'TIÆ, L. the firſt fruits of the year that were offered to the Gods.
2 (in Law) the profits of every church living the firſt year after it becomes void, appertaining to the king.

PRI"MITIVE (of *primitivus*, L. of *primitus* firſt of all) 1 of or pertaining to the firſt age, ancient.
2 firſt, not derived from others.

PRIMOGE'NITURE (of *primogenitus*, L. of *primo* firſt, and *genitura* generation) birthright, or the title of an elder brother in right of his birth.

PRIMO'RDIAL (of *primordialis*, L. of *primus* firſt) primitive, original.

PRI'MROSE (of *prima* the firſt, and *roſa* a roſe, L.) a flower that blows early in the ſpring.

PRI'MULA veris, L. (in Botany) the prime roſe.

PRIMUM mobile, L. (i. e. the firſt mover) a term made uſe of in the Ptolemaic Aſtronomy, ſignifying the higheſt ſphere of the heavens, whoſe centre is our earth, and in compariſon of which it is but a point; this is ſuppoſed to contain all the other ſpheres within it, and to give motion to them, turning itſelf and them quite round in 24 hours.

PRINCE (of *princeps*, L. chief, principal) 1 one that governs a ſtate in chief, or is deſcended from ſuch a one.
2 the firſt, chief, or moſt excellent.

PRINCE's *feather*, the name of a flower.

PRI'NCESS, 1 a prince's conſort, lady, or wife.
2 a king's daughter.

PRI'NCIPAL, adj. (of *principalis*, L. of *princeps* chief) chief, main, or moſt conſiderable part of a thing.

PRI'NCIPAL, ſub. 1 the firſt fund or ſum put into the common ſtock, or out to intereſt.
2 the head, or chief perſon.

PRI'NCIPAL *point* (in Perſpective) is that point where the principal ray falls upon the table.

PRI'NCIPAL *ray* (in Perſpective) is that which paſſes perpendicularly from the ſpectator's eye to the perſpective plane.

PRI'NCIPAL *poſts* (in Carpentry) the corner poſts, which are tenoned into the ground plates below, and into the beams of the roof.

PRINCIPA"LITY (of *principalitas*, L. of *princeps* a prince) the dignity or dominion of a prince.

PRINCIPA"LITIES (in Theology) one of the ſeven orders of angels.

PRINCI'PIA, L. principles, or elements.

PRI'NCIPLE (of *principium*, L. of *princeps* firſt) 1 the firſt cauſe, origin, or ſource.
2 an inducement, or motive.
3 a maxim, rule, or axiom.
4 a good practical rule of action.
5 (in the plural number) the grounds, or fundamentals of any art or ſcience.

Firſt PRI'NCIPLE, a thing that is ſelf-evident, or as it were naturally known; as, *the whole is greater than a part*, &c.

PRINCIPLES (in Chemiſtry) are five, viz. *phlegm* or *water*, *mercury* or *ſpirit*, *ſulphur* or *oil*, *ſalt*, and *earth*.

Active PRINCIPLES (in Chemiſtry) are ſpirit, oil, and ſalt.

Ariſtotelian, or *Peripatetic* PRINCIPLES, are

the four elements, viz. *water*, *air*, *earth*, and *fire*; a diſtribution groſs and unphiloſophical.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES, are *magnitude*, *figure* and *weight*.

PRI'NCOCK, a youngſter too ſoon ripe-headed, a pert and forward fellow.

PRINT, a mark, or ſign.
2 a cut, or figure.
3 a letter, or character.
4 (in the plural number) news papers.

To PRINT, to practiſe the art of printing.

PRI'OR, ſub. (of *prieur*, F.) the head of a priory.

PRIOR, L. adj. antecedent, or before.

PRI'ORESS, a nun next in order to an abbeſs.

PRIO''RITY (of *prioritas*, L. of *prior* the former) 1 a being firſt in time, rank, order, or dignity.
2 advantage of place.
3 (in Law) is an antiquity of tenure, compared with another leſs ancient.

PRI'ORY, a religious community under the direction of a prior, or prioreſs.

PRI'SAGE, the ſhare that belongs to the king out of prizes taken at ſea.

PRISAGE *of wines*. See *Butlerage*.

PRISCI'LLIANISTS, ancient heretics, followers of Priſcilian a Spaniard, in the year 338.

PRISE. See *Prize*.

PRISM (of πρισμα, G. of πριω to ſaw off) ſomething ſawn or cut off, a figure in geometry.

PRISM (in Optics) is a glaſs bounded by two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plane and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to thoſe of the other, it is uſed to make experiments on light and colours.

Triangular PRISM, a priſm whoſe two oppoſite baſes are triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMA''TICAL, of, or belonging to priſms.

PRI'SMOID 3 (of πρισμα a priſm, and ειδος form) a ſolid geometrical figure bounded by ſeveral planes, the baſes of which are right-angled parallelograms, parallel and alike ſituated.

PRI'SON, F. a jail, or goal.

PRI'SONER, 1 one in cuſtody.
2 a malefactor going to be executed.

PRI''STINE (of *priſtinus*, L. of *prius* before) former, ancient.

PRI'TTLE-PRA''TTLE, prating, or inſignificant talk.

PRI'VACY, 1 familiarity.
2 retirement, or ſolitude.
3 ſecrecy.

PRIVA'DO, Sp. a private friend, a favourite.

PRI'VATE, (of *privatus*, L. of *privus* peculiar to himſelf) 1 ſecret, or retired.
2 alone, or by themſelves.
3 not public.

PRIVATEE'R, a ſhip fitted out by private perſons, with a licence from a prince or ſtate, to make prize of the enemy's ſhips and goods.

PRIVATEE'RING, ſailing in a privateer, with a deſign to make prize of the enemy's ſhips and goods.

PRIVA'TION (of *privatio*, L. of *privo* to take away or deprive) 1 a depriving, bereaving, or taking away.
2 lack, want, or being without.
3 (in the Canon Law) is when any biſhop, or other clergyman, is by death, or any other act, deprived of his biſhopric, church or benefice.
4 (in Metaphyſics) is the want or abſence of ſome natural perfection, from a ſubject capable to receive it, in which ſubject it either was before, or at leaſt ought to have been.

Partial PRIVA'TION (in Metaphyſics) is only in ſome particular reſpect, and relates principally to its perfect actions.

PRI'VATIVE (of *privativus*, L. of *privo* to take away) that takes away or deprives.

PRIVA'TUS, L. a friend, or favourite.

PRI'VET, the name of a ſhrub.

PRI''VILEGE, or PRIVILEDGE (of *privilegium*, L. a prerogative above others) a pre-eminence or prerogative above others, a ſpecial right, or grant.

PRI''VILEGED *perſon*, one who has the benefit of, or enjoys a privilege.

PRI'VITIES, the privy, or ſecret parts of a human body.

PRI''VITY, private knowledge of.

PRI'VY, adj. 1 ſecret, or hidden.
2 particular.

PRIVY, ſub. a houſe of office.

PRIVY (in Law) one who is a partaker of, or that has an intereſt in any action, or thing.

PRIVY *ſeal*, a ſeal that the king ſets firſt to ſuch grants as are to paſs the great ſeal of England, and is ſometimes uſed in matters of leſs conſequence.

Lord PRIVY *ſeal*, is the fifth great officer of the crown, through whoſe hands paſs charters and grants of the king, all pardons, &c. that paſs the great ſeal.

PRIZE (of *priſe*, F.) 1 that which is taken, any kind of booty.
2 a benefit ticket in a lottery.
3 a reward propoſed to him that ſhall do any thing beſt.
4 a trial of ſkill at ſword-playing.

To PRIZE, to praiſe, value, or eſteem.

PRO, L. a prepoſition ſignifying for, or in reſpect of a thing, &c.

PROBA'BILISTS, a ſect among the Roman catholics, who adhere to the doctrine of probable opinion.

PROBABI"LITY (of *probabilitas*, of *probabilis*, probable, or likely) likelihood, or that has the appearance of truth.

PRO"BABLE, likely, or like to be true.

PROBABLE *opinion*, is that which is founded on an apparently good foundation, having authority enough to perſuade a wiſe diſintereſted perſon.

PRO'BATE (of *probatum*, L. tried) the proof of wills and teſtaments in the ſpiritual court.

PROBA'TION (of *probatio*, L. of *probo* to prove) 1 proof, trial, or eſſay.
2 (in the Univerſity) a trial of one who is to take his degrees.
3 a trial of one before he be admitted to profeſs a religious life.

PROBA'TIONER, 1 one that undergoes a probation.
2 (among Preſbyterians) one who is licenſed by the preſbytery to preach, which is uſually done a year before ordination.

PROBA'TUM eſt, L. (i. e. it is approved) a term frequently ſubjoined to a receipt for the cure of ſome diſeaſe.

PROBE (of *probo*, L. to prove) a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed to ſearch wounds, &c.

PRO"BLEM (of προβλημα, G. of προ before, and βαλλω to put, or place) a propoſition expreſſing ſome natural effect in order to a diſcovery of its apparent cauſe.

PROBLEM (in Algebra) is a propoſition or queſtion requiring ſome unknown truth to be inveſtigated and diſcovered, and the truth of the diſcovery demonſtrated.

PROBLEM (in Geometry) is that which propoſes ſomething to be done, and relates more immediately to practical than ſpeculative geometry; that is, it is generally of ſuch a nature as to be performed by ſome known or common received rules, without any regard had to their inventions, or demonſtrations.

PROBLEM (in Logic) is a doubtful queſtion, or a propoſition, that neither appears true nor falſe, but which is probable on both ſides, and may be aſſerted in the affirmative or negative with equal evidence.

Local PROBLEM (in Mathematics) is ſuch a one as is capable of an infinite number of anſwers, ſo that the point which is to reſolve the problem may be indifferently taken within a certain extent, i. e. any where in ſuch a line, or within ſuch a plane, figure, &c. which is termed a geometrical locus, or place. It is ſometimes called an *indeterminate problem*.

Solid PROBLEM (in Mathematics) is one that can't be geometrically ſolved but by the interſection of a circle and a conic ſection, or by the interſection of two other conic ſections beſide the circle.

Deliac PROBLEM, the doubling of the cube; ſo called on this account, that when the people of Delos conſulted the oracle for a remedy againſt the plague, the anſwer was, that it ſhould ceaſe, when the altar of Apollo, which was in the form of a cube, ſhould be doubled.

PROBLEMA"TICAL, 1 of, or belonging to a problem.
2 (in Logic) that which may be argued pro and con.

PROBLEMATICAL *reſolution* (with Algebraiſts) a method of reſolving difficult queſtions by certain rules, called the canons.

PROBO'SCIS, L. (of προβοσκις, G. of προ for, and βοσκω to feed) an elephant's trunk.

† PROBRO'SITY (of *probroſitas*, L. of *probroſus* ſhameful) infamy, villany, ſcandal, railing language.

PROCA'CIOUS (of *procax*, L. ſaucy) ſaucy, malapert, inſolent.

PROCA"CITY, ſaucineſs, inſolence, malapertneſs.

PROCATA'RCTIC (of προκαταρκτικος, G. of προκαταρχομαι to go before) that which foregoes or gives beginning to another; or that which is externally impulſive to action.

PROCATARCTIC *cauſe* (with Phyſicians) the firſt cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with thoſe that follow.

To PROCEE'D (of *procedo*, L. of *pro* and *cedo* to go) 1 to go forward.
2 to come, to riſe, to have its riſe from.
3 to act, or deal.
4 to make a progreſs in learning.
5 to go out, as to proceed doctor.

PROCEED, that which ariſeth from a thing.

PROCEE'DING, 1 having its ſpring or riſe from.
2 going forward, &c.
3 action, or dealing.

PROCEE'DURE, a courſe of pleadings, a going on.

PRO'CESS (of *proceſſus*, L. of *procedo* to proceed) 1 the manner of proceeding in a cauſe, or the beginning or principal part thereof.
2 a ſeries, or order of things.
3 (in Chemiſtry) the whole courſe of any experiment or operation.
4 that by which a man is firſt called into court.

PROCE'SSION, 1 a ſolemn march.
2 (in Theology) a term uſed to ſignify the manner wherein the Holy Spirit is conceived to iſſue from the Father and the Son, in the myſtery of the Trinity.

PROCE'SSIONAL, of, or belonging to a proceſſion.

PROCHRO'NISM (of προχρονισμος, G. of προ and χρονος time) an error in chronology.

To PROCLAI'M (of *proclamo*, L. of *pro* before, and *clamo* to cry aloud) 1 to publiſh with a loud voice.
2 to declare ſolemnly.

PROCLAMA'TION, 1 a public notice given.

2 a publiſhing with ſound of trumpet, or beat of drum.
3 a declaration or order iſſued out by the king to give notice to his ſubjects of ſuch matters as he thinks proper.

PROCLI″VIOUS (of *proclivis*, L. of *proclino* to ſtoop, or bend forward) inclining downwards.

PROCLI″VITY, a propenſity, or inclination of a thing to bend downwards.

PROCO′NSUL, a magiſtrate among the ancient Romans, who governed a province with a conſular power; he was to continue in his government for one year.

PROCO′NSULSHIP, the office, or dignity of a proconſul.

To PROCRA′STINATE (of *procraſtino*, L. of *pro* and *cras* to-morrow) to put off from day to day.

PROCRASTINA′TION, a delaying, deferring, or putting off from day to day.

To PRO′CREATE (of *procreo*, L. of *pro* and *creo* to beget) to beget children.

PROCREA′TION, a begetting children.

PRO′CTOR, 1 he that undertakes to manage another man's cauſe, in any court of the civil law, or eccleſiaſtical, for his fee.
2 (in the weſt of England) a collector of the fruits of a benefice for another.

PRO′CTORS (in the Univerſity) two perſons choſen out of the ſtudents to ſee good orders and exerciſes duly performed.

PROCTORS (of the Clergy) deputies choſen by the clergy of every dioceſe, two for each, to appear for the cathedral and collegiate churches, one for each to ſit in the lower houſe of convocation.

PRO′CTORSHIP, the office, or quality of a proctor.

PROCU″MBENS, L. (in Botany) trailing on the ground.

PROCU″MBENT (of *procumbens*, L. of *procumbo* to lie down flat) 1 lying along.
2 (in Botany) ſuch leaves of plants as lie flat and trailing on the ground.

PROCU′RABLE, that may be procured.

PROCU′RACY, 1 the deed whereby a perſon is made a procurator.
2 the office of a procurator.

PROCURA′TION *money*, what is given to money ſcriveners, by ſuch as take up ſums at intereſt.

PROCURA′TION, 1 an act whereby a perſon is impowered to act for another.
2 a compoſition paid by the parſon of a pariſh to an eccleſiaſtical judge, in commutation for the entertainment he was otherwiſe to have provided for him at his viſitation.

PROCURA′TOR, L. 1 a proctor, or proxy, that ſeeth to another man's affairs.
2 a governor of a country under a prince.

PROCURA′TOR *of St. Mark*, a Venetian magiſtrate, being next in dignity to the doge, or duke of the republic.

To PROCU′RE (of *procuro*, L. of *pro* for, and *curo* to provide) 1 to get for another.
2 to help to.
3 to be a pimp, or bawd.

PROCU′RER, 1 a getter, &c.
2 a pimp, or bawd.

PRO′CYON, G. (in Aſtronomy) 1 a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, going before the dog-ſtar.
2 a conſtellation placed before the great dog, whence it takes its name.

PRODICTA′TOR, L. one who ſupplied the dictator's place (among the ancient Romans) upon extraordinary occaſions.

PRO″DIGAL (of *prodigalis*, L. of *prodigo* to ſquander away) 1 profuſe, laviſh, riotous.
2 vain, fooliſh.

PRODIGA′LITY, or PRO′DIGALNESS, 1 laviſhneſs, profuſeneſs.
2 fooliſhneſs, vain-glorioufneſs.

PRODI″GIOUS (of *prodigioſus*, L. of *prodigium* a prodigy) 1 monſtrous, marvellous, wonderful.
2 extraordinary.
3 exceſſive, very great.
4 contrary to the common courſe of nature.

PRO″DIGY, a thing monſtrous and unnatural.

PRODI″TION (of *proditio*, L. of *proditor* a traitor) treachery, treaſon.

PRO′DITOR, L. a traitor, a betrayer.

† PRODITO′RIOUS, treacherous, traitor-like.

PRO′DROMUS, L. (of προδρομος, G. of προ before, and τρεχω to run) a harbinger, or fore-runner.

PRODROMUS morbus, L. (among Phyſicians) a diſeaſe which fore-runs a greater.

To PRODU′CE (of *produco*, L. to bring out) 1 to bring forth.
2 to propoſe, or offer.
3 to cauſe, or occaſion.
4 to ſhew, or expoſe to view.

PRODUCE, fruit, or production.

PRO′DUCT, 1 effect, fruit, or production.
2 wit, learning, &c.
3 (in Arithmetic) the quantity ariſing from the multiplication of two or more numbers into each other.
4 (with Geometricians) is the factum, &c. when two lines are multiplied into each other, the product being always a rectangle.

PRODU′CTILE, drawn out at length.

PRODU′CTION, 1 a bringing forth.
2 fruit, or product.
3 works, or effects.
4 a lengthening, or extending.

PRODU′CTIVE, apt to produce.

PRO'EM 2 (of προοιμιον, G. of προ before, and οιμη a path or ſpeech) a preface or preamble.

PROE'MPTOSIS, G. (in Aſtronomy) that which makes the new moon appear a day later, by means of the lunar equation, than it would do without that equation.

PRO'EPIZEU'XIS, G. a grammatical figure, when a verb is placed between two nouns which ought to be placed at the end.

PROFANA'TION, the act of profaning, or polluting holy things, or making them common.

To PROFA'NE (of *profano*, L. of *profanum* ungodly, wicked) 1 to abuſe, or pollute holy things.
2 to make an ill uſe of.

PROFANE, 1 impious, wicked.
2 not ſacred, ſecular.

PROFA'NENESS, impiety, an abuſing of holy things, a diſreſpect paid to the name of God, and to things and perſons conſecrated to him.

To PROFE'SS (of *profeſſer*, F.) 1 to practiſe, or exerciſe openly.
2 to hold, or believe.
3 to ſwear, or proteſt.

PROFE'SSION, 1 trade, or calling.
2 public confeſſion.
3 proteſtation, or aſſurance.
4 an entrance into a religious order.

PROFE'SSOR, 1 one who makes any religion or perſuaſion.
2 a publick reader in an univerſity.

PROFE'SSORSHIP, the office of profeſſor.

PRO'FFER, offer, or tender.

To PROFFER, to make an offer to give.

PROFI'CIENCE, or PROFI'CIENCY, the ſtate or quality of a proficient.

PROFI'CIENT (of *proficiens*, L. of *proficio* to profit) forward in learning.

PROFI'LE, F. ſideways, or ſide-view, as a picture in profile, i. e. the face ſet ſideways, as on coins.

PROFILE (in Architecture) is the draught of a piece of building, wherein the breadth, depth and height of the whole is expreſſed, but not the length, and ſuch as they would appear, if the building were cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation; much the ſame as a proſpect view'd ſideways.

PROFILE, is ſometimes uſed for a deſign or deſcription, in oppoſition to a plan, or *ichnography*.

To PRO'FIT (of *profiter*, F.) 1 to be a proficient in.
2 to draw an advantage from.
3 to be uſeful, or of ſervice.

PROFIT, gain, intereſt, advantage.

PRO'FITABLE, uſeful, advantageous.

PRO'FLIGATE (of *profligatus*, L. of *profligator* a ſpendthrift) wicked, villainous, debauched.

PRO'FLUENT (of *profluens*, L. of *pro* and *fluo* to flow) flowing plentifully,

PROFOU'ND (of *profundus*, L. of *profundum*, a gulf, a bottomleſs pit) 1 deep.
2 great, eminent.
3 low, as a profound reverence.

PROFU'NDITY, depth.

PROFU'SE (of *profuſus*, L. of *profundo* to laviſh, to ſquander away) laviſh, waſtful extravagant.

PROFU'SION, 1 a pouring out.
2 prodigality, or waſtefulneſs.

To PROG, to uſe all endeavours to get.

PROG, ſomething gotten.

PROGA'STER (of προ before, and γαστηρ the belly) one that has a prominent belly.

PROGE'NITORS (of *progenitores*, L. of *pro* before, and *gigno* to beget) fore-fathers.

PRO''GENY, offſpring, iſſue, race.

PROGNO'SIS, G. 1 fore-knowledge, or a knowing before.
2 (in Phyſic) the ſame as prognoſtic ſign.

To PROGNO'STICATE (of *prognoſtico*, L. of προ before, and γινωσκω, G. to know) to conjecture, gueſs, or preſage.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, predicting, or foretelling.

PROGNOSTICA'TOR, a predictor, or foreteller of future events.

PROGNO'STIC, a ſign or token, indicating ſomething about to happen.

PROGNO''STICS (among Phyſicians) are the ſigns whereby they make a conjectural judgment of the event of a diſeaſe.

PROGRA'MMA, G. (of προ before, and γραφω to write) 1 a proclamation, or edict ſet up in a public place.
2 a letter ſet up with the king's ſeal.
3 (in the Univerſities) an advertiſement poſted up, &c. by way of invitation to an oration or college ceremony, containing the argument, or heads thereof.

PRO'GRESS (of *progreſſus*, L. of *pro* and *gradior* to go) 1 a going forward.
2 an advance, a proficiency, an improvement.
3 a journey, or voyage.

PROGRE'SSION, a going forward, in the ſame manner, or order.

PROGRESSION *arithmetical*, is, when the numbers, or quantities do either increaſe or decreaſe by an equal interval, or common difference; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. or 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. or *a*, 2*a*, 3*a*, 4*a*, &c.

PROGRESSION *geometrical*, is, when a ſeries of numbers or quantities, do either increaſe by one common multiplicator, or decreaſe by one common diviſor; as 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, &c. or *a*, *aa*, *aaa*, a^4, a^5, a^6, &c.

The month of PROGRESSION, the lunar month, which continues 29 days and a half.

PROGRE'SSIONAL, or PROGRE'SSIVE, 1 that proceeds, or goes on.

2 per-

2 pertaining to progreſſion.

To PROHI″BIT (of *prohibeo*, L. of *pro* and *habeo* to hold) to forbid, hinder, debar, or keep from.

PROHI″BITED *goods* (in Commerce) ſuch commodities as are not allowed to be imported or exported.

PROHIBI″TION, a forbidding, hindering.

PROHI″BITORY, 1 of, or belonging to a prohibition.

2 that hinders, or forbids.

To PROJE′CT (of *projecto*, L. of *pro* and *jacto* to throw) 1 to caſt, or throw.

2 to deſign, or contrive.

PRO″JECT, deſign, or contrivance.

PROJE′CTILE, any thing thrown, or caſt with a force.

PROJECTILE (in Mechanics) is a heavy body, which being put into motion is diſmiſſed from the agent, and left to purſue its courſe, as a ſtone thrown out of one's hand by a ſling, a bullet from a gun, &c.

PROJE′CTION, 1 (in Mechanics) the action of putting a projectile in motion.

2 (in Perſpective) the appearance or repreſentation of an object on a perſpective plane.

3 (in Chemiſtry) is when any matter to be calcined or fulminated, is put into a crucible, ſpoonful by ſpoonful.

PROJE′CTION *monſtrous*, of an image (in Perſpective) is the deformation of an image upon a plane, or the ſuperficies of ſome body, which ſeen at a certain diſtance will appear in its due form.

PROJECTION *of the ſphere in plano* (in Mathematics) is a repreſentation of the ſeveral circles deſcribed thereon, and of the points or places ſituated on its ſurface, &c. as they appear to the eye when at a certain diſtance, upon a tranſparent plane, ſituated between the eye and the ſphere.

Gnomonic PROJECTION, is where the plane of projection is parallel to the circles of the ſphere, or any parts of them repreſented upon the plane of ſome circle, and the eye is ſuppoſed to be in the centre of the earth.

Orthographic PROJECTION, is that where the eye is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance from the circle of projection, ſo that all the viſual rays are parallel among themſelves, and perpendicular to the ſaid circle.

Stereographic PROJECTION, is when the circles of the ſphere are drawn upon the plane of any circle, in the ſame manner as they would appear to the eye when placed in one of its poles.

PROJE′CTIVE *dialing*, is a method of projecting the true hour-lines, furniture, &c. on any kind of ſurface whatſoever, without any regard to the ſituation of thoſe ſurfaces, as to declination, inclination, or reclination.

PROJE′CTOR, one who contrives, or projects any deſign.

PROJE′CTURE, the jutting, or leaning out in a building, the coping, or water-table of a wall.

PROJE′CTURING *table* (in Architecture) is that which juts out beyond the naked face of a wall or pedeſtal, or any part to which it ſerves as an ornament.

To PROIN (in Falconry) a hawk is ſaid to proin, when ſhe trims, or puts her wings in order.

PROLA′TE *ſphæroid* (in Geometry) is a ſolid produced by the revolution of a ſemi-ellipſis about its tranſverſe diameter.

PROLA′TION (of *prolatio*, L. of *profero* to hold out) a term in Muſic, ſignifying the act of ſhaking, or making ſeveral inflections of the voice on the ſame ſyllable.

PROLEGO″MENA, G. (of προ before, and λεγω to ſpeak) preparatory diſcourſes, as prefaces or preambles, containing matters which it is fit the reader ſhould be informed of, in order to his better underſtanding the ſubject and deſign of the book.

PROLE′PSIS, G. (of προλαμβανω, G. of προ before, and λαμβανω to conceive) anticipation, or the conceiving things in the mind before hand.

PROLEPSIS (in Grammar) a figure of conſtruction, in which the whole does duly agree with the verb, or adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the ſame verb or adjective, with which they do not agree.

PROLEPSIS (in Rhetoric) is a figure whereby we prevent what our antagoniſt would object, or alledge.

PROLE′PTIC, or PROLE′PTICAL, of, or belonging to a prolepſis.

PROLE′PTICAL *diſeaſe*, is that which anticipates, or whoſe paroxyſm returns ſooner each day, as in ſome agues.

PRO′LES, L. the iſſue of a perſon's body; but in law it is generally taken for the iſſue of an unlawful bed.

PROLI″FIC, or PROLI″FICAL, apt for generation.

PROLI′X (of *prolixus*, L. of *pro* and *laxus* wide, large) large, tedious, or long in ſpeech.

PROLI″XITY, or PROLI′XNESS, tediouſneſs in diſcourſe.

PROLOCU′TOR, a ſpeaker, or chairman in a convocation.

PROLOCU′TORSHIP, the office, or dignity of a prolocutor.

PRO′LOGUE, F. (of προλογος, G. of προ before, and λογος a ſpeech) a ſpeech before a play.

To PROLO′NG (of *prolongo*, L. to delay) 1 to ſpin out.

2 to lengthen.

PROLONGA'TION, a lengthening out.
PROLU'SION (of *proluſio*, L. of *pro* before, and *ludo* to play) an eſſay, or flouriſh, a proof, or trial.
PROMENA'DE, F. a walk in the fields to take the air.
PRO'MINENT (of *prominens*, L. of *promineo* to jut or ſtand out) 1 that juts, or ſtands out.
2 great, or very large.
PROMI'SCUOUS (of *promiſcuus*, L. of *pro* and *miſceo* to mingle) 1 confuſed, or mingled together.
2 common, general.
PRO''MISE (of *promiſſum*, L. a vow, of *pro* before, and *miſſum* ſent) an aſſurance given by word of mouth to do any thing.
To PROMISE, to give, or paſs one's word for the performance of any thing.
PRO''MISSARY, one to whom a promiſe is made.
PRO''MISSORY, of, or belonging to a promiſe.
PROMISSORY *note*, a note promiſing to pay a ſum of money at a certain time.
PRO'MONTO'RY (of *promontorium*, L. of *promineo* to jut, or ſtand out) a cape, or head-land that runs out far into the ſea.
To PROMO'TE (of *promoveo*, L. of *pro* for, and *moveo* to effect, or influence) 1 to prefer, or advance to any place or dignity.
2 to advance, to extend, or carry further.
3 to continue, or carry on.
4 to promote, or encourage.
PROMO'TION, advancement, or preferment.
PROMPT (of *promptus*, L. of *promo* to bring forth) 1 quick, ready.
2 bent, propenſe, and inclined to.
To PROMPT, 1 to ſuggeſt, tell, or whiſper.
2 to put one upon.
PRO'MPTER, one that prompts another.
PRO'MPTUARY (of *promptuarium*, L. a ſtore-houſe) a ſtore-houſe, a buttery, or pantry.
To PROMU'LGATE. See To *Promulge*.
PROMULGA'TION, a publication.
To PROMU'LGE (of *promulgo*, L. of *pro* and *mulgo* to publiſh) to publiſh, proclaim, divulge, or noiſe abroad.
PRONA'OS 3, G. (of πρὸ before, and ναὸς a temple, or church) the porch of a church, or of a palace, or great hall.
PRONE (of *pronus*, L. bending forward) 1 bending forward, ſtooping downward.
2 inclined to a thing.
PRONG, a pitch-fork, an inſtrument uſed by huſbandmen.
PRONO''MINAL, of, or belonging to a pronoun.
PRO'NOUN (of *pronomen*, L. of *pro* for, and *nomen* a name) a part of ſpeech put for a noun in ſhewing, or rehearſing.
Perſonal PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are ſuch as are uſed inſtead of the names of particular perſons; as *I*, *thou*, *he*, &c.
Relative PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are theſe that are placed after nouns, with which they have ſuch affinity, that without them they ſignify nothing, as *which*, *who*, *that*, &c.
Poſſeſſive PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are ſuch as expreſs what each poſſeſſes, as *mine*, *thine*, &c.
Demonſtrative PRONOUNS (in Grammar) are ſuch as point out the ſubject ſpoken of, as *this*, *theſe*, &c.
To PRONOU'NCE (of *pronuncio*, L. of *pro* before, and *nuncio* to tell) 1 to utter, or ſpeak.
2 to rehearſe, or recite.
3 to judge, to decide, to order, or declare.
PRO'NTO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies quick, or nimbly, without loſing time.
PRONUNCIA'TION, 1 utterance of ſpeech.
2 the manner of pronouncing letters, ſyllables, and words.
3 (in Grammar) the manner of articulating or ſounding the words of a language, repreſented to the eye by writing and orthography.
4 (with Painters) the expreſſing of all kinds of bodies, with that degree of force neceſſary to make them more or leſs conſpicuous.
5 (with Rhetoricians) the varying, or regulating the voice and geſture agreeably to the words and matter, to affect and perſuade the hearers.
PROOF, ſub. 1 trial, or experiment.
2 a printed ſheet ſent to the author, or corrector of the preſs, in order to be corrected.
3 reaſon, or argument of a truth.
4 mark, or teſtimony.
5 (in Arithmetic) an operation, whereby the truth and juſtneſs of a calculation is examined and aſcertained.
PROOF, adj. that is hard, or ſtrong enough to reſiſt the force of.
PROP (of *proppe*, Du.) a ſtay, or ſupport.
To PROP, to ſtay, or bear up, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
To PRO''PAGATE (of *propago*, L. of *pro*, and the antiq. verb *pago*, i. e. *pango* to plant) 1 this verb originally ſignified, to cut down an old vine, that out of it many young may be planted.
2 to ſpread, or increaſe.
PROPAGA'TION, 1 the act of propagating or multiplying the kind.
2 an increaſing, or ſpreading abroad.
PROPAGA'TOR, 1 a multiplier, or increaſer.
2 a ſpreader abroad.
To PROPE'ND (of *propendeo*, L. of *pro* and *pendeo* to incline) to incline to a thing.

PROPE'NSE, prone, or inclinable to a thing.
PROPE'NSION, or PROPE'NSITY, proneneſs, bent of mind, or inclination to.
PRO''PER (of *proprius*, L. peculiar) 1 peculiar, particular, ſpecial.
2 fit, commodious, convenient.
3 competent, able.
4 tall in ſtature.
5 (in Phyſics) ſomething naturally and eſſentially belonging to any being.
6 (in reſpect to Words) is underſtood of their immediate and particular ſignification, or that which is directly and peculiarly attached to them.
7 (in the Civil Law) it is uſed in oppoſition to acquired; for an inheritance derived by direct, or collateral ſucceſſion.
PROPER *fraction* (in Arithmetic) is that whoſe numerator is leſs than its denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, &c.
PROPER *navigation*, is the art of conducting a ſhip through the wide and pathleſs ocean, where nothing is to be ſeen for a conſiderable time but ſky and water.
PRO''PERTY, 1 natural quality, or diſpoſition.
2 rightful poſſeſſion of a thing.
3 blind, bubble, or cully.
4 tool, or inſtrument.
PROPHA'NE. See *Profane*.
PROPHA'SIS, G. (of προ before, and φαω to ſpeak) 1 an excuſe, a pretence or colour.
2 (in Phyſic) a fore-knowledge of diſeaſes.
PRO''PHECY (of προφητεια, G. of προ before, and φαω to tell) a prediction, or foretelling things to come.
PRO''PHET, a foreteller of future events.
PROPHETE'SS, a female prophet, or a woman that foretels things to come.
PROPHE''TIC, or PROPHE''TICAL, of, or belonging to a prophet.
PROPHYLA'CTICE, G. (of προ before, and φυλασσω to keep) that part of phyſic that preventeth, and preſerveth from diſeaſes.
PROPI'NQUITY (of *propinquitas*, L. of *propinquo* to approach, or draw nigh) 1 nearneſs, or neighbourhood.
2 kindred by blood, or alliance.
To PROPI''TIATE (of *propitio*, L. of *propitius* kind, favourable) 1 to expiate, or atone for.
2 to make propitious, or favourable to.
PROPITIA'TION, an expiation, or atonement, a ſacrifice offered to God to appeaſe his wrath.
PROPI''TIATORY, adj. having force to expiate, or atone for.
PROPITIATORY, ſub. the mercy ſeat.
PROPI''TIOUS (of *propitius*, L. of *prope* near at hand) kind, favourable, merciful, gentle, tender.
PROPO'RTION (of *proportio*, L. of *pro* and *portio* a part, or portion) 1 anſwerableneſs, or agreement.
2 rule, or meaſure.
3 part, or portion.
4 the relation which parts have among themſelves, or to the whole.
5 (in Arithmetic) is the habitude or relation of two numbers when compared together.
6 (in Architecture) is the relation which all the work has to its parts, and that every one has ſeverally to the whole building.
PROPORTION *geometrical*. See *Progreſſion geometrical*.
PROPORTION *harmonical*, or *muſical*, is, when of three quantities, or numbers, the firſt has the ſame ratio to the third, as the difference between the firſt and ſecond, hath to the difference between the ſecond and third.
PROPORTION (in Painting, &c.) is the juſt magnitude of the ſeveral members of a figure, a group, &c. with regard to each other, to the figure, the group, and the whole piece.
To PROPORTION, to make proportionable.
PROPO'RTIONAL, agreeable to the rules of proportion.
PROPORTIONA''LITY, 1 likeneſs of proportion.
2 (in Mathematics) the proportion that is between the exponents of four ratios.
PROPO'RTIONALS. If when four numbers are conſidered, it appears that the firſt has the ſame relation to the ſecond, as the third has to the fourth, thoſe four numbers are called proportionals.
Continued PROPORTIONALS, are ſuch, that the third has the ſame ratio to the ſecond, as the ſecond has to the firſt, and the fourth the ſame ratio to the third, as the third has to the ſecond, as 3, 6, 12, 24.
Mean PROPORTIONALS *are*, when in three quantities, there is the ſame proportion of the firſt to the ſecond, as of the ſecond to the third; as 2 : 4 : : 4 : 8, i. e. as 2 is to 4, ſo is 4 to 8; here 4 is a mean proportional between 2 and 8.
PROPO'SAL, an offer, or propoſition.
To PROPO'SE (of *propoſer*, F. of *propono*, L. of *pro* and *pono* to put or place) 1 to offer, or make a propoſal.
2 to deſign to do a thing.
PROPO'SER, one who offers, or makes a motion.
PROPOSI''TION, 1 an offer, or propoſal.
2 a ſentence upon any ſubject.
3 (in Poetry) is the firſt part of an epic poem, in which the author propoſes, or lays down briefly, and in general, what he has to ſay in the courſe of his work.

To PROPO'UND (of *propono*, L. of *pro* and *ppno* to propoſe) to offer, or propoſe.
PROPOU'NDER, one that propoſes a matter.
PROPOU'NDERS (in Law) monopolizers and engroſſers of commodities.
PROPRI'ETARY (of *proprietarius*, L. of *proprietas* property) an owner, or he to whom the property of a thing doth belong.
PROPRI'ETOR, the proper owner.
PROPRI'ETY (of *proprietas*, L. of *proprius* proper) 1 the right of a thing.
2 proper ſenſe.
3 (with Logicians) is the fourth of the univerſal ideas, and is when the object is an attribute, which, in effect, belongs to the eſſence of a thing; but is not firſt conſidered in that eſſence, but as dependent on that firſt idea, as diviſible, immortal, &c.
4 (with Grammarians) is where the direct and immediate ſignification of a word agrees to the thing it is applied to.
PROPTO'SIS, G. (of προ out, and πιπτω to fall) the falling down of ſome part of the body, as of the caul, &c.
PROPYLÆ'UM, L. (of προπυλαιον, G. of προ before, and πυλη a gate or door) a porch of a temple, or great hall.
PROROGA'TION, the act of prolonging, adjourning, or putting off till another time.
To PRORO'GUE (of *prorogo*, L. to defer, or put off) to put off for ſome time.
PRO'SA, a goddeſs of the pagans, who, as they believed, cauſed the infant to come in the right manner into the world.
PROSA'IC 3, of, or pertaining to proſe.
To PROSCRI'BE (of *proſcribo*, L. of *pro* and *ſcribo* to write) to outlaw one, to baniſh him, and ſeize his eſtate.
PRO'SCRIPT, an outlaw, or baniſhed man.
PROSCRI''PTION, 1 exilement, or making one an outlaw.
2 a public ſale of a debtor's goods among the ancient Romans.
PROSE (of *proſa*, L.) 1 the uſual way of ſpeaking, or writing, in oppoſition to verſe.
2 part of the Romiſh maſs.
To PRO''SECUTE (of *proſequor*, L. of *pro* and *ſequor* to follow) 1 to carry on, or continue.
2 to ſue one at law.
PROSECU'TION, 1 a proſecuting, or purſuing.
2 a continuance, or carrying on.
PRO'SECUTOR, one that ſues at law in another's name.
PRO''SELYTE (of προσηλυτος, G. of προς to, and ελευθω to come) a ſtranger converted to our religion.
PROSO'DIAN, one ſkilled in proſody.
PRO''SODY (of προσωδια, G. of προσαδω to ſing to) the art of accenting or pronouncing ſyllables truly, whether long or ſhort.
PROSOPOPOE'A, G. (of προσωπον a perſon, and ποιεω to make) a figure in rhetoric, a feigning of a perſon, or thing to ſpeak.
PRO'SPECT (of *proſpectus*, L. of *proſpecto* to view) 1 a view, or ſight afar off.
2 aim, or deſign.
PROSPE'CTIVE, pertaining to viewing, &c.
PROSPECTIVE *glaſs*, a glaſs for the viewing things at a conſiderable diſtance.
To PRO'SPER (of *proſpero*, L. to ſucceed) 1 to give ſucceſs.
2 to be happy, or have a fair gale of fortune.
3 to ſucceed, or be ſucceſsful.
PROSPE''RITY, happineſs, or good fortune.
PRO'SPEROUS, 1 favourable, that gives ſucceſs.
2 happy, or fortunate.
PRO'SPHYSIS, G. (of προς to, and φυω to grow) the coalition, or growing together of two parts, as when two fingers grow together.
PRO'STHAPHÆRE'SIS, G. (in Aſtronomy) is the ſame with the equation of the orbit, or ſimply the equation; and is the difference between the true and mean motion of a planet.
PROSTHE'SIS, G. (of προ before, and τιθημι to put) a grammatical figure, when a letter, or ſyllable, is added to the beginning of a word.
PROSTERNA'TION (of *proſternatio*, L. of *proſterno* to lay flat) a lying flat, or bowing low.
PRO'STITUTE, ſub. (of *proſtituta*, L. of *proſtituo*, to ſet open to every one that cometh) a common harlot.
PRO'STITUTE, adj. baſe, lewd, infamous.
To PROSTITUTE, 1 to expoſe, or ſet open to every one that comes.
2 to yield up the body and honour to mercenary intereſt, to luſt, or ſenſual pleaſure.
PROSTITU'TION, 1 a harlot's letting out her body to hire.
2 a ſtooping to any mean or baſe action, or office.
PROSTO'MIA, G. (of προ before, and στομα the mouth) the red tinctured part of the lips.
PRO'STRATE (of *proſtratus*, L. of *pro* before, and *ſterno* to lay down) laid flat along.
To PRO'STRATE, to throw, or caſt one's ſelf at the feet of another.
PROSTRA'TION, the falling down at the feet of another, the lying flat along.
PRO'STYLE (of προστυλος, G. of προ before, and στυλος a pillar) an houſe, or building, with pillars in the front.
PROSY'LLOGISM (of προ before, and συλλογισμος a ſyllogiſm) an argument or rea-

ſon produced to ſtrengthen one of the premiſes of a ſyllogiſm.

PROTA'SIS, G. (of προ before, and τεινω to ſpread) 1 a propoſition, or maxim.
2 the firſt part of a play.

PROTA''TIC, a perſon who is brought in the beginning, or *protaſis* of a play, to lay open the argument, and appeareth no more.

To PROTE'CT (of *protego*, L. of *pro* from, and *tego* to cover) 1 to defend, cover, or ſkreen from.
2 to countenance, or uphold.

PROTE'CTION, 1 defence, guard, or ſhelter.
2 (in Law) is that benefit which the ſubject has from the king's laws.
3 an exemption or immunition, given by the king to a perſon, to ſecure him from law-ſuits, and other vexations.
4 a writing to ſecure one from being impreſſed, &c.

PROTE'CTOR, 1 a defender.
2 the chief adminiſtrator of the kingdom.

PROTE'CTRIX, a female defender.

To PROTE'ND (of *protendo*, L. of *pro* and *tendo* to ſtretch out) to ſtretch forth, or out.
2 to extend, or ſpread abroad.

PROTE'RVITY (of *protervitas*, L. of *pro* and *torvus* crabbed) 1 croſſneſs, frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs.
2 inſolence, rudeneſs, impudence.

To PROTE'ST (of *proteſtor*, L. of *pro* and *teſtor* to atteſt, or affirm) to vow, aſſure, or ſwear.

To PROTEST *againſt a thing*, to oppoſe it, or declare againſt it.

PROTEST, 1 a ſolemn declaration againſt a proceeding, a judgment, &c.
2 (in Commerce) a declaration againſt the party charged with the payment of a bill of exchange, for refuſing to pay the ſaid bill.

PRO''TESTANT, one of the reformed religion, according to Luther, Calvin, or the church of England.

PROTESTA'TION, 1 a ſolemn vow, or aſſurance.
2 a proteſting againſt any proceedings.

PRO'TEUS, G. (of προ before, becauſe he was feigned to be the firſt and moſt ancient of the gods) the ſon of Neptune and Phœnice, or Oceanus and Tethys, one of the gods of the ſea, foretelling future events. He could transform himſelf into any ſhape. According to Homer he was an Egyptian. Diodorus Siculus ſaith he was king of Egypt, and that, after the manner of their kings, he ſometimes uſed a lion, ſometimes a bull for his creſt. Plato and Lucian agree that he was an Egyptian, but the former maketh him a ſophiſt, the latter a ſtage-player, each of them endeavouring to aſſign the moral of his fabulous mutability. Virgil diſſenteth from them all with regard to his country, which he ſaith was Pallene, a Peninſula of Macedon, and that his chariot was drawn by ſea-horſes.

PROTHO''NOTARY, or PROTO'NOTARY (of *protonotarius*, L. of πρωτος firſt, or chief, and *notarius* a notary) a chief officer in the Common-pleas, and King's-bench.

PROTHY'RUM, L. (of προθυρον, G. of προ before, and θυρα a door) a porch at the outward door of a houſe, a pale, or rail to keep off horſes or carts from the door.

PRO'TOCOL (of πρωτοκωλον, G. of πρωτος firſt, and κωλον a member of a ſentence) a rough draught, or that which is firſt briefly noted, to be afterwards amended and further enlarged.

PROTO''LOGY (of πρωτολογια, G. of πρωτος firſt, and λογος a ſpeech) a preface, proem, or preamble.

PROTOMA'RTYR, G. (of πρωτος firſt, and μαρτυς a witneſs) the firſt witneſs or martyr, ſuch as was Abel in the Old teſtament, and St. Stephen in the New.

PROTOPA'THY (of πρωτοπαθια, G. of πρωτος firſt, and παθος a diſeaſe) a primary, or original diſeaſe, not cauſed by another.

PRO'TOPLAST (of πρωτοπλαστος, G. of πρωτος firſt, and πλαττειν to form) 1 the man firſt formed.
2 the firſt former of all things.

PRO'TOTYPE [3], or PROTOTY'PON (of πρωτος firſt, and τυπος a type) 1 the original type, pattern, or model of a thing.
2 (in Grammar) a primitive, or original word.

To PROTRA'CT (of *protrabo*, L. of *pro* from, and *trabo* to draw) to prolong, or delay.

PROTRA'CTER, or PROTRA'CTOR,
1 an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to extract any diſagreeable body out of a wound, or ulcer.
2 an inſtrument uſed by ſurveyors, &c. for protracting or laying down any plot upon paper.

PROTRA'CTING (in Surveying) is the plotting or laying down the dimenſions taken in the field, by help of a protractor.

PROTRACTING *pin*, a fine needle fitted into a handle, to prick off degrees and minutes from the limb of the protractor.

PROTRE'PTICON, G. (of προτρεπω to exhort) an exhortation.

To PROTRU'DE (of *protrudo*, L. of *pro* from, and *trudo* to thruſt) to thruſt, or puſh forward.

PROTU'BERANT (of *protuberans*, L. of *protubero* to bud out) bunching, or ſtanding out.

PROUD, 1 haughty, preſumptuous.
2 grand, ſtately.

3 (ſpoken of a bitch) deſirous of copulation.

To PROVE (of *preuver*, F.) 1 to make out, or make good.
2 to try, or make an experiment.
3 to become, or be, to come to paſs.

PROVE'DITOR, a Venetian overſeer.

PRO"VENDER, forage, or food for cattle.

PRO"VERB (of *proverbium*, L. of *pro* and *verbum* a ſaying) an adage, or old ſaying.

To PROVI'DE (of *provideo*, L. of *pro* before, and *video* to ſee) 1 to ſtore, or furniſh with.
2 to get, or procure.
3 to take care.
4 to fore-arm one's ſelf.

PROVI'DED, adv. on condition.

PRO"VIDENCE (of *providentia*, L. of *pro* before, and *video* to ſee) 1 the ſupreme intelligence whereby God governs the world.
2 warineſs, or fore-ſight.
3 Huſbandry, or œconomy.

PRO"VIDENT, 1 wary, cautious.
2 thrifty, ſaving.

PRO"VINCE (of *provincia*, L. of *pro* and *vinco* to overcome) 1 an outcountry governed by a deputy, or lieutenant.
2 a county, ſhire, or part of a kingdom.
3 the circuit of an archbiſhop's juriſdiction.
4 buſineſs, or affair.
5 ſphere, or knowledge.

PROVI'NCIAL, adj. of, or belonging to a province.

PROVINCIAL *ſynod*, the aſſembly of the clergy of a particular province.

PROVINCIAL, ſub. a ſuperior of all the religious houſes in his province.

† To PROVI'NE (of *provigner*, F.) to propagate the vine, or lay the ſtock or branch of it in the ground to take root.

PROVI'SION (of *proviſio*, L. of *provideo* to provide) 1 neceſſaries for life.
2 a taking care of, or providing for.
3 the pope's providing a ſpiritual living for a biſhop, before the death of the incumbent.
4 the title, or inſtrument whereby the incumbent holds, or is provided of a benefice, biſhoprick, &c.
5 (in Commerce) the wages due to a factor.

PROVI'SO, It. a clauſe, or condition in a contract.

PROVI'SOR, 1 a perſon who has the care of providing things neceſſary.
2 (in the Univerſity) a title of dignity, a patron, or chief governor.

PROVOCA'TION (of *provocatio*, L. of *provoco* to provoke) a provoking, incenſing, or ſtirring up.

PROVO"CATIVE, adj. apt to provoke, or ſtir up.

PROVOCATIVE, ſub. a medicine that provokes to venery.

To PROVO'KE (of *provoco*, L. of *pro* and *voco* to challenge) 1 to challenge, or defy.
2 to move, or ſtir up.
3 to anger, or urge.
4 to prompt, or ſet one upon.
5 to cauſe, or diſpoſe to.

PRO"VOST, 1 a chief magiſtrate of a city.
2 the preſident of a college, or collegiate church.

PROVOST *marſhal* (of an Army) is an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to apprehend deſerters and other criminals, and to ſet rates on proviſions in the army.

PROVOST *marſhal* (in the royal Navy) is an officer who takes care of the priſoners that are taken.

PROVOST *of merchants* (in Paris) the lord mayor of that city.

PROVOST (of the Mint) an officer who is appointed to overſee all the monyers.

PROVO'STAL, of, or belonging to a provoſt.

PRO"VOSTSHIP, or PRO"VOSTRY, the office, or dignity of a provoſt.

PROW, the fore-part of a ſhip.

PROW'ESS, 1 valour, ſtoutneſs, courage.
2 an exploit, or valiant act.

To PROWL, 1 to go about pilfering, or ſtealing.
2 to gape after gain.

PRO'XIES, annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the biſhop, &c. at viſitations.

PROXI"MITY (of *proximitas*, L. of *proximus* a kinſman, a neighbour) nearneſs, nighneſs in kindred, or neighbourhood.

PRO"XY, 1 he that does the part of another in his abſence.
2 the commiſſion of a client to his proctor in the civil law to manage his cauſe.

PRUDE, F. a preciſe, or affected woman.

PRU"DENCE (of *prudentia*, L. of *prudens* wiſe, prudent) wiſdom, or diſcretion, the firſt of the cardinal virtues, which teaches us to govern our lives according to the rules of right reaſon.

PRU'DENT, wiſe, diſcreet, adviſed.

PRUDE'NTIAL, of, or belonging to prudence, diſcreet, wiſe.

PRUNE, F. the name of a plumb.

To PRUNE (in Gardening) to cut off the ſuperfluous twigs, or branches.

PRUNE'LLOS (ſo called of Brignols, the place where they grow) 1 a ſort of plumbs.
2 a ſort of ſilk.

PRUNI"FEROUS *trees* (of *prunifer*, L. of *prunum* a plumb, and *fero* to bear) ſuch as bear plumbs, or whoſe fruit have a ſtone in the middle.

PRU'RIENT (of *puriens*, L. of *purio* to itch) itching, pricking.

PRURI'TUS, L. the itch, or any dryneſs and roughneſs of the ſkin, occaſioned by

ſharp humours which ſtagnate in, and corrode the miliary glands.

PRUTA'NIC *tables* (in Aſtronomy) are tables calculated by Rheinoldus for finding the motions of the heavenly bodies.

To PRY, to ſearch, or enquire into.

PRYTANES, G. a common hall in a city of Greece, where thoſe who had well deſerved of their country were maintained at the public expence.

PSALM (of ψαλμος, G. a hymn) a hymn, or divine ſong.

PSA'LMIST, a writer of pſalms.

PSA'LMODY, a ſinging of pſalms, or ſinging and playing together on an inſtrument.

PSA'LTERY, a kind of muſical inſtrument.

PSA'MMISMUS, L. (of ψαμμισμος, G. of ψαμμος ſand) a bath of dry ſand, to apply to the feet of dropſical perſons.

PSA'MMOS, G. ſand, or gravel; that which breeds in human bodies.

PSATY'RIANS, a ſect of the Arians, who held the Son was not like the Father in will, that he was taken from, and made of nothing, and that in God, generation was not to be diſtinguiſhed from creation.

PSE'PHOMANCY (of ψηφομαντεια, G. of of ψηφος a ſtone, and μαντεια divination) a divination by pebble-ſtones.

PSEU'DO (of ψευδος, G. falſe, counterfeit) a word uſed in compound words derived from the Greek.

PSEUDO'GRAPHY (of ψευδογραφια, G. of ψευδος falſe, and γραφω to write) a counterfeit, or falſe writing.

PSEUDO'LOGY (of ψευδολογια, G. of ψευδος falſe, and λογος a ſpeech) lying, or falſe ſpeaking.

PSEUDOMA'RTYR, G. (of ψευδος falſe, and μαρτυς a witneſs) a falſe witneſs, a counterfeit martyr.

PSEUDO-ME'DICUS (of ψευδος, G. falſe, and *medicus*, L. a phyſician) a falſe phyſician, or pretender to phyſic.

PSEUDO'MENOS, G. a ſophiſtical argument, a captious concluſion, a fallacy in reaſoning.

PSEUDO'NYMOUS (of ψευδονυμος, G. of ψευδος falſe, and ονομα a name) authors who publiſh books under falſe and counterfeit names.

PSEU'DOPHILO'SOPHY (of ψευδοφιλοσοφια, G. of ψευδος falſe, and φιλοσοφια philoſophy) falſe philoſophy.

PSEU'DOPRO'PHET (of ψευδοπροφητης, G. ψευδος falſe, and προφητης a prophet) a falſe prophet.

PSEU'DO-STE'LLA (of ψευδος, G. falſe, and *ſtella*, L. a ſtar) any kind of meteor or phænomenon, newly appearing in the heavens and reſembling a ſtar.

PSEU'DOTHY'RUM (of ψευδοθυρον, G. of ψευδος falſe, and θυρα a door) a back-door, a poſtern-gate.

PSI'LOTHRIX (of ψιλος naked, and θριξ hair) a medicine proper to make the hair fall off.

PSORI'ASIS, G. (of ψωρα a ſcab) a dry itching ſcab, frequently accompanied with an exulceration.

PSO'RICA, G. medicines againſt ſcabbineſs.

PSO'ROPHTHA'LMIA, G. (of ψωρα a ſcab, and οφθαλμια a diſeaſe in the eye) a ſcab and inflammation of the eye with itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA (of ψυχη the ſoul, and αγωγος a leader) medicines that ſuddenly raiſe the ſpirits in fainting.

† PSYCHO'LOGIST (of ψυχολογικος, G. of ψυχη the ſoul, and λεγω to ſay) one who treats concerning the ſoul.

† PSYCHO'LOGY (of ψυχολογια, G. of ψυχη the ſoul, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe of the ſoul.

PSY'CHOMACHY (of ψυχομαχια, G. of ψυχη the ſoul, and μαχομαι to fight) a war, or fight between the ſoul and body.

PSY'CHOMANCY (of ψυχομαντεια, G. of ψυχη the ſoul, and μαντεια divination) a divination by the ghoſts, ſouls, or ſpirits of deceaſed perſons.

PSYCHROLU'SIA, G. (of ψυχρος cold, and λυσις a waſhing) cold baths.

PSYCHRO'METER (of ψυχρος cold, and μετρεω to meaſure) an inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture or humidity of the air.

PSYCHROPHO'BIA, G. (of ψυχρος cold, and φοβος fear) an averſion to, or fear of cold things.

PSYDRA'CION, G. (of ψαω to burn) 1 a pimple, or ſmall ulcer in the ſkin of the head.

2 a ſwelling in the ſkin like a bliſter with moiſt matter in it.

PTERO'MATA, G. two high walls on each ſide of a church, or other great building.

PTE'RON, G. 1 the wing of a bird.

2 the wing of a building.

PTERO'PHORI (of πτερον a wing, and φερω to bear) couriers among the ancient Romans, who brought tidings of any declaration of war, or of any miſhap that befel the army; they had their name from their bearing wings on the points of their pikes.

PTERY'GIUM, L. (of πτερυγιον, G. a dimin. of πτερον a wing) a little wing.

PTI'SAN (of πτισανη, G. of πτισσω to pound, or ſtamp off the huſk of corn, &c.) 1 barley-broth, or barley unhuſked and ſodden in water.

2 (in Medicine) a kind of cooling phyſic drink.

PTOLEMA'IC 4 *ſyſtem* (of the world) is that ſyſtem which was maintained by Ptolemy the famous Alexandrian aſtronomer. This hypotheſis ſuppoſes the earth to be at reſt and in the centre, and the heavens

to

to revolve round it from eaſt to weſt, carrying with them the ſun, planets and fixed ſtars, each in their reſpective ſpheres. Next above the Earth is the Moon, then the planet Mercury, next Venus, then the Sun; next above him Mars, and then Jupiter, and next Saturn; over which are placed the two Cryſtalline ſpheres, and laſtly the *primum mobile*, ſuppoſed to be the firſt heaven, and that which gives motion to all the ſpheres. See fig. 39.

But this ſyſtem is now quite exploded, there being not even demonſtration wanting to confute it.

PTOLEMA'ITES 4, a ſect of the Gnoſtics, ſo called from one Ptolemy their leader, who held that the Moſaical law came partly from God, partly from Moſes, and partly from the traditions of the doctors.

PTYALI'SMUS, L. (of πτυαλισμος, G. of πτυω to ſpit) a ſpitting or diſcharging the ſaliva through the glands of the throat.

PTY'SMAGOGUE (of πτυσμαγωγον, G. of πτυαλον ſpittle, and αγωγος a leader) a medicine that diſcharges ſpittle.

PU'BERTY (of *pubertas*, L. of *puheo* to be in the flower of age) ripe age, fourteen in men, and twelve in women.

PU'BES, L. the privy parts of a human body, either male or female.

PU'BLICAN (of *publicanus*, L. of *publico* to publiſh) 1 a farmer of public revenues, or cuſtoms.
2 a toll-gatherer.
3 a keeper of a victualling-houſe, or alehouſe.

PUBLICA'TION, a making public.

PU'BLIC, adj. 1 manifeſt, known by every body.
2 common, belonging to every body.

PUBLIC, ſub. every body in general.

To PU'BLISH (of *publico*, L. i. e. *publicum facio* to make public) to make public.

PU'BLISHER, one that publiſheth.

† PU'CELAGE (of *pucelage*, F.) a maidenhead, or virginity.

To PU'CKER, 1 to draw up together.
2 not to ſit cloſe to the body, ſpeaking of a ſuit of cloaths.

PU'CKFIST, or PU'CKBALL, a puff-ball, or kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

PU'DDER, noiſe, or buſtle.

PU'DDING (of *boudin*, F.) 1 a well known food.
2 a fire-work.
3 a roll worn by children when they firſt go alone.

PUDDING *graſs*, the herb penny-royal.

PUDDLE, a place of ſtanding water.

PU'DDOCK, a ſmall incloſure.

PUDE'NDA, L. (of *pudeo* to be aſhamed) the privy parts of either man or woman.

PUDI''CITY (of *pudicitas*, L. of *pudeo* to be aſhamed) modeſty, chaſtity.

PU'DOR, L. ſhamefacedneſs, baſhfulneſs.

PUDS, the large ſleeves of a prieſt of the church of England's gown.

PU'ERILE 3 (of *puerilis*, L. of *puer* a child)
1 of, or belonging to a child.
2 childiſh, filly, weak.

PU'ET, a bird.

To PUFF, 1 to blow or pant, by reaſon of ſhortneſs of breath.
2 to ſwell, or briſtle.

PUFF, 1 a blaſt of wind.
2 a ſort of plait.
3 an utenſil uſed in powdering the hair.
4 (in a Gaming-houſe) a perſon hired to play to decoy others.

PU'FFEN, the name of a bird.

PUG, 1 a monkey.
2 a youth full of tricks.

PU'GGERED, as the red puggered attire of a turkey, i. e. the wattles.

PU'GIL, L. (in Pharmacy) a handful.

PUISNE (of *puiné*, F.) a law term for younger; a name given in the houſe of lords to the youngeſt baron, and in Weſtminſter-hall to the youngeſt judge.

PUI'SSANCE, F. power, force, might.

PUI'SSANT, F. powerful, or mighty.

To PUKE, to have a mind to ſpew.

PU'LCHRITUDE (of *pulchritudo*, L. of *pulcher* fair) fairneſs, beauty.

PULE'GIUM, L. (in Botany) the herb penny-royal.

PULICA'RIA, L. (of *pulex* a flea) the herb flea-wort.

PULICA'RIS febris, L. (with Phyſicians) a malignant fever, ſo called becauſe it maketh the ſkin appear as if it were flea bitten.

PU'LIOL, the ſame as penny-royal.

To PULL, to draw, or haul.

PU'LLAIN, or PU'LLEN, poultry.

PU'LLET (of *poulette*, F.) a young hen.

PU'LLEY, one of the mechanical powers, being a wheel, or block channelled round, which by means of a rope running in it, heaves up great weights.

PU''LLEY *piece*, 1 armour for the knee.
2 a boot which covers the knee.

To PU'LLULATE (of *pullulo*, L. to ſpring)
1 to ſpring, or ſprout up.
2 to grow, or increaſe.

PULMONA'RIA, L. (of *pulmo* the lungs)
1 (in Botany) the herb lung-wort.
2 (in Phyſic) an inflammation of the lungs.

PULMONA'RIUS, L. diſeaſed in the lungs.

PU'LMONARY, of, or belonging to the lungs.

PULP (of *pulpa*, L. the fleſhy part) the fleſhy, or ſoft part of a thing.

PU'LPIT (of *pulpitum*, L. of *publicum* public) a place erected for ſpeaking in public.

PULSA'TION (of *pulſatio*, L. of *pulſo* to beat, or ſtrike) 1 a beating, ſtriking, or thumping.
2 the beating of the arteries.

PULSE,

PULSE, 1 the throbbing or beating of the arteries.
2 beans, peaſe, &c.
PU'LSION, 1 a driving, or thruſting forward.
2 (in Phyſics) the ſtroke by which any medium is affected by the motion of light, ſound, &c. through it.
To PU'LVERIZATE, or to PULVERI'ZE (of *pulverizo*, L. of *pulvis* a powder) to reduce to powder.
PULVERIZA'TION, a reducing to powder.
PULVINA'TA, L. (of *pulvinus* a pillow) a term in Architecture, ſignifying a frize, which ſwells or bulges out in the form of a pillow.
PU'LVIS fulminans, L. i. e. the thundering powder (with Chemiſts) a mixture of three parts of ſalt petre, two of tartar, and one of brimſtone, all finely powdered.
PU'MICATED (of *pumicatus*, L. of *pumex* a pumice-ſtone) made ſmooth with a pumice ſtone, poliſhed.
PU"MICE *ſtone*, a ſpungy light ſtone, caſt out of mount Ætna, and other burning mountains, uſed in graving and poliſhing.
PUMP, 1 a machine, or engine, to draw up water, &c.
2 a ſort of light ſhoe.
Air PUMP. See *Machina Boyliana*.
To PUN, 1 to pound or beat.
2 to quibble, or play with words.
PUN, a quibble, or playing with words.
PUNCH, 1 an inſtrument to make holes with.
2 a liquor made with brandy, water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.
3 a ſhort thick fellow.
4 a ſtage puppet.
To PUNCH, 1 to make holes with a punch.
2 to thruſt one with the fiſt, elbow, &c.
PUNCH *horſe* (with Horſemen) is a well-ſet, well-knit horſe, having a ſhort back, thick ſhoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with fleſh.
PU'NCHION, 1 a ſort of chizel.
2 a wine veſſel containing 80 gallons.
3 a little block or piece of ſteel, on one end of which is ſome figure, letter, or character, engraven either in creux or relievo, impreſſions of which are taken on metal, or ſome other matter by ſtriking it with a hammer on the end not engraved.
4 (in Architecture) is a ſhort piece of timber placed to ſupport ſome conſiderable weight.
PU'NCTATED *hyperbola* (of *punctus*, L. a point) an hyperbola, in the higher geometry, whoſe oval conjugate is infinitely ſmall, i. e. a point.
PUNCTA'TUS, L. (in Botany) marked with ſmall ſpots.
PUNCTI"LIO (of *punctilium*, L. a dim. of *punctum* a point) a little point, a trifle, a nicety.
PUNCTI"LIOUS, 1 captious, exceptious.
2 of ſmall conſequence.
PU'NCTION, or PU'NCTURE (in Surgery) an aperture made in the lower belly in dropſical perſons to diſcharge the water.
PU'NCTUAL, exact, regular.
PUNCTUA'TION (in Grammar) the art of pointing.
PU'NCTUM formatum, or *PUNCTUM generatum*, L. (in Conics) is a point determined by the interſection of a right line, drawn through the vertex of a cone, to a point in the plane of the baſe, with the plane that conſtitutes the conic ſection.
PUNCTUM lineans, L. (in Geometry) that point of the generating circle of a cycloid, or epicycloid, which, in the geneſis produces any part of the cycloidal line.
PUNCTUM ſaliens, L. (with Naturaliſts) the firſt mark of conception of an embryo, which is in the place where the arch is formed, or that ſpeck or cloud in a brood egg which appears to leap before the chicken begins to be hatched.
PU'NCTURE, any wound made with a pointed inſtrument, a prick.
PU'NDBRETCH, an unlawful taking of cattle out of a pound.
PU'NDLE, an ill-ſhaped, or ill-dreſſed creature.
PU'NGENCY, ſharpneſs.
PU'NGENT (of *pungens*, L. of *pungo* to prick) poignant, ſharp, pricking.
PU'NGER, a ſea crab-fiſh.
PU'NIC (of *punicus*, L. of *pœni* the Carthaginians, who were accounted a faithleſs, deceitful people) 1 of, or belonging to Afric, or Carthage.
2 faithleſs, treacherous, inſidious.
PUNICE'US 4, L. (in Botany) of a red, ſcarlet colour.
To PU"NISH (of *punio*, L. of *pœna* puniſhment) to chaſtiſe, or inflict a puniſhment.
PU"NISHABLE, that may be, ought to be, or is fit to be puniſhed.
PU"NISHMENT, correction, or chaſtiſement.
PUNI"TION, puniſhment, or chaſtiſement.
PUNK, an ugly ſorry whore.
PU'NTO, It. a point.
PU'NY, ſub. (of *puiné*, F.) a younger brother.
PUNY, adj. 1 little, ſmall, weakly, peaking.
2 younger, junior.
PU'PIL (of *pupilla*, L. of *pupus* a young child) 1 one under age, and tuition.
2 a diſciple, or ſcholar of a maſter.
3 the ball, apple, or ſight of the eye.
PU'PILAGE, 1 the ſtate or condition of a pupil.
2 guardianſhip.

PU'PPET, an image made in the form of a child.
PU'PPY, 1 a bitch's whelp.
2 an abuſive word.
PU'RBLIND, ſhort, or near-ſighted.
PU'RCHASE, 1 bargain, or acquiſition.
2 a thing bought, or to be bought.
3 booty, or gain.
To PURCHASE, to buy.
PURE (of *purus*, L. of πυρ fire) 1 unmixt, uncompounded.
2 unſpotted, unſtained.
3 chaſte, virtuous.
4 clear, abſolute, without any condition.
5 clear, ſubtile, thin.
6 exact, curious.
7 meer, downright.
8 very good, agreeable, or excellent.
9 happy, comfortable.
10 ſacred, holy, religious.
11 ſometimes 'tis uſed by way of irony.
PURE *hyperbola* (in Mathematics) one that is without any oval, node, or conjugate point.
PURE *mathematics*, are arithmetic and geometry, which only treat of number and magnitude, conſidered abſtractly from any kind of matter.
PU'RFILE (of *pourfilée*, F.) 1 bodkin work, made of tinſel, or gold thread.
2 an ornament about the edges of muſical inſtruments.
PURGA'TION, 1 a ſcouring, or cleanſing.
2 the clearing one's ſelf of a crime.
PU'RGATIVE, of a purging quality.
PU'RGATORY, the place which the papiſts fancy to be between death and heaven, where the ſouls are purged by fire.
To PURGE (of *purgo*, L. to cleanſe) 1 to cleanſe, or make clean.
2 to clear, put away, or rid.
3 to cleanſe the body by phyſic.
4 to excuſe, or clear one of an accuſation.
5 to expiate, or attone.
PURGE, a cleanſing, or ſcouring medicine.
PURIFICA'TION (of *purificatio*, L. of *purifico* to purify, or cleanſe) 1 the act of purifying, or cleanſing.
2 (in Chemiſtry) is the ſeparating any metal, mineral, &c. from droſs, or any other foreign matter.
PURIFICATION *of the Virgin Mary*, a feſtival obſerved by the church, otherwiſe called Candlemas-day.
PURIFICA'TORY, adj. of a cleanſing nature, or quality.
PURIFICATORY, ſub. the little linnen cloth with which a Romiſh prieſt wipes the chalice.
To PU'RIFY (of *purifico*, L. of *purus* pure, and *facio* to make) to cleanſe, or make pure.
PU'RIM (of פורים, Heb. lots) a feaſt among the Jews, appointed by Mordecai in commemoration of Haman's conſpiracy; it was held on the 14th of March.
PU'RIST (from *pure*) one that writes, or ſpeaks a language well.
PU'RITAN, 1 one who pretends to a purity of doctrine and worſhip beyond all other proteſtants, and therefore declines a communion with the church of England.
2 a hypocrite.
PU'RITANISM, the principles, or doctrine of the puritans.
PU'RITY (from *pure*) pureneſs.
PURL, 1 a ſort of edging about lace.
2 a bitter ale, made of wormwood.
To PURL, to run with a murmuring noiſe, as a ſtream, &c.
PURLIE'U (of *pur-lieu*, F.) grounds ſevered from the ancient foreſt, in which the owner may hunt and kill deer.
PU'RLINS (in Architecture) thoſe pieces of timber that lie a-croſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length.
PU'RLOCK, or PU'RLOG (with Carpenters) a piece of wood to put in a ſcaffolding hole.
To PURLOI'N (of *pourloigner*, F.) to pilfer, filch, or ſteal.
PU'RPLE (of *purpura*, L. a ſhell-fiſh called the purple, whereof is made the purple colour) 1 the purple-fiſh, otherwiſe called Venus-ſhell.
2 the dye anciently taken out of that fiſh.
3 a red colour bordering on a violet.
4 ſtuff dyed in purple.
5 the dignity of kings, cardinals, &c.
6 pomp, or magnificence.
7 (in the plural number) the ſpotted fever.
PU'RPORT, 1 ſenſe, or meaning.
2 tenor of a writing.
PU'RPOSE, 1 deſign, reſolution, project.
2 ſubject matter of diſcourſe.
To PU'RPOSE, to deſign, or intend.
PU'RROCK, a little cloſe, or incloſure of land.
PURSE, 1 a little bag, to put money in.
2 money, or eſtate.
3 a gratification of 500 crowns given by the grand ſignior.
PU'RSENET, a net uſed by huntſmen for taking hares and rabbits.
PU'RSER, an officer on board a man of war, who has the charge of the proviſions, &c.
PU'RSEVANT (of *pourſuivant*, F.) an officer, a ſort of ſerjeant at arms who attends upon the king in the army, &c.
PU'RSINESS, ſhortneſs of breath.
PU'RSLAIN, or PU'RSLANE, an early ſallad herb.
PURSU'ANCE, in conſequence, or according to.
PURSU'ANT, in obedience to.
To PURSU'E, 1 to follow, or run after.
2 to carry on, or continue.

PUR-

PURSU'IT, 1 following, or running after.
2 trouble, or diligence to get any thing.
3 ſollicitation.
To PURVE'Y (of *pourvoir*, F.) to provide.
PURVEY'ANCE, the providing corn, fuel, victuals, &c. for the king's houſe.
PURVE'YOR, one who provides neceſſaries for the king's houſe, &c.
PURVIEU', or PURVIEW', the body of an act of parliament, beginning with the words, *Be it enacted.*
PU'RULENT (of *purulentus*, L. of *pus* matter) full of matter and corruption, mattery.
PUS, L. putrified matter, corruption.
PUSH, 1 a ſhove, or thruſt.
2 effort to do a thing.
3 bliſter, or puſtle.
To PUSH, 1 to ſhove, or thruſt.
2 to purſue with vigour.
PUSILLANI''MITY (of *puſillanimitas*, L. of *puſio* a little child) faint-heartedneſs, cowardlineſs.
PUSILLA''NIMOUS, faint-hearted, mean-ſpirited, cowardly.
PU'STLE (of *puſtula*, L. of *pus* matter) 1 a puſh, a bliſter, little wheal, bladder, or blain.
2 a ſmall pock.
PUT, 1 a game at cards.
2 a fool, or idiot.
To PUT, 1 to lay, ſet, or place.
2 to propoſe, or offer.
To PUT *a horſe* (with Horſemen) ſignifies to break or manage him.
PU'TAGE, fornication on the woman's ſide.
PU'TATIVE (of *putativus*, L. of *puto* to think, or ſuppoſe) pretended, or ſuppoſed.
PUTCHAMI'NES, a ſort of damſons growing in Virginia, &c.
PU'TID (of *putidus*, L. of *puteo* to ſtink) 1 ſtinking, rotten, unſound.
2 affected, unpleaſant.
PUTREFA'CTION, rottenneſs, or corruption.
To PU'TREFY (of *putreo*, L. to rot) to corrupt, or rot.
PU'TRID, rotten, corrupt.
PU'TRID *fever*, a kind of fever, where the humours of the body, for want of a proper circulatory motion, fall into an inteſtine one and putrefy.
PU'TTOCK, a bird, otherwiſe called a buzzard.
PU'TTY, 1 a powder uſed in poliſhing metals, marble, glaſs, &c. made of calcin'd tin.
2 a ſort of paſte uſed by painters, glaziers, &c.
To PU'ZZLE, to non-plus, or embaraſs.
PU'ZZLE, 1 a difficulty, or embaraſſment.
2 a dirty ſlut.
PY-BALD *horſe*, one that has white ſpots upon a coat of another colour.

PY'CAR, or PY'KAR, a kind of ſhip, ſo called of old.
PYCNO'STYLE (of πυκνοστυλος, G. of πυκα, thick, cloſe together, and στυλος a pillar) a ſort of building, wherein ſeveral pillars ſtand very near each other, one diameter and a half of the column being only allowed for the intercolumnation.
PYE, 1 a bird.
2 a diſh of baked meat, fruit, &c.
PYE'LOS, G. a bathing tub, or hollow veſſel to waſh in.
PY'GMY (of πυγμαιος, G. of πυγμη the length of the arm from the elbow to the hand, when the fiſt is cloſed) a dwarf, or perſon of low ſtature.
PYLO'RUS, L. (of πυλουρος, G. of πυλη a gate, and ουρος a keeper) a porter, or the keeper of a gate.
PY'ON, G. putrified blood changed into white matter.
PYO'SIS, G. (of πυον matter) a collection of matter in any part.
PY'RAMID (of πυραμις, G. of πυρ fire, and αυω to light up) an obeliſk; it has its name from its ending in a point like the flame of fire.
PYRAMID (in Geometry) is a ſolid ſtanding on a ſquare baſe, and terminating at the top in a point; or it is a body whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral tops meeting together in a point.
Optic PYRAMID, the figure which the rays drawn out in length from any object, through any tranſparent medium (where they end in a point) make to the eye.
PYRAMID (in Architecture) a ſolid maſſy edifice, which from a ſquare, triangular, or other baſe, riſes, diminiſhing to a vertex, or point.
PYRA'MIDAL, or PYRAMI'DICAL, of, belonging to, or like to a pyramid.
PYRAMIDAL *numbers* (in Arithmetic) are the ſums of polygonal numbers, collected after the ſame manner as the polygon numbers themſelves are extracted from arithmetical progreſſions.
PYRAMIDO'GRAPHY (of πυραμις a pyramid, and γραφω to deſcribe) a deſcription of pyramids.
PYRAMIDOI'D (of πυραμις a pyramid, and ειδος form) is a ſolid, form'd by the revolution of a parabola round its baſe, or greateſt ordinate. It is often called a parabolic ſpindle.
PYRE'TICS (of πυρετος, G. a fever) medicines that cure fevers.
PYRETO'LOGY (of πυρετος a fever, and γραφω to deſcribe) a treatiſe, or deſcription of fevers.
PYRI'ASIS, G. (of πυρ fire) a precious ſtone

of a black colour, which being rubbed, burns the fingers.

PYRO'BOLOI, G. (of πυρ fire, and βαλλω to throw) a ſort of fire-balls uſed by the ancients.

PYROE'NUS, L. (of πυρ fire, and οινος, G. wine) ſpirit of wine rectified.

PYRO'ET *of one tread* (in Horſemanſhip) are narrow and intire turns made by a horſe upon one tread, and almoſt at one time, ſo that his head is placed where his tail was, without putting out his haunches.

PYROET *of two piſts* (in Horſemanſhip) are turns of two treads, upon a ſmall compaſs of ground, almoſt of the length of the horſe.

PYROLA, L. the herb winter-green.

PY'ROMANCY (of πυρομαντεια, G. of πυρ fire, and μαντεια divination) a divination by the fire of the ſacrifice.

PYRO'TICS (of πυρ fire) burning medicines.

PY'RRHO, a Greek philoſopher, the firſt founder of the ſceptics, who taught that there was no certainty in any thing.

PY'RRHONISM, the doctrine or opinion of the Pyrrhonians.

PYTHAGORE'AN *ſyſtem*, ſo called becauſe maintained by Pythagoras. In this ſyſtem the ſun is ſuppoſed to be at reſt in the centre of the planetary ſyſtem, and the earth to be carried round him annually, in a tract or path between Venus and Mars; as this is the oldeſt ſyſtem of any, ſo it is embraced by the moſt ſkilful aſtronomers, and has the concurrent teſtimony of the beſt obſervations to ſupport it. It is the ſame as the Copernican. See fig. 40.

PYTHAGORE'AN *theorem*, the 47th propoſition of the firſt book of Euclid, ſo called becauſe diſcovered by Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORE'ANISM, the doctrine or principles of the Pythagoreans.

PYTHAGO'RIC *tetractys*, a point, a line, a ſurface, and a ſolid.

PY'THIA, the prieſteſs who delivered the oracles of Apollo at Delphos.

PY'THIAN *games*, certain games celebrated in Greece in honour of Apollo killing the ſerpent Python.

PY'THON, G. (of πυθω to putrify, becauſe ingendered of the putrefaction of the earth) a ſerpent of a prodigious ſize, ſlain by Apollo.

PYU'LCUS (of πυελκος, G. of πυον corruption, and ἑλκω to draw) an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons for the evacuating of corrupt matter from the cavity of the breaſt, or any ſinous ulcer.

PYX (of πυξις, G. of πυξος a box) the veſſel wherein the Roman catholics keep their hoſt.

Q.

QUAB, a kind of fiſh, called by ſome a water weaſel.

QUACK, a mountebank, or pretender to phyſic.

To QUACK, 1 to practiſe the buſineſs of a quack.

2 to croak, as ravens do.

3 to make a noiſe like a duck.

QUA'CKING *of titles* (with Bookſellers) the printing of new and different titles to books that did not ſell well, and publiſhing them again as new ones.

QUA'CKSALVER, a mountebank, a quack, a bold and ignorant pretender to phyſic.

QUADRA, L. a ſquare, a ſquare frame or border in building, encompaſſing a *baſſo relievo*, or other work.

QUADRAGE'SIMA Sunday, the firſt Sunday in Lent, ſo called from our Saviour's forty days faſt.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL, of, or belonging to Lent.

QUADRA'NGLE (of *quatuor* four, and *angulus* an angle) a figure conſiſting of four angles, and as many ſides as a ſquare, a parallelogram, &c.

QUADRA'NGULAR, of, belonging to, or in form of a quadrangle.

QUA'DRANT (of *quadrans*, L. a quarter) a quarter, or fourth part.

QUA'DRANT (in Mathematics) 1 the quarter of a circle.

2 a mathematical inſtrument of great uſe in aſtronomy, navigation, &c. being triangular, and contains juſt 90 degrees, or the quarter of a circle.

QUA'DRANT *of altitude* (of an artificial globe) a thin braſs-plate divided into 90 degrees, and is fitted to the meridian.

QUADRA'NTAL, of, or belonging to a quadrant.

QUADRA'NTAL *triangle* (with Geometricians) a ſpherical triangle, having a quadrant for one of its ſides, and one right angle.

QUA'DRATE (of *quadratum*, L. of *quadra* a ſquare) a ſquare, a four-cornered figure.

To QUA'DRATE (of *quadro*, L. to agree) to agree, to anſwer, to ſuit, to be meet, or fit.

To QUA'DRATE *a piece* (in Gunnery) is to place it duly and well-poiſed in the carriage, that the wheels be of an equal height.

QUA'DRATE *line of ſhadows* (on a quadrant) is a line of natural tangents on the limb, for the more ready meaſuring heights, &c.

QUADRA'TIC *equation* (in Algebra) is when

the quantity ſought is brought to an equality with thoſe that are known, and is, at one ſide of the equation, in no more than two different powers, whoſe indices are double one to another.

QUA'DRATO *quadratum* (in Mathematics) is the fourth power of numbers, or the product of the cube multiplied by the root.

QUADRA'TRIX, a ſquare, or ſquared figure.

QUA'DRATS (in Printing) ſquare pieces of metal to fill up the void ſpaces between words, and at the end of ſhort lines.

QUA'DRATURE (of *quadratura*, L. of *quadra* a ſquare) the making a thing ſquare, or the finding a ſquare equal in area to any given figure.

QUA'DRATURE *of the circle*, the finding ſome other right-lined figure equal in area to a given circle; or the finding a right line equal to the circumference of a circle; this is a problem that has employed the mathematicians of all ages, but in vain. It depends upon the ratio of the diameter to the periphery, which has not yet been exactly determined.

QUA'DRATURE *of curves* (in the higher Geometry) is the meaſuring their areas, or the finding a rectilinear ſpace, equal to a curvilinear one.

QUA'DRATURE *of the parabola*, is the ſame as parabolic ſpace.

QUA'DRATURES *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) are the medial points of her orbit, lying between the points of conjunction and oppoſition.

QUA'DRELS (in Architecture) a kind of artificial ſtones perfectly ſquare, made of a chalky, white and pliable earth, &c. dried in the ſhade for two years.

QUADRE'NNIAL (of *quadriennis*, L. of *quatuor* four, and *annus* a year) of the ſpace of four years.

QUADRICA'PSULA'RIS, L. (of *quatuor* four, and *capſula* a little cheſt) divided into four parts, as the thorny apple.

QUADRILA'TERAL, having four ſides.

QUADRILA'TERAL *figures* (in Geometry) are thoſe whoſe ſides are four right-lines, making four angles, as the ſquare, rhombus, &c.

QUA'DRIN, a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL (of *quatuor* four, and *nomen* a name) conſiſting of four names or denominations.

QUADRINO'MIAL *roots* (in Algebra) are ſuch as conſiſt of four parts or names.

QUADRIPA'RTITE (of *quatuor* four, and *pars* a part) divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TION, a diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any number or quantity.

QUA'DRIREME (of *quadriremis*, L. of *quatuor* four, and *remigo* to row) a galley, or veſſel that hath four oars on a ſide.

QUADRISY'LLABLE (of *quadriſyllabus*, L. of *quatuor* four, and *ſyllaba* a ſyllable) a word conſiſting of four ſyllables.

QUADRI'VIAL (of *quadrivialis*, L. of *quatuor* four, and *via* a way) having four ways, or turnings.

QUADRU'PEDAL, or QUADRU'PEDOUS (of *quadrupedus*, L. of *quatuor* four, and *pes* a foot) four-footed, or having four feet.

QUADRU'PEDAL, or QUADRUPE'DIAN *ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) ſuch as are painted, or repreſented on the globe by the figures of four-footed beaſts.

QUA'DRUPEDE, ſub. a four-footed beaſt.

QUADRU'PLE (of *quadruplex*, L. of *quatuor* four, and *duplex* double) four-fold, or four times as much.

QUADRU'PLICATE, a thing doubled, or repeated four times.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, the doubling, or repeating a thing four times, or to a four-fold ſum.

QUAE'STOR, L. a magiſtrate, or treaſurer among the ancient Romans.

QUAE'STORSHIP, the office, or dignity of a Roman quæſtor.

QUAE'STUS, L. gain, profit, or advantage.

QUAFF, a Scotch word ſignifying a ſort of drinking cup.

To QUAFF, to drink hard.

To QUAGG, to provoke to leachery by rubbing or tickling.

QUA'GMIRE, a boggy place.

QUAIL, the name of a bird.

QUAINT, 1 polite, fine, pretty.
2 odd, ſtrange, fantaſtical.

To QUAKE, 1 to tremble, ſhiver, or ſhake.
2 to cry as ducks and drakes do.

QUA'KERISM, the principles, or tenets of the quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern ſect, who firſt got their name from their quaking, or trembling fits.

QUALIFICA'TION, 1 condition of a thing.
2 quality, or endowment.

To QUA'LIFY (of *qualifier*, F.) 1 to make fit, or proper.
2 to temper, or moderate.
3 to appeaſe, or ſoften.
4 to denominate the quality.

QUA'LITY (of *qualitas*, L. of *qualis* of what kind) 1 nature, or condition of a thing.
2 inclination, or habit.
3 noble birth.
4 title of honour.
5 (in Logic) is the third of the categories.
6 (in Metaphyſics) is an accident which influences its ſubjects after the manner of an eſſential form.
7 (in Phyſics) the affection of a thing, whence it is denominated ſuch; or that which

which cauſes a thing to affect our ſenſes in this or that manner, and gives it this or that denomination.

Occult QUA'LITIES (in Phyſics) certain latent powers ariſing from the ſpecific forms of things; a name the ancients gave to thoſe phœnomena, of which, according to their principles, no account could be given.

Senſible QUA'LITIES (in Phyſics) are ſuch as ariſe from certain modifications of matter, and are the more immediate objects of our ſenſes.

Primary ſenſible QUALITIES, are ſuch as are found in all bodies, or which agree to all matter, conſidered as ſuch, as Extenſion, Figure, Motion, Reſt, Solidity, Impenetrability, and Number.

Secondary Senſible QUALITIES, are ſuch as reſult from a compoſition of the Elements; as Light, Heat, Cold, Colour, Sound, Taſte, Smell, Hardneſs, Softneſs, Fluidity, Firmneſs, Roughneſs, Smoothneſs, Tranſparency, and Opacouſneſs.

Spiritual QUALITIES, are the qualities of the ſoul, or the affections of the mind, as it is in this or that habitude or diſpoſition; as Knowledge, Opinion, Certainty, Doubting, and all moral virtues and vices.

Active QUALITIES, are ſuch as by virtue whereof operations are actually produced on other bodies, duly diſpoſed in reſpect thereunto; as the heat of fire, the moiſture of water.

Real QUALITIES, are thoſe that remain in the ſubject, and only act on bodies adjacent to them; as fire, in a piece of iron not ignited, &c.

Paſſive QUALITIES, are thoſe whereby bodies are diſpoſed to receive the action of others; as inflammability in oil, &c.

Intentional QUALITIES, are ſuch as iſſue from the ſubject, and operate at a diſtance, as light from the ſun, &c.

QUALM, 1 a fainting fit.
2 a ſcruple of conſcience.

QUANDA'RY, a ſtudy, or doubt what to do.

QUA'NTITY (of *quantitas*, L. of *quantus* how much) whatever is capable of any ſort of eſtimation, or menſuration, and which, being compared with another thing of the ſame nature, may be ſaid to be greater or leſs, equal or unequal.

QUA'NTITY (with Grammarians) the meaſure of ſyllables, or that which determines them to be long or ſhort.

QUA'NTITY (among Logicians) the ſecond of the categories.

Poſitive QUANTITY (in Algebra) are thoſe that are greater than nothing, and have always the poſitive ſign either prefixed to them or underſtood; as $+a$, $+b$, or a, $+b$.

Negative QUANTITIES (in Algebra) are ſuch as are leſs than nothing, and have always the negative ſign prefixed to them, as $-a$, $-b$, $-c$, &c.

Compound QUA'NTITIES (in Algebra) are ſuch as are joined together by the ſigns $+$ or $-$, and are expreſſed by more letters than one, as, $a+b+c$, or $a-b+c$, &c.

QUARANTA'IN (of *quarantaine*, F.) 1 forty days, during which time perſons coming, or ſuſpected to come from an infected place, muſt wait for admittance.
2 (in Law) a benefit allowed to the widow of a landed man, to remain forty days after his deceaſe, in the chief meſſuage, or manſion-houſe.
3 (with Churchmen) the ſeaſon of Lent, which is forty days before Eaſter.

QUA'RDECUE, the fourth part of a French crown.

QUA'RREL (of *querelle*, F.) 1 ſtrife, diſpute, difference.
2 a pane of glaſs.

To QUARREL, 1 to diſpute, or fall out.
2 to find fault.

QUA'RRELSOME, apt to quarrel.

QUA'RRIL, a Spaniſh coin, in value about three half-pence Engliſh.

QUA'RRY, 1 a place from whence ſtones are digged.
2 the dead fowl taken by birds of prey.
3 the hounds, or hawks reward, after the taking of deer, fowl, &c.

QUART, 1 a meaſure being the fourth part of a gallon.
2 a ſequence of cards at piquet.

QUA'RTAN (of *quartus*, L. of *quatuor* four) that comes every fourth day.

QUA'RTER, 1 the fourth part of any thing.
2 eight buſhels of wheat, &c.
3 a piece of timber four ſquare, and four inches thick.
4 the compounding for, or ſparing one's life in a fight.

QUA'RTER (in a Camp) 1 the ground on which a body of troops are encamped.
2 the troops themſelves.

QUA'RTER *of an aſſembly* (in military Affairs) is the place where troops meet to march in a body, and is the ſame as *Rendezvous*.

QUARTER *intrenched*, is a place fortified with a ditch and parapet, to ſecure a body of troops.

QUA'RTER *days*, thoſe days which begin the four quarters of the year, as the 25th of March, called Lady-day, the 24th of June called Midſummer-day, the 29th of September called Michaelmas-day, and the 25th of December called Chriſtmas-day.

QUA'RTER *maſter*, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to look out quarters for part of, or the whole army.

QUARTER *maſter general*, an officer who provides quarters for the whole army.

QUARTER *maſter* (at Sea) an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take care of the ſtowing and trimming of the ſhip's hold, &c.

QUA'RTER *wheeling* (in military affairs) is the turning the body round where the flank was.

QUA'RTER *round* (in Architecture) a member or ornament in the cornices of the Ionic, Corinthian and Compoſite orders.

QUARTER *ſeſſions*, a court held every quarter of the year, by the juſtices of the peace of every county, to determine civil and criminal cauſes.

QUA'RTERAGE, money paid quarterly.

QUA'RTER-*caſt* (with Horſemen) a horſe is ſaid to caſt his quarter, when, for any diſorder in the coffin, there is a neceſſity to cut one of the quarters of the hoof.

QUARTERIZA'TION, part of the puniſhment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four parts beſides the head, which quarters are frequently ſet up on poles over the gates of the city.

QUA'RTERS, 1 the place where one lives.
2 part of a camp.

To beat up an enemy's QUARTERS, to drive them from their ground or entrenchment.

QUA'RTERS *of the heavens*, the four principal, or cardinal points, viz. Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South.

QUA'RTERS *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) the moon is ſaid to be in the firſt quarter, when ſhe is a quarter of the zodiac, or three ſigns diſtant from the ſun, turning to us juſt half her enlightened body; but when ſhe comes to be diametrically oppoſite to the ſun, ſhe is ſaid to be in the full: and when ſhe proceeds towards her conjunction, and ſhews no more than half of her enlightened face, ſhe is ſaid to be in the third, or laſt quarter.

QUA'RTERS *of a ſiege*, the principal encampments, ſerving to block up the avenues of a place.

QUA'RTO, L. (i. e. in four) a book is ſaid to be in quarto, when a ſheet is divided into four leaves.

QUARTODE'CIMANS, Chriſtians in the ſecond century, who contended for the obſervation of Eaſter to be on the 14th of the moon of the firſt month, in conformity to the Jewiſh cuſtom.

QUA'RTZUM, a kind of metallic ſtone.

To QUASH, 1 to overthrow, or bring to nothing.
2 to diſappoint.

QUA'TER-*couſins*, fourth couſins, the laſt degree of kindred.

QUATE'RNARY, of, or belonging to a quaternion.

QUATE'RNION, the number of four.

QUA'TRAIN, F. a ſtanza of four verſes.

QUA'VER (in Muſic) a note equal in length to half a crotchet, or one eighth of a ſemibrief.

To QUA'VER, to run a diviſion.

QUAVI'VER, a ſea-dragon, a ſort of fiſh that delights in a ſtrong current.

QUEAN, a drab, a jade, a harlot.

QUEA'SY, ſickiſh at the ſtomach, ready to vomit.

QUEEN, 1 the conſort, or wife of a king.
2 a princeſs that enjoys the crown by right of blood.

QUEEN *dowager*, the widow of a king that lives upon her dowry.

QUEEN *gold*, a duty belonging to every queen-conſort.

QUEER, odd, fantaſtical.

QUEINT, or QUAINT, odd, uncommon, humourous.

To QUENCH, 1 to put out, or extinguiſh, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
2 to eaſe, or ſlake.

QUE'NCHABLE, that may be quenched.

QUE'RIST (of *quærens*, L. of *quæro* to inquire) an inquirer.

QUERK, or QUIRK, a fetch, a cavil, a ſhift.

QUERN, a hand-mill.

QUE'RRY, 1 a prince's ſtables.
2 a groom to a prince, or one that has the charge of his horſes.

Gentlemen of the QUERRY, one of thoſe whoſe office it is to hold the king's ſtirrup when he mounts his horſe.

QUE'RULOUS (of *querulus*, L. of *querer* to complain) doleful, mournful, apt to complain.

To QUE'RY (of *quæro*, L. to inquire) 1 to aſk a queſtion.
2 to doubt, or not to be ſatisfied in.

To QUESE, to ſearch after. Milton.

QUEST (of *quæſitus*, L. of *quæro* to inquire) inqueſt, or inquiry.

To QUEST, 1 to ſeek out as a dog.
2 to vent, or wind, as a ſpaniel does.

QUE'STION (of *quæſtio*, L. of *quæro* to inquire) 1 a demand to which an anſwer is required.
2 doubt, or uncertainty.
3 an account.

To QUE'STION, 1 to query, or aſk queſtions.
2 to doubt, or be diſſatisfied.

QUE'STIONABLE, 1 that may be queſtioned.
2 doubtful, or uncertain.

QUE'STIONIST, 1 an aſker of queſtions.
2 a candidate for the degree of batchelor of arts at Cambridge.

QUE'STIONLESS, doubtleſs.

QUE'STER. See *Quæſtor*.

QUEST-*men*, perſons choſen annually in the city of London, to inquire into abuſes and miſdemeanors, eſpecially with regard to weights and meaſures.

To QUI'BBLE, 1 to move as the guts do.
2 to equivocate, or play with words.
QUIBBLE, a pun, an equivocation, &c.
QUICK, 1 alive, not dead.
2 ſubtile, ſprightly, lively.
3 diligent, or ready.
4 nimble, ſwift of motion.
5 ſparkling, piercing.
QUICK-*beam*, or QUI'CKEN *tree*, a kind of wild aſh.
QUICK-*ſands*, ſands which ſhake and tremble, into which thoſe that paſs over them often ſink.
QUICK-*ſet*, a ſort of thorn, often planted for hedges.
QUICK-*ſilver*. See *Mercury*.
To QUI'CKEN, 1 to vivify, or give life to.
2 to encourage, or excite.
3 to put forward.
4 to become alive, as a child in the womb.
QUID pro quo, L. 1 one good turn for another.
2 (in Phyſic) is when a medicine of one quality is ſubſtituted for another.
QUI'DDANY, a ſort of conſerve of quinces.
QUI'DDITATIVE, eſſential.
QUI'DDITY (of *quidditas*, L. of *quid* what)
1 the eſſence, being, or definition of a thing.
2 a pun, or quibble.
3 a ſubtile queſtion.
QUIE'SCENCE, or QUIE'SCENCY (of *quieſcentia*, L. of *quieſco* to reſt) a ſtate of reſt.
QUIE'SCENT, at reſt.
QUIE'SCENTS (in Grammar) letters that are not pronounced in reading.
QUI'ET, adj. of (*quietus*, L. of *quieſco* to reſt)
1 peaceable, not given to quarrel.
2 at reſt, peaceful, calm.
QUIET, ſub. reſt, or peace.
QUI'ETISM, the doctrine, or principles of the quietiſts.
QUI'ETISTS, a new ſect among the Roman catholics, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet is, that religion conſiſts in the reſt, and internal recollection of the mind.
QUIE'TUS eſt, L. (i. e. he is quiet, or diſcharged) a phraſe or expreſſion uſed in the exchequer, for an acquittance, or diſcharge given to an accountant.
QUILL, a large feather of a fowl's wing.
QUI'LLETS, querks, or quibbles.
QUILT, a covering for a bed, &c.
QUINA'RIUS, L. (of *quinque* five) of, or belonging to five.
QUINCE, the name of a well known fruit.
QUI'NCUNX, L. 1 five ounces, inches, &c.
2 a row, or rank of trees, &c. in this figure V, or ⁘
QUINDE'CAGON (of *quinque*, L. five, δεκα ten, and γωνια an angle or corner, G.) a plain figure, conſiſting of fifteen ſides, and as many angles; and if they are equal to each other, 'tis called a regular quindecagon.
QUINQUAGE'SIMA, L. (i. e. the fiftieth) ſhrove-ſunday, ſo called becauſe it is about fifty days before Eaſter.
QUI'NQUE, L. five.
QUINQUE *angled figure* (in Geometry) a figure conſiſting of five angles.
QUI'NQUECAPSULA'RIS, L. (of *quinque* five, and *capſula* a little cheſt, or diviſion) a term, uſed by botanical writers, ſignifying ſuch plants as are divided into five diviſions, as the Coventry-bells, &c.
QUINQUEFO'LIATED (of *quinque* five, and *folium* a leaf, L.) having five leaves.
QUINQUEFO'LIATED *leaf* (in Botany) a kind of digitated leaf, conſiſting of five fingers, as in cinquefoil, &c.
QUINQUERE'MIS, L. (of *quinque* five, and *remigo* to row) a galley with five oars.
QUINQUENNA'LIA, L. (of *quinque* five, and *annus* a year) games celebrated every fifth year, in honour of the deified emperors.
QUINQUE'NNIAL, 1 laſting five years.
2 that cometh to paſs every fifth year.
QUINQUI'NA, the Jeſuits bark; it is the cortex of a tree growing in Peru, and greatly in uſe againſt agues, &c.
QUI'NSEY, a diſeaſe in the throat.
QUINT (of *quinte*, F.) a ſequence of five cards at piquet.
QUI'NTAL, a hundred weight.
QUI'NTESSENCE (q. d. *quinta eſſentia*, L. the fifth eſſence) the pureſt ſubſtance extracted out of any thing.
QUINTESSE'NTIAL, of, or belonging to a quinteſſence.
QUINTI'LIANS, an ancient Chriſtian ſect, ſo called from one Quintilia their propheteſs, who admitted women to perform the ſacerdotal and epiſcopal functions, grounding their practice on that paſſage of St. Paul, that in Chriſt there is no diſtinction of males and females.
QUI'NTIN (of *quintaine*, F.) a thick plank ſet faſt in the high-way.
QUINTU'PLE (of *quintuplex*, L. of *quinque* five, and *duplex* double) five-fold.
QUI'NTZAIN, a ſtanza of 15 verſes.
QUINTZIE'ME, 1 a fifteenth, a tax ſo called, becauſe raiſed on the fifteenth part of mens lands and goods.
2 the fifteenth day after any feaſt or feſtival.
QUIP, a jeer, or gibe.
QUIRE, 1 the choir of a church.
2 a ſet of ſingers, or choriſters.
3 a parcel of paper, conſiſting of 24 or 25 ſheets.
QUIRK, See *Querk*.
QUIT (of *quitte*, F.) 1 free, or even.
2 diſcharged from.
To QUIT, 1 to leave, or part with.
2 to leave off, or give over.

3 to let go, or not purſue.
4 to abandon, or deſiſt from.
5 to renounce, yield, or give up.
6 to free, diſpenſe with, or excuſe.
7 to juſtify.
8 to behave one's ſelf well.

QUIT-*rents*, ſmall rents payable by tenants to the lord of the mannor.

QUITE, wholly, intirely.

QUI'TTER, 1 the matter of a ſore.
2 the droſs of tin.

QUITTER *bone*, a diſeaſe in horſes, being a hard, round ſwelling on the cronet, between the heel and the quarter.

QUI'VER, a caſe for arrows.

To QUI'VER, to ſhiver, or tremble with cold, fear, &c.

To QUOB, 1 to move as a child in the belly.
2 to beat, as the heart does.

QUO'DLIBET, a querk, or quiddity.

QUOIL. See *Coil*.

QUOINS, 1 wedges for faſtening great guns to the ſhip's ſide.
2 the corner ſtones of walls.

QUOITS. See *Coits*.

Juſtice of the QUO'RUM, one without whom the reſt of the juſtices cannot act in ſome caſes.

QUO'TA, a part, or ſhare.

QUOTA'TION, a citation, or the bringing in an author, or paſſage.

To QUOTE, to cite, or alledge.

QUO'TH, ſaith.

QUOTI'DIAN (of *quotidianus*, L. of *quot* every, and *dies* a day) daily, or every day.

QUO'TIENT (of *quotiens*, L. of *quot* how many) a term in Arithmetic; the number ariſing out of any diviſion, or that which indicates how often the diviſor is contained in the dividend.

R.

TO RABA'TE (of *rabatre*, F.) 1 to deſcend or come lower.
2 (in Falconry) a hawk is ſaid to do ſo, when, by the motion of the bearers hand, ſhe recovers the fiſt.

RA'BBET, a coney.

To RA'BBET (with Carpenters) to make channels in boards.

RA'BBI, or RA'BBIN (רבו, Heb.) a Jewiſh doctor, or teacher of their law.

RABBI'NICAL, of, or pertaining to the rabbies.

RA'BBINIST, a follower of the rabbins.

RA'BBLE, the mob, or loweſt of the people.

RA'BBLEMENT, a heap of impertinent ſtuff.

RA'BINET (in Gunnery) the ſmalleſt piece of ordnance but one, being an inch and half diameter at the bore, five foot and a half long, requiring a charge of ſix ounces of powder, and weighs three hundred weight.

RA'CA, or RA'CHA (ריקא, Heb. of רוק empty) a word of contempt for a vain empty fellow.

RACE (of *radix*, L. a root) 1 ſtock, family, lineage.
2 a root of ginger.
3 a courſe, or the running of perſons, either on foot, or on horſeback.

RACEMI'FEROUS (of *racemifer*, L. of *racemus* a bunch, or cluſter, and *fero* to bear) bearing cluſters, or bunches.

RACEMO'SUS, L. (in Botany) cluſtered, as grapes, currants, &c.

RACK, 1 a torturing machine.
2 a wooden utenſil for ſundry uſes.
3 torment, or torture.
4 a ſtrong liquor diſtilled from rice.

To RACK, 1 to torture.
2 to plague, or torment.
3 to grind, or oppreſs.

To RACK *wines*, to draw them off the lees.

RACK *vintage*, the ſecond voyage into France, &c. for racked wines.

RA'CKET, 1 an inſtrument to ſtrike the ball with at tennis.
2 a noiſe, ſtir, or diſturbance.

RA'CKING *pace* (in Horſemanſhip) a pace in which a horſe neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACKOO'N, an Indian rabbet.

RA'CY, having by age loſt its luſcious quality, ſpoken of ſome wines.

RA'DDLINGS (in Architecture) the coopings, or bowing in of walls.

RA'DIAL *curves* (in Geometry) curves of the ſpiral kind, whoſe ordinates do all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like ſo many radii of that circle.

RA'DIANCE, or RA'DIANCY, brightneſs, ſplendor.

RA'DIANT (of *radians*, L. of *radius* a beam of the ſun, &c.) bright, glittering, ſhining, that caſts forth bright beams.

RADIA'TION, caſting forth bright beams.

RA'DICAL (of *radicalis*, L. of *radix* a root)
1 of, or belonging to the root.
2 in-bred, or innate.
3 that which is the root or ſource whence any thing ariſeth.

RA'DICAL *moiſture* (with Phyſicians) a ſuppoſed fundamental juice of the body, ſaid to nouriſh and preſerve the natural heat, as oil does a lamp.

RADICAL *ſign* (in Algebra) the ſign of the root of a quantity, marked thus $\surd$.

To RA'DICATE (of *radico*, L. of *radix* a root) to take root, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

RA'DICATED, 1 having taken root.
2 old, inveterate.

RA'DISH, a well known root.

RA'DIUS, a ray, or beam of the ſun, &c.
RA'DIUS (in Geometry) the ſemi-diameter of a circle, or a line drawn from the centre to the circumference, as AB. See fig. 15.
RA'DIUS (in Optics) a ſtraight line full of light, or an illuminated right line.
RADIUS (in Mechanics) a ſpoke or fellow of a wheel, becauſe they iſſue like rays from the centre of it.
RADIX, L. 1 a root.
2 the foundation, or principle of any thing.
RA'FFLING, a play with three dice.
RAFT, a float-boat of timber.
RA'FTER, a piece of timber for building.
RA'FTICK *quoins* (in Architecture) ſtones and bricks ſticking out beyond the brick-work (their edges being ſcraped off) in the corners of any building.
RAG, 1 a tatter, an old piece of cloth.
2 a herd of young colts.
RAGAMU'FFIN, a ſhabby, ſorry fellow.
RAGE, 1 fury, or madneſs.
2 cruelty.
To RAGE, 1 to be extremely paſſionate, mad, furious.
2 to roar, as the ſea.
3 to be very painful, as a ſore, &c.
RAGOO' (of *ragout*, F.) a high ſeaſoned diſh.
RA'GOT (in Horſemanſhip) a horſe that has ſhort legs, a broad croup, and a ſtrong thick body.
RAG-*wort*, the name of an herb.
To RAIL (of *railler*, F.) 1 to fence about, or encompaſs with rails.
2 to inveigh, or ſpeak bitterly againſt.
RAIL, 1 a pole, or many poles to incloſe any place.
2 the name of a bird.
3 a ſort of ſhort linen cloak worn by women, ſometimes called a night-rail.
RAI'MENT, cloathing, garments, veſtments.
RAIN, a vapour drawn up by the ſun, and falling down again in drops.
RAI'NBOW, a bow of divers colours repreſented in a dewy cloud, conſiſting of innumerable drops of water, each drop being like a globe of glaſs, filled with water.
Lunar RAINBOW, the appearance of a bow, made by the refraction of the moon's rays, in the drops of rain in the night.
Marine RAINBOW, a phœnomenon ſometimes ſeen in a very great ſea, when the wind, by ſweeping part of the tops of the waves, carries them aloft; ſo that the ſun's rays, by falling on them, are refracted, and paint the colours of the bow.
RAIN-*deer*, a ſort of ſtag in Lapland, &c.
To RAISE, 1 to lift, or lift up, to ſet higher.
2 to levy, or gather.
3 to quit, or abandon.
4 to elevate, or exalt, as to raiſe one's voice.
5 to increaſe, or augment.
6 to prefer, or advance.
7 to cauſe, or excite.
8 to call up.
9 to make grow.
10 to alarm, as to raiſe the country.
To RAISE *a plan of a fortreſs*, is to meaſure it with cords and geometrical inſtruments, the length of the lines and the capacity of the angles, in order to repreſent it in ſmall upon paper, ſo as to know the advantages and diſadvantages of it.
RAI'SER (in Carpentry) a board ſet on edge, under the foreſide of a ſtep, or ſtair.
RAI'SING *pieces* (in Architecture) are pieces that lie under the beams, in brick or timber, by the ſide of the houſe.
RAI'SINS, grapes dried in the ſun.
RAKE, 1 an inſtrument of huſbandry.
2 a wicked, or lewd fellow.
To RAKE, to gather with a rake.
RAKEE' (in Falconry) a hawk that flies out too far from the fowl.
RA'KER, 1 a rake for an oven.
2 a piece of iron to ſcrape the dirt off.
3 a duſt-man.
RA'KING *table* (in Architecture) a member hollowed in the ſquare of a pedeſtal, or elſewhere.
RA'LLERY (of *raillerie*, F.) jeſting, jeering, merry.
To RA'LLY, 1 to re-unite, or re-aſſemble.
2 to jeer, or banter.
3 to chide, or find fault with.
RAM, 1 a male ſheep.
2 a battering ram, a machine uſed in war by the ancients.
RAM's-*head*, an iron pincer to heave up great ſtones with.
To RAM, to force in by thruſting, puſhing, beating, &c.
RA'MADAM, a ſort of Lent obſerved by the Mahometans, during which they faſt the whole day, with ſo ſevere ſuperſtition, that they dare not waſh their mouths, nor even ſwallow their ſpittle.
RA'MAGE (of *ramatus*, L. of *ramus* a branch) boughs, or branches of trees.
RAMAGE *hawk*, a wild hawk that has been long among the boughs, or that has but newly left, or is taken from the aviary, and is ſo called in the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt.
To RA'MBLE, to go up and down.
RA'MBLER, a rover, or wanderer.
RAMBOO'ZE, a ſort of compound drink, uſed chiefly at Cambridge.
RAMIFICA'TION 1 (in Botany) ſmall branches iſſuing out of larger ones.
2 (in Painting) figures repreſenting boughs and branches.
RA'MMER, 1 an inſtrument for forcing ſtones or piles into the ground.
2 a gun-ſtick.

RAMP (of *rampant*, F.) a rude, hoidening girl.

To RAMP, 1 to get up.
2 to play gambols and wanton tricks.

RA'MPANT, wanton, friſky, rampiſh.

RA'MPART, F. (in Fortification) a large maſſy bank of earth, raiſed about the body of a place to cover it from the great ſhot, and formed into baſtions, courtins, &c.

RA'MPICK, a tree, which, through age begins to decay at the top.

RA'MPIONS, a root uſed in ſallads.

To RA'MPIRE, to fortify a place with a rampart.

RA'MUS, L. a bough, or branch.

RA'NCID (of *rancidus*, L. of *rancco* to be muſty, or rank) ſomething muſty, or mouldy, that has contracted an ill ſmell by being kept cloſe.

RA'NCOUR (of *rancor*, L. malice) grudge, hatred, malice.

RAND, the ſeam of a ſhoe.

RAND *of beef*, a long and fleſhy piece, cut out from between the flank and buttock.

RA'NDOM, 1 chance, or hazard.
2 without aim, at a venture.

RA'NFORCE *ring* (of a gun) that which is next before the touch-hole.

RANGE (of *rang*, F.) 1 a row, or rank.
2 a grate in a kitchen.
3 a ſieve.
4 a coach-beam.
5 a ramble, or jaunt.
6 exceſs, in a figurative ſenſe.
7 (with Gunners) the path that a bullet deſcribes from the mouth of the piece, to the point where it falls.

To RANGE, 1 to ramble, or rove about.
2 to ſet in order.
3 to ſift through a ſieve.

RA'NGER, an officer of a foreſt.

RANGIFEE'R (with Hunters) a ſtag having lofty horns reſembling branches of trees.

RANK ſub. 1 order, or diſpoſition of perſons or things.
2 place or dignity.

RANK, adj. 1 fruitful, or fertile.
2 that ſhoots too many leaves or branches.
3 ſtinking, ſmelling, ill, noiſome.
4 direct, or perfect.

To RA'NKLE, to feſter, or putrify.

To RA'NSACK, to pillage, or plunder.

RA'NSOM, a ſum paid for the redeeming of a priſoner of war, a captive, or for the pardon of ſome great offender.

To RA'NSOM, 1 to redeem, or pay the ranſom of.
2 to exact, or demand a ranſom.

RANT, an extravagant flight, or tranſport in poetry, &c.

To RANT, to rave, or rage.

RA'NTERS, heretics of the family of love.

RA'NULA, L. (a dimin. of *rana* a frog) a little frog.

RANU'NCULUS, L. the name of a flower.

To RAP, to knock, to ſtrike, to hit.

RAPA'CIOUS (of *rapax*, L. of *rapio* to pull, take, or carry away by violence) greedy, ravenous.

RAPE, 1 the raviſhing a woman.
2 a farrier's tool.
3 part of a county, nearly the ſame as an hundred.
4 a ſort of plant, called a wild radiſh.
5 the wood or ſtalks of the cluſter of grapes when freed from the fruit.

RAPE (of the Foreſt) a treſpaſs committed in the foreſt by violence.

RAPE *wine*, a ſort of ſmall wine.

RA'PERIES, or RA'PPAREES, Iriſh robbers.

RAPHA'NITIS, G. a flower, a kind of flower de luce.

RA'PID (of *rapidus*, L. of *rapio* to hurry) ſwift, or having a violent motion.

RAPI'DITY, ſwiftneſs, quickneſs, haſty motion.

RA'PIER (of *rapiere*, F.) a long ſword.

RAPIFO'LIUS, L. (of *rapa* a turnip, and *folium* a leaf) having a leaf like a turnip.

RA'PINE (of *rapina*, L. of *rapio* to take away by violence) robbery, violent theft.

RA''PPER, a great oath.

RA'PSODY. See *Rhapſody*.

RAPT, or RAPT *up* (of *raptus*, L. of *rapio* to hurry away) 1 raviſhed.
2 tranſported, carried away.

RA'PTURE (of *raptura*, L. of *rapio* to hurry away) 1 a ſnatching, or hurrying away.
2 exſtacy, or tranſport.
3 fury, or the heat of fancy.

RA'PTUROUS, raviſhing, tranſporting.

RARE (of *rarus*, L. unuſual) 1 unuſual, that happens but ſeldom.
2 ſcarce, hard to be gotten.
3 excellent, extraordinary.
4 ſubtile, thin, ſcarcely perceived.
5 thin, not compacted together.

RARE *body*, one that is very porous, whoſe component parts are at a great diſtance from each other, and which contains but a little matter under a great deal of bulk.

RAREFA'CTION (in Philoſophy) is the enlarging a natural body, or its taking up more dimenſions or a larger ſpace than it did before.

To RA'REFY (of *rarefacio*, L. of *rarus* thin, and *facio* to make) to make thin.

RA'RENESS, or RA'RITY, 1 a rare, choice, or uncommon thing.
2 (in Philoſophy) thinneſs, as oppoſed to denſity, or thickneſs.

RA'SANT *line of defence* (in Fortification) is that part of the courtin or flank, whence the ſhot exploded, glances, or razes along the face of the oppoſite baſtion.

RAS-

RA'SBERRY, or RA'SPIS-*berry*, a well known fruit.
RA'SCAL, a rogue, villain, or ſorry fellow.
RASCAL *deer*, a lean deer.
RASCA'LITY, the dregs of the people.
RA'SED, 1 demoliſhed.
2 blotted out.
RASH, adj. haſty, unadviſed.
RASH, ſub. an eruptive diſeaſe.
RA'SHER, a thin ſlice of bacon, &c.
RA'SOR, or RA'ZOR, an inſtrument for ſhaving.
RASP, a kind of file.
To RASP, to file, or cut with a raſp.
RA'SPATORY, 1 a raſp.
2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſcrape foul and ſcaly bones.
RA'SURE (of *raſura*, L. of *rado* to ſcrape)
1 a ſhaving, or ſcraping.
2 an eraſement, or ſomething ſcratch'd out.
RAT, F. a known ſort of vermin.
RATAFI'A, a fine ſort of ſpirituous liquor, prepar'd from the kernels of divers ſorts of fruit, as apricocks, cherries, &c.
RATA'N, a ſmall cane.
RATCH, or RASH (in Clock-work) a ſort of wheel that ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and to make the clock ſtrike.
RA'TCHES (in a watch, &c.) the ſmall teeth at the bottom of the barrel, which ſtop it in winding up.
RATE (of *rata*, L.) 1 price, or value.
2 tax, or aſſeſſment.
3 rank, or order.
4 intereſt for money lent.
5 proportion.
To RATE, 1 to value, or eſteem.
2 to aſſeſs, or levy a tax.
3 to chide, or reprimand.
RATE *tythe*, a duty paid by the owners of cattle, when kept in a pariſh for leſs than a year.
RATEE'N (of *ratine*, F.) a ſort of woollen ſtuff.
RA'THER, 1 ſooner.
2 more willing.
RATIFICA'TION, a confirmation, or ratifying.
To RA'TIFY (of *ratifico*, L. of *ratus* confirmed, and *facio* to make) to confirm, or eſtabliſh.
RATIO, L. 1 reaſon, conſideration.
2 (in Arithmetic and Geometry) the rate, reaſon, or proportion that ſeveral numbers or quantities have to each other, with reſpect to their greatneſs or ſmallneſs.
RATIO'CINABLE, that hath the uſe of, or done with reaſon.
To RATIO'CINATE (of *ratiocinor*, L. of *ratio* reaſon) to reaſon, to conſider.
RATIOCINA'TION, a debating of a matter, an arguing, reaſoning, or diſputing.
RATIOCINA'TIVE, of, or belonging to ratiocination.
RATION, F. a portion of ammunition, bread, forage, &c. diſtributed to every man in the army.
RA'TIONABLE, reaſonable.
RA'TIONAL (of *rationalis*, L. of *ratio* reaſon) reaſonable, or endued with reaſon.
RA'TIONAL *horizon* (in Aſtronomy) is that whoſe plane is conceived to paſs through the centre of the earth, and conſequently divides the globe into two equal parts.
RA'TIONAL *quantity*, or *number*, a quantity or number commenſurable to unity.
RA'TIONAL *integer*, is that whereof unity is an aliquot part.
RA'TIONAL *fraction*, is that which is equal to ſome aliquot parts of an unit.
RA'TIONAL *mixed number*, is one that conſiſts of an integer and a fraction, or of unity and a broken number.
RATIONA'LE, an account or ſolution of ſome opinion, action, hypotheſis, phœnomenon, or the like, on principles of reaſon.
RA'TIONALIST, one who prefers reaſon to revelation.
RA'TTLE, a child's play thing.
To RATTLE, 1 to make a noiſe as a rattle, &c.
2 to ſcold at, or quarrel with.
3 to talk confuſedly, or fillily.
4 to be noiſy.
RATTLE *ſnake*, a large ſnake in America, having a rattle in his tail, compoſed of bones incloſed in a dry huſk.
RATTOO'N, a Weſt Indian fox.
To RA'VAGE (of *ravager*, F.) to ſpoil, or ruin.
RA'VAGE, havock, or ſpoil.
RAU'COMEN, a fruit like a gooſeberry, growing in Virginia, &c.
To RAVE (of *rever*, F.) 1 to be mad, or light-headed.
2 to bawl, or talk very loud.
To RA'VEL, 1 to ſnarl, as hard twiſted thread, &c.
2 to run out in threads, as ſlight woven cloth, &c.
RA'VELINS (in Fortification) works conſiſting of two faces that make a ſaliant angle; they are commonly raiſed before courtins, or counterſcarps.
To RA'VEN, to devour greedily.
RA'VEN, a bird well known.
RA'VENOUS, rapacious, or greedy.
To RA'VIN, to eat greedily.
To RA'VISH, 1 to take away by force.
2 to commit a rape upon a woman.
3 to tranſport with pleaſure.
RA'VISHMENT, 1 rapture, great joy, or tranſport.
2 a rape, or the raviſhing a woman.

RAW, 1 neither boil'd, roaſted, nor baked, &c.
2 crude, or undigeſted.
3 not wrought.
4 not curryed, or dreſſed.
5 ignorant, or unſkilful.
6 new-raiſed, or unexperienced.
7 cold and moiſt.
8 having the ſkin rubbed off.

RAY (of *radius*, L. a beam or light) 1 a beam of light.
2 a thornback, a ſea-fiſh.
3 the luſtre, or brightneſs of any thing.
4 (in Optics) a line of light, propagated from a radiant point, through an unreſiſting medium; or, according to Sir Iſaac Newton, the leaſt parts of light, whether ſucceſſive in the ſame line, or cotemporary in ſeveral lines.
5 (with Botaniſts) is ſeveral ſemi-florets, ſet round a diſk in form of a radiant ſtar.

Common RAY (in Optics) is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the two optical axes, through the middle of the right line, which paſſes through the centre of the eye.

Principal RAY (in Perſpective) is the perpendicular diſtance between the eye and the vertical point of the table.

RAY *of reflection*, is the right line by which the reflection is made.

RAY *of refraction* (in Catoptrics) is a right line which falls from ſome point of an object upon a reflecting body.

RAY *of Incidence*. See *Incidence*.

RAY *cloth*, that which has never been colour'd or dy'd.

RAY *graſs*, a ſort of herb.

Convergent RAYS (in Optics) are thoſe that going from divers points of the object do continually aproximate, or approach towards one and the ſame point tending to the eye.

Divergent RAYS (in Optics) are thoſe that going from a point of a viſible object do continually recede, or depart from each other, according as they are removed from the object.

Parallel RAYS (in Optics) are thoſe that keep an equal diſtance from the viſible object to the eye, which is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance from the object.

To RAZE (of *raſer*, F.) 1 to demoliſh, or lay even with the ground.
2 to ſcrape, or blot out.

RA'ZOR. See *Raſor*.

RA'ZORS, or RA'ZERS (with Hunters) the tuſks of a boar.

REACH, 1 a diſtance as far as a line can be extended, a bow, gun, &c. can carry, or as a man can come at.
2 capacity of the mind.
3 power, ſtrength, ability.
4 a fetch, or equivocation.
5 the diſtance of two points of land, which bear in a right line to each other.

To REACH, 1 to come at.
2 to over-reach, to trick, or bite.
3 to arrive at, or come to.
4 to give, or hand to.
5 to apprehend the meaning of a thing.
6 to touch, concern, or regard.
7 to comprehend, or take in.
8 to be extended.
9 to try to vomit.

REA'CTION (of *reactio*, L. of *re* backward, or contrary, and *actio* an action) a term in philoſophy, ſignifying the action whereby a body acted upon, returns.

To READ, 1 to explain things, letters, &c. printed, written, or engraven.
2 to teach in publick.

REA'DER, 1 one that reads.
2 a profeſſor, or teacher.

REA'DILY, 1 quickly, very ſoon.
2 gladly, chearfully.
3 without book.

REA'DINGS (in Criticiſm) as various readings are the different manners of reading or explaining the text of authors, in ancient manuſcripts, &c. a diverſity having ariſen from the corruption of time, and the ignorance of the copiſts.

To RE-ADMIT (of *re* again, and *admitto* to admit, L.) to admit again, or the ſecond time.

REA'DY, 1 prepared, at hand, in readineſs.
2 inclined, prone, diſpoſed.
3 quick, prompt, agile.
4 down on the nail, as ready money.

REAFA'N, the banner, or flag of the Danes.

RE-AFFORE'STED, made again a foreſt.

REAKS, as to play at reaks, to hector, or domineer.

RE'AL, adj. (of *realis*, L. of *res* a thing) that is indeed true.

RE'AL, ſub. a Spaniſh coin.

REA'LGAL, a mineral, a kind of red arſenick.

REA'LITY, real exiſtence, the truth of the matter.

RE'ALISTS, a ſect of ſchool philoſophers, form'd in oppoſition to the Nominaliſts.

REA'LITAS (with the Scotiſts) a term uſed to denote a thing which may exiſt of itſelf, or which has a full and abſolute being of itſelf, and which is not conſidered as a part of any other.

To RE'ALIZE, 1 to render, or cauſe a being to be real.
2 to ſuppoſe, or admit as a reality.
3 (in Commerce) to convert what is gotten in Exchange-alley, &c. in paper and imaginary money, into land, houſes, moveables, or current ſpecies.

REALM, a kingdom, dominion, &c.

REAM (of *rame*, F.) 20 quires of paper.

To

To REA'NIMATE (of *re* again, and *anima* to give life) 1 to revive, or cauſe to live again.
2 to ſpirit again, to revive, or re-inflame, to ſtir up.
To REAP, 1 to cut down corn, &c.
2 to enjoy, or have the benefit of.
REA'PER, one that reaps, or cuts down corn, &c.
To REAR, 1 to erect, or ſet up on end.
2 to nouriſh, or bring up.
REAR, the hinder part.
REAR *admiral*, is the admiral of the third or laſt ſquadron of a fleet.
REAR-*guard* (of an Army) is that part of it which paſſes laſt, following the main body, to ſtop deſerters, &c.
To REAR *a boar* (with Huntſmen) is to diſlodge him.
To RE-ASCE'ND (of *re* again, and *aſcendo* to aſcend) to aſcend, or get up again.
REA'SON, 1 that faculty of the ſoul, whereby we diſcourſe and judge of things.
2 proof, or demonſtration.
3 cauſe, or motive.
4 conſideration.
5 juſtice, right, reaſonable terms.
To REA'SON, 1 to talk, or diſcourſe with.
2 to diſpute, or debate.
3 to meditate, or conſider.
REA'SON (with Arithmeticians) is the rate, or ratio between two numbers.
REA'SON (in Geometry) is the mutual habitude of two magnitudes of the ſame kind one to another, with reſpect to quantity.
REA'SON (in Logic) is a neceſſary or probable argument, or a proper anſwer to the queſtion, Why is it ſo?
REA'SONABLE, 1 juſt, equitable.
2 moderate, not exorbitant.
3 convenient, or competent.
REA'SONABLE *aid*, a duty formerly paid by the tenant to the lord of the fee, but now aboliſhed by act of parliament.
To RE-ASSE'MBLE (of *reaſſembler*, F.) 1 to call, or ſummon together again.
2 to meet together again.
To RE-ASSIGN (of *re* again, and *aſſigno* to aſſign, L.) to aſſign again.
To RE-ASSU'ME (of *re* again, and *aſſumo*, L. to aſſume) to retake, or take up one's ſelf again.
RE-ASSU'MPTION, a re-aſſuming, or taking again.
To RE-BAPTI'ZE (of *re*, L. again, and βαπτίζω, G. to baptize) to baptize again.
To REBA'TE, 1 to channel, or chamfer.
2 to blunt.
3 to check, or abaſh.
4 (in Commerce) to diſcount, in receiving money, as much as the intereſt comes to, for the money that is paid before it becomes due.
REBE'C, F. a muſical inſtrument having three ſtrings.

RE'BEL (of *rebellis*, L. of *rebello* to revolt) a traitor, one that revolts againſt his ſovereign.
To REBE'L, to revolt, or riſe up in arms againſt one's lawful ſovereign.
REBE'LLION, a traiterous taking up arms againſt one's lawful ſovereign, or a tumultuous oppoſing the ſupreme power of a nation.
REBE'LLIOUS, 1 traiterous, apt to rebel.
2 undutiful, diſobedient.
To RE-BE'LLOW, to bellow a ſecond time.
REBE'SK *work*, a ſort of fine flouriſhes, or branched work, in carving, painting, or embroidery. See *Araſheſk work*.
To REBOU'ND (of *rebondir*, F.) to leap back.
REBU'FF (of *rebut*, F.) 1 repulſe, or denial.
2 a diſdainful or ſnappiſh anſwer.
To REBUI'LD, to build again.
To REBU'KE, to check, reprove, or reprehend.
RE'BUS, F. a ſort of ſymbolical device, or a pictured repreſentation with words added to it; yet neither the one nor the other can make out any ſenſe alone, the words or motto explaining the picture, and the picture making up the defect of the motto.
To RECA'LL, to call home.
To RECA'NT (of *recanto*, L. of *re* contrary, and *canto* to repeat) to retract, or unſay.
RECANTA'TION, a revoking, or unſaying.
To RECAPA'CITATE, to put one again into a capacity of doing a thing.
To RECAPI'TULATE (of *recapitulor*, L. of *re* again, and *capitulum* a ſummary, or brief account) to ſum up briefly the heads of a former diſcourſe.
RECAPITULA'TION, the act of recapitulating, or ſumming up briefly.
RECAPI'TULATORY, of, or belonging to a recapitulation.
To RECE'DE (of *recedo*, L. of *re* back, and *cedo* to go) to retreat, or go back.
RECEI'PT, 1 the way of compoſing phyſic, &c
2 money received.
3 the act of receiving.
4 a note of a thing received.
RECEI'VABLE, that may be received.
To RECEI'VE, 1 to take what is paid, given, or put into one's hands.
2 to lodge, or entertain.
3 to gather, or collect.
4 to allow of, or admit.
5 to embrace, or lay hold of.
6 to ſuſtain, bear, or ſuffer.
7 to hide, or conceal.
RECEI'VER, 1 a perſon who receives. It is often taken in an ill ſenſe, for one who receives ſtollen goods.

2 (in Chemiſtry) a veſſel that receives what is diſtilled.
3 (in Pneumatics) the glaſs that is fixed upon an air-pump, and out of which the air is exhauſted, for making experiments upon any body.

RECEI'VER *general* (of the dutchy of Lancaſter) one who gathers all the revenues and fines of the lands of the ſaid dutchy.

RE'CENT (of *recens*, L. new) new, freſh, lately done or happened.

RECE'PTACLE (of *receptaculum*, L. of *recipio* to receive) 1 a place to receive, or keep things in.
2 a ſtore-houſe, or ware-houſe.
3 a place of refuge, a retreat, a ſhelter.
4 a neſt, or lurking hole.

RECE'PTION (of *receptio*, L. of *recipio* to receive) 1 a receiving, or harbouring.
2 entertainment.
3 (in Philoſophy) the ſame as paſſion.

RECE'PTIVE, apt, or fit to receive.

RECE'SS (of *receſſus*, L. of *re* back, and *cedo* to go) 1 a retreating, or withdrawing.
2 riſing, or ſeparation.
3 reſolutions, or proceedings.
4 a ſecret place of retirement.

RECE'SSION *of the equinoxes* (in Aſtronomy) is the receding or going back of the equinoctial points every year about 50 ſeconds; which happens by reaſon that the axis of the earth, after many revolutions round the ſun, actually ſwerves from that parallelism, which it ſeems to keep with itſelf during the whole time of an annual revolution.

RECHA'NGE (in Commerce) a ſecond payment of the price of exchange

RECHEA'T (in Hunting) a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them back from purſuing a counter-ſcent.

To RECI'DIVATE (of *recido*, L. of *re* back, and *cado* to fall) to fall back, or relapſe.

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapſing, or falling back again.

RECIDI'VOUS, falling back again.

RE'CIPE, L. (i. e. take) the bill whereby the phyſician directs the apothecary what medicines he ſhould prepare or compound for the patient.

RECIPIA'NGLE, an inſtrument for meaſuring the quantity of angles, eſpecially in making the plans of fortification.

RECI'PIENT (of *recipiens*, L. of *recipio* to receive) a veſſel that receives what comes over in diſtillation.

RECI'PROCAL (of *reciprocus*, L. of *reciprocor* to depend one upon another by mutual conſequence) 1 mutual, interchangeable, which is returned equally on both ſides, or affects both parties alike.
2 (with Logicians) is applied to terms which have the ſame ſignification, or are convertible, as man, and rational animal.

RECI'PROCAL *proportion* (in Arithmetic) is, when of four numbers the third beareth the ſame ratio to the firſt, as the ſecond does to the fourth.

RECI'PROCAL *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have the antecedents and conſequents of the ſame ratio in both figures.

RECI'PROCAL (in Poetry) is ſaid of verſes which run the ſame both backward and forward.

RECI'PROCAL (with Grammarians) is a term applied to certain verbs and pronouns, in the modern languages, which return, or reflect the pronoun or perſon upon himſelf.

RECIPROCA'TION, an interchanging, or returning.

RECI'SION (*reciſio*, L. of *re* and *cædo* to cut) a cutting off.

RECI'TAL (of *recitans*, L. of *re* again, and *cito* to rehearſe) 1 relation, or account.
2 a rehearſing, a ſaying without book.

RECITA'TION, a rehearſing, or reciting.

RECI'TATIVE *muſic*, a ſort of muſic, that differs little from pronunciation.

RECITATI'VO, It. (in Muſic) the ſame as recitative muſic.

To RECI'TE (of *recito*, L. of *re* again, and *cito* to rehearſe) 1 to ſay without book.
2 to relate, or recount.

To RE'CKON, 1 to count, or compute.
2 to eſteem, or value.
3 to believe, or think.
4 to deſign, or intend.
5 to rely, or depend.

RE'CKONING, 1 an account.
2 (in Navigation) an eſtimation of the diſtance ſail'd, the place the ſhip is in, &c.

To RECLA'IM (of *reclamo*, L. of *re* back, and *clamo* to cry) 1 to reduce to amendment of life.
2 to leave off vices.
3 to gainſay, or contradict.

To RECLA'IM (in Falconry) 1 to tame a hawk, or make her gentle.
2 a partridge is ſaid to reclaim when ſhe calls back her young ones.

RECLINA'TION, a leaning backward.

RECLINA'TION *of a plane* (in Dialling) is the number of degrees that a dial-plane leans backward from an upright, or vertical plane.

To RECLI'NE (of *reclino*, L. of *re* backward, and *clino* to bend) to bend, or lean backward.

RECLI'NING *plane* (in Dialling) a plane that leans backward.

RECLU'SE, adj. ſhut up, or ſecret.

RECLU'SE, ſub. a monk, friar, or nun ſhut up in a cloiſter.

RE-

RECO'GNISANCE or RECO'GNIZANCE, a bond, or obligation of record.
RECOGNISANCE *of aſſize*, the verdict of the twelve men impannell'd upon an aſſize.
To RECO'GNISE, or to RECO'GNIZE (of *recognoſco*, L. of *re*, and *cognoſco* to know) to acknowledge.
RECO'GNISEE, or RECO'GNIZEE, he to whom one is bound in a recognizance.
RECO'GNIZOR, the perſon who enters into ſuch a bond, or obligation.
To RECOI'L, 1 to give back, as a gun, &c.
2 to give ground, or retreat.
3 to turn againſt.
To RECOI'N, to coin anew, or over again.
To RECOLLE'CT (of *recolligo*, L. of *re* again, and *colligo* to call to mind) 1 to call to mind, or think of.
2 to reflect upon one's ſelf.
3 to recover, as from a fright.
RECOLLE'CTION, 1 reflection of the mind.
2 recapitulation.
RE'COLLECTS, a branch of the Franciſcan friars.
To RECOMME'NCE (of *recommencer*, F.) to commence, or begin again.
To RECOMME'ND (of *recommendo*, L. of *re* again, and *commendo* to commend) 1 to give a perſon a good character.
2 to commit to a perſon's care, or protection.
RECOMME'NDABLE, that ought to be, or may be recommended.
RECOMMENDA'TION, the giving a perſon a good character, or recommending him to another.
RECOMME'NDATORY, ſerving to recommend, or belonging to a recommendation.
RE'COMPENCE, or RE'COMPENSE, 1 requital, or reward.
2 amends, or compenſation.
To RE'COMPENCE (of *recompenſo*, L. of *re* again, and *compenſo* to make amends) 1 to requite, or reward.
2 to make amends.
To RECOMPO'SE (of *recompono*, L. of *re* again, and *compono* to put together) to compoſe, ſet together again, or make up anew.
To RECONCI'LE (of *reconcilio*, L. of *re* again, and *concilio* to make friends) 1 to make friends, or make up differences.
2 to make agree what ſeems contrary.
RECONCILIA'TION, or RECONCI'LEMENT, a reconciling, making up a difference, or renewing of friendſhip.
RECO'NDITE (of *reconditus*, L. of *recondo* to hide) 1 hidden, covered, cloſe, ſecret.
2 abſtruſe, deep, profound.
To RE-CONDU'CT (of *re* again, and *conduco* to conduct) to conduct, or lead back again.
To *RECONNOI'TRE*, F. 1 to find out, ſee, diſcover, or perceive, to be ſatisfied of,
2 to obſerve, view, or take a view of.
RECO'RD (of *recordum*, L. of *recordor* to remember) 1 an act committed to writing in any of the king's courts.
2 an authentic teſtimony.
RECO'RDS *of time*, hiſtory.
To RECO'RD, to regiſter, or enrol.
RECO'RDER, 1 he that keeps the records.
2 a mayor's aſſociate.
3 a flute.
To RECO'VER (of *recouvrer*, F.) 1 to get again.
2 to repair, or retrieve.
3 to reſtore to one's health.
4 to revive, or come to one's ſelf again.
5 to amend, or grow better.
RECO'VERABLE, that may be recovered.
RECO'VERY, 1 a regaining, or getting again.
2 the obtaining a thing by trial at law.
3 the regaining one's health.
4 remedy, or help.
To RECOU'NT (of *reconter*, F.) to recite, tell, or relate.
RECOU'RSE (of *recurſus*, L. of *recurſo* to return) 1 a refuge, or retreat.
2 paſſage.
3 return, or returning back.
4 reſort, or concourſe.
RE'CREANT, a coward, or faint-hearted perſon.
RE'CREATE (of *recreo*, L. of *re* again, and *creo* to create) 1 properly, to create again.
2 to refreſh, or divert.
RECREA'TION, refreſhment, or paſtime.
RECREA'TIVE, pleaſant, or delightful.
RECREDE'NTIALS (of *re* againſt, and *credentia*, L. credentials) an anſwer to the credential letters of an ambaſſador.
To RECRI'MINATE (of *re* contrary, and *crimen*, L. a crime) to return an accuſation, or reproach.
RE'CREMENT (of *recrementum*, L. of *recerno* to thruſt out) the refuſe of any thing.
RECREMENTI'TIOUS, coarſe, dreggy.
RECRUDE'SCENCE (of *recrudeſcens*, L. of *re* again, and *crudeſco* to wax raw) 1 growing raw again, breaking out anew.
2 (in Phyſic) when a diſeaſe that is going off, grows worſe again.
To RECRU'IT (of *recruter*, F.) 1 to ſupply, or fill up.
2 to refreſh.
RECRUIT, 1 a ſoldier liſted to fill up a vacancy in a troop, or company.
2 a freſh ſupply.
RE'CTA directrix, L. (in Conic ſections) a line made by the mutual interſection of the vertical plane with that of the baſe.
RECTA'NGLE (of *rectus* right, and *angulus* an angle, or corner) an angle equal to 90 degrees, made by one right line falling perpendicular upon another.
RECTA'NGLED, conſiſting of right angles.

RECTA'NGLED *triangle*, a triangle that has one right angle.

RECTA'NGULAR, having one or more right angles.

RE'CTIFI'ABLE, capable of being rectified.

RECTIFICA'TION, 1 a rectifying or making right.

2 (in Chemiſtry) the diſtilling a ſpirit over again, in order to render it more pure, or more free from phlegm.

RECTIFICA'TION *of curves* (in Mathematics) is the finding a ſtreight line equal to a curved one.

RE'CTIFI'ER, 1 a perſon who rectifies.

2 (in Navigation) an inſtrument for determining the ſhip's true courſe, by allowing for variation of the compaſs, and leeway.

To RE'CTIFY (of *rectifico*, L. of *rectus* right, and *facio* to make) 1 to redreſs, to ſet to rights, to correct.

2 to put in the right way, to free from an error.

3 (in Chemiſtry) to diſtil a ſpirit a ſecond or third time, in order to render it more pure.

To RE'CTIFY *a globe*, is to bring the ſun's place in the ecliptic under the braſs meridian, to elevate the globe equal to the latitude of the place, &c.

To RE'CTIFY *curves* (in Mathematics) to find a right line equal to a curve, or a plane equal to a curved ſurface.

RECTILI'NEAL, or RECTILI'NEAR (of *rectilineus*, L. of *rectus* right, and *linea* a line) conſiſting of right lines.

RE'CTITUDE (of *rectitudo*, L. of *rectus* ſtraight) 1 ſtraightneſs, rightneſs, evenneſs.

2 uprightneſs, juſtice, honeſty.

RE'CTOR, 1 a governor, or principal.

2 the parſon of a pariſh church.

RECTO'RIAL, of, or belonging to a rector.

RE'CTORY, a parſonage, or ſpiritual living.

RECU'MBENCY, relying, or depending upon.

RECU'MBENT (of *recumbens*, L. of *recumbo* to lie along) leaning, reſting, or lolling.

To RECU'R (of *recurro*, L, of *re* back, and *curro* to run) 1 to run back, or to return.

2 to have recourſe to.

RECU'RRENCY, returning, or returning back.

RECU'RRENT *verſes*, verſes that read the ſame backward as forward.

RECU'RSION, returning back.

RECURVA'TION (of *re* back, and *curvo* to bend) bending backward.

RECU'RVITY, a being bent backward.

RECU'SANCY (of *recuſans*, L. of *recuſo* to deny) nonconformity.

RECU'SANT, any perſon that diſſents from the eſtabliſhed church, eſpecially a Romaniſt.

RED, adj. 1 of a red colour.

2 dried or ſmoaked, as red herrings.

RED, ſub. 1 a lively colour reſembling fire.

2 red paint.

RED-*gum*, a diſtemper frequent in new-born infants.

RED-*ſhank*, a bird.

RED-*ſtart*, a bird.

RED-*ſtreak*, a ſort of apple.

To RE'DDEN, to make, or grow red.

REDDI'TION, a giving again, reſtoring, or yielding.

RE'DDITIVE (of *reditivus*, L. of *re* again, and *do* to give) 1 of, or pertaining to reddition.

2 that which anſwereth an interrogative.

To REDEE'M (of *redimo*, L. of *re* again, and *emo* to purchaſe) to purchaſe again, to buy off, to recover.

REDEE'MABLE, that may be redeemed.

To RE-DELI'VER (of *re*, L. again, and *delivrer*, F. to deliver) to deliver again, or make reſtitution.

REDEE'MER, a deliverer, a ranſomer, a ſaviour.

To RE-DEMA'ND (of *redemander*, F.) to aſk again, or demand a ſecond time.

REDE'MPTION, 1 ranſom.

2 redeeming, or ranſoming.

REDE'VABLE, F. obliged, or beholding to.

To REDI'NTEGRATE (of *redintegro*, L. of *re* again, and *integer* intire) to renew, or begin again afreſh.

REDINTEGRA'TION, a renewing, or reeſtabliſhing.

REDI'TTA, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to repeat.

REDI'TUARIES, a ſect of the Franciſcan friars.

RE'DOLENT (of *redolens*, L. of *re* and *olo* to ſmell) fragrant, yielding a ſweet ſmell.

To REDOU'BLE (of *redoubler*, F.) to augment, or increaſe.

REDOU'BT (in Fortification) a ſmall outwork of a ſquare form, having no defence but in the front.

REDOU'BTED, a word uſed by ſome poets for dreaded.

To REDOU'ND, 1 to abound, or be ſuperfluous.

2 to turn to, or light upon.

3 to accrue, or reſult.

To REDRE'SS (of *redreſſer*, F.) 1 to reform, or ſet to rights.

2 to do juſtice.

REDU'BBERS, ſo the law calls thoſe that buy ſtolen cloth, knowing it ſuch, and change it into ſome other form or colour.

To REDU'CE (of *reduco*, L. of *re* again, and *duco* to lead) 1 to bring back, to reſtore.

2 to ſubdue, or bring under ſubjection.

3 to bring, or turn into.

RE-

REDU'CEABLE, or REDU'CIBLE, that may be reduced.

REDU'CING *ſcale*, a mathematical inſtrument for reducing a map, or plot.

REDU'CT (of *reductus*, L. of *reduco* to reſtrain) 1 an advantageous place intrenched and ſeparated from the reſt of the camp by a foſs, for the army to retire to in caſe of a ſurprize.

2 (in Carpentry) a quirk, or little piece taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular.

3 (among Chemiſts) a powder by which calcined metals and minerals are reduced again to their regulus, or pure ſubſtance.

REDU'CTION, a reducing, or bringing back.

REDU'CTION (in Arithmetic) is of two kinds, viz. aſcending and deſcending.

REDU'CTION *aſcending*, is the reducing, or bringing a lower denomination into a higher, as farthings into pence, pence into ſhillings, &c. and the like in weights and meaſures.

REDU'CTION *deſcending*, is the bringing a greater denomination into a leſs, as pounds into ſhillings, ſhillings into pence, &c. and the ſame of weights and meaſures.

REDU'CTION (with Aſtronomers) is the difference between the argument of inclination, and the eccentrical longitude, i. e. the difference of the two arches of the orbit, and the ecliptic, comprehended between the node and the circle of inclination.

REDU'CTION *of equations* (in Algebra) is the clearing them from all ſuperfluous quantities, and bringing down the quantities to their loweſt terms, and ſeparating the known quantities from the unknown, till at length only the unknown quantity is found on one ſide of the equation, and the known quantities on the other.

REDU'CTION *of a deſign, figure, draught*, &c. is the making a copy thereof, either larger, or ſmaller than the original.

REDU'CTION (in Surgery) an operation, whereby a laxated, diſlocated, or fractured bone is reſtored to its proper place.

REDU'CTIVE, ſerving to reduce.

REDU'NDANCY, the being redundant, overflowing, abounding.

REDU'NDANT (of *redundans*, L. of *redundo* to overflow) abounding, too copious, overflowing, luxuriant.

REDU'NDANT *hyperbola*, a curve of the higher kind, ſo called becauſe it exceeds the conic ſection of that name in the number of its hyperbolical legs, it being a triple hyperbola, with ſix hyperbolical legs.

REDU'NDANT *nouns* (in Grammar) ſuch as have a number or particular caſe more than is uſual.

To REDU'PLICATE (of *reduplico*, L. of *re* again, and *duplex* double) to redouble, or double over again.

REDUPLICA'TION, 1 a redoubling.

2 (in Rhetoric) a figure, when one part of a verſe, or ſentence ends with the ſame word with which the other begins.

REE, a Portugal coin, forty of which are equal to ſixpence ſterling.

REED, 1 a ſort of long graſs growing in fens and watery places.

2 a Jewiſh meaſure of three yards and three inches.

To RE-E'DIFY (of *re* again, and *ædifico*, L. to build) to rebuild, or build again.

REEK, 1 a heap, or pile.

2 a ſteam, or vapour.

To REEK, to caſt out a ſteam, or ſmoak.

To REEL, 1 to wind upon a reel.

2 to trip, or ſtagger in going.

REEL, an inſtrument to wind thread, or yarn on.

To RE-E'NTER (of *rentrer*, F.) to reſume the poſſeſſion of a thing.

RE-E'NTRY, a reſuming, or retaking that poſſeſſion that had lately been foregone.

REER-*admiral*. See *Rear-admiral*.

To RE-ESTA'BLISH (of *re* again, and *ſtabilio*, L. to eſtabliſh) to ſettle, or eſtabliſh again.

RE-ESTA'BLISHMENT, a ſettling, or eſtabliſhing again.

REEVE, the bailiff of a franchiſe, or manor.

To RE-EXA'MINE (of *re* again, and *examino* to examine) to examine again, or a ſecond time.

RE-EXAMINA'TION, a ſecond examination.

REFE'CTION (of *refectio*, L. of *reficio* to refreſh) a meal, or repaſt.

REFE'CTORY, or REFE'CTUARY, the room, in a monaſtery, where the friars, or nuns, eat together.

To REFE'L (of *refello*, L. of *re*, and *fallo* to deceive) to refute, or diſprove.

To REFE'R (of *refero*, L. of *re*, and *fero* to lead) 1 to direct to a paſſage in an author.

2 to leave to one's judgment, or determination.

3 to put a buſineſs into the hands of another, in order to be conſidered or managed.

REFEREE', an arbitrator, or one to whom any matter or buſineſs is referred.

RE'FERENCE, 1 a mark which relates to another ſimilar one in the margin, or bottom of the page.

2 an arbitration, or deciſion.

In RE'FERENCE, in order, in relation.

REFERE'NDARY, an officer under the maſter of requeſts, at the emperor's and pope's courts, as alſo at the courts and parliament of France.

To

To REFI'NE (of *raffiner*, F.) to purify, or make finer.

To REFI'T, to repair, or fit up again.

To REFLE'CT (of *reflecto*, L. of *re* again, and *flecto* to turn) 1 to beat, or ſend back light, or heat.
2 to be beaten back.
3 to return, or redound.
4 to think ſeriouſly upon.
5 to be ſharp upon, or abuſe.

REFLE'CTION, or REFLE'XION, 1 a beating back.
2 conſideration, meditation.
3 reproach, or abuſe.

REFLE'CTION (in the Copernican ſyſtem) is the diſtance of the pole from the horizon; which is the ſame thing, as the ſun's declination in the Ptolemaic hypotheſis.

REFLE'CTION *of the rays of light* (in Optics) is a motion of the rays of light, whereby after impinging on the ſolid parts of bodies, or rather a very near approach thereto, they recede, or are driven therefrom.

REFLE'CTION (in Catoptrics) is the return of a ray of light from a poliſhed, or reflecting body, driven from thence by ſome power reſiding therein.

REFLE'CTION (in Mechanics) is the turn or regreſſive motion of a moveable, occaſioned by the reſiſtance of ſome body, which hinders it from purſuing its former direction.

REFLE'CTION *of the moon* (in Aſtronomy) is her third inequality of motion, the ſame as her variation.

REFLE'CTIVE *dials*, or REFLE'CTING *dials*, are ſuch as are made by ſome reflecting body, ſo placed as to reflect the rays of the ſun on the top of the cieling, &c. where the dial is drawn.

REFLE'X, or REFLE'CT (in Painting) is underſtood of thoſe places in a picture, which are ſuppoſed to be illuminated by a light reflected from ſome body, repreſented in the ſame piece.

To REFLO'W (of *refluo*, L. of *re* back, and *fluo* to flow) to flow back, to ebb.

RE'FLUENT, reflowing, ebbing, or flowing back.

REFLU'X, a flowing back, the ebb when the tide abateth.

REFOCILLA'TION (of *refocillatio*, L. of *re*, and *focillo* to cheriſh) a comforting, reviving, cheriſhing, or refreſhing.

To REFO'RM (of *reformo*, L. of *re* again, and *formo* to form) 1 to mend, new form, or make better.
2 to leave off ill courſes, and follow an orderly way of living.

REFORMA'DO, 1 a reformed officer, or one whoſe company is broken.
2 a gentleman voluntier on board a man of war.

REFORMA'TION, 1 a reforming, or making better.
2 the time of the firſt eſtabliſhment of the reformed, or proteſtant religion.

REFO'RMER, one that reforms.

REFO'RMIST, 1 one of the reformed, or proteſtant religion.
2 a monk whoſe diſcipline or rules have been reformed.

To REFRA'CT (of *refragor*, L. of *re* and *frago*, for *frango*, to break) to beat back again, or reſiſt.

REFRA'CTED, broken, or beat back again.

REFRA'CTED *angle* (in Optics) the angle contained between the refracted ray and the perpendicular.

REFRA'CTION (in Dioptrics) is the variation of a ray of light from that right line in which its motion would have continued, were it not for the reſiſtances made by the thickneſs of the medium through which it paſſes, ſo as to hinder its ſtreight courſe, and turn it aſide.

REFRA'CTION (in Mechanics) is the deviation of the moving body from its firſt courſe, by reaſon of the denſity of the medium in which it moves.

REFRA'CTION *from the perpendicular* (in Dioptrics) is when a ray falling, inclined from a thicker medium into a thinner, as from glaſs into air, &c. in breaking, departs farther from the perpendicular.

REFRA'CTION *to the perpendicular* (in Dioptrics) is when a ray falling, inclined from a more thin or diaphonous medium, upon a thicker or leſs tranſparent, as from air upon water, &c. in breaking, comes nearer to the perpendicular.

REFRA'CTION (in Aſtronomy) is a refraction cauſed by the atmoſphere, or body of the air, ſo that the ſun, &c. ſeems to be riſen higher above the horizon than in reality it is.

Horizontal REFRA'CTION (in Aſtronomy) is that which makes the ſun, &c. appear in the edge of the horizon, when he is in reality below it.

REFRA'CTIVE, of, or belonging to refraction.

REFRA'CTORY, unruly, or ſtubborn.

To REFRAI'N, 1 to curb, or moderate.
2 to forbear, or not meddle with.

REFRA'NE, a Spaniſh proverb.

REFRA'NGIBLE (of *re* and *frango*, to break) capable of being broken, or refracted.

REFRANGIBI'LITY *of the rays of light*, is their diſpoſition of being refracted, or turned out of the way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent medium into another.

To REFRE'SH, 1 to recreate, or ſolace.
2 to renew, or revive.
3 to recruit one's ſelf.

REFRE'SHMENT, that which refreſhes.

REFRE'T, the burden of a ſong.

REFRI'GERANT, cooling.

To REFRI'GERATE (of *refrigero*, L. of *re* and *frigero* to cool) to cool.
REFRI'GERATIVE, ſub. a cooling medicine.
REFRI'GERATORY, adj. of a cooling nature.
REFRI'GERATORY, ſub. a veſſel filled with cold water placed under an alembic, to condenſe the vapours that are raiſed thither by fire.
RE'FUGE (of *refugium*, L. of *re* backward, and *fugio* to fly) 1 a place of ſafety, a ſanctuary.
2 a protector, or defender.
REFUGEE' a French proteſtant, who has fled from the laſt perſecution in France.
REFU'LGENCY, brightneſs, ſplendor.
REFU'LGENT (of *refulgens*, L. of *re* and *fulgeo* to ſhine) bright, glittering, ſhining.
To REFU'ND (of *refundo*, L. of *re* back, and *fundo* to yield) to pay or give back.
REFU'SAL, denial.
REFU'SE, the outcaſt, the worſt of any thing.
To REFU'SE, to deny, or reject.
REFUTA'TION, a confuting, a reply.
To REFU'TE (of *refuto*, L. of *re* contrary, and *futo*, i. e. *arguo* to prove) to confute, to diſprove, to convince, or confound by reaſon.
To REGAI'N (of *regagner*, F.) to gain, or get again.
RE'GAL (of *regalis*, L. of *rego* to rule, or govern) royal, or kingly, princely, like a king.
To REGA'LE (of *regaler*, F.) to treat nobly.
REGA'LE, the French king's prerogative in diſpoſing of great benefices.
REGA'LIA, L. 1 the enſigns of the royal dignity.
2 the rights and royalties of a ſovereign.
To REGA'RD (of *regarder*, F.) to heed or conſider.
2 to care for, or have reſpect to.
REGA'RD, reſpect, or conſideration.
REGA'RD *of the foreſt*, 1 the overſeeing of it.
2 all the ground that is a part of it.
REGA'RDER, an officer of the foreſt, appointed to make the regard of it.
RE'GEL (in Aſtronomy) the name of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Orion's foot.
RE'GENCY, the government of a kingdom by one or more ſubjects, during the king's minority, abſence, &c.
REGE'NERATE (of *regeneratus*, L. of *re* again, and *gigno* to beget) new-born, or born a ſecond time.
To REGE'NERATE, to beget again.
RE'GENT, 1 he or ſhe that governs a kingdom during a king's minority, abſence, &c.
2 a profeſſor of arts and ſciences in a college, who holds a claſs or ſet of pupils.
REGERMINA'TION (of *re* again, and *germino*, L. to bud) a ſpringing, or budding out again.
RE'GIBLE (of *regibilis*, L. of *rego* to rule) governable, eaſy to be ruled.
RE'GICIDE (of *rex* a king, and *cædo*, L. to kill) 1 a king's murderer.
2 the murdering of a king.
RE'GIMEN, L. (of *rego* to rule) rule or government.
RE'GIMENT, 1 a certain number of troops, or companies of ſoldiers.
2 rule, or government.
REGIME'NTAL, of, or belonging to a regiment.
RE'GION (of *regio*, L. of *rego* to rule) 1 a country, coaſt, or quarter.
2 (in Geography) a particular diviſion of the earth, or a tract of land inhabited by people of the ſame nation.
Elementary RE'GION (with Philoſophers) a ſphere bounded by the orb of the moon, comprehending the atmoſphere of the earth, ſo called becauſe the four elements, and all elementary bodies are contained in it.
Etherial, or *Celeſtial* RE'GION (with Coſmographers) is that vaſt extent of the univerſe, which contains the heavens, with all their hoſt, as the ſun, moon, ſtars, &c.
Planetary RE'GION, that part of the heavens where the neighbouring planets move.
RE'GIONS (with Philoſophers) are particular diviſions of the air, which are accounted three, viz. the upper, middle, and lower.
Upper RE'GION, commences from the tops of the higheſt mountains, and reaches to the utmoſt limits of the atmoſphere, in which is a perpetual equal calmneſs, clearneſs, and ſerenity.
Middle RE'GION, is that wherein the clouds reſide, meteors are formed, &c. extending from the tops of the loweſt to the tops of the higheſt mountains.
Loweſt RE'GION, is that wherein we breathe, and is bounded by the reflection of the ſun's rays, that is, by the height to which they rebound from the earth.
RE'GISTER, 1 a book of records.
2 a recorder, one that keeps regiſters.
3 a mark in a book.
4 (with Chemiſts) a contrivance in a furnace to make the heat greater or leſſer, by letting more or leſs air to the fire.
5 (with Letter-founders) one of the inner parts of the mould, in which the types are caſt.
RE'GISTER *ſhips* (in Commerce) ſuch ſhips to which the king of Spain, or the council of the Indies, grants permiſſion to go and traffick in the ports of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; ſo called becauſe they are regiſtered before they ſail from Cadiz.
RE'GISTRY, 1 an office where records are kept.
2 the rolls and books there repoſited.

RE'GIUS profeſſor, L. (i. e. royal profeſſor) a title given to every reader of the five lectures in the univerſity; ſo called becauſe they were founded by king Henry VIII.

RE'GLET, or RI'GLET (in Architecture) a little, flat, narrow moulding, uſed chiefly in compartments and pannels, to ſeparate the parts or members from one another, and to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

RE'GOLA, It. (in Muſic) a rule, or canon.

To REGO'RGE (of *regorger*, F.) to bring or caſt up, to vomit.

To REGRA'TE (of *regrater*, F.) to follow the trade of a hugſter.

REGRA'TER, or REGRA'TOR, 1 a hugſter, or one who buys and ſells victuals or wares in the ſame market, or within five miles of the place where he bought them.
2 a broker of cloaths.

REGRE'SS, or REGRE'SSION (of *regreſſus*, or *regreſſio*, L. of *re* backward, and *gradior* to go) a returning, or going backward.

REGRE'T, F. trouble, reluctancy, unwillingneſs to do a thing.

To REGRE'T, to lament, or grieve for.

REGU'LA, L. 1 a rule, or canon.
2 a pattern, or example.

RE'GULAR (of *regularis*, L. of *regula* a rule)
1 which is according to a certain rule, orderly.
2 exact, or punctual.
3 not lay, or ſecular.

RE'GULAR *bodies* (with Mathematicians) are ſolid bodies, whoſe ſurfaces are compoſed of regular and equal planes, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal.

RE'GULAR *curves* (with Mathematicians) are ſuch as are the perimeters of the conic ſections, which are always curved after the ſame geometrical manner.

RE'GULAR *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have their ſides and angles all equal to each other.

To RE'GULATE, 1 to ſquare, rule, frame, or direct.
2 to govern, or guide.
3 to diſcipline, or inſtruct.
4 to ſettle, or fix.
5 to decide, or determine.

REGULA'TION, the act of regulating.

REGULA'TOR, 1 one that regulates.
2 a ſort of large clock.
3 a ſmall ſpring to the balance of a pocket-watch.

RE'GULUS, L. 1 a prince, a duke, an earl, a lord, a viceroy, a petty king.
2 (in Chemiſtry) the pureſt part of a metal, or other bodies precipitated into the bottom of the crucible.
3 (in Aſtronomy) a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Leo.

REHABILITATION, F. a re-enabling, or reſtoring to a former ability.

To REHEA'R, to hear over again, or a ſecond time.

REHEA'RSAL, 1 relation, or recital.
2 private practiſing.

To REHEA'RSE, 1 to tell, or relate.
2 to repeat, or ſay over again.
3 to practiſe in private, in order to perform in public.

To REJE'CT (of *rejicio*, L. of *re*, and *jacio* to caſt) to caſt off, or ſlight.

REJE'CTABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS, that deſerves to be rejected.

To REIGN (of *regno*, L. to rule) 1 to rule as a king, &c.
2 to have the ſway.
3 to be in vogue.

REIGN, government by a ſovereign prince.

To RE-IMBA'RK (of *rembarquer*, F.) 1 to take ſhipping again.
2 to go to his lodge again, ſpoken of a deer.

RE'-IMBARKA'TION, a going on ſhipboard again.

RE-IMBA'TTLED, put again into battle array.

To REIMBU'RSE (of *rembourſer*, F.) to pay back again.

REIMBU'RSEMENT, a repayment, or paying a perſon again what money he has advanced.

RE-IMPRE'SSION, a ſecond impreſſion, or edition of a book.

REI'NARD (of *renard*, F.) a fox.

To RE-INFE'CT (of *re* again, and *inficio*, L. to infect) to infect, or corrupt again.

To RE-INFO'RCE (of *re*, L. again, and *enforcir*, F. to inforce) to ſtrengthen again, to recruit, add new force, or ſtrength.

RE-INFO'RCED *ring* (of a Cannon) that which is next after the trunnions, between them and the vent.

RE-INFO'RCEMENT, a re-inforcing, a recruit, a freſh ſupply.

To RE-INGA'GE (of *rengager*) to engage again.

To RE-INGRA'TIATE *one's ſelf with one*, to get into his favour again.

REINS, 1 the leathern thongs of a horſe's bridle.
2 the kidneys.

To RE-INSTA'TE (of *re* again, and *ſtatuo* to ſet, or place) to reſtore, or re-eſtabliſh.

To RE-I'NTEGRATE (of *reintegrer*, F.) to make whole, or compleat again.

To RE-INVE'ST, to put into poſſeſſion again.

To REJOI'CE (of *rejouïr*, F.) 1 to fill with joy, to delight.
2 to be merry, or glad.

To RE-JOI'N (of *rejoindre*, F.) 1 to join again.

2 to make a rejoinder.
3 to reply, or give an anſwer to.

REJOI'NDER, an anſwer, or exception to a replication in the civil law.

REJOI'NTING (in Architecture) the filling up of the joints of ſtones in old buildings, when worn hollow by time or water.

REI'STER, a German trooper.

To REI'TERATE (of *reitero*, L. of *re* and *itero* to repeat) to repeat, or do the ſame thing over again.

REITERA'TION, 1 a repetition, or doing the ſame thing over again.
2 (with Printers) is when the laſt form is laid on the preſs.

REJUVENE'SCENCY (of *re* again, and *juveneſco* to wax young) the growing or waxing young again.

To RELA'ND, to land a ſecond time.

RELA'PSE (of *re* again, and *lapſus*, L. a ſlip, or fall) 1 the return of a diſeaſe.
2 the committing the ſame fault over again.
3 one that is relapſed, or fallen again, into his abjured hereſy.

To RELA'PSE, 1 to fall ſick again.
2 to fall again into the ſame fault.

To RELA'TE, 1 to recount, or recite.
2 to belong to a thing.

RELA'TERS (in Hunting) thoſe that ſtand at advantage with darts to kill deer.

RELA'TION, 1 an account, or rehearſal of.
2 reſpect, or regard.
3 affinity.
4 a kinſman, or kinſwoman.
5 (in Grammar) is the correſpondence which words have to each other in conſtruction.
6 (in Philoſophy) the mutual reſpect of two things, or what one is in regard to the other.
7 (in Geometry, &c.) is the habitude or reſpect of two quantities to each other, with regard to quantity, and is the ſame as ratio.
8 (in Logic) is the fourth category, or whatever denotes compariſon.

RELA'TIST, or RELA'TOR, he that relates a thing.

RE'LATIVE, 1 having relation to.
2 (in Grammar) a word or term, which in conſtruction anſwers to ſome word foregoing, called the antecedent.

RELA'TIVE *gravity*, the ſame as *Specific gravity*; which ſee.

RELATIVE *propoſitions* (in Logic) are thoſe which include ſome relation, or compariſon.

RELATIVE *terms* (in Logic) are ſuch between which there is a ſort of oppoſition, yet ſuch as that the one cannot be without the other.

RELATIVE *ſubſtantives* (in Grammar) are ſuch as bear a relation to ſome others; as father, ſon, daughter, huſband, wife, &c.

RELATIVE *adjectives* (in Grammar) are ſuch as have relation to ſome others; as better, worſe, higher, lower, &c.

RELATIVE *pronouns* (in Grammar) are ſuch as have relation to ſome ſubſtantive that goes before; as he, ſhe, that, who, which.

To RELA'X (of *relaxo*, L. of *re*, and *laxo* to looſe) 1 to looſen, or ſlacken.
2 to yield, or give way.
3 to unbend, recreate, or refreſh.
4 to be remiſs in.
5 to abate, or cool.

RELAXA'TION, 1 ſlackening, or looſening.
2 a breathing time, a reſpite.
3 recreation, or refreſhment.
4 (with Surgeons) a preternatural extenſion, or ſtraining of the nerves, tendons, muſcles, &c. either by violence, or weakneſs.

RELA'Y (of *relais*, F.) 1 the place where the dogs are put in readineſs to be caſt off, when the game paſſes by that way.
2 the cry, or kennel of relay hounds.
3 (in the plural number) freſh horſes.
4 (in tapeſtry work) an opening left in a piece where the figures or colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other work is done.

RELEA'SE, 1 a diſcharge, or acquittance.
2 a ſetting at liberty.

To RELEA'SE (of *relacher*, F.) 1 to let go, or ſet at liberty.
2 to free, or diſcharge.

To RE'LEGATE (of *relego*, L. of *re* and *lego* to ſend away) to ſend to a certain place as an exile.

RELEGA'TION, a baniſhment for a time only.

To RELE'NT (of *rallentir*, F.) 1 to ſweat, or give, as marble.
2 to melt, or turn fluid.
3 to abate, or grow leſs.
4 to grow pitiful, and compaſſionate.
5 to repent, or be ſorry for.
6 to yield, or ſubmit.

RELE'NTLESS, not capable of relenting.

RELEVA'TION (of *relevatio*, L. of *re* again, and *levo* to lift up) a lifting, or raiſing up again.

RE'LICK, or RE'LIQUE (of *reliƈtus*, L. of *re* again, and *linquo* to leave) 1 ſome part or other of a ſaint's body, or clothes.
2 a precious thing.
3 a widow.

RELIE'F, 1 comfort, or alleviation.
2 ſuccour, or reinforcement.
3 redreſs at law.
4 (in Sculpture). See *Relievo*.

RELIE'F *of a hare*, the place where ſhe goes to feed in the evening.

To RELIE'VE (of *relevo*, L. of *re* and *levo* to help) 1 to help, ſuccour, or aſſiſt.
2 to comfort, or alleviate.

3 to take one's place on duty.

To RELIEVE *the guards*, or to RELIE'VE *the trenches*, to ſend freſh men upon the guards or trenches, that thoſe which have been there before may go to reſt.

RELIE'VO, It. (in Sculpture, &c.) imboſſed work, the protuberance, or ſtanding out of any figures above the plane whereon they are formed.

Alto RELIE'VO, It. i. e. high relief, is when the figure is formed after nature, and projects as much as the life.

Baſſo RELIE'VO, It. i. e. low relief, is when the work is raiſed but a little from its ground; as in medals, &c.

Demi RELIE'VO, It. i. e. half relief, is when one half of the figure riſes from the ground, or plane.

RELI'GION (of *religio*, L. piety) 1 piety, devotion, godlineſs, the worſhip of a god.

2 a form of worſhip, a liturgy, a rite, or ceremony.

Natural RELI'GION, is what men might know, and be obliged to by meer principles of reaſon, improved by conſideration and experience, without the aſſiſtance of divine revelation.

Revealed RELI'GION, is what God has obliged us to perform, by the manifeſtation of his will, upon the conſideration of temporal and future rewards and puniſhments.

RELI'GIONIST', a profeſſor of, or one that ſtrictly obſerves religion.

RELI'GIOUS, adj. 1 of, or belonging to religion.

2 pious, or godly.

3 exact, or punctual.

4 belonging to a regular order.

RELI'GIOUS, ſub. a monk, nun, &c.

To RELI'NQUISH (of *relinquo*, L. of *re* behind, and *linquo* to leave) 1 to leave behind.

2 to forſake, or abandon.

3 to quit, or give over.

RE'LIQUARY (of *reliquaire*, F.) a ſhrine for relicks.

RE'LISH, taſte, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To RE'LISH, 1 to give a reliſh, or taſte to.

2 to like, or approve.

3 to have a good favour.

4 to be agreeable to.

RE'LISHABLE, 1 that reliſhes, or taſtes well.

2 that may be approved of.

To RELI'ST, to liſt again.

To RELU'CT (of *reluctor*, L. of *re* againſt, and *luctor* to ſtruggle) to ſtruggle, or wreſtle againſt.

RELU'CTANCY, averſeneſs, or unwillingneſs.

To RELY', to depend.

To REMAI'N (of *remaneo*, L. of *re* behind, and *maneo* to tarry) 1 to tarry, or ſtay behind.

2 to be left, or be over and above.

REMAI'NDER, 1 that which remains, or is left.

2 (in Arithmetic) the difference, or that which is left, after the taking a leſſer number or quantity out of a greater.

REMAI'NS, remainder, or what is left.

To REMA'ND (of *remando*, L. of *re* back, and *mando* to bid, or command) 1 to command, or ſend back again.

2 to ſend for one.

REMA'RK (of *remarque*, F.) 1 note, or obſervation.

2 worth, or conſideration.

To REMA'RK, to obſerve, or take notice of.

REMA'RKABLE, obſervable, notable, worthy of remark.

REME'DILESS, without, or paſt remedy.

RE'MEDY (of *remedium*, L. of *re* again, and *medeor* to cure) 1 phyſic, or medicine.

2 comfort, or relief for the diſtempers of the mind.

3 help, or ſhift in misfortunes, &c.

To RE'MEDY, to cure, or help.

To REME'MBER (of *rememoror*, L. of *re*, and *memoria* memory) 1 to have in one's memory, to call to mind.

2 to mind, or be mindful of.

3 to put in mind of.

REME'MBRANCE, remembering, memory.

To REMI'ND, to put in mind.

REMINI'SCENCE, or REMINI'SCENCY, the faculty of remembring.

REMI'SS, ſlack, careleſs, negligent.

REMI'SSION, 1 forgiveneſs, pardon.

2 (in Phyſic) is when the diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

3 (in Philoſophy) is an abatement of the power or efficacy in any quality, in oppoſition to the increaſe of the ſame, which is termed intenſion.

To REMI'T (of *remitto*, L. of *re* back, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to ſend back.

2 to forgive, or pardon.

3 to diſpenſe with, to give up, or not to inſiſt upon.

4 to return, or ſend.

5 to leave.

6 to abate, or diminiſh.

REMI'TTANCE, 1 forgiveneſs.

2 (with Bankers) a fee allowed both for their wages, the tale of money, and the different value of the ſpecies where the money is paid.

RE'MNANT, reſidue, or what remains.

REMO'NSTRANCE, 1 an expoſtulatory declaration.

2 that wherein the ſacrament is expoſed on a popiſh altar.

REMO'NSTRANTS, a ſect of the Armenians in Holland, ſo called becauſe they remonſtrated

monſtrated againſt the ſynod of Dort, in the year 1610, concerning predeſtination.

To REMO'NSTRATE (of *re* againſt, and *monſtro* to ſhew) to ſhew, or make appear.

RE'MORA, It. 1 a ſea-lamprey, which is ſaid to ſtop the courſe of a ſhip.
2 (with Surgeons) an inſtrument for ſetting broken bones.
3 delay, ſtop, or hinderance.

REMO'RSE (of *re* and *morſus*, L. ſtinging) a check, or ſting of conſcience.

REMO'RSELESS, hardened, without check, or ſting of conſcience.

REMO'TE (of *remotus*, L. far off) far diſtant, or a great way off.

To REMO'VE (of *removeo*, L. of *re* away, and *moveo* to move) 1 to fetch, or take away.
2 to put out of the way.
3 to ſhift lodgings, &c.

REMO'VE, 1 a putting aſide.
2 a putting out of employment.
3 a tranſlation to another place.

To REMOU'NT (of *remonter*, F.) to mount again.

REMU'NERABLE, capable of being rewarded.

To REMU'NERATE (of *remunero*, L. of *re*, and *munero* to reward) to recompence, or reward.

REMUNERA'TION, retribution, or recompence.

To REMU'RMUR (of *remurmuro*, L. of *re* again, and *murmuro* to murmur) to murmur again.

RENA'SCENT (of *renaſcens*, L. of *re* again, and *naſcor* to ſpring) raiſing, or ſpringing again,

RE-NAVIGA'TION (of *re* back, and *navigo*, L. to ſail) a ſailing back.

RENCOU'NTER (of *rencontre*, F.) 1 a meeting.
2 accident, chance, or adventure.
3 an accidental fight.
4 a pun, quibble, joke, or jeſt.
5 an encounter of two little bodies, or parties of forces.

To REND, 1 to tear, or pull in pieces.
2 to divide by factions, or hereſies.

To RE'NDER (of *rendre*, F.) 1 to return.
2 to give, or produce.
3 to ſurrender, or deliver up.
4 to perform, or do.
5 to turn, or tranſlate.

RE'NDEVOUS, or RE'NDEZVOUS (of *rendez-vous*, F.) a meeting-place.

RENEGA'DE, or RENEGA'DO (of *re* again, and *nego* to deny, L.) one that has renounced the Chriſtian religion, and turn'd Turk.

RE'NES 2, L. the kidneys, or reins.

To RENE'W (of *renovo*, L. of *re* and *novo* to make new) 1 to begin again, or anew.
2 to make a thing new again.
3 to re-eſtabliſh.
4 to bring to one's remembrance.

RENE'WAL, a renewing.

RENI'TENCY (of *renitens*, L. of *re* againſt, and *nitor* to ſtrive) 1 a reſiſting, or ſtriving againſt.
2 (in Philoſophy) that reſiſtance or force that is in ſolid bodies, whereby they reſiſt the impulſe of other bodies, or react as much as they are acted upon.

To RE'NOVATE (of *renovo*, L. of *re* again, and *novo* to make new) to renew.

RENOVA'TION, a renewing.

RE'NNET, 1 the maw of a calf.
2 a ſort of apple.

To RENOU'NCE (of *renuncio*, L. of *re* againſt, and *nuncio* to declare) 1 to forſake, or abandon.
2 to deny, or diſown abſolutely.
3 to revoke, at cards.

RENOW'N (of *re* and *nomen*, L. a name) fame, great reputation.

RENT, torn in pieces.

RENT, a ſum of money, or other conſideration paid annually for the uſe of land, a houſe, &c.

RE'NTABLE, that may be rented.

RE'NTAL, particulars of the rents or profits of an eſtate.

To RE'NTER, to fine-draw.

RENUNCIA'TION, a renouncing, or abandoning.

RENU'NCULUS, a crow-foot, a flower.

To RE-OBTAI'N (of *re* again, and *obtineo* to hold) to get, or procure again.

To REPAI'R (of *reparo*, L. to rebuild) 1 to mend a building.
2 to make up.
3 to make ſatisfaction for.
4 to refit.
5 to go, or retire.

REPAI'RABLE, that may be repaired, or mended.

REPAI'RER, a reſtorer, a maker of a thing new.

REPAI'RERS, 1 artificers, who chaſe figures, and beautify ſword-hilts, plate, &c.
2 (in Hunting) the haunts or places which a hare runs to.

REPA'NDOUS (of *repandus*, L. of *re* backward, and *pandus* bent) bent, or bowed backward.

REPARA'TION, 1 the mending of a thing.
2 ſatisfaction.

To REPA'RT (with Horſemen) is to put a horſe on, or to make him part the ſecond time.

REPARTEE' (of *repartie*, F.) a quick and witty reply, or anſwer.

REPARTI'TION, F. (of *re* again, and *partior*, L. to divide) ſubdiviſion, or the dividing again.

To

To REPA'SS (of *repaſſer*, F.) to paſs, go, or croſs again.

REPA'ST (of *repas*, F.) a meal, or refection taken at a certain hour.

To REPAY' (of *re* again, and *payer*, F. to pay) 1 to pay again.
2 to reimburſe, or pay back.
3 to acknowledge, or own.

To REPEA'L (of *rappeller*, F.) to revoke, aboliſh, or diſannul.

A REPEA'T (in Muſic) a character ſignifying that what was laſt played or ſung muſt be repeated.

To REPEA'T (of *repeto*, L. of *re* again, and *peto* to aſk) 1 to rehearſe, to tell over again.
2 to reiterate, or do over again.

REPEA'TER, 1 that repeats.
2 a repeating watch.

To REPE'L (of *repello*, L. of *re* and *pello* to drive back) 1 to beat, drive, or thruſt back.
2 to refute.
3 to oppoſe, or reſiſt.
4 to ſtrike in.

REPE'LLENTS, medicines that repel, or drive back the morbid humour into the maſs of blood from whence it was unduly ſecreted.

REPE'LLING *power* (in Philoſophy) a certain power or faculty reſiding in the minute parts of natural bodies, whereby they mutually fly from each other.

To REPE'NT (of *re* and *pœniteo*, L. to be ſorry for) to be ſorry for any thing done amiſs.

REPE'NTANCE (in Divinity) is ſuch a converſion of a ſinner to God, by which he is not only heartily ſorry for the evil he has done, and reſolved to forſake it, but actually begins to renounce it, and to do his duty according to the utmoſt of his power, with a ſtedfaſt purpoſe to continue God's faithful ſervant to the end of his life.

REPE'NTINE (of *repentinus*, L. of *repente* ſuddenly) unlooked for, ſudden, unawares.

REPERCU'SSION (of *repercuſſio*, L. of *re* back, and *percutio* to beat) 1 a reflection, or beating back.
2 (in Muſic) a frequent repetition of the ſame ſound.

REPERCU'SSIVE, reflecting, or rebounding back.

REPERTI'TIOUS (of *repertitius*, L. of *reperio* to find) found, or come by chance, a foundling.

REPE'RTORY (of *repertorium*, L. of *reperio* to find) a book wherein things are ſet methodically, for the ready finding out of the ſame.

REPETI'TION (from *to repeat*; which ſee) 1 to ſay the ſame thing over again.
2 (in Muſic) a reiterating, or playing the ſame part over again.
3 (in Rhetoric) is when the perſon thinks his firſt expreſſion not well underſtood, and is ſollicitous to make his hearers know what he means, and repeats or explains it another way.

REPLÆNO, or *REPLE'NO*, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies full, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh thoſe violins in concertos, which play only now and then to fill up, from thoſe which play through the whole *concerto*.

To REPI'NE, to grieve, or vex.

To REPLA'CE (of *remplacer*, F.) to ſupply the place of, to make up a thing that's taken away.

To REPLA'NT (of *replanter*, F.) to plant again.

REPLANTA'TION, a planting again, or the ſecond time.

To REPLEA'D (of *re*, L. again, and *plaider*, F. to plead) to plead again to that which was pleaded before.

To REPLE'NISH (of *repleo*, L. of *re* again, and *plenus* full) to fill again.

REPLE'TE (of *repletus*, L. of *re* again, and *plenus* full) 1 filled, repleniſhed.
2 abounding, accompliſhed.

REPLE'TION, 1 a filling, or fulneſs.
2 (in Phyſic) a ſurfeit, or overcharge.
3 (in Canon Law) is where the revenue of a benefice is ſufficient to fill or occupy the whole right or title of the graduate who holds them.

REPLE'VIN, or REPLE'VY, 1 the bringing a writ called *replegiare facias*, for the releaſing of things diſtrained.
2 the bailing of a man.

To REPLE'VY, to recover upon a *replevin*, to redeem a pledge.

REPLICA'TION, 1 the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's anſwer.
2 (in Muſic) ſignifying the repeating, or playing over again.

To REPLY' (of *replico* to anſwer) to anſwer.

REPLY', an anſwer.

RE'POLON (in Horſemanſhip) is a demivolt, the croup incloſed at five times.

REPO'RT (of *rapport*, F.) 1 rumour, or talk.
2 malicious tale.
3 relation, or account.
4 repetition of a caſe debated.
5 name, or reputation.
6 the noiſe of a gun diſcharged.

To REPO'RT, 1 to tell, or relate.
2 to tell again, as a tale-bearer.
3 to give an account of.
4 to ſpread a malicious tale.
5 to make a noiſe as a gun.

REPO'SE (of *repos*, F.) 1 reſt, or ſleep.
2 quiet, or peace.
3 (in Painting) certain maſſes or large ſyſtems of light and ſhade, which, when well

well conducted, prevent the confuſion of objects.

To REPO'SE, 1 to put or lay upon.
2 to commit a thing to a perſon's care.
3 to ſleep, or take one's reſt.

REPOSI'TION, 1 a ſettling again.
2 (in Surgery) the reducing, or ſetting of a diſlocated member.

REPO'SITORY (of *repoſitorium*, L. a ſtore-houſe) a ſtore-houſe, or place where things are laid up and kept.

To REPOSSE'SS (of *re* again, and *poſſideo*, L. to poſſeſs) to be in poſſeſſion again.

To REPREHE'ND (of *reprehendo*, L. of *re* and *prehendo* to ſurprize) to reprove, or reprehend.

REPREHE'NSION, cenſure, or reprimand.

To REPRESE'NT (of *repræſento*, L. to reſemble, or be like) 1 to reſemble, or be like to.
2 to make appear, or ſhew.
3 to ſupply the place of.

REPRESENTA'TION, a reſembling, or being like to, &c. See *To repreſent*.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, adj. ſerving to repreſent.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, ſub. one that repreſents the perſon of another, or of a county, city, &c. as a member of parliament.

To REPRE'SS (of *reprimo*, L. to reſtrain) 1 to reſtrain, or put a ſtop to.
2 to keep within bounds.
3 to hinder, or hold in.

REPRE'SSIVE, of a reſtraining nature or quality.

REPRIE'VE, a reſpite from execution.

To REPRIE'VE, to reſpite a malefactor from execution.

REPRIMA'ND (of *reprimande*, F.) a check, or reproof.

To REPRIMA'ND, to check, or reprove with authority.

To REPRI'NT, to print again.

REPRI'SAL, or REPRI'SALS, 1 a letter of mark.
2 a taking or ſeizing from an enemy an equivalent for a loſs ſuſtained.

REPRI'SE, 1 a repetition in a ſong.
2 (with Horſemen) a leſſon repeated, or a manage recommenced.
3 (in Commerce) a ſhip that has been taken by the enemy, is retaken, or recovered again from the enemy.
4 (in the plural number) a law-word for charges and duties.

REPROA'CH (of *reproche*, F.) 1 infamy, or diſgrace.
2 injury, or offence.
3 an upbraiding, or what is caſt in a man's diſh.

To REPROA'CH, 1 to upbraid, to caſt in the teeth.
2 to charge, tax, or accuſe.

REPROA'CHABLE, blameable, or that deſerves to be reproached.

REPROA'CHFUL, outrageous, or injurious.

To RE'PROBATE (of *reprobo*, L. to reject) to condemn, or reject.

REPROBATE, a very wicked perſon.

REPROBA'TION, a rejecting, or caſting off utterly.

REPROO'F, check, or reprimand.

To REPRO'VE (of *reprouver*, F.) to check, or rebuke.

REPRO'VEABLE, deſerving reproof.

RE'PTILE (of *reptilis*, L. of *repo* to creep) any creeping thing.

REPU'BLICAN (of *republicain*, F.) a common-wealth's man, or a ſtickler for a common-wealth.

REPU'BLICK, or REPU'BLIQUE, a common-wealth, a free ſort of government, where many bear rule.

REPU'DIABLE, that may be divorced, or put away.

To REPU'DIATE (of *repudio*, L. of *repudium* a divorce) to divorce, or put away.

REPU'DIOUS, to be divorced, or put away, ſcandalous, infamous.

To REPU'GN (of *repugno*, L. of *re* againſt, and *pugno* to fight) 1 to croſs, thwart, or oppoſe ſtiffly.
2 to reſiſt, or be contrary.

REPU'GNANCY, 1 contrariety, or contradiction.
2 averſeneſs, or averſion.

REPU'GNANT, contrary, or oppoſite.

REPU'LSE (of *repulſus*, L. of *repello* to repel)
1 a denial, or refuſal.
2 a beating, or driving back.
3 (in Philoſophy) the ſame as *Re-action*.

To REPU'LSE, 1 to reject, or deny.
2 to drive, or beat back.

RE'PUTABLE, of good repute.

REPUTA'TION (of *reputatio*, L. of *reputo* to think) fame, credit, or eſteem.

REPU'TE, reputation, or eſteem.

To REPUTE (of *reputo*, L. of *re* and *puto* to eſteem) to count, eſteem, or look upon.

REQUE'ST (of *requete*, F.) 1 petition, or ſupplication.
2 vogue, credit, or reputation.
3 (in Hunting) is when the dogs having loſt the queſt of the beaſt, muſt queſt it again.

Court of REQUE'STS, an antient court of equity, inſtituted in the time of Henry VII. of like nature with that of chancery, chiefly for the relief of petitioners, who in conſcionable caſes ſhould addreſs themſelves by way of petition to his majeſty.

To REQUEST, to beg, or intreat for.

RE'QUIEM, L. a maſs for the dead.

To REQUI'RE (of *requiro*, L. to demand) to aſk, or demand.

RE'QUISITE, adj. neceſſary, or convenient.

RE'QUISITE, ſub. a neceſſary thing.

To REQUI'TE, to reward, or make amends for.

RERE-BOILED, half boiled.

RERE-MOUSE, a bat.

To RESALU'TE (of *reſaluto*, L. of *re* again, and *ſaluto* to ſalute) to ſalute again.

To RESCI'ND (of *reſcindo* to cut off) 1 to cut off.
2 to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

RESCI'SSION, or RESCI'SION, 1 a cutting off.
2 an aboliſhing, diſannulling, or making void.

RE'SCOUS (of *recouſſe*, F.) a reſcue of diſtreſs, or perſon arreſted.

RESCRIBE'NDARY (in the court of Rome) one that ſets a value upon indulgencies and ſupplications.

RE'SCRIPT, an anſwer to a petition, or the return of a writ.

RE'SCUE, 1 help, or deliverance.
2 (in Law) a reſiſtance of lawful authority.

To RE'SCUE, 1 to ſave, or deliver.
2 to free from an uſurper, or uſurpation.

RESEA'RCH (of *recherche*, F.) 1 a ſearching over again.
2 a ſtrict enquiry, or diligent ſearch.
3 (in Muſic) a kind of prelude, or voluntary.

RESEA'RCHING (in Sculpture, &c.) the repairing of a caſt figure with proper tools.

RESE'MBLANCE, likeneſs.

To RESE'MBLE (of *reſſembler*, F.) 1 to favour, or be like.
2 to compare, or liken.

To RESE'NT (of *reſſentir*, F.) to be ſenſible of, or be greatly offended at.

RESE'NTFUL, full of reſentment.

RESE'NTMENT, a ſenſible apprehenſion, or revengeful remembrance of an injury.

RESERVA'TION (of *reſervatio*, L. of *reſervo* to reſerve, or keep) 1 a keeping in ſtore.
2 a reſtriction, or reſerve.

Mental RESERVA'TION, a propoſition which ſtrictly taken, and according to the natural import of the terms, is falſe; but if qualified with ſomething reſerved in the mind becomes true.

To RESE'RVE (of *reſervo*, L. of *re* againſt, and *ſervo* to keep) 1 to ſave, or keep in ſtore.
2 to keep from another.

RESE'RVE, 1 things kept in ſtore.
2 reſervation, or reſtriction.
3 diſcretion, or warineſs.
4 (in Military affairs) a body of troops drawn out of the army and encamped by themſelves in a line behind the other two lines.

RESE'RVED, 1 laid up in ſtore.
2 cloſe, wary, circumſpect.

RESERVOIR, F. a water-houſe, a conſervatory of water.

To RE-SE'TTLE, to re-eſtabliſh, or ſettle again.

RE'SIANT, a perſon that reſides, or dwells in a certain place.

To RE'SIDE (of *reſideo*, L. of *re* and *ſedeo* to abide) to abide, or continue.

RE'SIDENCE, 1 a dwelling-place.
2 ſtay, or ſojourning.
3 the employ of a reſident.

RE'SIDENT, adj. that reſides.

RE'SIDENT, ſub. a prince's miniſter, ſent to another prince, leſs in dignity than an embaſſador, or envoy.

RESIDE'NTIARY, a canon, reſiding at a cathedral church.

RESI'DUAL (of *reſiduum*, L. the reſidue) a reſidue, or remainder.

RESI'DUAL *figure* (in Geometry) the figure that remains after the ſubtraction of a leſſer from a greater.

RESI'DUAL *root* (in Algebra) a root compoſed of two parts or members, connected together with the ſign — as, *a*—*b* is a reſidual root, and is ſo called becauſe its real value is no more than the difference between *a* and *b*, or the reſidue of *a* after *b* is taken out of it.

RE'SIDUE, remainder, or remnant.

To RESI'GN (of *reſigno*, L. of *re* and *ſignum* a ſeal) 1 to give up, or ſurrender.
2 to ſubmit to.
3 to make over.

RESIGNA'TION, 1 a voluntary giving up.
2 an entire ſubmiſſion.

RESIGNEE', the party to whom a thing is reſigned.

RESI'GNER, the party that reſigns.

RESI'LIENCY, or RESILI'TION, of a rebounding quality.

RESI'LIENT (of *reſiliens*, L. of *re* back, and *ſalio* to leap) rebounding, recoiling, or leaping back.

RE'SIN, a kind of glutinous ſubſtance either running out of trees, or prepared from ſome plant or drug that abounds with reſinous particles.

RESINI'FEROUS (of *reſinifer*, L. of *reſina* reſin, and *fero* to bear) bearing, or producing reſin.

RE'SINOUS, 1 that yields reſin.
2 of, or belonging to reſin.

RESIPI'SCENCE (of *reſipiſcentia*, L. of *reſipiſco*, to repent) repentance, or amendment of life.

To RESI'ST (of *reſiſto*, L. of *re* againſt, and *ſiſto* to ſtand) 1 to withſtand, or oppoſe.
2 to be good againſt.

RESI'STANCE 1 defence.
2 oppoſition.
3 (in Philoſophy) any force which acts contrary to another, ſo as to deſtroy, or diminiſh its effects; that property of

ſolid

ſolid bodies which reſiſts and oppoſes whatſoever comes againſt them.

RESI'STANCE *of the medium*, is the oppoſition to, or the hinderance of the motion of any natural body, moving in a fluid, as in the air, water, &c.

RESO'LVABLE, that may be reſolved.

RESO'LVE, 1 purpoſe, deſign, intention.
2 deliberation, or deciſion.

To RESO'LVE (of *reſolvo*, L. of *re* and *ſolvo* to explain) 1 to decide, determine, or explain a hard queſtion, difficulty, &c.
2 to diſſolve, ſoften, or melt.
3 to deſign or purpoſe, to come to a reſolution.
4 to turn or change.

RESOLVE'ND, a term uſed by Arithmeticians in the extraction of the ſquare and cube roots, &c. ſignifying the number ariſing from increaſing the remainder after ſubtraction.

RESO'LVENTS, 1 (in Phyſic) medicines that reſolve, or diſperſe.
2 (in Chemiſtry) liquors for diſſolving metals and minerals.

RE'SOLUTE, ſtout, bold, full of reſolution.

RESOLU'TION (from *To reſolve*; which ſee) 1 reſolve, or determination.
2 deſign, or intention.
3 reſoluteneſs, or courage.
4 reduction, or diſſolving.
5 (with Logicians) a branch of method generally called *Analyſis*; which ſee.
6 (in Mathematics) is the orderly enumeration of the ſeveral things to be done, in order to obtain what is required in a problem, or queſtion.
7 (in Muſic) is when a perpetual fugue is not written all on the ſame line, or in one part, but all the voices that are to follow the *guido* are written ſeparately, &c.
8 (in Medicine) the coction of the crude matter of a diſeaſe, either by the natural ſtrength of the patient, or of its own accord, or by the application of remedies.

RESOLU'TIVE, of a reſolving quality.

RE'SONANCE, reſounding.

RE'SONANT (of *reſonans*, L. of *re* again, and *ſono* to ſound) ſounding, or ringing again with an echo.

RESO'RT (of *reſſort*, F.) 1 a concourſe, or the meeting together of.
2 a refuge, or ſanctuary.

To RESO'RT, to repair, or betake one's ſelf to, to frequent.

To RESOU'ND (of *reſono*, L. of *re* again, and *ſono* to ſound) to ſound, or ring again with an echo.

RESOU'RCE (of *reſſource*, F.) 1 a fountain, or ſpring.
2 the ſpring, head, or principal cauſe of any thing.

To RESPE'CT (of *reſpecto*, L. of *re*, and *ſpecio* to regard) 1 to honour, or revere.
2 to conſider, or regard.
3 to concern, or belong to.

RESPE'CT, 1 eſteem, or regard.
2 honour, or reverence.
3 conſideration.
4 relation.
5 (in the plural number) it is uſed by way of complement.

RESPE'CTIVE, 1 reciprocal.
2 particular, or proper.
3 relative, having relation to.

RESPIRA'TION, 1 breathing, or fetching breath.
2 a venting of exhalation, or ſteam.

To RESPI'RE (of *reſpiro*, L. of *re* and *ſpiro* to breathe) 1 to take, or fetch breath, to breathe.
2 to breathe forth, or ſend out.

RE'SPIT, or RE'SPITE (of *repit*, F.) breathing time, forbearance, or delay.

To RE'SPIT, 1 to give ſome reſpit.
2 to put off, or delay.
3 to ſuſpend from pay.

RESPLE'NDENCY, brightneſs, or ſplendor.

RESPLE'NDENT (of *reſplendens*, L. of *re* and *ſplendeo* to ſhine) ſhining, glittering, brilliant.

To RESPO'ND (of *reſpondeo*, L. to anſwer) to anſwer, to reply.

RESPO'NDENT, 1 that anſwers to interrogatories at Doctors Commons.
2 he that anſwers the opponent in diſputations, or who maintains a theſis in any art or ſcience.

RESPO'NSAL, or RESPO'NSE, the anſwer made by the clerk and people in divine ſervice.

RESPO'NSIBLE, 1 able to anſwer, or to pay.
2 accountable, or anſwerable.

RESPO'NSORY, anſwering.

RESPO'NSORY *ſong* (in Cathedrals) an anthem in which the choriſters anſwer one another, or ſing by turns.

RESSOU'RCE, See *Reſource*.

REST, 1 the contrary of motion.
2 repoſe, or ceſſation of work.
3 ſleep.
4 quiet, or peace.
5 a prop, ſhore, &c.
6 (in Muſic) a pauſe.

REST, reſidue, or remnant.

To REST, 1 to take ſome reſt, or repoſe.
2 to ſleep.
3 to bear upon a thing.
4 to remain, or continue.

REST *harrow*, the name of an herb.

RESTAURA'TION, F. a reſtoring, or reeſtabliſhment.

RESTI'NCTION (of *reſtinctio*, L. of *re*, and *ſtingo* to quench, or put out) 1 a quenching, or putting out.
2 (in Chemiſtry) the quenching any metal

or mineral in ſome particular liquor, in order to bring it to a greater perfection.

RESTITU'TION, F. (of *re* again, and *ſtatuo* to put, or place, L.) 1 a reſtoring, returning, or giving back again.
2 a refunding, or making good.
3 (in Philoſophy) the returning of elaſtic bodies, forcibly bent, to their natural ſtate.
4 (in Law) is the putting of one again into the poſſeſſion of an eſtate, who has been unlawfully diſpoſſeſſed of it.

RE'STIVE, or RE'STY (of *reſtif*, F. of *reſtito*, L. to draw back) 1 the drawing back inſtead of going forward; as ſome horſes do.
2 froward, ſtubborn.

RE'STLESS, 1 that does not ſleep.
2 impatient, turbulent.

RESTORA'TION, re-eſtabliſhment, or the reſtoring to its firſt ſtate.

RESTO'RATIVE, adj. of a reſtoring or ſtrengthening quality.

RESTO'RATIVE, ſub. a medicine proper for the reſtoring ſtrength and vigour.

To RESTO'RE (of *reſtauro*, L. to renew) 1 to give up again.
2 to re-eſtabliſh, or ſettle again.
3 to put into its firſt ſtate and condition again.

To RESTRAI'N (of *reſtringo*, L. of *re* and *ſtringo* to hold faſt) 1 to repreſs, or curb.
2 to ſtint, limit, or confine.

RESTRAI'NT, is when any action is hindered or ſtopped, contrary to the inclination, volition, or preference of the mind.

RESTRI'CTION, 1 the act of limiting, or reſtraining.
2 limitation, or ſtint.

RESTRI'CTIVE. See *Reſtringent*.

To RESTRI'NGE (of *reſtringo*, L. of *re*, and *ſtringo* to bind) to bind.

RESTRI'NGENT, 1 binding hard.
2 making coſtive.

RE'SVERY, floating ideas in the mind.

RESU'LT (of *reſultus*, L. of *reſulto* to rebound) 1 upſhot, iſſue, or concluſion.
2 effect, or fruits.

To RESU'LT, 1 to follow, or come after.
2 to accrue, or ariſe from.

To RESU'ME (of *reſumo*, L. of *re* again, and *ſumo* to take) 1 to take up again.
2 to take in hand again.
3 to purſue, or continue.

RESU'MPTION, 1 a reſuming, or taking up again.
2 (with Schoolmen) a ſummary repetition, or the running over of an argument, or the ſubſtance of it, in order to refute it.
3 (in Logic) the reduction of ſome figurative or quaint propoſition, to a more intelligent, or ſignificant one.

RESU'MPTIVES (in Pharmacy) medicines that reſtore a languiſhing conſtitution.

To RESU'RGE (of *reſurgo*, L. of *re* again, and *ſurgo* to riſe) 1 to riſe, or flouriſh again, to be renewed.
2 to become better.

RESURRE'CTION (of *reſurrectio*, L. of *reſurgo* to riſe again) a riſing again from the dead, or returning again into life.

To RESU'SCITATE (of *reſuſcito*, L. of *re* again, and *ſuſcito* to awake) 1 to rouſe, or awake.
2 to revive, or renew.

RESUSCITA'TION, a riſing up again, either from ſleep or death, a revival.

RETAI'L (of *detail*, F.) a ſelling by parcels, or ſmall quantities.

To RETAIL, to ſell by retail.

To RETAI'N (of *retineo*, L. of *re* and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 to keep, or hold faſt.
2 to preſerve the qualities one once had.
3 to remember, or keep in mind.

RETAI'NABLE, that may be retained.

RETAI'NER, a ſervant attending only on ſpecial occaſions.

RETAI'NING *fee*, the firſt fee given to a ſerjeant, or counſellor at law, whereby to engage him not to be on the other ſide.

To RETA'KE, to take again.

To RETA'LIATE (of *retalio*, L. of *re* and *talio* like for like) to do like for like, to return one good or ill deed for another.

RETALIA'TION, the act of returning like for like.

To RETA'RD (of *retardo*, L. of *re* and *tardo* to ſtop) to ſtop, or delay.

RETARDA'TION, 1 ſtopping, or hindering.
2 (in Philoſophy) a hindering the motion, or diminiſhing the velocity of a body.

To RETCH, 1 to ſtretch, to lengthen or enlarge, by violent pulling, or ſtraining.
2 to ſtretch and gape, as one that comes from ſleep.
3 to ſtrive, or ſtrain to vomit.

RE'TCHLESS, lazy, careleſs, negligent.

RE'TE, L. a net.

RETE'NTION (of *retentio*, L. of *re*, and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 the act of retaining, or keeping back.
2 a faculty of the human mind, whereby in order to a further progreſs in knowledge, it keeps or retains thoſe ſimple ideas, which it had received before, either by ſenſation or reflection.

RETE'NTIVE, that retains.

RETI'CENCE, or RETI'CENCY (of *reticentia*, L. of *re* and *taceo* to keep ſilence) 1 concealment, or paſſing over in ſilence.
2 (in Rhetoric) a figure in which the orator makes oblique mention of a thing, in pretending to paſs it over in ſilence.

RETI'CULA, L. (a dim. of *rete* a net) a contrivance made uſe of by aſtronomers, for the exact meaſuring the quantity of an eclipſe.

RETI'NACLE (of *retinaculum*, L. of *re* and *teneo* to hold faſt) any manner of thing wherewith another is ſtay'd, and holden back.

RETI'NUE (of *retenue*, O. F.) train, or attendants.

RETIRA'DE, F. (in Fortification) a kind of retrenchment made in the body of a baſtion, or other work, that is to be diſputed inch by inch.

RETIRA'TION (with Printers) the outſide of a ſheet, as it lies on the preſs.

To RETI'RE (of *retirer*, F.) 1 to retreat, or withdraw.
2 to withdraw from, or lay aſide.

RETI'RED, 1 withdrawn, or departed.
2 ſolitary, ſecret.

RETI'REMENT, ſolitude, or the being retired from company.

To RETO'RT (of *retorqueo*, L. of *re* againſt, and *torqueo* to turn) 1 to return, or throw back.
2 to recriminate, or return the ſame crime, &c.

RE'TORT, a chemical veſſel, for oblique diſtillations.

To RETRA'CT (of *retracto*, L. of *re* contrary, and *tracto* to treat) 1 to draw back, or retire.
2 to recant, or unſay.

RETRACT (with Farriers) a prick in a horſe's foot, from a nail in ſhoeing.

RETRACTA'TION, recantation, or the revoking or unſaying one's words, opinion, writing, &c.

RETRAI'TE, F. 1 a ſhelter, or retreat.
2 (in Fortification). See *Berme* and *Foreland*.

RETREA'T (of *retraite*, F.) 1 a retiring, or going away.
2 a ſhelter, or retiring-place.

To RETREA'T, to retire, or go back.

To RETRE'NCH (of *retrancher*, F.) 1 to cut off, abate, or diminiſh.
2 to caſt up a retrenchment.

RETRE'NCHMENT, 1 a cutting off, abating, or diminiſhing.
2 (in Fortification) a ditch bordered by a parapet, and ſecured by gabions, or bavins laden with earth: ſometimes 'tis taken for a ſimple retirade made on a horn-work or baſtion, when it is intended to diſpute the ground inch by inch.

RETRE'NCHMENT *particular* (in Fortification) is that made in baſtions, after ſome part of them have been won, the enemy having advanced ſo far, that they can no longer be reſiſted or beaten from the firſt poſt.

RETRIBU'TION (of *retributio*, L. of *re* back, and *tribuo* to give) requital, giving back, or making a recompence.

To RETRIE'VE (of *retrouver*, F.) 1 to recover, or get again.
2 to repair a thing left, or damaged.
3 (in Falconry) to ſpring, or find partridges again that have been ſprung before.

RETROA'CTION (of *retroactio*, L. of *retro* backward, and *ago* to drive) a driving, or forcing backward.

RETROA'CTIVE, driving back.

To RETROCE'DE (of *retrocedo*, L. of *retro* back, and *cedo* to go) to go back, or retire.

RETROCE'SSION, the act of going backwards.

RETROCE'SSION *of the equinoxes* (in Aſtronomy) is the going backwards of the two equinoctial points Aries and Libra, about 50 ſeconds yearly.

RETROGRADA'TION (of *retrogradatio*, L. of *retro* backward, and *gradus* a ſtep) a going backward.

RETROGRADA'TION (in Aſtronomy) is an apparent motion of the planets, whereby they ſeem to go backward in the zodiac, or contrary to the order or ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

RETROGRADA'TION *of the nodes* (in Aſtronomy) is a motion of the line of the moon's nodes, wherein it continually ſhifts its ſituation from eaſt to weſt, contrary to the order of the ſigns, compleating its retrograde circulation in the ſpace of nineteen years nearly; after which time, either of the nodes having receded from any point of the ecliptic, returns to the ſame again.

RETROGRADA'TION *of curves*. See *Contrary Flexion*.

RE'TROGRADE, a going backwards, or in a direction contrary to its natural one.

RETROGRADE (in Aſtronomy) a planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper motion in the zodiac it goeth backwards, or contrary to the order or ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

RE'TROGRADE *verſes*, the ſame as reciprocal verſes; or ſuch as give the ſame words, whether read forwards, or backwards; as, *Signa te, ſigna temere me tangis et angis*.

RE'TROGRADE *order* (in Numeration) is the reckoning the numbers backward; as, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, inſtead of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

RETROGRE'SSION, a going backward.

RETROGRE'SSION *of curves*. See *Contrary Flexion*.

RETROMI'NGENTS, L. (of *retro* backward, and *mingo* to piſs) animals who ſtale, or piſs backward, as, cows, mares, &c.

RE'TROSPECT (of *retroſpectus*, L. of *retro* backward, and *ſpecio* to view) a look, or view backward.

RETROSPE'CTION, a looking backward.

To RETU'RN (of *retourner*, F.) 1 to come back.
2 to redound, or reflect.

3 to render, or reſtore.
4 to ſend back.
5 to give, as an anſwer.
6 to repay, or requite.
7 to remit, or ſend.

RETU'RN, 1 coming back.
2 an anſwer.
3 an acknowledgment.
4 a remitment.
5 (in Building) a ſide or part which falls away from the foreſide of any ſtrait work.
6 (in Law) a certificate of what is done in the execution of writs.

RETU'RNS *of a mine*, are the turnings and windings of a gallery.

RETU'RNS *of a trench* (in Fortification) the ſeveral windings and crooked lines of a trench, drawn, in ſome meaſure, parallel to the ſide of a place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the ſhot of the enemy ſcour along the length of the line.

To REVEA'L (of *revelo*, L. of *re* contrary, and *velo* to hide) to diſcover, or lay open.

REVE'ILIE, F. i. e. to awake (in Military affairs) a beat of drum in the morning, to ſummon the ſoldiers from their beds, and is uſually called the Travelly.

REVELA'TION, 1 the act of revealing.
2 the things revealed.

To RE'VEL (of *reveiller*, F. to keep awake) to make merry, eſpecially in the night time.

RE'VELS, night-ſports of dancing, maſking, comedies, and ſuch like, ſtill in uſe in the inns of court, and ſome great men's houſes.

RE'VEL-*rout*, a riot, or great concourſe of people.

REVE'NGE, the puniſhing one for an injury, or the taking full ſatisfaction for an affront.

To REVENGE, to take vengeance of, or puniſh for an injury done.

REVE'NGEFUL, given to revenge.

RE'VENUE (of *revenu*, F.) 1 rent, or income.
2 (in Hunting) a maſs of fleſh formed chiefly of a cluſter of whitiſh worms on the heads of deer, which gnaw the roots of their horns, and is the occaſion of their caſting them.

To REVE'RBERATE (of *reverbero*, L. of *re* back, and *verbero* to ſtrike) to ſtrike, or beat back again.

REVERBERA'TION, 1 a ſtriking, reflecting, or beating back again.
2 (in Chemiſtry) is the cauſing the flame of a fire to reverberate, or beat down again upon the metal in a furnace.

REVE'RBERATORY *furnace* (in Chemiſtry) is a furnace, built cloſe all round, and covered at top, ſo as not to give vent to the flame, but beat it back again, or reverberate it to the bottom of the furnace.

To REVE'RE (of *revereor*, L. of *re* and *vereor* to reverence) to honour, reverence, or reſpect.

RE'VERENCE, honour, or reſpect.

To RE'VERENCE, to honour, or reſpect.

RE'VEREND, 1 worthy to be honoured, or reverenced.
2 a title given to the clergy.

RE'VERENT, or REVERE'NTIAL, reſpectful, awful.

REVE'RSAL, the annulling of a decree, or ſentence.

To REVE'RSE (of *reverto*, L. of *re* back, and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn back, or tumble over.
2 to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

REVE'RSE, 1 the wrong ſide, in oppoſition to the right.
2 oppoſite, or contrary.

REVE'RSEABLE, that may be reverſed.

REVE'RSION, 1 a returning back again.
2 (in Rhetoric) the ſame as *Epiſtrophe*; which ſee.
3 a returning of a poſſeſſion to the former owner, or his heirs.

REVE'RSION *of ſeries* (in Mathematics) is a method of finding a natural number from its logarithm given, or the ſine from its arch, or the ordinate of an ellipſis from an area given to be cut off from any point in its axis.

To REVE'RT (of *reverto*, L. of *re* back, and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn back.
2 to return, or come again.

REVE'RTABLE, ſubject to reverſion.

REVE'STIARY, or REVE'STRY (of *re* again, and *veſtio*, L. to clothe) the veſtry in a church, or place where the church veſtments are kept.

To REVI'CTUAL (of *ravitailler*, F.) to furniſh with victuals again.

REVIEW' (of *revuë*, F.) 1 a re-examination, or looking over again.
2 a body of troops or ſoldiers ranged in order of battle, and afterwards made to file off, to ſee if the companies be compleat, &c.

To REVI'LE, to abuſe, or rail at.

REVI'SAL, a ſecond examination.

REVI'SE (in Printing) a ſecond proof taken off the preſs, to examine whether the faults marked in the former by the corrector have been amended.

To REVI'SE (of *reviſo*, L. of *re* again, and *video* to ſee) to review, or re-examine.

To REVI'SIT (of *reviſiter*, F.) to viſit again.

To REVI'VE (of *re* again, and *vivo*, L. to live) 1 to bring to life again.
2 to refreſh, recreate, or renew.
3 to come to life again, to recover.
4 (in Chemiſtry) the reſtoring a mix'd body, that has been diſſolved, &c. into its natural form and ſhape.

RE-U'NION, F. (of *re* again, and *unio*, L. to unite) 1 a re-uniting, or joining again.
2 a reconciliation, or the renewing of friendſhip.

To RE-UNI'TE (of *re* again, and *unio* to join) 1 to join together again.
2 to reconcile, or make up a difference.

REVO'CABLE, that may be revoked.

REVOCA'TION, 1 repealing, or making void.
2 abjuration, or recantation.

To REVO'KE (of *revoco*, L. of *re* again, and *voco* to call) 1 to repeal, or make void.
2 to recant, or abjure.
3 to renounce, at cards.
4 to take away a commiſſion, or truſt.

To REVO'LT (of *revolter*, F.) 1 to rebel, or to riſe up againſt a prince or ſtate.
2 to renounce, or forſake.

REVO'LT, inſurrection, or rebellion.

To REVO'LVE (of *revolvo*, L. of *re* and *volvo* to roll) 1 to roll, or tumble over.
2 to reflect, or caſt about in one's mind.

REVOLU'TION, 1 a courſe, or turning about.
2 change, or viciſſitude.
3 (in Geometry) the motion of any figure round a fixed line, as an axis.
4 (in Aſtronomy) is the period of a heavenly body; or its courſe from any point in the heavens till it returns to it again.

Mean REVOLU'TON *of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the return of the line of the mean motion of a planet, from any point in the zodiac to the ſame point again.

True REVOLU'TION *of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) is the return of the line of the motion of that planet, from any one point of the zodiac, to the ſame point again.

REVOLU'TIONERS, thoſe who approved of the great turn of affairs, after the abdication of king James II.

REVU'LSION (of *revulſio*, L. of *revello* to pluck away) 1 a pulling, or plucking away.
2 (in Phyſic) is the turning of a flux of humours from one part of the body to another.

REW, a rank, or row.

REWA'RD, recompence.

To REWA'RD, to recompence, or requite.

REWE'T, the lock of a harquebuſe.

RHABDO'LOGY (of ῥαϐδολοσία, G. of ῥαϐδος a rod, and λοσος a diſcourſe) the art of numbering, or computing by Napier's rods, or bones.

RHA'BDOMANCY (of ῥαϐδομαντεια, G. of ῥαϐδος a rod, and μαντεια divination) a kind of ancient divination, performed by rods or ſtaves.

RHA'BDOS, L. (of ῥαϐδος, G. a rod) 1 a rod, or wand.
2 a meteor like to a ſtreight wand.

RACHI'TIS, L. (of ῥαχίτις, G. of ῥησσω to weaken) a diſeaſe that weakly children are ſubject to, generally called the rickets.

RHA'MNUS, L. (of ῥαμνος, G. the white thorn) the white thorn, called rhamn, or Chriſt's thorn; buckthorn, the rheinbury buſh.

RHA'MNUS *catharticus* (i. e. the purging thorn) the buckthorn ſhrub.

RHAMNU'SIA, L. the goddeſs of indignation, ſo called from the city Rhamnus in Attica, where ſhe had a ſtatue.

RHA'PSODY (of ῥαψωδια, G. of ῥαπτω to make, and ωδη a ſong) a confuſed collection, or compilation.

RHE'TOR, L. he that teacheth rhetoric.

RHETO'RIANS, a ſect of heretics in the fourth century, who held that all heretics had reaſon on their ſide.

RHE'TORIC (of ῥητορικη, G. of ῥητωρ an orator) the art of ſpeaking eloquently.

RHETO'RICAL, of, or pertaining to rhetoric, eloquent.

RHETORI'CIAN, 1 one ſkilled in rhetoric.
2 one that teacheth rhetoric.
3 (in the plural number) a ſect of heretics in Egypt, ſo called from one Rhetius, their leader.

RHEUM (of ῥευμα, G. of ῥεω to flow) a thin ſerous humour occaſionally oozing out of the glands about the mouth and throat.

RHEU'MATIC, 1 of, or pertaining to the rheumatiſm.
2 afflicted with the rheumatiſm.

RHEU'MATISM (of ῥευματισμος, G. of ῥεω to flow) a wandering pain in the body.

RHI'NLAND *rod*, a meaſure of 12 foot, or two fathoms.

RHINO'CEROS (of ῥινοκερως, G. of ῥιν the noſe, and κερας a horn) a large Indian beaſt, who has a horn on his noſe, and his ſkin full of wrinkles like an elephant, with deep furrows, and ſo hard that it can ſcarce be pierced with a ſword.

RHODAE'LEUM, L. (of ῥοδον a roſe, and ελαιον, G. oil) oil of roſes.

RHODI'TES 3, L. (of ῥοδιτης, G. of ῥοδον a roſe) a precious ſtone of a roſe-colour.

RHO'DIUM lignum, L. roſewood, a ſort of wood growing in the iſland of Rhodes that ſmells like roſes.

RHO'DORA, G. (in Botany) an herb that hath a leaf like metal, and a flower like a roſe.

RHODOSA'CCHARUM, L. (of ῥοδον a roſe, and σαχχαρον, G. ſugar) ſugar of roſes.

RHOMBOI'DAL, of, or pertaining to the figure rhomboides.

RHOMBOI'DES, L. (of ῥομϐος four ſquare, and ειδος, G. form) a diamond-like figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides and oppoſite angles are equal, but is neither equilateral, nor equiangular. See fig. 41.

RHO'MBUS, L. a diamond-like figure, having four

four equal ſides, but is not right-angled. See fig. 42.

RHO'PALON, G. a club; the water-lily, ſo called becauſe its root reſembles a club.

RHOPO'GRAPHERS (of ῥοποι toys, and γραφω to write) painters who confine themſelves to low ſubjects, as animals, plants, &c.

RHU'BARB, a purging root, much in uſe.

RHYAS, G. (of ῥεω to flow) a diſeaſe in the eyes that cauſes continual weeping.

RHYMES (of ῥυθμος, G. of ῥυω to draw)
1 the uniformity of ſound at the end of two words.
2 verſes.

RHY'THMICAL, of, or belonging to rhyme.

RHY'PTICA, L. (of ῥυπτω, G. to purge) ſcouring, or cleanſing medicines.

RHUMB (of *rhombus*, L. of ῥεμβειν, G. to roll) a point of the mariner's compaſs, or a vertical circle of any given place.

RI'AL, a piece of gold in value 10 ſhillings.

RIB, 1 a ſide-bone of the body.
2 a ſide-timber of a ſhip.
3 (with archers) a hard gooſe quill, which lies between the feathers.

RI'BBALDRY, 1 whoredom, or whoring.
2 lewd, or licentious talk.

RI'BBAND. See *Ribbon*.

RI'BBLE-RA'BBLE, 1 a mob.
2 ill, or pitiful ſtuff.

RI'BBON, a narrow woven ſilk for ornaments on womens heads, &c.

RI'BES, L. (in Botany) red gooſeberries, baſtard currants.

To RIB-ROAST, to beat ſoundly.

RICE, a ſort of corn.

RICH, 1 wealthy, opulent.
2 very precious, noble.
3 plentiful, abounding with.
4 pleaſant to the taſte.

RI'CHES, 1 wealth, abundance.
2 (in Hunting) a company of martens or ſables.

RICK, or REEK, a heap of corn or hay.

RI'CKETS. See *Rhachitis*.

RI'CKETY, troubled with the rickets.

RID, freed, or delivered.

To RID, 1 to free, or diſengage.
2 to gain ground in walking.

RI'DDANCE, 1 deliverance, or freedom.
2 diſpatch.
3 a ridding or clearing of places littered or encumbered.

RI'DDLE, 1 a hard queſtion.
2 a coal ſieve.

To RIDE, 1 to go on horſeback, or in a coach, cart, &c.
2 to manage a horſe.
3 to be mounted upon.
4 to ly at anchor.

R DEAU', F. a curtain, or cover.

RIDEAU (in Fortification) a ſmall elevation of earth, extending itſelf lengthways, ſerving to cover a camp, or add an advantage to a poſt; alſo a ditch, the earth whereof is thrown upon its ſide.

RIDGE, 1 top, or ſummit.
2 the ſpace of land between two furrows.
3 (in the plural number) the ſpaces between the channels of timber or ſtone work.

RIDGE-*band*, that part of a draught horſe's harneſs, which runs over a-croſs his back.

RI'DGELING, or RI'DGEL, a beaſt that has loſt one ſtone.

RIDICU'LE (of *ridiculum*, L. a jeſt) that which is ridiculous, jeſt, mockery, a laughing ſtock.

To RIDICU'LE, to make a jeſt of, or render ridiculous.

RIDI'CULOUS, fit to be laughed at.

RI'DING, 1 the going on horſeback, &c.
2 a cavalcade.
3 a diviſion of Yorkſhire.

RIDI'TTA, It. (in Muſic). See *Reddita* and *Replica*.

RIDO'TTA, It. (in Muſic) an entertainment of ſinging muſic, &c. an opera, or part of it.

RIFE, common, or frequent.

RIFF-RAFF, ſorry ſtuff.

To RI'FFLE, to rob, take away, or ſteal.

RIFT, a chink, cleft, or crack.

RIFTS (in Horſes) a diſeaſe, when corruption is lodged in the palate of the mouth.

RIG, 1 a horſe that has had one of his ſtones cut out, and yet has got a colt.
2 a wanton girl.

To RIG, 1 to fit out.
2 to furniſh with.
3 to clamber, or ramp.

RIGADOO'N, a French dance, performed in figures by a man and woman.

RIGHT, adj. 1 the oppoſite to the left.
2 the place of honour.
3 ſtreight, or direct.
4 honeſt, or juſt.
5 downright, or true.
6 proper, or true.
7 natural, true, not counterfeit.
8 ſound in health.

RIGHT, ſub. 1 claim, or pretenſion.
2 prerogative, or privilege.
3 authority or power.
4 juſtice, equity, or reaſon.

RIGHT *ſailing*, is when the voyage is performed on one of the cardinal points.

RIGHT-*angle* (in Geometry) is an angle of 90 degrees, whoſe legs ſtand perpendicular to each other; as the angle ABC. See fig. 5.

RIGHT *angled figure* (in Geometry) a figure whoſe ſides are at right angles to each other, as a ſquare, parallellogram, &c.

RIGHT *angled triangle*, is a triangle that hath

hath one right angle, as the triangle ABC. See fig. 5.

RIGHT *line* (in Geometry) a line that lies equally between its points, without bending one way or another, as the line BD. See fig. 3.

RIGHT *circle*, is that which is drawn at right angles with the plane of projection, as HCO. See fig. 6.

RIGHT *ſphere* in Aſtronomy) is that which has the poles of the world in the horizon, and the equinoctial in the zenith. See *Sphere*.

To RIGHT, to do juſtice.

RI'GHTEOUS, juſt, equitable, godly.

RI'GHTEOUSNESS, equity, godlineſs.

RI'GID (of *rigidus*, L. ſevere) 1 ſevere, ſtrict, rigorous.
2 reſolute, conſtant, inflexible.
3 cruel, fierce, rough.

RIGI'DITY, 1 ſeverity, inflexibility, the being rigid.
2 a brittle hardneſs, in oppoſition to ductility and malleability.

RI'GLETS (with Printers) thin ſlices, or plates of wood put between the verſes in poetry, or furniture to enlarge, or leſſen margins.

RI'GOLS, a muſical inſtrument.

RI'GOR, L. ſeverity, or the utmoſt ſtrictneſs.

RI'GOROUS, ſevere, cruel, full of rigor.

RILL, a rivulet, or little brook.

RI'LLY, full of rills, or rivulets.

RIM, the border, or extremity.

RIME, F. 1 the uniformity of ſound at the end of two words.
2 verſe.
3 a falling miſt.

RI'MMON (רמון, Heb. i. e. a pomegranate) the chief God of Damaſcus, where he had a famous temple.

RI'MY, hazy, foggy, ſpeaking of the weather.

RIMO'SE (of *rimoſus*, L. of *rima* a cleft) full of clefts and chinks.

RIND, bark, or cortex.

RING, 1 an ornament for the finger.
2 a courſe, or place to run at.
3 a circular figure.
4 a circle of people.
5 a circle of metal on a great gun.
6 the ſound, or tone of a bell.

RING *of Saturn* (in Aſtronomy) a ſolid circular arch and plane, like the horizon of an artificial globe, encompaſſing the body of that planet, but does not touch it in any one point.

RING-*bone* (in a Horſe) a hard, callous ſubſtance, growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern, above the coronet.

RING-*dove*, a wood-pigeon.

RING-*bead*, an inſtrument for ſtretching woolen-cloth.

RING-*leader*, a perſon who is the head or leader of a party or faction.

RING-*ſtreaked* (ſpoken of Cattle) marked on the hair or ſkin, with round ſtreaks.

RING-*tail*, a kind of kite, with a whitiſh tail.

RING-*walk* (with Hunters) a round, or circular walk.

RING-*worm*, a tetter, a kind of diſeaſe.

To RING, 1 to give a ſound, as a bell, &c.
2 to put in a ring, as to ring a hog.

To RINSE, to waſh lightly, or dip into water.

RI'OT (of *riote*, F.) 1 exceſs, luxury, debauchery.
2 revel-rout, tumult, rabble.
3 (in Law) the forcible doing of an unlawful thing by three or more perſons.

To RI'OT, 1 to make a riot.
2 to live in a riotous manner.

RI'OTOUS, 1 given to luxury, lewd.
2 tumultuous, that makes a riot.

To RIP, to cut up, or unſew.

RIPE, come to maturity, or perfection, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

To RI'PEN, 1 to bring to ripeneſs.
2 to grow ripe.

RIPIA'NO (in Muſic). See *Repiano*.

RI'PIER, one that brings fiſh from the ſea-coaſt to the inner parts of the land.

To RI'PPLE, to lave, or waſh lightly over, as the ſurface of the ſea over the ſurface of the ſand.

To RI'PPLE *flax*, to rub or wipe off the ſeed veſſels.

RIPT, 1 unſewed.
2 cut open.

RISE, 1 head, ſpring, or ſource.
2 occaſion, or cauſe.
3 preferment, or advancement.

To RISE, 1 to ſpring up, as a river, &c.
2 to ſpring, come, or proceed.
3 to begin to ſhoot out, ſpeaking of ſeeds.
4 to get up from bed, or from one's ſeat.
5 to begin to appear on the horizon, as the ſun, &c. does.
6 to aſcend, or go upward.
7 to make an inſurrection.
8 to take its flight, as a bird.
9 to ſwell, or grow bigger.
10 to ferment, as dough does.
11 to come out, as to riſe in bliſters.
12 to advance, or grow dearer.
13 to ariſe, or begin to blow, as the wind or a tempeſt does.
14 to be preferred, or advanced.
15 to revive, or riſe again, as from the dead.
16 to get money, or be in better circumſtances.

RI'SIBLE (of *riſibilis*, L. of *rideo* to laugh) capable of laughing.

RISK (of *riſque*, F.) hazard, venture, peril, danger.

RITE (of *ritus*, L. a ceremony) a church ceremony.

RITERNE'LLO, It. (in Muſic) the burden of a ſong.

RI'TUAL, a book containing the rites or ceremonies of the church.

RI'TUALIST, a ſtickler for ceremonies in religious worſhip.

RI'VAL (of *rivalis*, L. a competitor) 1 one that loveth the ſame perſon that another doth.
2 a competitor in general, or one that vieth with another.

To RIVE, to cleave, or ſplit in ſunder.

RI'VER (of *riviere*, F. of *rivus*, L. a brook) a brook, or ſtream of water, with a gentle or natural current.

To RI'VET, 1 to clinch, or faſten with a rivet.
2 to impreſs, or fix ſtrongly.

RI'VULET (of *rivulus*, L. a dim. of *rivus* a river) a little river, a rill, a ſmall ſtream.

RIXA'TION (of *rixatio*, L. of *rixor* to ſcold) a brawling, ſcolding, or chiding.

RIX-*dollar*, a German coin, worth about 4 s. 6 d. ſterling.

ROACH, a fiſh ſo called.

ROAD, 1 a highway to travel in.
2 a place where ſhips ride at anchor.
3 an inroad, or incurſion.

To ROAM, to wander, or ſtraggle about.

RO'AN, a colour in horſes; being a bay, black, or ſorrel colour, intermixed all over with gray or white hairs.

To ROAR, 1 to cry like a lion.
2 to make a noiſe like the ſea.
3 to cry out hideouſly.

To ROB, to take away, or ſtrip people of their cloaths, money, &c.

ROB (in Pharmacy) the juice of fruits, &c. purified and boiled to a conſumption of two thirds of their moiſture.

RO'BBER, 1 a highwayman.
2 a pirate, or one that robs upon the ſea.
3 a ſhoplifter, &c.

RO'BBERY, the forcibly, or violently taking away a perſon's cloaths, money, goods, &c.

ROBE, F. a long garment, or veſtment that covers the whole body.

ROBIGA'LIA, L. a feaſt obſerved annually by the ancient Romans, to the god Robigus, in order to deprecate blaſting and mildew.

RO'BIGUS, L. a god worſhipped by the ancient Romans, to keep blaſting and mildew from their corn.

RO'BIN, the name of a pear.

RO'BIN-*red-breaſt*, a bird well known.

ROBO'REAN, or ROBO'REOUS (of *roboreus*, L. of *robur* an oak) ſtrong, made of oak, or ſuch like ſtrong timber.

ROBU'ST (of *robuſtus*, L. of *robur* an oak) 1 made of oak.
2 hale, luſty.
3 hardy, ſturdy.
4 ſtrong, firm.
5 yielding a ſtrong nouriſhment.

ROCAMBO'LE, Spaniſh garlick.

ROCHE-*allum*, a mineral ſalt, of a very binding or aſtringing quality.

RO'CHET, F. 1 kind of lawn ſurplice worn by biſhops.
2 a ſort of mantle worn on the days of ceremony by the peers ſitting in the Britiſh parliament.

ROCK, 1 a maſs of ſtone rooted in the ground.
2 a refuge, or ſtrong hold.
3 a diſtaff.

To ROCK, 1 to roll from ſide to ſide.
2 to lull to ſleep.
3 to reel, or ſtagger.

RO'CKET, 1 the name of an herb.
2 a ſort of fire-work.

RO'CKY, full of rocks.

ROD, 1 a wand, or ſmall ſtick.
2 a bundle of twigs to whip withal.
3 a perch, or pole, to meaſure land.
4 a long taper ſtick, &c. uſed in angling.

RODGE, a water-fowl.

RODOMONTA'DO, It. a vain-glorious bragging, or bravado.

ROE, 1 a kind of deer.
2 the milt of a fiſh.

ROGA'TION (of *rogatio*, L. of *rogo* to aſk) an aſking, or deſiring.

ROGA'TION *week*, the next before Whitſunday.

RO'GUE, 1 a raſcal, or villain.
2 a thief.
3 being uſed in a familiar ſtyle, is ſometimes a word of kindneſs.

RO'GUERY, 1 knavery, villainy.
2 malice, hatred.
3 banter, raillery.

To ROIST, to ſwagger, or rodomontado.

ROI'STER, a ſwaggerer.

ROLL, 1 a ſcroll, or bundle of any thing rolled up.
2 a round piece of wood to wind a rope about.
3 an inſtrument uſed by bookbinders to gild the edges of a cover.
4 the cartridge or volute of a pillar.
5 a ſtrickle to ſtrike any meaſure even.
6 a liſt of names, &c.
7 ſixty ſkins of parchment.
8 a record, or regiſter.

Muſter ROLL, a liſt of the names of the ſoldiers in a regiment, company, troop, &c.

Court ROLL (in a manor) a roll wherein the names, rent, ſervices, &c. of each tenant are copied and enrolled.

RO'LLER, 1 a garden cylinder.
2 a roll for a child's head to keep him from being hurt by a fall.
3 a ſwathing band for young children.

4 a round piece of wood for the moving great ſtones, &c.

RO'LLING-*preſs*, a preſs for printing pictures, &c. on copper-plates.

The ROLLS, the office where the rolls, or records in chancery are kept.

Maſter of the ROLLS, the ſecond perſon in that court; and in the abſence of the lord chancellor ſits as judge.

RO'MAN, of, or belonging to Rome.

ROMAN *catholic*, one who adheres to the doctrine of the church of Rome.

RO'MAN *letter*, the character that this line is printed in.

RO'MAN *indiction*, a cycle, or revolution of fifteen years, at the end of which the Romans exacted their tribute.

RO'MAN *order* (in Architecture) the ſame as *Compoſite*; which ſee.

ROMA'NCE, 1 a feigned ſtory, containing an amorous adventure.

2 a tale of a tub, a lie.

To ROMA'NCE, to tell a magnificent lie.

ROMA'NCER, a teller of ſtories, or lies.

ROMA'NCIST, a romance writer.

RO'MANIST, a papiſt, or Roman catholic.

ROMA'NTIC, of, or belonging to a romance.

RO'MESCOT, Peter-pence.

ROOD, 1 the fourth part of an acre.

2 an old word for croſs.

ROOF, the upper part of any thing.

ROOK, 1 a bird, a ſort of crow.

2 one of the cheſs-men.

3 a cheat, or ſharper.

4 a cunning man.

To ROOK, to cheat, or bubble.

ROO'KERY, the place where rooks haunt, or build.

ROOM, 1 the place, or ſpace which is or may be filled up by a perſon or thing.

2 a chamber, or an apartment in a houſe.

3 occaſion, or reaſon.

ROO'MY, capacious, large, ſpacious.

ROOST, a perch, or reſting place for fowls.

ROOT, 1 that part of a plant which grows downward.

2 principle, right, or beginning.

3 a radical, or primitive word.

4 (in Arithmetic) a number or quantity which is multiplied by itſelf, produces a power called a ſquare, as 5 is the root of 25, *a* is the root of *aa*.

Cube ROOT, a number which being multiplied twice by itſelf, produces a power called a cube, as 5 is the cube-root of 125, or *a* is the cube-root of *aaa*.

ROOT *of an equation* (in Algebra) the value of the unknown quantity.

ROPE, a cord.

ROPE-*yarn*, the yarn of a rope untwiſted.

To ROPE, to run thick, or gluiſh, as ſome liquors do.

RO'PY, ſlimy, clammy.

RORA'TION (of *roratio*, L. of *ros* dew) a falling of dew.

RO'RID (of *roridus*, L. of *ros* dew) dewy, wettiſh, moiſt.

RORI'FEROUS (of *roriferus*, L. of *ros* dew, and *fero* to bear) bearing, or bringing dew.

RORI'FLUOUS (of *roriſluus*, L. of *ros* dew, and *fluo* to flow) flowing with dew.

RORI'GENOUS (of *rorigena*, L. of *ros* dew, and *gigno* to beget) produced of dew.

ROS, L. 1 dew.

2 (in Phyſic) a kind of moiſture whereby all parts of an animal body are nouriſhed.

RO'SA, L. a roſe.

RO'SARY (of *roſarium*, L. of *roſa* a roſe) 1 a particular maſs or form of devotion addreſſed to the virgin Mary, to whom the chaplet of that name is accommodated.

2 a pair of beads called fifteens, containing fifteen Pater-noſters, and fifteen Ave-marias.

RO'SA-ſolis, L. the name of an herb.

2 a ſort of liquor.

ROSE (of *roſa*, L.) a flower well known.

ROSE-*noble*, an Engliſh gold coin, anciently in value 16 s.

ROSE-*royal*, an ancient gold coin, in value 1 l. 10 s. ſterling.

Golden ROSE, a roſe which the pope commonly bleſſes on a Sunday in Lent.

RO'SEATE (of *roſeus*, L. of *roſa* a roſe) ſcented with, or ſmelling of roſes.

RO'SEMARY (of *roſmarinus*, L. of *roſa* a roſe, and *mare* the ſea) an ever-green ſhrub, well known.

ROSE'TUM, L. (of *roſa* a roſe) a garden of roſes, a place planted with roſes, a bed of roſes.

RO'SIN. See *Reſin*.

ROS'SALIA, L. (of *roſa* a roſe) a diſeaſe that breaks out in red ſpots all over the body.

To ROST, to dreſs meat before the fire.

RO'STRA, L. the place of common pleas at Rome, wherein was a pulpit ſet, trimmed with ſtems, or fore-fronts of the ſhips of the Antiates, out of which they were wont to make orations to the people

RO'STRUM, L. 1 the beak of a bird, &c.

2 (in Chemiſtry) the noſe of an alembic.

RO'SY, of, or belonging to a roſe.

ROT, 1 a mortal, and contagious diſeaſe among ſheep.

2 a file of ſoldiers.

To ROT, to putrify, periſh, or conſume away.

RO'TA, L. 1 a wheel.

2 the name of the chief juriſdiction in the court of Rome.

RO'TA Ariſtotelica, L. (i. e. Ariſtotle's wheel) a celebrated problem in mechanics, founded on the motion of a wheel about its

axis, ſo called becauſe it was firſt taken notice of by Ariſtotle.

ROTA'TION (of *rotatio*, L. of *rota* a wheel)
1 turning round like a wheel.
2 viciſſitude, or revolution.

ROTE, without book.

RO'THER *beaſts*, horned beaſts.

RO'THER-*ſoil*, dung of horned beaſts.

RO'TTEN, corrupted, unſound.

RO'TULA, L. (a dim. of *rota* a wheel) a little wheel, a pully.

To ROVE, 1 to ramble about.
2 to have wandering, or rambling thoughts.

RO'VER, 1 a wanderer.
2 a pirate, or ſea-robber.

ROUGE-*croſs*, and ROUGE-*dragon*, two of the four marſhals, or purſuivants at arms.

ROUGH, 1 uneven, rugged.
2 harſh, ſevere, grim.
3 neither cut nor poliſhed.
4 rude, uncouth.
5 hard, or unpleaſant.
6 hairy, or briſtly.
7 homely, clowniſh.
8 tempeſtuous, in a great agitation.

ROU'GHINGS, latter paſture of graſs that comes after mowing.

ROU'GHNESS, 1 ruggedneſs, or unevenneſs.
2 brackiſhneſs.
3 uncouthneſs, or rudeneſs.
4 ſeverity, or auſterity.

ROUNCE, the handle of a part of a printing preſs.

ROU'NCEVAL *peas*, a great ſort of peas, that came firſt from Ronceval, a place at the foot of the Pyrenees.

ROUND, adj. 1 circular.
2 large, as a round ſum.

ROUND, ſub. 1 a ring, or circle.
2 a turn, or tour.

ROU'NDEL, ROU'NDELAY, or ROU'NDO, a kind of catch-ſong, or one that turns back again to the firſt verſe, and then goes round.

ROUND-*heads*, the parliament party under king Charles I.

ROUND-*houſe*, a priſon wherein to ſecure priſoners that are apprehended by the watch, &c. for committing diſorders in the night.

ROUNDS (in Military affairs) a watch commanded by an officer, who in the night-time walks round about the ramparts of a fortified place, or about the ſtreets of a gariſon, to ſee that the centinels do their duty, and keep the town in good order.

To ROUSE, or to ROWZE, 1 to awake from ſleep.
2 to riſe up, or excite.
3 (in Falconry) is ſaid of a hawk, when ſhe lifts up and ſhakes herſelf.
4 (in Hunting) to ſtir or riſe from his harbour.

ROU'SSELET, F. a delicate kind of pear.

ROUT, 1 a multitude, a throng of people.
2 going forcibly to commit a riot.
3 a ſquabble, or noiſe.
4 the way which ſoldiers are to march.
5 defeat, or diſcomfiture.

To ROUT, 1 to defeat, or diſcomfit.
2 to put out of their meaſures.
3 to ſnore.
4 to fart.

ROW, a rank, or ſeries.

To ROW, to tug at the oar.

RO'WEL, 1 the prickles of a ſpur.
2 a ſeton to make an iſſue.

ROY'AL, 1 of, or belonging to a king, kingly.
2 noble, grand, magnificent.

ROY'AL *ſociety*, a fellowſhip of noble, learned, and ingenious men, founded by king Charles II. for the improvement of natural knowledge.

ROY'AL *parapet* (in Fortification) a breaſtwork raiſed on a rampart towards the country.

ROY'AL *antler* (with Hunters) the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which ſhoots out from the rear, or main horn, above the bezantler.

ROY'ALIST, a loyal man, or one who maintains the king or queen's intereſt, or is of their party.

ROY'ALTY, 1 royal dignity, kingſhip.
2 (in the plural number) the royal rights, or the prerogatives of a ſovereign prince.

RUB, 1 banter, or jeer.
2 obſtacle, or hinderance.

To RUB, 1 to wipe hard.
2 to ſcratch, or gaul.

RU'BBER, 1 a rubbing cloth.
2 a whetſtone for a ſythe, &c.
3 (in the plural number) the winning two ſets in three at ſome games.

RU'BBISH, 1 rubble, or pieces of a building.
2 old tatter'd clothes.
3 ſorry ſtuff.

RUBE'TUM, L. (of *rubus* a bramble) a cloſe full of brambles, or place where they grow.

RU'BICUND (of *rubicundus*, L. of *ruber* red) blood-red.

RU'BID, reddiſh.

RU'BIED, tinctured of the colour of a ruby.

RUBI'GO, L. (of *rubeo* to be red) 1 mildew, or the blaſting of corn, plants, &c.
2 ruſt, the ruſtineſs of iron, or braſs.

RU'BRICA, L. (of *ruber* red) 1 a marking ſtone, ruddle, or red-oker.
2 (with Phyſicians) a kind of ring-worm, or red tetter.

RU'BRIC (of *rubrica*, L. of *rubet* red) 1 directions given in the liturgy, for the order or manner how the ſeveral parts of the office are to be performed; ſo called

called becauſe it was formerly written or printed in red, the office itſelf being in black.
2 the title, or contents of a law book, ſo called becauſe written in red letters.

To RU'BRIC, to mark with red letters in a kalendar, &c.

RU'BUS, L. (with Botaniſts) the blackberry buſh.

RU'BUS caninus, L. the dog-briar, or wild eglantine.

RU'BY (of *rubis*, F. of *rubeo*, L. to be red) a precious ſtone of a red colour, the next in value to the diamond.

RUCTA'TION (of *ructatio*, L. of *ructo* to belch) belching, or breaking wind upwards.

RU'DDER, 1 the piece of timber that guides a ſhip.
2 the wideſt ſort of ſieves, uſed to ſeparate corn from chaff.

RU'DDLE, a ſort of red chalk.

RU'DDY, red, of a freſh colour.

RUDE, 1 rough, or firſt, as a rude draught.
2 clowniſh, ruſtick.
3 uncivil, inſolent.
4 unſkilful, or ignorant.
5 unlucky, or roguiſh.

RUDE'NTURE (in Architecture) the figure of a rope or ſtaff, ſometimes plain, ſometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.

RU'DIMENT (of *rudimentum*, L. of *rudis* ignorant) principle, beginning, or grounds.

RUE (of *ruta*, L. of ῥυω, G. to releaſe) the name of an herb.

To RUE, to be ſorry for.

RUE'FUL, 1 ſad, pitiful.
2 dreadful, terrible.

RUE'LLE, F. (a dim. of *ruë* a ſtreet) a little ſtreet. It is of late brought into uſe among us, to ſignify an alcove, or other genteel apartment, where the ladies receive viſits, either in bed, or up.

RUFF, 1 an ornament formerly worn by women about their necks.
2 a fiſh, ſomewhat like a perch, but leſs.

To RUFF, 1 to trump at cards.
2 (with Falconers) is when a hawk hits her prey, but does not truſs it.

RU'FFIAN, 1 a wicked fellow, a deſperate villain.
2 a debauchee.

To RU'FFLE, 1 to lay, or put into plaits.
2 to rumple.
3 to diſorder, or diſcompoſe.

RUG, a coarſe covering.

RU'GGED, 1 rough, uneven, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
2 rude, unpoliſhed.
3 croſs, or rough.
4 ſkittiſh, jeering.
5 rigid, or ſevere.

RU'IN (of *ruina*, L. deſtruction) deſtruction, downfal, or undoing.

To RU'IN, 1 to undo, or bring one to ruin.
2 to lay waſte, or deſtroy.

RU'INOUS, 1 falling to decay.
2 dangerous, that brings to ruin.

RULE, 1 an inſtrument to rule with.
2 model, or example.
3 precept, or principles to go by.
4 a canon, or maxim.
5 order, or œconomy.
6 cuſtom, or uſage.
7 ſtatute, or conſtitution of a religious order.
8 ſway, or command.
9 (in Arithmetic) the method of reſolving queſtions relating to that art.

RULE *of three*. See *Proportion*.

RUM, a ſpirit drawn from ſugar, made chiefly in the Weſt Indies.

RUMB, or RHUMB (in Navigation) a point of the mariners compaſs.

RUMB *line* (in Navigation) a line deſcribed by the ſhip on the ſurface of the ſea, ſteer'd by the compaſs, ſo as to make equal angles with every meridian.

To RU'MBLE, to make a hollow noiſe.

To RU'MINATE (of *ruminor*, L. to chew the cud) 1 to chew the cud, as beaſts do.
2 to meditate, or think upon a thing.

To RU'MMAGE, 1 to remove any goods, or luggage.
2 to take up, to ſearch diligently.

RU'MMER, 1 a large drinking-glaſs.
2 a brimmer, or glaſs filled to the brim.

RU'MOUR (of *rumor*, L. common fame) report, talk, common fame.

To RU'MOUR, to tell, or ſpread abroad.

RUMP, the tail-piece of a bird, &c.

To RU'MPLE, to ruffle, or diſorder.

To RUN, 1 to move ſwiftly, either on land or water.
2 to purſue, in order to catch.
3 to be expoſed to.
4 to drop faſt.
5 to flow along.
6 to go on, or go away, as time, or things relating to time.
7 to fly, or run away.
8 to be expreſſed.

To RUN *down*, 1 to tire, or weary.
2 to inſult, or abuſe.
3 to deſpiſe, or undervalue.
4 to drop or flow.

RU'NAGATE, 1 one that runs away from his maſter, &c.
2 a rambling, or roving fellow.

RU'NAWAY, a deſerter.

RU'NDLET, a certain meaſure of wine, oil, &c.

RU'NNET. See *Rennet*.

RUNT, 1 a Scotch or Welſh neat or cow, of a ſmall ſize.
2 a dwarf, or ſhort fellow.
3 a canary bird above three years old.

RU'PEE, or ROU'PIE, an Eaſt Indian coin,

of about two ſhillings and three pence ſterling, in value.

RU'PTION (of *ruptio*, L. of *rumpo* to burſt) a burſting of any part of the body.

RU'PTURE, 1 a burſtenneſs, or burſt-belly.
2 a falling out, a breach of friendſhip.

RU'PTURE-*wort*, the name of an herb.

RU'RAL (of *ruralis*, L. of *rus* the country) of, or belonging to the country.

RURAL *dean*. See *Rural Dean*, under DEAN.

RURI'COLIST (of *ruricola*, L. of *rus* a farm, and *colo* to till) a huſbandman, or a tiller of the ground.

RURI'GENOUS (of *rurigena*, L. of *rus* the country, and *gigno* to beget) born, or dwelling in the country.

RUSH, 1 a plant, otherwiſe called a bull-ruſh.
2 a thing of no value.

To RUSH, 1 to enter haſtily.
2 to iſſue out with violence.

RU'SSET, darkiſh, brown.

RU'SSETIN (of *rouſſette*, F.) a ſort of apple of a ruſſet colour.

RUST, a cruſt grown over iron, &c.

RU'STIC, or RU'STICAL (of *ruſticus*, L. of *rus* the country) 1 of, or pertaining to the country.
2 plain, ſimple, home-bred.
3 rude, uncivil, ill-bred.

RU'STIC, ſub. 1 an huſbandman, a yeoman, a boor, an hind, a clown, a churl, a peaſant.
2 an ignorant, or unlearned perſon.

RU'STIC *gods*, thoſe who preſided over agriculture; country deities.

RU'STIC (in Architecture) a method of building in imitation of nature, rather than according to the rules of art.

RU'STIC *work* (in Architecture) is where the ſtones of a building are hatch'd or pick'd with the point of a hammer, inſtead of being ſmooth.

RU'STIC *order* (in Architecture) is that which hath ruſtic quoins, ruſtic-work, &c. being built in imitation of nature.

RUSTI'CITY (of *ruſticitas*, L. of *rus* the country) 1 the country way, or mode.
2 clowniſhneſs, rudeneſs, fooliſh baſhfulneſs.

To RU'STLE, to make a noiſe, as armour, or new garments do.

RU'STY, 1 covered with ruſt.
2 much worn, as clothes.
3 ſullen.

RUT, F. the copulation of deer, &c.
2 the tract of a wheel.

RU'TA, L. (in Botany) the herb rue.

RU'THFUL, 1 tender, compaſſionate.
2 pitiful, that deſerves compaſſion.

RUTTI'ER (of *routier*, F.) 1 a directory for the knowledge, or finding out of courſes, whether by ſea or land.
2 an old beaten ſoldier.

RY'AL, 1 a Spaniſh coin, in value about ſixpence three farthings ſterling.
2 a gold coin which was current for ten ſhillings in the reign of Edward VI. under Henry VIII. for eleven ſhillings and three pence, and for fifteen ſhillings in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

RYE, a kind of corn.

S.

SABA'OTH (צבאות, Heb. i. e. hoſts, or armies) as the Lord God of Sabaoth, i. e. the Lord God of hoſts.

SABA'THIANS, a ſort of Chriſtian heretics, ſo called from one Sabathias a Jew, and afterwards a biſhop in the fourth century, who held heterodox opinions.

SABBATA'RIANS, a ſort of heretics who kept the Jewiſh Sabbath inſtead of the Lord's day.

SA'BBATH (שנת, Heb. i. e. reſt, or a ceſſation from labour) the ſeventh day of the week, and day of repoſe among the Jews, obſerved in commemoration of God's reſting after the creation; which is Saturday among the Chriſtians.

SABBA'TICAL, of, or belonging to the ſabbath.

SA'BBATISM, the keeping of the Sabbath.

SABE'LLIANS, a ſect of heretics, ſo called from Sabellius their principal, who reduced the three perſons in the Trinity to three relations, or rather reduced the whole to one perſon of the Father, as that they were as the body, ſoul, and ſpirit, which conſtitute a man.

SABI'NA, L. (in Botany) the herb ſavin.

SA'BLE, 1 a beaſt not unlike a pole-cat.
2 the fur of that creature.
3 a black colour.

SABLIE'RE (in Carpentry) a piece of timber as long as a beam, but not ſo thick.

SA'BRE, F. a kind of ſcimitar, being thick at the back, and turning up towards the point.

SA'BULOUS (of *ſabuloſus*, L. of *ſabulum* groſs ſand, or gravel) gravelly, ſandy, full of groſs ſand, or gravel.

SACADE, F. (in Horſemanſhip) a violent check the cavalier gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly; a correction uſed when the horſe bears too heavy on the hand.

SA'CCHARUM, L. 1 ſugar, the juice of canes or reeds, boiled, and baked white and hard.
2 (among the Ancients) a kind of honey found in reeds, of a gummy ſubſtance.

SACCHARUM Saturni, L. (in Chemiſtry) Sugar of lead.

SACCO beneditto, It. a kind of linen garment of a yellow colour, with two croſſes on it, and painted over with devils and flames, worn by perſons condemned by the Spaniſh inquiſition to be burnt, as they go to execution.

SACCULUS, L. (a dim. of *ſaccus* a ſack) a little ſack, or bag, a purſe, a ſatchel.

SACERDO'TAL (of *ſacerdotalis*, L. of *ſacerdos* a prieſt) of, or belonging to prieſts, or prieſthood.

SACK, 1 a great bag.
2 four buſhels of wheat, &c.
3 a quantity of cotton from one hundred and a half to four hundred weight.
4 a quantity of wool, being 26 ſtone, or 364 pound.
5 Spaniſh, or Canary wine.

SA'CKBUT (of *ſaquebute*, F.) a muſical inſtrument.

To SACK, to plunder, or lay waſte.

SA'CKING, 1 plundering, or laying waſte.
2 ſtuff to make ſacks with.

SA'CRAMENT (of *ſacramentum*, L. of *ſacra* myſteries of religion). This word in the original ſignifies an oath, and hence it is elegantly tranſlated by Chriſtian writers, to ſignify baptiſm and the euchariſt, as being two ſolemn oaths, or engagements into which they enter to Chriſt, the captain of their faith, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from all other religions.

SACRAME'NTAL, of, or belonging to a ſacrament.

SACRAMENTA'RIANS, a name given by the papiſts to the proteſtants, but chiefly to the Calviniſts.

SA'CRED (of *ſacer*, L. of קדר, Heb. to remember) 1 holy, divine.
2 ſolemn, awful.
3 conſecrated, devoted.
4 inviolable, not to be broken.
5 an epithet given to princes, as being God's vicegerents.

SA'CRED *writ*, the holy ſcriptures, the old and new teſtament.

SACRI'FEROUS (of *ſacrifer*, L. of *ſacra* holy things, and *fero* to bear) bearing, or bringing holy things.

To SA'CRIFICE (of *ſacrifico*, L. of *ſacra* holy rites, and *facio* to perform) 1 to offer up a ſacrifice.
2 to devote, or give up to.
3 to quit, or abandon a thing upon ſome conſideration.

SA'CRIFICE, an offering made to God on an altar by a regular prieſt.

SA'CRILEGE (of *ſacrilegium*, L. of *ſacra* holy things, and *lego* to ſteal) the ſtealing things out of a holy place.

SACRILE'GIOUS, guilty of a ſacrilege.

SA'CRIST (of *ſacriſta*, L. of *ſacra* holy things) he that keepeth holy things, a veſtry-keeper.

SAD, 1 ſorrowful, melancholy.
2 grievous, cruel.
3 odd kind of.
4 pitiful, ſorry, bad.
5 miſchievous, full of miſchief.
6 bad, or dirty.
7 dun, or obſcure, as a ſad colour.

To SA'DDEN, 1 to make ſad, or melancholy.
2 to look ſorrowful.
3 to make of a deep colour.

SA'DDLE, a ſeat for a horſeman.

To SA'DDLE, 1 to put on a ſaddle.
2 to ride upon.
3 to embarraſs, or perplex.

SA'DDUCEES, a heretical ſect among the ancient Jews, ſo called (according to ſome) from Sadok their firſt founder; they allowed no books of ſcripture but the five books of Moſes; they denied the being of angels and ſpirits, the immortality of the ſoul, and the reſurrection of the dead.

SA'DDUCISM, the hereſy of the Sadducees.

SAFE, adj. 1 out of danger.
2 innocent, not dangerous.
3 truſty, ſure.
4 happy, joyful.

SAFE, ſub. a ſort of cup-board.

SAFE *conduct*, a ſecurity or protection given by the king under the great ſeal, for a ſtranger's quiet coming in, or going out of the realm.

SA'FEGUARD (of *ſauve-guarde*, F.) 1 protection.
2 a kind of upper garment worn by women on journeys.

SA'FELY, 1 without danger.
2 with a ſafe conſcience.

SA'FETY, ſecurity, free from danger.

SA'FFRON, the flower of a plant well known.

SAGA'CIOUS (of *ſagax*, L. of *ſagio* to foreſee) 1 quick of apprehenſion.
2 that has a quick noſe.

SAGA'CITY, 1 quickneſs of any ſenſe, eſpecially of ſcent or ſmelling.
2 penetration, quickneſs of wit.

SA'GATHEE, a kind of ſlight woolen ſtuff.

SAGE, adj. (of *ſagus*, L. of *ſagio* to foreſee) wiſe, prudent, diſcreet.

SAGE, ſub. 1 a wiſe man.
2 a ſweet ſmelling plant, well known.

SAGI'TTA, L. (in Botany) 1 the upper part of any ſmall cyon, graft, or twig of a tree.
2 the herb called adder's tongue.
3 (in Aſtronomy) an arrow; a conſtellation, conſiſting of eight ſtars.
4 (in Geometry) the verſed ſign of an arch, ſo called becauſe ſtanding on the chord it reſembles a dart.

SAGITTA'RIUS, L. i. e. an archer, the name of one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns.

SA-

SAGITTI'FEROUS (of *ſagittifer*, L. of *ſagitta* an arrow, and *fero* to bear) bearing arrows.

SAI'CK, a Turkiſh veſſel, proper for the carrying of merchandize.

To SAI'GNER *a moat* (in Fortification) is to empty it, or draw off the water by conveyances under ground, that it may be paſſed over the more eaſily, after they have laid hurdles or ruſhes on the mud that remains.

To SAIL, 1 to ſet ſail.
2 to be under ſail.

SAIL, 1 a large piece of canvas placed on the yards, &c. of ſhips, ſerving to catch the wind, and thereby to give way to the ſhip, &c.
2 ſhips, as a fleet of a hundred ſail, i. e. of a hundred ſhips.

SAI'LOR, a ſeaman, or mariner.

SAINFOIN, F. the name of an herb, otherwiſe called holy-graſs, meddle-fodder, Spaniſh trefoil, &c.

SAINT, F. (of *ſanctus*, L. holy) a holy perſon.

SAINTS, *in heaven*, thoſe bleſſed ſpirits whom God has pleaſed to admit into the heavenly regions of bliſs and happineſs.

SAINT *Anthony's fire*, a diſeaſe, like a tetter.

To SAINT, to canonize.

SAKE, account, conſideration, or regard.

SA'KER, 1 (in Falconry) a ſort of hawk.
2 (in Gunnery) a ſort of great gun, of which there are three ſizes.

SA'KER *extraordinary*, one which is four inches diameter in bore, and ten foot long; its load of powder is 5 lb. its ſhot 3 inches and a half diameter, weighs 7 lb. and ſhoots point blank 163 paces.

SA'KER *ordinary*, is three inches diameter in bore, and 9 foot long; its charge of powder 5 lb. its ſhot 3 inches and a quarter in diameter, and weighs 7 lb. it ſhoots point blank 160 paces.

SA'KER *of the leaſt ſize*, is 3 inches and a half diameter in bore, and 8 foot long; its charge of powder is nearly 3 lb. its ſhot 3 inches in diameter, weighs 4 lb. 3 quarters, and ſhoots point blank 150 paces.

SAKERE'T (in Falconry) the male of the ſaker hawk.

SAL, L. ſalt.

SAL alkali, a ſalt made from the herb *kali*, uſed in making glaſs.

SAL armoniac, or *SAL ammoniac*, a natural ſalt, ſo called becauſe formerly dug out of the ſands of Africa, near Jupiter Ammon's temple; but what is of uſe among us is factitious, being a compoſition of urine, ſea ſalt, and wood ſoot.

SAL gemmæ, L. a ſalt dug out of the earth, chiefly in Poland, &c. It is ſo called from its tranſparency.

SAL prunellæ, L. ſalt petre, having its volatile parts taken away, by burning flowers of ſulphur on it, while it is melted in a crucible.

SAL volatile oleoſum, L. an aromatic volatile ſalt of ſal ammoniac, dulcified with ſpirit of wine.

SALA'CIOUS (of *ſalax*, L. of *ſalio* to leap, or cover) luſtful, lecherous, wanton.

SALA'CITY, luſt, or wantonneſs.

SA'LAD (of *ſalade*, F.) a ſort of caſque, or head-piece.
2 a ſallet.

SALAMA'NDER, a ſpotted creature, reſembling a lizard in ſhape; it will live for a while in the flames.

SA'LARY (of *ſalarium*, L. a ſtipend) a ſtipend, a penſion, or allowance of wages.

SALE, a ſelling, or putting up to be ſold.

SA'LEABLE, fit to be ſold.

SALE'BROUS (of *ſalebroſus*, L. of *ſalebra*, a rough, or rugged place) rough, rugged, uneven.

SALE'BRITY, cragginеſs, unevenneſs.

SA'LIENT *angle* (in Fortification). See *Angle ſalient*.

SALICA'STRUM, L. a kind of wild vine running upon willow trees.

SALI'NE (of *ſalinus*, L. of *ſal* ſalt) ſalt, briniſh.

SA'LIQUE *law*, a French law, which excludes females from the crown.

SA'LIQUE *land*, France, or the land about it.

SALI'VA, L. ſpittle.

SA'LIVARIOUS (of *ſalivarius*, L. of *ſaliva*) belonging to the ſpittle.

To SA'LIVATE (of *ſalivo*, L. of *ſaliva* ſpittle) to flux, or cauſe ſpittle or rheum to flow out of the mouth.

SALIVA'TION, a defluxion of rheum into the mouth.

SA'LLET (of *ſalade*, F.) a diſh of raw herbs, with oil, vinegar, ſalt, &c.

SA'LLOW, adj. pale.

SA'LLOW, ſub. the willow-tree.

SA'LLY, 1 an irruption, or iſſuing out of the beſieged upon the beſiegers.
2 a tranſport, or flaſh.

To SA'LLY, to iſſue out upon.

SA'LLY-*port*, a door in the body of a fortified place through which the ſally is made.

SALMANGU'NDI, an Italian diſh.

SA'LMODY, the ſinging of pſalms, hymns, and ſpiritual ſongs.

SA'LMON (of *ſalmo*, L.) a large fine fiſh.

SA'LMON *trout*, a young ſalmon.

SA'LMON *pipe*, a machine, or device, to catch ſalmons, and other fiſh.

SA'LMON *fewſe*, the young fry of ſalmons.

SALOO'N (in Architecture) a great parlour, or ſtate-room for the reception of great viſitors.

SALT (of *ſal*, L.) one of the five chemical prin-

principles, and is that which gives conſiſtence to bodies, and preſerves them from corruption.

Eſſential SALT, is a ſalt extracted from the juice of plants by cryſtallation.

Fixed SALT, is that which is extracted from the aſhes of a plant, by boiling them in a good quantity of water, and then evaporating the liquor to a dryneſs, the ſalt will remain in the bottom of the veſſel.

SALT *of tartar*, is made by calcining crude tartar, and then boiling it in water, and evaporating the liquor to a dryneſs, as above.

SALT *petre* (of *ſal*, L. ſalt, and πέτρα, G. a rock) a kind of mineral ſalt.

SA'LTATORY (of *ſaltatorius*, L. of *ſalio* to leap, or dance) of, or belonging to leaping, or dancing.

SA'LTMAN, a dealer in ſalt.

SA'LTER, a trader, or dealer in ſalt, or ſalt-fiſh.

SA'LTLESS, without ſalt.

SA'LTUARY (of *ſaltuarius*, L. of *ſaltus* a foreſt) a foreſter, a verderer, a ranger, a keeper of a foreſt, park, or wood.

SALTUO'SE (of *ſaltuoſus*, L. of *ſaltus* a foreſt) full of woods, or foreſts.

SALTUS, L. 1 a foreſt, a thick wood, a thicket, a lawn in a park.

2 (in Law) high or tall wood, in contradiſtinction to coppice, or under-wood.

SA'LVAGE, a recompence allowed to perſons for ſaving, or preſerving goods out of a wreck, &c.

SALVA'TION, eternal felicity, or the being reſcued from endleſs miſery, and admitted to a ſtate of everlaſting happineſs.

SALU'BRIOUS (of *ſaluber*, L. of *ſalus* health) wholeſome, healthful.

SALU'BRITY, wholeſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

To SALVE (of *ſalvo*, L. to ſave) 1 to ſave, or preſerve.

2 to make up a buſineſs, ſo as to come off well.

3 to accommodate a difference.

SALVE, an ointment.

SALVE, L. (of *ſalvus* health) God ſave you, I wiſh you health.

SALVEDI'CTION (of *ſalvedictio*, L. of *ſalvus* health, and *dico* to ſpeak) a wiſhing health to others.

SA'LVER, 1 one that ſaves a ſhip, or her goods.

2 a piece of plate, to ſet glaſſes, &c. on.

SA'LVIA, L. (in Botany) the herb ſage, ſo called from its ſalutary qualities.

SA'LVO, 1 an exception.

2 a come-off.

SALUTA'TION (of *ſalutatio*, L. of *ſaluto* to ſalute) a ſaluting, or greeting, a paying reſpect.

SA'LUTARY (of *ſalutaris*, L. of *ſalus* health) wholeſome, healthful.

To SALU'TE (of *ſaluto*, L. of *ſalus* health) 1 to greet, to bid good morrow, or good even.

2 to kiſs.

SALU'TE, 1 an outward mark of civility.

2 a kiſs.

3 a diſcharge of cannon or ſmall arms in reſpect and honour to ſome perſon of quality.

SAMA'R, or SAMA'RR, a ſort of long robe, a veſt, or gown.

SAMBENI'TO. See *Sacco benedetto*.

SAMBU'CUS, L. (in Botany) the alder-tree.

SAME, identity.

SA'MIAN *earth*, a medicinal earth brought from Samos, an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea.

SAMOSETE'NIANS, a ſect of the ancient anti-trinitarians, ſo called from one Samoſetenus biſhop of Antioch.

SA'MPHIRE, or SA'MPIRE, a plant that generally grows on clefts and precipices near the ſea.

SA'MPLER (a corruption of the Latin *examplare*) a pattern, or model.

SA'MPLE, ſome part of a commodity, given as a pattern, to ſhew the quality, or condition of it.

SAMPSAE'IANS, a ſect, not properly Chriſtians, Jews, nor Gentiles; they allow of one God, and are ſtiff unitarians.

SA'NABLE (of *ſanabilis*, L. of *ſano* to heal) that may be healed, or cured.

SA'NATIVE, of a healing quality.

SANCE, a word borrowed from the French, for without.

SANCE *bell* (i. e. *ſanctus bell*) a little bell formerly uſed in every church: ſo called becauſe rung when the prieſt ſaid, *ſanctus, ſanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth*, i. e. holy, holy, Lord God of hoſts.

SANCTIFICA'TION, a hallowing, ſanctifying, or making holy.

To SA'NCTIFY (of *ſanctifico*, L. of *ſanctus* holy, and *facio* to make) to hallow, or make holy.

SANCTI'LOQUOUS (of *ſanctiloquus*, L. of *ſanctus* holy, and *loquor* to ſpeak) ſpeaking divinely.

SANCTIMO'NIAL, of, or pertaining to holineſs.

SA'NCTIMONY, 1 holineſs, devoutneſs.

2 honeſty, or integrity.

SA'NCTION (of *ſanctio*, L. of *ſanctus* eſtabliſhed) 1 a decree, or ordinance.

2 a confirmation, or ſettlement.

SA'NCTITY (of *ſanctitas*, L. of *ſanctus* holy) holineſs.

SA'NCTUARY (of *ſanctuarium*, L. of *ſanctus* holy) 1 the moſt holy place in the tabernacle.

2 a church.

3 a refuge, or aſylum.

SANCTUM sanctorum, L. the holy of holies.

SAND, a fine hard gravelly earth.

SA'NDAL (of *ſandalium*, L. of סנדל, Syr. i. e. a ſhallow ſhoe) a ſort of old faſhioned flat ſhoe, the uppermoſt part whereof is open.

SA'NDARAC, 1 the beſt red arſenic, or orpine.
2 the gum of the juniper tree.

SAND-*bags* (in Fortification) are bags containing about a cubical foot of earth; they are uſed for raiſing parapets in haſte, or to repair what is beaten down; they are of uſe when the ground is rocky, and affords no earth, for the beſiegers to carry on their approaches, becauſe they can eaſily be brought from ſome diſtance, and removed at pleaſure. The ſmaller ſand-bags hold about half a cubical foot of earth, and ſerve to be placed upon the ſuperior table of the parapet, to cover thoſe that are behind, who fire through the embraſures, or intervals which are left between.

SA'ND-BLIND, pur-blind, near-ſighted.

SAND *eels*, eels that live in the ſand.

SA'NDERS, a precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, viz. white, yellow, and red.

SA'NDEVER (*ſuin de verre*, F. i. e. the greaſe or ſcum of glaſs) the droſs of glaſs, or the ſcum that riſes from the aſhes of the herb *kali*.

SAND-*gavel*, a duty paid by the tenants to the lord of the manour of Redley in Glouceſterſhire, for liberty to dig ſand.

SA'NDLING, the name of a ſea fiſh.

SA'NDY, adj. full of ſand.

SANDY, adj. red, or red hair'd.

SA'NDYX, L. (of שני, Heb. ſcarlet) 1 a kind of red or purple colour, made of ceruſe and ruddle burned together.
2 a ſhrub bearing flowers of a ſcarlet colour.

SANE (of *ſanus*, L. of σαος, G. whole)
1 whole, healthful, in good ſtate of body.
2 ſound of memory, well in his wits, in his right mind.
3 ſober, temperate.
4 wiſe, knowing.

SA'NGIAC, a governor of a city, or country in the Turkiſh dominions, next in dignity to a Beglerbeg.

SA'NGLANT, F. bloody, covered with blood.

SANGLIE'R, F. (with Hunters) a wild boar of four years old.

SANGUIFICA'TION (of *ſanguis* blood, and *facio*, L. to make) the turning of the nouriſhment into blood.

SANGUI'FLUOUS (of *ſanguiſluus*, L. of *ſanguis* blood, and *fluo* to flow) flowing with blood.

SA'NGUINARY (of *ſanguinarius*, L. of *ſanguis* blood) cruel, blood-thirſty, delighted in ſheading of blood.

SA'NGUINE, 1 blood-red, or of a red colour.
2 full of blood, or in whom blood predominates.

SA'NGUIS draconis, L. i. e. dragon's blood. It is the weeping of a tree, which bears a fruit not unlike a cherry, the ſkin of which pull'd off, they ſay, reſembles a dragon.

SA'NHEDRIM, or SA'NHEDRIN (סנהדרי, Heb.) the ſupreme court of juſtice among the ancient Jews; it conſiſted of the high prieſt and 70 elders.

SA'NICLE, the herb ſelf-heal.

SA'NIES, L. a thin ſerous matter iſſuing out of a wound.

SANIO'DES, or SANIDO'DES (of σανιδος, G. of σανις a table, and ειδος form) a diſeaſe when the breaſt is ſtraitened, and flatted like a table.

SA'NITY (of *ſanitas*, L. of *ſano* to heal)
1 health, ſoundneſs of body.
2 ſoundneſs of mind, and memory.

SAP, 1 the juice of trees.
2 the white part of the tree, between the bark and the wood.
3 (in the Military art) is the digging deep under the earth, and ſinking lower by degrees to paſs under the glacis, and open a way to come under cover to the paſſage of the moat. After they have overcome all the obſtacles which the beſieged have oppoſed to hinder their approaches, and that notwithſtanding their ſallies, they are at laſt got near the foot of the glacis, the trench is carried directly forwards, the workmen covering themſelves the beſt way they can, with blinds, wool-packs, ſand-bags, or mantelets upon wheels. When they are got to the foot of the glacis, they make empaulments or traverſes on each ſide to lodge a good body of men. The ſap is made five or ſix fathom from the ſaliant angle of the glacis, where the men are only covered ſide-ways; wherefore they lay planks over their heads with hurdles and earth above them. Having by this means obliged the enemy to quit the covert way, the pioneers with mantelets, wool-packs, or ſand-bags, make immediately a lodgment, covering themſelves the moſt advantageouſly they can from the fire of the oppoſite baſtion.

SA'PHIRE, a precious ſtone, of a beautiful azure colour, tranſparent and glittering with golden ſparkles.

SA'PID (of *ſapidus*, L. of *ſapientia*, a reliſh, or guſt) 1 ſavoury, well-taſted.
2 diſcreet, prudent.

SA'PIENCE (of *ſapientia*, L. of *ſapiens* wiſe)
1 wiſdom.
2 a reliſh, or guſt.

SAPIENTI'POTENT (of *ſapientipotens*, L. of *ſapientia* wiſdom, and *potens* powerful) powerful

powerful in wiſdom, that by his wiſdom is able to do much.

SA'PLESS, without ſap.

SA'PLING, a young tree.

SAPORI'FEROUS (of *ſaporifer*, L. of *ſapor* a ſavour, and *fero* to bear) cauſing, or bearing a ſavour.

SAPORI'FIC (of *ſaporificus*, L. of *ſapor* a *ſavour*, and *facio* to make) cauſing ſavour, reliſh, or taſte.

SA'POROUS (of *ſaporus*, L. of *ſapor* taſte) ſavoury, reliſhing.

SA'POROUS *bodies* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch as are capable of yielding ſome kind of taſte, when touched with the tongue.

SA'PPHIC *poetry*, a kind of Greek and Latin verſe, ſo called of Sappho, a famous poeteſs of Mytelene, the inventreſs of it.

SA'PPING, 1 undermining.

2 (in the Military Art). See *Sap*.

SA'PPY, having ſap.

SA'RABAND (of *ſarabande*, F.) a kind of dance.

SA'RCASM (of σαρκασμος, G. of σαρκιζειν to mock) a bitter taunt, a biting, or nipping jeſt.

SARCA'STICAL, ſcoffing, biting, ſatyrical, done by way of ſarcaſm.

SA'RCEL (with Falconers) the pinion of a hawk's wing.

SA'RCENET, a ſort of thin ſilk for women's hoods, &c.

SA'RCLING *time*, the time when huſbandmen weed their corn.

SARCOCE'LE, G. (of σαρξ fleſh, and κηλη a tumour) a rupture, or fleſhy excreſcence, very hard, riſing by little and little, about the teſticle, or inner membrane of the ſcrotum.

SARCOCO'LLA, G. (of σαρξ and κολλα glue) a gum oozing out of a thorny tree in Perſia.

SARCO'LOGY (of σαρκολοσια, G. of σαρξ fleſh, and λοσια a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe on the fleſh, or the ſoft parts of a human body.

SARCOMA, G. a fleſhy excreſcence, or lump growing in any part of the body, particularly the noſtrils.

SARCOMPHALUM (of σαρκομφαλον, G. of σαρξ fleſh, and ομφαλος the navel) a fleſhy excreſcence, or bunching out of the navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS, or SARCOPHA'GUM (of σαρκοφαγος, G. of σαρξ fleſh, and φαγειν to eat) a tomb, or coffin made of ſtone, ſo called becauſe it would conſume a dead body in forty days, and therefore the ancients laid in them thoſe bodies they had not a mind to burn.

SA'RCOSIS, G. the faculty of breeding fleſh.

SARCO'TICS, medicines proper to fill up wounds with new fleſh.

SARCULA'TION (of *ſarculatio*, L. of *ſarculo* to weed) a weeding, or plucking up of weeds.

SA'RDA, G. (of σαρξ fleſh) a precious ſtone of a fleſh colour, half tranſparent.

SARDACHA'TES, G. a ſort of agate, of a cornelian colour.

SA'RDIUS lapis, L. a kind of onyx ſtone of a black colour, called a carneol.

SARDO'NYX, G. a precious ſtone, partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of the colour of a cornelian ſtone.

SARK. See *Skark*.

SARPLI'AR, or SARP-CLOTH (of *ſerpiliere*, F.) 1 canvas to wrap wares in.

2 a pocket, or half ſack.

SA'RRASINE, F. (in Fortification) a ſort of port cullis, otherwiſe called a horſe, which is hung with a cord over the gate of a town or fortreſs, and let down in caſe of a ſurprize.

SARSAPERI'LLA, a plant growing in America, much uſed in medicine.

SARSE, a ſort of fine lawn ſieve.

SA'RSENET. See *Sarcenet*.

SART (in Agriculture) a piece of wood-land turned into arable.

SASH, 1 a ſort of girdle.

2 an ornament worn by military officers.

3 a window of wooden work with large ſquares.

SASHOO'NS, leathers put about the ſmall of the leg under a boot, to prevent its wrinkling.

SA'SSAFRAS, or SA'XAFRAS (of *ſaxifraga*, L. of *ſaxum* a ſtone, and *frango* to break) a yellow odoriferous wood, brought from Florida in America; ſo called becauſe it is ſuppoſed to break the ſtone in the body.

SASSE, a lock in a river, a flood-gate, or ſluice.

SA'TAN (שטן, Heb. i. e. an Adverſary) the devil.

SATA'NICAL, of, or pertaining to Satan, deviliſh, diabolical.

SA'TCHEL (of *ſaeculus*, L. a dimin. of *ſaccus* a ſack) a little ſack or bag.

SA'TED, glutted.

SATE'LLITE ✣ (of *ſatelles*, L. of לטר, Syr. a companion) a guard, or a perſon that attends on another, either for his ſafety, or to be ready to execute his pleaſure.

SATE'LLITES ✣, 1 life guards, or officers attending on a king or prince.

2 (in Aſtronomy) certain ſecondary planets moving round the other planets, as the moon does round the earth; ſo called becauſe they are always attending them, and perform their revolutions round the ſun together.

To SA'TIATE (of *ſatio*, L. of σατλω, G. to load) to ſatisfy, to glut, to cloy.

SATI'ETY, fulneſs, glut, turfeit.

SA'TIN, F. a ſort of ſilk.

SATISFA'CTION, 1 content.
2 amends, or reparation.
3 revenge for an injury.
SATISFA'CTORY, ſufficient to ſatisfy.
To SA'TISFY (of *ſatisfacio*, L. of *ſatis* enough, and *facio* to do) 1 to fill with meat.
2 to content, or pleaſe.
3 to ſatiate, or cloy.
4 to indulge, or give way to.
5 to pay, or make full payment.
6 to convince, or make appear.
SA'TRAPA (of the Perſic אחשדרפנים a great ruler) a chief ruler, a lord lieutenant of a county, a baſſa, the chief ruler of a province in Perſia.
SA'TTEN. See *Satin*.
SATURA'NTIA (in Phyſic). See *Abſorbents*.
To SA'TURATE (of *ſaturo*, L. to fill) 1 to fill, to glut, to cram, to ſate, to cloy.
2 to ſuffice, or be ſufficient for.
SA'TURDAY, the ſeventh or laſt day of the week, ſo called from an idol worſhipped on this day by the ancient Saxons, which they called *Seater*.
SATU'RITY, ſatiety, fulneſs, exceſs, glut.
SA'TURN (of *Saturnus*, L. of *ſatus* ſown, becauſe he is ſuppoſed to preſide over Agriculture) 1 He was (according to the poets) the ſon of Cœlus and Terra, or Veſta, whom ſome call his daughter; or as Plato, of Oceanus and Tethys. He married Ops, or Rhea his own ſiſter. His elder Brother Titan was prevailed upon to aſſign over his right to him, which he did on this condition, that Saturn ſhould deſtroy all his male children, that ſo the kingdom might return to Titan's poſterity; which Saturn performed, devouring the males as ſoon as born. But when Jupiter and Juno were born, Ops gave him a ſtone wrapped up like a child to devour, which he did, and by ſome ſuch device ſaved Neptune and Pluto alſo.
2 (in Aſtronomy) the higheſt of all the planets, but the ſloweſt in motion. Some reckon it 71, others 91 times bigger than the earth.
3 (in Chemiſtry) lead.
SATU'RNALS, the feaſts of Saturn among the ancient Romans; it began on the 17th of December, and continued five or ſeven days, tho' originally but of one, and afterwards of three.
SATU'RNIAN, or SATU'RNINE, 1 of, or belonging to the planet Saturn.
2 barren.
3 dull, heavy, melancholy.
SATURNI'NIANS, a branch of the Gnoſticks, ſo called from Saturnus, a diſciple of Menander, their principal.
SA'TYR (of *ſatyrus*, L. of שעירים, Heb, to hide) 1 a fabulous demi-god, the upper part like a man, ſave that he has horns on his head, in the nether part reſembling a goat. They ſculked up and down the woods, over which they were ſaid to preſide.
2 a poem, or diſcourſe rebuking vice ſharply, and not regarding perſons.
SATYRI'ASIS, G. 1 the luſtleſs extenſion of the yard.
2 the immoderate deſire of venery.
3 it is ſometimes taken for the leproſy, becauſe that diſeaſe makes the ſkin look rough, like that of a ſatyr.
4 a ſwelling of the glandules behind the ears.
SATY'RICAL, ſevere, biting, ſharp.
SA'TYRIST, a writer of ſatyrs, or lampoons.
SATY'RION, L. the herb ragwort, or prieſts pintle.
To SA'TYRIZE, to lampoon, rally, or reprehend.
SAVAGE, F. adj. wild.
SA'VAGES, ſub. a wild people in the Indies.
SAVA'NA, Span. paſture ground in America.
SAUCE, F. 1 pickled roots, herbs, ſallets, &c.
2 dear.
SAUCE-*alone*, the name of an herb.
SAUCE-*box*, an impertinent fellow.
SAU'CER (of *ſauciere*, F.) a ſmall diſh to hold ſauce, &c.
SAUCI'SSE, F. (in Gunnery) a long train of powder ſewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, of about two inches diameter, uſed to fire a bomb-cheſt.
SAUCI'SSONS, F. (in Military affairs) faggots, or facines made of large boughs of trees bound together; they are commonly uſed to cover men, to make empaulments, traverſes, or breaſt-works, in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages, &c.
SAU'CY, 1 impertinent, malapert.
2 inſolent, rude.
SAVE, except, but.
To SAVE (of *ſalvo*, L. of *ſalus* ſafety) 1 to deliver, or free from danger.
2 to lay up, or reſerve.
3 to ſpare.
4 to prevent, or hinder.
5 to keep, or preſerve.
SA'VINE, the name of an herb.
SA'VING, ſub. 1 ſparing, or not laviſhing.
2 ſalvation, or happineſs.
3 a ſalvo, or exception.
SA'VING, adj. 1 that ſaves.
2 thrifty, ſparing.
SA'VIOUR, one that ſaves or delivers; it is generally applied by way of pre-eminence to our bleſſed redeemer.
To SAU'NTER, to go idling up and down.

SA'-

SA'VOUR (of *ſaveur*, F.) 1 taſte, or reliſh.
2 ſcent, or ſmell.
To SA'VOUR, 1 to taſte, or reliſh.
2 to taſte, or have a taſte.
3 to be like, or have ſomething of.
SA'VOURY, adj. 1 that has a good ſavour.
2 delicious, charming.
SA'VOURY, ſub. the name of an herb.
SAVOY'S, a fine ſort of cabbage, firſt brought from Savoy, whence the name.
SAU'SAGE (of *ſauciſſe*, F.) a ſort of pudding made with pork, ſpices, &c. in a hog's gut.
SAW, an inſtrument with teeth, uſed by carpenters, &c. to cut boards, &c. with.
To SAW, to cut with a ſaw.
SAW-*fiſh*, a ſea-fiſh, ſo called from its having a ſharp tooth'd bone, like a ſaw, of about three foot long in its forehead.
SAW-*wort*, an herb whoſe leaves are jagged like a ſaw.
SA'XIFRAS, or SA'XIFRAGE. See *Saſſafras*.
SA'XONS, a warlike people called into Britain by king Vortigern, either to defend him againſt the Scots and Picts, or to eſtabliſh him in the command he had uſurped over the Britons.
SAY, a thin ſort of ſilk ſtuff.
To SAY, to ſpeak, to tell, to relate.
To take SAY (in Hunting) is to draw a knife leiſurely down the belly of a deer, that has been killed by Hunting, to diſcover in what caſe it is as to fatneſs.
SCAB (of *ſcabies*, L. of *ſcabo* to ſcratch) 1 the dry'd ſcurf of a pimple, ſore, wound, &c.
2 the itch.
SCA'BBARD, a ſheath for a ſword.
SCABE'LLUM, L. (a dimin. of *ſcamnum* a bench) 1 a footſtool, or low ſettle or bench.
2 (in the ant. Architecture) a kind of pedeſtal, uſually ſquare, ſometimes polygonous, very high and ſlender, commonly terminating in a kind of ſheath or ſcabbard, or profiled in form of a baluſter.
SCABIO'SA, L. (in Botany) the herb ſcabious.
SCA'BROUS (of *ſcabroſus*, L. of *ſcaber* rough, rugged) rough, rugged, uneven.
SCA'FFOLD, a place raiſed higher than ordinary for the better proſpect.
SCA'FFOLDING, 1 poles and boards erected for the convenience of building.
2 implements for building ſcaffolds.
SCA'LA, L. 1 a ladder.
2 (in Surgery) an inſtrument to reduce a diſlocated bone.
SCALA'DO (from the verb *to ſcale*) a furious attack upon the wall or rampart of a fortified place, with ſcaling ladders.
To SCALD, to burn with hot liquor.
To SCALE (of *ſcala*, L. a ladder) 1 to take the ſcales from a fiſh.
2 to mount upon a wall with ladders.
SCALE, 1 part of the covering of a fiſh.
2 the gammut, or ſcale of Muſic.
3 a graduated line for the meaſuring diſtances in a map.
4 (in Mathematics) the degrees of any arch of a circle, or of right lines drawn or engraven on a rule, as ſines, tangents, &c.
SCALE'NUM, L. (in Geometry) a triangle whoſe three ſides are all unequal.
SCALES, a pair of balances.
SCALL, ſcurf on the head.
SCA'LLION, a ſmall ſort of onion, ſuppoſed to be firſt brought from Aſcalon, a city in Paleſtine, whence its name.
SCALP, the ſkin that covers all the ſkull.
SCA'LPER (of *ſcalpo*, L. to ſcrape) a ſurgeon's inſtrument for ſcraping corrupt fleſh from the bones.
SCA'LY, covered with ſcales.
SCA'MBLING, 1 at a great diſtance from one another.
2 vagrant, or uncertain.
SCA'MMONY (of *ſcammonia*, L. of σκαπτω, G. to prick) the juice of an herb, of many uſes in phyſic.
SCA'MOZZI's *rule*, a two foot joint rule adapted for the uſe of builders; ſo called from its inventor Scammozzi, the famous architect.
To SCA'MPER (of *eſcamper*, F.) to run away in a hurry.
To SCAN (of *ſcando*, L. to mount or climb up) to canvaſs, or examine throughly.
To SCAN *a verſe*, to meaſure its feet.
SCA'NDAL (of σκανδαλον, G. of σκανδαλιζω to offend) 1 offence, or crime.
2 ſhame, or ignominy.
3 a ſtumbling block.
4 any thing that may draw perſons aſide, or ſollicit them to ſin.
5 a report that blaſts any one's character.
To SCA'NDAL, to ſlander, or defame.
To SCA'NDALIZE (of σκανδαλιζω, G. of σκαζω to halt) 1 to give offence.
2 to ſcandal, or defame.
SCA'NDALOUS, 1 that gives offence.
2 defaming, abuſive.
SCA'NDALUM magnatum, L. (i. e. ſcandal of great men) a wrong done to any high perſonage by falſe reports, &c.
SCA'NSION, the ſcanning, or meaſuring of a verſe.
SCANT, or SCA'NTY, 1 leſs than is requiſite.
2 ſcarce, rare.
SCA'NTINESS, or SCA'NTNESS, 1 ſcarcity.
2 inſufficiency.
SCA'NTLING, 1 ſize, or meaſure.
2 a little piece.
SCA'PULAR, or SCA'PULARY (of *ſcapulaire*, F. of *ſcapula*, L. the ſhoulders) part of a friar's habit.
SCA'PUS, L. (of σκηπτω, G. to lean, or

ſtand upon). 1 (in Botany) the upper ſtalk, or ſtem of a plant.
2 (in Architecture) the ſhaft or ſhank of a pillar, betwixt the chapiter and the pedeſtal.

SCAR, the ſeam or mark of a wound.

SCARAMOU'CHE, It. an Italian zany, or mimic.

SCARCE, adj. 1 rare, uncommon.
2 not plentiful.

SCARCE, or SCA'RCELY, adv. hardly.

SCA'RCITY, not plenty.

To SCARE, to fright, or ſurprize.

SCARE-*crow*, a figure of clouts ſtuffed with ſtraw, to frighten birds from fruit, ſeeds, &c.

SCARF, an ornament of ſilk, worn by women, divines, military officers, &c.

SCARIFICA'TION (of *ſcarificatio*, L. of *ſcarifico* to lance) a cutting, or lancing.

SCA'RIFIER, a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in ſcarifications.

To SCA'RIFY (of *ſcarifico*, L. to cut) to cut, launce, or make an inciſion.

SCA'RLET (of *ſcarletto*, It.) 1 a bright red colour.
2 ſcarlet cloth.

SCA'RLET-*grain*. See *Kermes*.

SCA'RLET-*oak*, the plant that bears the ſcarlet grain, or kermes.

SCARP (in Fortification) the ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to the fortified place, and looks towards the field; alſo the foot of a rampart wall, or the ſloping of a wall from the bottom of a work to the cordon on the ſide of the moat.

SCATCH (of *eſcache*, F.) 1 a ſort of bit for horſes bridles.
2 (in the plural number) ſtilts to put the feet in, to walk in dirty places.

SCATE, 1 a ſea fiſh.
2 a ſort of iron patten, uſed for ſliding on the ice.

SCATHE, hurt, or injury.

To SCA'TTER, to diſperſe, or ſpread abroad here and there.

SCA'VAGE, SCE'VAGE, SCHE'WAGE, SCEA'NWING, or SCEA'VING, a tax, or toll, formerly exacted of merchant-ſtrangers, for wares ſhewed or offered to ſale.

SCA'VENGER, a pariſh-officer for cleanſing the ſtreets.

SCA'WRACK, a ſea-weed.

SCE'LETON (of *ſceletus*, L. of σκελλω, G. to dry) an anatomy, or a proper connection of all the bones of a body, after they are dried.

SCENE (of *ſcena*, L. of שכן, Heb. to dwell or inhabit) 1 a bower or arbour, a ſhadowy place, a pavilion.
2 the forepart of the ſtage.
3 the decoration of a ſtage.
4 the changing of perſons on a ſtage.
5 the place where the action of the drama has happened.
6 the place of any great action.
7 face, or appearance.

SCE'NERY, the ordering of the ſcenes of a play.

SCE'NIC, or SCE'NICAL, of, or belonging to a ſcene.

SCENOGRA'PHIC, or SCENOGRA'PHICAL, of, or belonging to ſcenography.

SCENOGRA'PHIC *appearance*, is different from an orthographic one in this, that the latter ſhews the ſide of an object, as it is ſeen when the plane of the glaſs ſtands directly parallel to that ſide; whereas the former repreſents it as ſeen through a glaſs not parallel to that ſide.

SCENOGRA'PHIC *projection*, is the tranſcription of any given magnitude, into the plane which interſects the optic pyramid at a proper diſtance.

SCENO'GRAPHY (of σκηνογραφια, G. of σκηνη a ſcene or proſpect, and γραφω to deſcribe) the draught of a building, or any object, repreſented according to perſpective, or as it appears to the eye.

SCENOGRAPHY (in Perſpective) is that ſide that declines from, or makes angles with a ſtraight line, imagined to paſs through the two outward convex points of the eyes; and is generally called, by architects, the return of the foreſight.

SCENOPE'GIA, G. (of σκηνη, a ſcene, and πηγνυμι to fix) the feaſt of tabernacles, kept by the Jews in memory of their travels through the wilderneſs, where they lived forty years together in tents.

SCE'PTER (of *ſceptrum*, L. of שבט a mace) a royal ſtaff.

SCE'PTICAL, or SCE'PTIC, of, or belonging to ſcepticiſm.

SCE'PTICISM (of σκεπτικα, G. of σκεπτεσθαι to conſider) the ſceptic philoſophy, or the doctrine and opinions of the ſceptics. It conſiſted in doubting of every thing, and affirming nothing at all, but keeping the judgment in ſuſpence.

SCE'PTICS, a ſect of philoſophers founded by Pyrrho, who contemplated things, but left them in ſuſpence, profeſſing that they knew nothing.

SCHE'LLING, a Dutch coin, containing 12 groots, or 12 ſtivers, in value 6 d. 1 third ſterling, 33 of which, and 4 d. make a pound ſterling.

SCHE'DULE (of *ſchedula*, L. of *ſcheda* a ſheet or piece of paper or parchment) a leaf, or ſcroll of paper or parchment annexed or appended to a will or other writing, containing ſome particulars left out in the main writing.

SCHEMATI'SMUS, L. (of *ſchema* a habit) 1 the habit, conſtitution, or diſpoſition of the body.

2 (in Grammar) the particular manner of bringing one word from another.

SCHEME (of *ſchema*, L. of σχεω, G. i. e. εχω to contain) a draught, plan, or model.

SCHE'SIS, G. 1 a rhetorical figure, whereby a certain affectation or inclination of the opponent is feigned, on purpoſe to be anſwered. The Latins call it *adfictio*.

2 the habit of the body, as it is fleſhy, or lean, &c.

SCHISM (of σχισμα, G. of σχιζω to cut off) a rent, or diviſion in the church.

SCHISMA'TIC, or SCHISMA'TICAL, inclining to, or guilty of ſchiſm.

SCHISMA'TIC, ſub. a ſchiſmatic perſon, or one guilty of ſchiſm.

SCHO'LAR (of *ſcholaris*, L. of *ſchola* a ſchool)

1 one who learns any thing of one.

2 a learned perſon.

SCHO'LARSHIP, 1 the being a ſcholar.

2 learning, or erudition.

SCHOLA'STIC, or SCHOLA'STICAL, of, like, or belonging to a ſcholar, or ſchool.

SCHO'LIAST (of σχολιαστης, G. of σχολιον a gloſs) a commentator, an expoſitor.

SCHO'LIUM (of σχολιον, G. of σχολη a ſchool) a brief commentary, or obſervation made upon ſome precedent diſcourſe.

SCHOOL, a place where any thing is taught.

SCHOOL-*men*, perſons who are ſkilled in the ſchool-divinity, or academical learning.

SCHOOL *divinity*, is that part of divinity which clears and diſcuſſes queſtions, by reaſon and arguments.

SCIA'GRAPHY, or SCIO'GRAPHY (of σκιαζραφια, G. of σκια a ſhadow, and γραφω to deſcribe) 1 a profile, platform, or the firſt rude draught of a thing.

2 the art of dialling; or that part of aſtronomy which teacheth to find out the hour of the day or night, by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars.

3 (in Architecture) the draught of an edifice or building, cut in its length or breadth, to ſhew the inſide of it, as the conveniences of every room, with the thickneſs of the walls, timber, floors, &c.

SCI'AMACHY (of σκιαμαχια, G. of σκια a ſhadow, and μαχη a fight) 1 a counterfeit fighting, or fighting with a ſhadow.

2 a private ſcholaſtic exerciſe.

SCIA'TICA, L. (of σκιαδικη, G. a diſeaſe in the hips) the hip-gout.

SCI'ENCE (of *ſcientia*, L. knowledge)

1 knowledge, erudition.

2 liberal art.

The ſeven liberal SCI'ENCES, are grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, aſtronomy, and muſic.

SCI'ENTIAL, of, or belonging to ſcience.

SCIENTI'FIC, or SCIENTI'FICAL, which cauſes or promotes knowledge.

SCI'LLA, L. (with Botaniſts) a ſquill, or ſea onion.

SCILLI'TES, L. (in Phyſic) wine of ſquills.

SCILLI'TES acetum, L. vinegar of ſquills.

SCI'MITER, a ſort of broad crooked ſword.

To SCINTI'LLATE (of *ſcintillo*, L. of *ſcintilla*, a ſpark of fire) to ſparkle.

SCIO'GRAPHY. See *Sciagraphy*.

SCI'OLIST (of *ſciolus*, L. a dim. of *ſcius* ſkilful) one that thinketh he knoweth more than he doth, a ſmatterer in any kind of knowledge.

SCI'OMANCY (of σκιομαντεια, G. of σκια a ſhadow, and μαντεια divination) a divination by ſhadows; or the art of raiſing or calling up the manes or ſouls of deceaſed perſons, to tell of things to come.

SCI'ON, F. a ſprig, graft, or young ſhoot of a tree.

SCI'OPTIC *ball* (of σκια a ſhadow, and ὁπτομαι to view) a ſphere or globe of wood, with a circular hole through it, and a lens placed in it, and ſo fitted that it may be turned round every way, like the eye of an animal, uſed in making experiments in a darkened chamber.

SCIOTHE'RIC (of σκιαθηρικος, G. of σκια a ſhadow, and θηραω to ſeek, or ſearch out) a part of optics.

SCIOTHERIC *teleſcope*, an inſtrument for obſerving the true time of the day, in order to adjuſt pendulum-clocks or watches.

SCI'RRHOUS, of, or belong to a ſcirrhus.

SCI'RRHUS, L. (of σκιῤῥος, G. of σκιῤῥοω to harden) a hard immoveable ſwelling that reſiſts the touch, but is without pain.

SCISSU'RA, L. (of *ſcindo*, L. to cut) a cut, a cleft, a rent.

To SCOFF, to mock, or deride.

SCOFF, a mock, or deriſion.

SCO'FFER, a mocker, a taunter.

To SCOLD, to chide, or brawl.

SCO'LLOP, 1 a ſhell-fiſh ſo called.

2 a kind of indenting.

SCOLOPE'NDRA, G. 1 a ſort of worm engendered in a melancholy humour, which makes the gums become ulcerated, and the teeth looſe.

2 a fiſh that frees himſelf of the hook, by caſting out his bowels.

SCO'LOPOMACHAE'RON (of σκολοποματαιριον, G. of σκολοπαξ a woodcock, and μαχαιριον a knife) a ſurgeon's knife, ſo called from its reſembling the bill of a woodcock, uſed for opening and dilating wounds of the breaſt, abſceſſes, &c.

SCONCE, 1 a ſmall fort, built for the defence of ſome paſs, river, &c.

2 a branched candleſtick.

To SCONCE, an univerſity word, to ſignify the ſetting up ſo much in the buttery-book, upon one's head, to be paid as a puniſhment for a duty neglected, or an offence committed.

SCOOP, a ſort of deep wooden ſhovel.
To **SCOOP**, to throw out with a ſcoop.
SCOO'PER, a water-fowl, ſo called from its beak reſembling a ſcoop.
SCOPE (of *σκοπος*, G. of *σκεπτομαι* to conſider) 1 deſign, end, or purpoſe.
2 a mark to ſhoot at.
3 latitude, room, diſtance.
SCOPULO'SITY, rockineſs, or being full of rocks.
SCO'PULOUS (of *ſcopuloſus*, L. of *ſcopulus* an high rock, or ſhelf in the ſea) full of rocks, or ſhelves.
SCORBU'TIC, or **SCORBU'TICAL** (of *ſcorbutus*, L. the ſcurvy) 1 of, or belonging to the ſcurvy.
2 troubled with the ſcurvy.
To **SCORCH** (of *eſcorcher*, F.) to parch, or burn.
SCORE, 1 (in Muſic) the original draught of the whole compoſition.
2 account, or reckoning.
3 a tally.
4 twenty.
5 account, or conſideration.
To **SCORE**, 1 to make up.
2 to draw lines under writing.
SCO'RIA, L. the droſs, or recrement of a metal.
To **SCORN**, to deſpiſe, or diſdain.
SCO'RNFUL, contemptuous, or diſdainful.
SCO'RPIO, L. a ſcorpion, the name of one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, marked thus ♏
SCO'RPION, 1 a venomous creature, having ſeven feet, and ſtriketh with its tail.
2 a ſea-fiſh.
3 one of the 12 celeſtial ſigns. See *Scorpio*.
4 an engine, a kind of croſs-bow to ſhoot envenomed arrows.
5 a whip or ſcourge, having plummets of lead at the ends of the cords.
SCO'RPION-*wort*, or **SCO'RPION-*graſs***, an herb like a ſcorpion's tail, good againſt the ſting of that venomous creature.
SCOT, or **SCOTT**, 1 part, or portion.
2 a Scotchman.
SCOT-*free*, 1 that pays nothing.
2 that goes unpuniſhed.
SCOTCH-*collops*, ſlices of veal fried.
SCO'TIA, G. (in Architecture) a member hollowed like a double channel, between the torus and the aſtragal; alſo the roundel on the baſe or bottom of a pillar.
SCO'TISTS, divines who follow the opinion of John Duns Scotus, called the ſubtil doctor, the oppoſers of the Thomiſts.
SCO'VEL, a maulkin, to make clean an oven.
SCO'TOMY (of *σκοτωμα*, G. of *σκοτος* darkneſs) a giddineſs, or dizzineſs, dazzling the ſight; a vertigo, or ſwimming in the head.

To **SCOUL**, or to **SCOWL**, to pout, or knit one's brows.
SCOU'NDREL, a pitiful, or baſe fellow.
To **SCOUR**, or to **SCOWR**, 1 to cleanſe, or make clean.
2 to purge by ſtool.
3 to beat, or correct.
4 to run, or ſcamper.
To **SCOUR** *the length of the line* (a Military phraſe) is to rake a line from end to end with the ſhot.
SCOURGE, 1 a whip made of laſhes of ſmall cords, &c.
2 a plague.
To **SCOURGE**, 1 to whip.
2 to puniſh, or chaſtiſe.
SCOUT (of *ſchout*, Du.) 1 one that is ſent to bring tidings of the enemy's army.
2 a judge in Holland.
3 an advice boat.
4 (in the plural number) ſcout-watches, centinels who keep guard in the advanced poſts.
To **SCRA'BBLE**, 1 to grope, or feel about with the hands.
2 to ſcratch with the nails.
3 to ſcribble, or ſcratch with a pen.
SCRAG, or *a lean* **SCRAG**, a body that is little more than ſkin or bones.
SCRA'GGY, very lean.
To **SCRA'MBLE**, 1 to ſnatch, or endeavour to get away from others.
2 to climb up a tree, or ſteep place.
To **SCRANCH**, to make a craſhing noiſe with the teeth in eating.
SCRAPE, 1 an unlucky affair.
2 a ſaving induſtrious perſon.
To **SCRAPE**, 1 to ſhave, or raze off with a knife, or other inſtrument.
2 to rake, or amaſs.
3 to eraze, or blot.
SCRA'PER, 1 an inſtrument to ſcrape with.
2 a ſorry fiddler.
SCRAT, a kind of hermaphrodite.
To **SCRATCH**, 1 to rub gently.
2 to take the ſkin off with the nails.
3 to blot, or efface.
SCRATCH *work* (in Painting) a method of painting in freſco, by preparing a black ground, on which was laid a white plaiſter, which being taken off with an iron bodkin, the white appeared through the holes, and ſerved for ſhadows.
SCRA'TCHES, a horſe diſeaſe.
To **SCRAWL**, or to **SCRALL**, to write in a careleſs manner.
SCRAY, a kind of ſea-ſwallow.
To **SCREAK**, to make a ſhrill noiſe.
To **SCREAM**, to cry out, as in a fright, &c.
SCREA'TION (of *ſcreatio*, L. of *ſcreo* to hauk) a hauking, or ſpitting.
To **SCREECH**, to make a noiſe as a ſcreech-owl does.

SCREECH-

SCREECH-*owl*, an owl that makes a ſcreeching in the night.

SCREEN, or SKREEN, 1 a device to keep off the wind.
2 a device to keep off the heat of the fire.
3 a wooden frame grated for the ſifting corn, gravel, &c.

To SCREEN, 1 to ſift through a ſcreen.
2 to ſhelter, or protect from.

To SCREW, 1 to preſs, or force with a ſcrew.
2 to oppreſs, or be hard upon.

SCREW, 1 one of the five mechanic powers, uſed chiefly for preſſing bodies cloſe; and likewiſe for lifting weighty things.
2 an inſtrument for pulling a cork out of a bottle, &c.

To SCRI'BBLE, 1 to ſcratch, or daſh with a pen.
2 to write after a careleſs manner.
3 to write in a low pitiful ſtile.

SCRI'BBLER, a paultry author.

SCRIBE (of *ſcriba*, L. of *ſcribo* to write) 1 a writer, an amanuenſis.
2 a ſecretary, a town-clerk.
3 an expounder of the law among the Jews.

SCRIP, 1 a budget, or bag.
2 a little, or ſmall piece.

SCRI'PTURAL, of, or belonging to the holy ſcriptures.

SCRI'PTURE (of *ſcriptura*, L. of *ſcribo* to write) 1 the holy writ, or the writings of the old and new teſtament.
2 the writing, or making a book.
3 the ſtyle, or manner of writing of an author.
4 an inſcription.

SCRI'PTURISTS, thoſe that ground their faith on ſcripture only.

SCRI'VENER, one that draws up, and groſſes writings.

SCRO'BICLE (of *ſcrobiculus*, L. a dim. of *ſcrobs* a ditch) a little ditch, or furrow.

SCRO'FULA, L. the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS (of *ſcrofuloſus*, L. of *ſcrofula* the king's evil) of, or belonging to the king's evil.

SCROLL, 1 a ſlip, or roll of parchment.
2 (in Architecture). See *Voluta*.

SCRO'TUM, L. the bag that contains the teſticles.

SCRUB, 1 an old broom.
2 a ſorry horſe.
3 a ſhabby pitiful fellow.
4 a little pitiful fellow.
5 a ſorry naſty ſervant.

SCRUB, adj. ſorry, pitiful.

To SCRUB, to rub hard.

SCRUBA'DO, 1 the itch.
2 ſlovenlineſs.

SCRUFF, little ſticks, coals, &c. which poor people gather up for fuel at ebbing water, by the ſide of the Thames.

SCRU'PLE (of *ſcrupulus*, L. of *ſcrupus* a doubt) 1 a doubt of conſcience.
2 a weight, the third part of a dram.
3 a ſmall part of time, uſed by ſeveral eaſtern nations, being the 1086th part of an hour.

To SCRU'PLE, to be in doubt whether one ſhall do a thing or not, on a conſcientious account.

SCRU'PLES *eclipſed* (in Aſtronomy) are that part of the diameter of the moon which enters the ſhadow, expreſſed in the ſame meaſure wherein the apparent diameter is expreſſed.

SCRU'PLES *of half duration* (in Aſtronomy) are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her centre, from the beginning of the eclipſe to the middle.

SCRU'PLES *of immerſion*, or *incidence* (in Aſtronomy) is an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her centre, from the beginning of the eclipſe, till the time its centre falls into the ſhadow.

SCRU'PLES *of emerſion* (in Aſtronomy) are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her centre, in the time from the firſt emerſion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipſe.

SCRU'PULOUS, full of ſcruples.

To SCRUSE, to crowd, preſs, or thruſt hard.

SCRUTINE'ER, he that examines and tells the votes after balloting.

To SCRU'TINIZE (of *ſcrutor*, L. to examine) to examine, ſift, or make a ſtrict enquiry into.

SCRU'TINY, 1 a gathering of votes, and ſtrictly examining them.
2 a reſearch, or diligent inquiry.

SCRUTOI'R, or SCRUTO'RE (of *ecritore*, F.) a ſort of cabinet, with drawers and a table to write on.

SCRY, a great flock of fowls.

SCUD, a ſudden ſhower.

To SCUD, or SCU'DDLE *away*, to ſcamper away all of a ſudden.

SCU'FFLE, a quarrel with fighting.

To SCU'FFLE, to ſtrive together in a fray, or fight.

To SCULK, 1 to hide one's ſelf.
2 to lurk about.

SCULK, a word uſed by hunters for a company, as a ſculk of foxes, i. e. a company of them.

SCULL, 1 the bone of the head, the brain-pan.
2 a little oar.

SCU'LLER, 1 a boat rowed with ſculls.
2 a waterman that rows with ſculls.

SCU'LLERY, a place to waſh, or ſcour the diſhes in.

SCU'LLION, a kitchen drudge.

SCULP, a cut, print, or figure.

SCU'LPTOR, a graver, or carver.
SCU'LPTURE (of *ſculptura*, L. of *ſculpo* to grave) 1 graving, or carving.
2 ſculp, or figure.
SCUM, 1 froth.
2 dregs, or mob.
3 droſs.
To SCUM, to ſkim, or take off the ſcum.
SCU'MMER (in Hunting) the dung of a fox.
To SCU'MMER, to ſquirt a watery ſubſtance out of the body.
SCU'PPER-*holes*, holes cut through a ſhip's ſides to free the deck of water.
SCU'PPER-*leathers*, leathers nailed over the ſcupper-holes.
SCU'PPER-*nails*, nails with broad heads, uſed to nail on the ſcupper-leathers.
SCURF, 1 ſcale on the head.
2 a ſcab.
SCU'RFY, having ſcurf.
SCURRI'LITY (of *ſcurrilitas*, L. of *ſcurra*, a buffoon) pleaſantry, buffoonery, drollery, raillery.
SCU'RRILE, or SCU'RRILOUS, railing, ſaucy, abuſive, ſcandalous.
SCU'RVY, adj. pitiful, mean, ſorry.
SCU'RVY (of *ſcorbutum*, L.) a diſeaſe.
SCU'RVY-*graſs*, an herb good againſt the ſcurvy.
SCUT, the tail.
SCU'TCHEON (of *excuſſon*, F. of *ſcutum*, L. a ſhield) 1 a coat of arms.
2 a ſmall piece of braſs, or iron, to be ſet before a lock.
3 a bud for inoculation.
4 the key or corner ſtone of a building.
SCUTI'FEROUS (of *ſcutifer*, L. of *ſcutum* a ſhield, and *fero* to bear) bearing a ſhield.
SCU'TTLE, 1 a duſt-baſket.
2 a wooden trough of a mill, through which the flower falls into the meal tub.
3 (in the plural number) ſmall ſquare holes cut in the deck of a ſhip.
4 the covers of thoſe holes.
5 little windows cut out in a cabbin to let in light.
SCY'LLA, L. (of σκυλλειν, G. to vex) a gulf, or dangerous place in the Sicilian ſea.
SCY'REGEMOT, a court held twice a year by the biſhop of the dioceſe and the earldorman, or if the ſhire have none, by the ſheriff.
SCYTHE, an inſtrument for mowing of graſs.
SEA, 1 that general collection of waters that encompaſſes the earth; and is called by ſeveral names, according to the country it waſhes.
2 a wave, billow, or ſurge.
SEA-*chart*, a geographical deſcription of the ſea-coaſts, with the true diſtances, and courſes leading to them.
SEA-*port*, a port, or town, built by the ſea-ſide.
SEA-*longs*, the froth of the ſea.

SEA'FARING, belonging to the ſea.
SEAL, 1 the print of a coat of arms, &c. made in wax, and ſet to any deed, writing, &c.
2 the inſtrument, or piece of metal, on which the device is engraven, which preſſes the wax.
3 a ſea-calf.
To SEAL, to ſet a ſeal to a writing, &c.
To SEAL *hermetically* (with Chemiſts) is to heat the neck, or mouth of a glaſs veſſel red hot, and then preſs it together with a pair of hot pincers.
SEA'LER, an officer in the chancery, appointed to ſeal the writs and inſtruments made there.
SEAM, 1 the place where two pieces of cloth are joined together with a needle.
2 the opening between two planks in a ſhip.
3 eight buſhels of corn.
4 hog's fat clarified.
SEAMS, 1 the joints of ſtone in building.
2 a diſeaſe in horſes.
SEA'MSTER, or SEA'MSTRESS, a perſon who ſews, or makes up linen garments.
SEAN, a long fiſhing-net.
SEAN-*fiſh*, fiſh taken in a ſean.
To SEAR, 1 to ſweal, or ſcorch.
2 to burn with a hot iron, wax-candle, &c.
SEAR-*cloth*, a plaiſter for pains or aches.
SEARCH, inquiry, looking for, or ſeeking after.
To SEARCH, 1 to ſeek, or inquire after.
2 to probe, or inquire into.
SEA'RCHER, 1 one that ſearches, ſeeks, or looks for.
2 an officer of the cuſtoms.
3 an officer who examines, and by a peculiar ſeal marks the defects of woollen cloth.
SARCE, or SARSE, a lawn ſieve.
SEA'SON (of *ſaiſon*, F.) 1 one of the four parts of the year.
2 a proper time to do any thing.
To SEA'SON, 1 to ſalt, or give any thing a reliſh with pepper, ſalt, &c.
2 to uſe, or inure.
SEA'SONABLE, 1 that is done in ſeaſon.
2 proper, convenient.
SEA'SONINGS, an aguiſh diſtemper, which ſtrangers are ſubject to in the Weſt Indies, at their firſt coming.
SEAT, 1 any thing to ſit upon.
2 a capital city.
3 ſcene, or theatre.
4 ſituation of a town.
5 a country houſe.
To SEAT, 1 to place upon a ſeat.
2 to ſettle, or eſtabliſh.
SEA'TER, an old idol of the Saxons, or Britons, which they worſhipped on the day

called Saturday, which from thence took its name.

SEAX, or SEAXE, a kind of ſword like a ſcythe, made uſe of by the old Saxons, who are ſuppoſed to derive their name from thence.

SE'CANT (of *ſecans*, L. of *ſeco* to cut) 1 a cutting.
2 (in Geometry) a line that cuts another, and divides it into two parts.
3 (in Trigonometry) a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, through one end of a given arch, till it meets or cuts the tangent; as the right line AC. See fig. 16.

SECE'SSION (of *ſeceſſio*, L. of *ſecedo* to withdraw, or retire) a going aſide, a retiring.

To SECLU'DE (of *ſecludo*, L. of *ſe* pro *ſeorſum* apart, and *cludo* vel *claudo* to ſhut) 1 to ſhut apart.
2 to ſhut out, or exclude.

SECLU'SION, the act of ſecluding, ſhutting out, or excluding.

SE'COND (of *ſecundus*, L. next) 1 the laſt of two.
2 the 60th part of a degree of any circle.
3 the 60th part of a minute.
4 (in Muſic) one of the muſical intervals, being the diſtance between any ſound and the next neareſt ſound, whether higher or lower.
5 one that backs, or defends another.

SE'COND *terms* (in Algebra) thoſe where the unknown quantity has a degree leſs, than it has in the term where it is raiſed to the higheſt.

To SE'COND, to back, or aid.

SE'CONDARY, adj. ſecond, next to the chief.

SE'CONDARY *circles* (in Aſtronomy) all circles that interſect the ſix greater circles of the ſphere at right angles.

SE'CONDARY *planets* (in Aſtronomy) thoſe that accompany or move round other planets, as the centre of their motion, and with them round the ſun.

SE'CONDARY *fever* (with Phyſicians) is that which ariſeth after the criſis, or diſcharge of ſome morbid matter; as after the declenſion of the ſmall-pox.

SE'CONDINE, 1 the after-birth in women.
2 the beam in beaſts.

SE'CRESY, the keeping a matter ſecret.

SE'CRET, adj. (of *ſecretus*, L. of *ſecerno* to put aſunder) 1 hidden, not known.
2 privy, or private.
3 underhand, not fair.
4 cloſe, that can keep a ſecret.
5 ſolitary, remote, far off.

SE'CRET, ſub. 1 a myſtery.
2 any means, or way known to few people to do any thing.
3 a ſcrape, or plunge.

To SE'CRET, to conceal, or hide.

SE'CRETARY, a perſon who writes letters, &c. for a prince, &c.

Animal SECRE'TION (in Phyſic) is the ſeparation of one fluid from another, in an animal body, by means of glands.

SECT (of *ſecta*, L. of *ſeco* to divide) 1 a particular party in religion.
2 a party profeſſing the ſame opinion.

SECTA'RIAN, of, or belonging to a ſect.

SE'CTARY, the follower of a ſect divided from the church.

SE'CTION (of *ſectio*, L. of *ſeco* to cut off) 1 a cutting, or dividing.
2 the part cut off, or divided.
3 a certain diviſion in the chapter of a book, frequently with this mark §.
4 (in Mathematics) the cutting of one plane by another, or of a ſolid by a plane.
5 (in Architecture) the profile of a fabric, or the draught of its heights and depths raiſed on the plane, as if the whole building were cut aſunder to diſcover the inſide.

Conic SE'CTION, is a figure made by the ſolid body of a cone's being ſuppoſed to be cut by a plane; and theſe ſections are uſually accounted four, viz. the circle, ellipſis, parabola, and hyperbola. See each in its proper place.

SE'CTOR, 1 a part of a circle, or a mix'd triangle, comprehended between two radii or ſemi-diameters, making an angle at the centre, and an arch, or part of the circumference; as the mix'd triangle AGD. See fig. 15.
2 a mathematical inſtrument.

SE'CTOR *of a ſphere*, is a conical ſolid, whoſe vertex or top ends in the centre of the ſphere, and its baſe or bottom is a ſegment of the ſame ſphere.

SE'CULAR (of *ſecularis*, L. of *ſeculum* an age) 1 temporal, or belonging to this life.
2 of, or belonging to an hundred years.
3 not regular, or not engaged in a monaſtic life, or engaged to obſerve the rules of any religious order.

SE'CULAR *games*, games that were celebrated at the end of ev ry age, or 100 years, among the ancient Romans.

SECULA'RITY, worldlineſs, addicted to the things of this world.

To SE'CULARIZE, to make ſecular.

SE'CUNDARY, ſecond next to the chief. See *Secondary*.

SE'CUNDINE (of *ſecundæ*, L. the after-birth) the ſkin wherein the child, or other young animal is wrapped in the womb, the after-birth, or burden.

SECU'RE (of *ſecurus*, L. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *cura*, L. regard) 1 ſafe, free from danger.
2 careleſs, fearleſs, unconcerned.

To SECU'RE, 1 to ſhelter, or ſave.
2 to keep, or guarantee.

3 to aſſure, or affirm.
4 to apprehend, or arreſt.
5 to ſeize a thing.

SECU'RITY, 1 ſafety, the being out of danger.
2 ſurety, or aſſurance.
3 bail.
4 aſſurance, or careleſneſs.

SEDA'N (of *ſedes*, L. a ſeat) a chair to be carried in.

SEDA'TE (of *ſedatus*, L. of *ſedo* to quiet) ſober, compoſed, or undiſturbed.

SEDA'TENESS, compoſure of mind.

SEDA'TIVE, of a quieting, allaying, or aſſwaging quality.

SE'DENTARY (of *ſedentarius*, L. of *ſedeo* to ſit) 1 ſitting much, that worketh ſitting.
2 that keps at home, or ſeldom ſtirs abroad.
3 fix'd or ſettled.

SEDGE, a weed growing in marſhy places.

SE'DGY, full of, or abounding with ſedge.

SE'DIMENT (of *ſedimentum*, L. of *ſedeo* to reſt upon) that which ſinketh down to the bottom, the grounds, or dregs.

SEDI'TION (of *ſeditio*, L. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *itio*, going) 1 a mutiny, a riſing, or uproar, a popular tumult.
2 diſcord, debate, or ſtrife.

SEDI'TIOUS, factious, mutinous, apt to raiſe ſedition.

To SEDU'CE (of *ſeduco*, L. of *ſe* aſide, and *duco* to draw) 1 to miſlead, deceive, or beguile.
2 to debauch, or corrupt.

SEDU'CEMENT, or SEDU'CTION, the action of miſleading, deceiving, or beguiling.

SEDU'CER, one who draws away or miſleads.

SEDU'LITY, diligence, or aſſiduity.

SE'DULOUS (of *ſedulus*, L. careful) diligent, careful, aſſiduous.

SEE, 1 a biſhop's ſeat.
2 epiſcopal dignity.

To SEE, 1 to diſcern with the eyes, to look, or behold.
2 to enquire, or aſk.
3 to examine, or look into.
4 to conceive, apprehend, or underſtand.
5 to take care of.
6 to take heed, or be careful.
7 to look, or ſearch.

SEED, 1 any grain, &c. that is ſown.
2 ſperm of animals, that ſerves for their generation.
3 a cauſe that produces ſome effect.

SEED-*leep*, or SEED-*lip*, a veſſel or ſcopper in which the huſbandmen carry their corn at the time of ſowing.

SEED-*ſbedding*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

SEE'DLINGS (with Botaniſts) 1 roots of gilliflowers, &c. which come from ſeeds ſown.
2 the young tender ſhoots of plants that have been but newly ſown.

SEE'DY, full of, run to, or having ſeeds.

To SEEK, 1 to ſearch, or look for.
2 to endeavour, or ſtrive for.
3 to plot, or deſign.
4 to make addreſs.
5 not to know what to do.
6 to be non-plus'd, or not to know how to anſwer.

SEE'LING, 1 (with Falconers) is the running of a thread through the eye-lids of a hawk, when firſt taken, ſo that ſhe may ſee very little, or not at all, to cauſe her to endure the hood the better.
2 (in Horſemanſhip) a horſe is ſaid to ſeel, when white hairs about the breadth of a farthing, mixed with thoſe of his natural colour, grow upon his eye-brow, which is a mark of old age.

To SEEM, to appear.

SEE'MLY, decent, becoming.

SEER, a prophet.

To SEETH, to boil, or ſtew.

SE'GMENT (of *ſegmentum*, L. of *ſeco* to cut off) 1 a ſhred, or piece cut off from ſomething.
2 (in Geometry) when a line, or the ſide of any plain triangle, is any way cut in two or more parts, either by a perpendicular line let fall upon it, or otherwiſe, thoſe parts are uſually called ſegments.

SE'GMENT *of a circle*, a part of a circle, comprehended between an arch and the chord thereof; thus the ſpace comprehended between the chord DB, and the arch DEB, is called a ſegment. See fig. 15.

SE'GMENT *of a ſphere*, a portion of a ſphere cut off by a plane in any part, except the centre; ſo that the baſe of ſuch a ſegment muſt always be a circle, and its ſurface a part of that of the ſphere; the whole ſegment being either greater or leſs than an hemiſphere.

SE'GMENT *leaves* (with Botaniſts) are leaves of plants that are cut or divided into many ſhreds or ſlices.

To SE'GREGATE (of *ſegrego*, L. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *ago* to put) 1 to take out of the flock.
2 to ſeparate, alienate, or put away.

SEGREGA'TION, a ſeparating, ſevering, or putting apart.

SEI'GNIOR, It. 1 a lord, or maſter.
2 (in the ſenſe of the Law) the lord of a fee, or of a manour.

Grand SEI'GNIOR (i. e. great lord) the emperor of the Turks.

SEIGNIO'RAGE, a prerogative of the crown, whereby the king challenges an allowance of gold or ſilver brought in the maſs to be coined.

SEI'GNIORY, a lordſhip.

SEIRIASIS, G. (of σειριάω to dry up) an inflammation in the head.

SEI'SIN (of *ſaiſine*, F.) taking of poſſeſſion.
SEI'ZABLE, that may be, or is liable to be ſeized.
To SEIZE (of *ſaiſir*, F.) 1 to lay hold of. 2 to come upon, as diſtempers or paſſions do. 3 to lay a rope-yarn, &c. round a rope.
SEI'ZURE, ſeizing, taking into cuſtody, attachment, diſtreſs.
SE'LANDER, a diſeaſe in horſes.
SE'LDOM, not often.
SELE'CT (of *ſelectus*, L. of *ſeligo* to pick) choſen out from among others, culled, choice.
To SELE'CT (of *ſeligo*, L. of *ſe* and *lego* to chooſe) to chooſe out, to pick, and lay aſide.
SELENITES, G. (of σελην the moon) a ſtone (as is ſaid) in Arabia, wherein is a white, which increaſeth and decreaſeth with the moon.
SELENO'GRAPHIST, a deſcriber of the moon.
SELENO'GRAPHY (of σελην the moon, and γραφω to deſcribe) a deſcription of the moon, or a map of the face of the moon, as diſtinguiſhed by ſpots, &c. which are viſible by help of a teleſcope.
SELEU'CIANS, a ſect of ancient hereticks, who taught that God was corporeal, that the elementary matter was co-eternal with him, and many other like tenets.
SELF, one's ſelf.
SELF-*conceit*, vanity, preſumption, or a good opinion of one's ſelf.
SELF-*denial*, mortification, or ſelf-renunciation.
SELF-*dependent*, independent, not depending upon another.
SELF-*evident*, that needeth no proof, or demonſtration.
SELF-*heal*, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called *ſanicle*.
SELF-*murder*, a murder committed upon one's ſelf.
SE'LFISH, 1 own, proper. 2 that is all for himſelf.
SE'LIBRA, L. (of *ſemi* half, and *libra* a pound) half a pound, ſix ounces.
SE'LION, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.
SELL (of *ſella*, L. a ſeat) a word uſed by builders, ſignifying the loweſt piece of timber, in a timber building, or that on which the whole ſtructure is erected.
To SELL, 1 to give the right of any thing to another for a price. 2 to go off, or yield a price.
SELLA'NDER, or SELLI'ANDER, a dry ſcab, growing in the very bent of the ham of a horſe's hind leg.
SE'LLERY, a ſallet herb.
SE'LVAGE, the outward edge of linen cloth.
SE'MBLABLE, F. 1 like, not unlike. 2 like, equal, match.
SE'MBLANCE, F. likeneſs, or appearance.
SEME, a corn meaſure containing eight buſhels.
SEMEI'OSIS, G. (of σημα a ſign) 1 a noting, marking, or obſervation. 2 (among Phyſicians) an obſervation, or mark, whereby they diſcover ſome other things which were before unknown.
SEMEI'OTICA, L. that part of phyſic, which conſiders the ſigns or indications of health and diſeaſes.
SE'MEN, L. (of *ſero* to ſow) ſeed either of animals, or vegetables.
SEMENI'FEROUS (of *ſemen* ſeed, and *fero* to bear) bearing ſeed.
SE'METS (in Botany) the apices of the attire of a plant.
SE'MI, L. half.
SE'MI-*Arians*, ſuch as in appearance condemned the errors of Arius, but yet acquieſced in his principles, only palliating and hiding them under ſofter and more moderate terms.
SE'MIBRIEF, a muſical note of half the quantity of time with the brief, or breve.
SEMICI'RCLE, 1 half a circle, or a figure contained between the diameter and half the circumference. 2 an inſtrument uſed by ſurveyors, being half the theodolite.
SEMICI'RCULAR, of, belonging to, or in the form of a ſemicircle.
SEMICO'LON, i. e. half a colon, a ſtop or point uſed in writing and printing, marked thus (;). It denotes a larger ſtop than a comma, but leſs than a colon.
SE'MICOMBU'ST (of *ſemicombuſtus*, L. of *ſemi* half, and *buſtus* burnt) half burnt.
SE'MICONSPI'CUOUS (of *ſemiconſpicuus*, L. of *ſemi* half, and *conſpicuus* viſible) half conſpicuous, or viſible.
SEMICU'BICAL *paraboloid* (in Geometry) a curve whoſe ordinates are in ſubtriplicate of the duplicate proportion of the diameter, i. e. the cubes of the ordinates are as the ſquares of the diameters.
SEMICU'BITUS, L. (of *ſemi* half, and *cubitus* a cubit) half a cubit.
SEMIDIA'METER (in Geometry) is a right line drawn from the centre of a circle or a ſphere to its circumference, the ſame as is called radius.
SEMIDIAPA'SON (in Muſic) a defective octavo, or an eighth diminiſhed of a minor ſemi-tone.
SEMIDIAPE'NTE (in Muſic) a defective, or falſe fifth.
SEMIDIA'PHANOUS (of *ſemi* half, and *diaphanus*, L. tranſparent) half tranſparent.
SEMIDI'TONE (in Muſic) the leſſer third, having its terms as 6 to 5.
SE'MI-*double* (in the Roman breviary) ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones; but with more than the ſingle ones.

SEMIFI'STULAR *flowers* (of *ſemi*, half and *fiſtula* a pipe) are ſuch whoſe upper parts reſemble a pipe cut off obliquely, as birthwort.

SEMIFLO'SCULUS, L. (of *ſemi* half, and *floſculus* a dim. of *flos* a flower) a ſemifloret.

SEMIFLO'RET (with Floriſts) an half flouriſh; it is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue.

SE'MIFORM (of *ſemiformis*, L. of *ſemi* half, and *forma* a form) half-formed, imperfect.

SEMIMO'DIUS, L. (of *ſemi* half, and *modius* a buſhel) half a buſhel.

SE'MINAL (of *ſeminalis*, L. of *ſemen* ſeed) of, or pertaining to ſeed.

SE'MINAL *leaves* (in Botany) are two plain, ſoft, and undivided leaves, which firſt ſhoot forth from the greateſt part of all ſown ſeeds; which leaves generally are very different from thoſe of the ſucceeding plant, in ſize, figure, ſurface, and poſition.

SE'MINARIST, one brought up in a ſeminary.

SE'MINARY (of *ſeminarium*, L. of *ſemen* ſeed) 1 a ſeed-plot, a place where plants are ſet to be removed, a nurſery.
2 (in Popiſh countries) a ſchool, or college for the inſtruction of young perſons deſigned for the miniſtry, thence called ſeminary prieſts, who are deſigned to propagate the popiſh doctrine in proteſtant countries.

SEMI-O'RDINATES (in Geometry) the halves of the ordinates or applicates.

SEMIPELA'GIANS, ſuch as retain ſome tincture of Pelagianiſm.

SEMIQUA'VER (in Muſic) a note of half the length of a quaver.

SE'MITONE (in Muſic) a half tone.

SE'MI-VOWELS (with Grammarians) are the letters *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *ſ*, *x*, *z*, which are ſo called, becauſe, tho' they be conſonants, they are not expreſſed without the aſſiſtance or ſound of the vowel *e*.

SE'MPER-virent, L. (of *ſemper* always, and *virens* green, L.) ever-green.

SE'MPER-vivum, L. (of *ſemper* always, and *vivo* to live) the herb ſengreen, ay-green, or houſe-leek.

SEMPITE'RNAL (of *ſempiternus*, L. of *ſemper* always, and *æternus* eternal) endleſs, continual, perpetual, everlaſting.

SE'NA, L. the leaves of an Alexandrian ſhrub, of a purgative quality.

SE'NATE (of *ſenatus*, L. of *ſenex* an old man) 1 a chief council, or parliament.
2 the place where the ſenate or council is holden.
3 a great council, or grand aſſembly.

SE'NATOR, 1 a member of the ſenate, a parliament-man.
2 an alderman.

SENATO'RIAN, of, or belonging to a ſenator.

To SEND, to cauſe one to go, or a thing to be carried.
2 to let one know.

SE'NDAL, a kind of thin ſilk.

SE'NESCAL, or SE'NESCHAL, a ſteward; as the lord high ſeneſchal, i. e. lord high ſteward.

SE'NGREEN, the herb houſe-leek.

SE'NIOR, L. elder.

SENIO'RITY, elderſhip.

SENSA'TION, an impreſſion of the objects upon the ſenſes.

SENSE (of *ſenſus*, L. of *ſentio* to underſtand) 1 the faculty of the animal, whereby he receives the impreſſion of external and corporeal objects.
2 feeling.
3 an impreſſion of the objects upon the ſenſes.
4 an affection, or paſſion of the ſoul.
5 thought, or reaſon.
6 judgment, or underſtanding.
7 humour, or way.
8 wit, or ſpirit.
9 opinion, or ſentiment.
10 meaning, or ſignification.
11 capacity.

Common SENSE, thoſe general notions ariſing in the minds of men, by which they apprehend things after the ſame manner.

SE'NSELESS, 1 that has no ſenſe, or feeling.
2 fooliſh, impertinent.

SENSIBI'LITY, the ſenſible faculty.

SE'NSIBLE, 1 that may be felt, or perceived by the ſenſes.
2 that feels, apt to perceive.
3 ſad, grievous.
4 ſatisfied, made to underſtand.
5 of good ſenſe, judicious.

SE'NSIBLE *qualities* (with Logicians) are ſuch as can be perceived by the ſenſes, as hardneſs, ſoftneſs, weight, heat, cold, colours, ſounds, ſmells, taſtes, &c.

SE'NSITIVE, having ſenſe.

SE'NSITIVE *plant*, a plant which will contract its leaves when touched, as if really ſenſible of it, and upon the removal of the hand will expand its leaves and flouriſh again.

SE'NSORY (of *ſenſorium*, L. of *ſenſus* ſenſe) the ſeat of common ſenſe.

SE'NSUAL (of *ſenſualis*, L. of *ſenſus* ſenſe) 1 that indulges the ſenſes, voluptuous.
2 carnal, belonging to the fleſh.

SENSUA'LITY, a gratifying, or pleaſing the ſenſes.

To SE'NSUALIZE, to render ſenſual.

SENT, ſmell, or odour.

To SENT, 1 to perfume, or give a ſent to.
2 to ſmell as a dog.

SE'NTENCE (of *ſententia*, L. of *ſentio* to under-

underſtand) 1 a number of words joined together.
2 a wiſe ſaying.
3 judgment, or condemnation.
4 (in Grammar) a period, or ſet of words comprehending ſome perfect ſenſe, or ſentiment of the mind.

To SE'NTENCE, to condemn, or paſs ſentence upon.

SENTE'NTIOUS, full of ſentences.

SE'NTIMENT, F. 1 opinion, meaning, ſenſe.
2 inclination, paſſion.

SE'NTINEL, or SE'NTRY (of *ſentinelle*, F.) a ſoldier placed in ſome poſt, to watch any approach of the enemy, to prevent ſurprizes, &c.

SE'NTINEL *perdue*, a ſentinel placed near the enemy, in ſome very dangerous poſt, where he is in danger of being killed.

SE'NVY, the muſtard plant.

SE'NVY-*ſeed*, muſtard-ſeed.

SE'PAE (of *σηπω*, G. to putrify) large corroſive puſtules.

SEPARABI'LITY, capableneſs of being ſeparated.

SE'PARABLE, capable of being ſeparated.

SE'PARATE, diſtinct, particular, different.

To SE'PARATE (of *ſe* apart, and *paro* to order) 1 to part, divide, or put aſunder.
2 to put a difference, to diſtinguiſh.
3 to part, or go from each other.

SEPARA'TION, the act of ſeparating, or putting aſunder.

SE'PARATIST, a ſchiſmatic, or one who ſeparates himſelf from the eſtabliſhed church.

SE'PARATORY, 1 a ſurgeon's inſtrument to pick ſplinters of bones out of a wound.
2 (in Chemiſtry) a veſſel for ſeparating oil from water.

SE'PIACE, It. (in Muſic). If you pleaſe.

SE'PIMENT (of *ſepimentum*, L. of *ſepo* to incloſe) a hedge, a fence, a pale, or incloſure.

SEPO'SITED (of *ſepoſitus*, L. of *ſepono*, of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *pono* to put or lay) put apart, or laid by.

SEPOSI'TION, a ſetting aſide, or apart.

SEPTA'NGULAR (of *ſeptangulus*, L. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *angulus* an angle) having ſeven angles.

SEPTE'MBER, L. (of *ſeptem* ſeven, becauſe the ſeventh month from March) one of the twelve months of the year.

SEPTE'MFLUOUS (of *ſeptemfluus*, L. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *fluo* to flow) divided into ſeven branches, or flowing into ſeven ſtreams.

SEPTEMPEDA'LIS, L. (of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *pes* a foot) ſeven foot long, or belonging to ſeven feet.

SEPTENA'RIOUS, or SE'PTENARY, of, or belonging to the number ſeven.

SE'PTENARY, ſub. the number ſeven, a verſe of ſeven feet, ſeven years of one's life.

SEPTE'NNIAL (of *ſeptennis*, L. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *annus* a year) of ſeven years ſpace, of the age of ſeven years.

SEPTE'NTRIO, L. (i. e. *ſeptem ſtellæ* a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars) 1 a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars, called Charles's wain, ſituated near the north pole.
2 the north part of the world.

SEPTENTRIO'NAL (of *ſeptentrionalis*, L. of *ſeptem* and *triones* Charles's wain) of, or belonging to the north, or northern parts of the world.

SEPTENTRIO'NAL *ſigns* (with Aſtronomers) the firſt ſix ſigns of the zodiac, ſo named becauſe they decline from the equator towards the north.

SE'PTICA, G. (of *σηπω* to putrify) ſuch things as corrupt or rot the fleſh.

SEPTICO'LLIS, L. (of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *collis* a hill) that is built, or ſtandeth upon ſeven hills.

SEPTIE'ME, F. a ſequence of ſeven cards at piquet.

SEPTIFO'LIUM, L. (of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *folium* a leaf) the herbs ſetfoil, tormentil, and aſhweed, ſo called from their having ſeven leaves.

SE'PTIFORM (of *ſeptiformis*, L. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *forma* a ſhape or form) ſevenfold, or of ſeven forms, or ſhapes.

SEPTINA'RIAN, a weekly officer in monaſteries.

SEPTIZO'NE (of *ſeptizonium*, L. of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *zonæ* girdles) a building girt with ſeven rows of columns.

SEPTUAGE'NARY (of *ſeptuagenarius*, L. of *ſeptuageſimus* the ſeventieth) of, or belonging to the number ſeventy.

SEPTUAGE'SIMA, L. (of *ſeptuaginta* ſeventy) the third Sunday before Lent, ſo called from its being about 70 days before Eaſter.

SE'PTUAGINT (of *ſeptuaginta*, L. ſeventy) a Greek tranſlation of the old teſtament out of the Hebrew, performed by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus king of Egypt, by ſeventy Jewiſh interpreters, tho' in reality they were ſeventy two, to wit, ſix out of each tribe.

SE'PTUAGINTS, the ſeventy, or ſeventy two Jewiſh interpreters.

SE'PTUM, L. (of *ſepio* to incloſe) 1 any place paled in, hedged, or incloſed.
2 a fold for ſheep.

SEPU'LCHRAL, of, or belonging to a grave, tomb, or ſepulchre.

SEPU'LCHRE (of *ſepulchrum*, L. of *ſepelio* to bury) a tomb, or grave.

SEPU'LCHRED, buried, or interred.
SEPU'LTURE (of *ſepultura*, L. of *ſepelio* to bury) 1 burial, interment, a laying in the ground.
2 the act of burying.
SEQUA'CIOUS (of *ſequax*, L. of *ſequor* to follow) eaſily following.
SE'QUEL (of *ſequela*, L. of *ſequor* to follow) 1 ſeries, order, or ſucceſſion.
2 conſequence, or concluſion.
SE'QUENCE (of *ſequentia*, L. of *ſequor* to follow) 1 a ſeries, or a following of things in order.
2 a ſequel, or concluſion.
3 a ſet of cards of the ſame ſort, or colour.
SE'QUENCES, verſes anſwering to one another.
SE'QUENT, following.
To SEQUE'STER (of *ſequeſtro*, L. to put a thing into an indifferent perſon's hands) 1 to ſeparate a thing in controverſy from the poſſeſſion of both parties.
2 a widow is ſaid to ſequeſter, when ſhe diſclaims to meddle with the eſtate of her deceaſed huſband.
3 to ſever, ſeparate, or put aſunder.
4 to withdraw, or retire from the world.
SEQUESTRA'TION, 1 the ſeparating a thing in controverſy from the poſſeſſion of both parties.
2 the act of the ordinary diſpoſing of the goods and chattels of a perſon deceaſed, whoſe eſtate no man will meddle with.
3 (in the time of the civil wars) a ſeizing on the eſtates of delinquents, for the uſe of the commonwealth.
4 the collecting, or gathering the fruits of a void benefice, for the uſe of the next incumbent.
SERA'GLIO, 1 the palace of an eaſtern prince.
2 a place to keep concubines in.
SE'RAPH, or SERA'PHIM (of שרף, Heb. to inflame) a ſpirit of the higheſt rank, or order, in the hierarchy of angels.
SERA'PHIC, or SERA'PHICAL, of, pertaining to, or becoming ſeraphs, or ſeraphims.
SERA'SKIER, or SERA'SQUIER, a general among the Turks.
SERA'VITIAN *marble* (ſo called from *Seravitia*, a town in Italy, near which it is dug) a ſort of marble with ſpots of an aſh-colour.
SE'RCIL *feathers* (in Falconry) the pinions of a hawk's wings.
SERE (in Falconry) the yellow that is between the beak and eyes of an hawk.
SEREIN, F. a dampiſh and unwholeſome vapour that falls after ſun-ſet in hot countries.
SERENA'DE, F. night muſic, from a lover to his miſtreſs.
SERE'NE (of *ſerenus*, L. of *ſereno* to clear up) 1 without clouds, bright, fair, clear.
2 calm, quiet, tranquil.
3 chearful, ſprightly, gay.
Moſt SERE'NE, a title given to great princes.
SERE'NITY, 1 ſereneneſs, clearneſs, brightneſs, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
2 a title of honour.
SERGA'SSO, a ſea-weed, ſomewhat reſembling ſamphire, of a yellow colour, which lies ſo thick on the ſea about the iſland Maco, as to ſtop the paſſage of ſhips, unleſs carried by a briſk gale.
SERGE, a ſort of woollen ſtuff for garments, &c.
SE'RGEANT (of *ſergent*, F.) 1 an inferior officer of foot, or dragoons.
2 a learned lawyer, of the higheſt degree of the common law.
3 an officer in cities and corporations, who arreſts perſons for debt, &c.
SE'RGEANT *at arms*, an officer appointed to attend the perſon of the king; and alſo to arreſt traitors and perſons of quality, and to attend the lord high ſteward, when he ſits in judgment upon a traitor, &c.
SE'RGEANTSHIP, the office of a ſergeant.
SE'RGEANTRY, a ſervice due to the king by his tenants tenure.
SE'RIES, L. (of *ſero*, i. e. *neſto* to hang, or join together) 1 an order, a concatenation, a courſe, a train, a continuance.
2 a row, or rank.
3 (in Algebra) a rank or progreſſion of quantities increaſing, or decreaſing in ſome conſtant ratio, ſtill approaching nearer and nearer to ſome ſought value.
Infinite SE'RIES (in Algebra) certain progreſſions or ranks of quantities, conſtantly approaching to, and if infinitely continued, would be equal to what is enquired after; as $\frac{a}{2}+\frac{a}{4}+\frac{a}{8}+\frac{a}{16}$, &c. is a ſeries which always converges, or approaches to the value of a, and if infinitely continued, would be equal to it.
SE'RIOUS (of *ſerius*, L. of *ſerendo*, i. e. *aſſerendo* to aſſert) 1 ſober, or grave.
2 of importance, or weight.
3 true, ſolid, ſincere.
4 in earneſt.
SERI'PHIUM (of the iſland *Seriphus*, where it abounds) ſea-wormwood.
SE'RMON (of *ſermo*, L. a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe delivered from the pulpit.
SE'RON *of almonds* (in Traffic) the quantity of 200 lb. weight.
SE'ROUS (of *ſeroſus*, L. of *ſerum* whey) of, or pertaining to the humour *ſerum*, or whey, wateriſh.
SE'RPENT (of *ſerpens*, L. any creeping vermin) 1 any creeping vermin.
2 an adder, a venomous creature.
3 a ſort of ſquib.

4 a muſical inſtrument.
5 a northern conſtellation.

SERPENTA'RIA, L. (in Botany) dragon's wort.

SERPENTA'RIUS, L. a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, in form of a ſerpent.

SE'RPENTARY *wood*, a ſort of wood growing in the Eaſt Indies, which goes winding in and out.

SERPENTI'GENOUS (of *ſerpentigena*, L. of *ſerpens* a ſerpent, and *gigno* to beget) ingendered or bred of a ſerpent.

SERPENTI'GEROUS (of *ſerpentiger*, L. of *ſerpens* a ſerpent, and *gero* to bear, or carry) bearing, or carrying ſerpents.

SERPENTI'NE (of *ſerpentinus*, L. of *ſerpens* a ſerpent) of, or pertaining to a ſerpent, or winding about like a ſerpent.

SERPENTI'NE *line*, a crooked winding line, continually incloſing itſelf.

SERPENTI'NE *ſtone*, a ſort of marble ſpeckled like a ſerpent's ſkin.

SERPENTI'NE *verſes*, ſuch as begin and end with the ſame word.

SE'RPHERA, G. (in Medicine) a medicament good to diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder.

SE'RPIGO, L. (in Medicine) a tetter, or ring-worm.

SERRA'TION (of *ſerratio*, L. of *ſerra* a ſaw) a ſawing.

SE'RRATED *leaves* (in Botany) ſuch as are indented, or ſnipp'd about the edges into ſeveral acute ſegments reſembling the teeth of a ſaw.

SE'RRIED (of *ſerré*, F.) cloſe, compact.

SE'RVANT (of *ſervus*, L. of *ſervo* to follow) 1 a menial ſervant, a domeſtic in general.
2 a word uſed by way of compliment.
3 a lover, or admirer.

To SERVE (of *ſervo*, L. of ἐρύω, G. to watch) 1 to be a ſervant to one.
2 to do ſervice, or kindneſs.
3 to bear arms.
4 to worſhip, or fear.
5 to be inſtead, or in the room.
6 to be of ſome uſe, to be uſeful.
7 to preſent, or offer.
8 to ſuffice, or be ſufficient for.
9 to permit, or ſuffer.
10 to execute, or perform.

To SERVE *a battery well*, to ſee that the guns play well.

SERVE'TISTS, followers of Michael Servet, who, being an anti-trinitarian, was burnt at Geneva in the year 1553.

SE'RVICE, 1 the condition of a ſervant.
2 uſage, or uſe.
3 good turn, or office.
4 the employ of one that ſerves the king.
5 divine ſervice, or the worſhip of God.
6 a courſe at table.
7 reſpect.
8 a word uſed by way of compliment.
9 a berry, of a ſervice-tree.

SE'RVICEABLE, 1 uſeful, or of uſe.
2 officious.

SE'RVILE (of *ſervilis*, L. of *ſervus* a ſervant) 1 ſlaviſh, or pertaining to a ſervant, or bondage.
2 mean, baſe, pitiful, ſorry.

SE'RVITOR, or SE'RVITOUR (of *ſerviteur*, F.) 1 poor univerſity ſcholars who attend others.
2 a footman, a laquey.

SE'RVITUDE (of *ſervitudo*, L. of *ſervus* a ſervant) the ſtate or condition of a ſervant, or ſlave.

SE'RUM, L. 1 whey.
2 (in Phyſic) a thin tranſparent watery liquor, ſomewhat ſaltiſh, which makes a conſiderable part in the maſs of blood.

SE'SAME, or SE'SAMUM, a white corn, or grain, growing in Turky.

SESE'LIS, L. (in Botany) the herb hartwort.

SE'SQUI, L. ſo much and half ſo much, the whole of a thing and half more.

SE'SQUI-*duplicate ratio* (in Geometry, &c.) is when of two terms the greater contains the leſs twice, with half another over, as 50 and 20.

SESQUIA'LTERAL (of *ſeſquialter* containing one and a half) ſo much and the half.

SESQUIA'LTERAL *ratio* (in Geometry) is a ratio between two lines, numbers, &c. where one contains the other once, with the addition of one half, as 6 and 9.

SESQUIA'LTERAL *proportion* (in Muſic) a triple meaſure of 3 notes, to 2 ſuch-like notes of common time.

SESQUILI'BRA, L. (of *ſeſqui* once and half, and *libra* a pound) a pound and a half.

SESQUIME'NSIS, L. (of *ſeſqui* one and a half, and *menſis* a month) a month and a half.

SESQUITE'RTIAN *proportion* (in Mathematics) is when one quantity or number contains another once, and a third part of it more; as, 6 8, 12 16, &c.

SE'SSILIS, L. a name given by phyſicians to a low flat tumour, or thoſe eruptions of the ſmall-pox, when they do not riſe well, and are indented at the top.

SE'SSION (of *ſeſſio*, L. of *ſedeo* to ſit) a ſitting or meeting of a council, aſſizes, &c.

SE'SSION (in Law) the ſitting of juſtices in court upon commiſſions.

General SE'SSIONS, or *Quarter* SE'SSIONS, the aſſizes that are held four times a year, in all the counties of England, to determine cauſes, either civil, or criminal.

SE'SSION *of parliament*, the time from their firſt ſitting till they are either prorogued or diſſolved.

SE'STERCE, an old Roman coin, in value about ſeven farthings Engliſh.

SET, adj. 1 put, or laid.
2 fixed, or ſettled.
3 preſcribed, made on purpoſe.
4 bent, or reſolved.
5 preſſed, or drove.
6 furniſhed, or provided.

SET, ſub. 1 game, as at cards.
2 a compleat ſuit of any thing.
3 a concert.
4 a row, or rank.
5 a company of men, &c.
6 a plant of a tree.
7 a ſlip of an herb.

To SET, 1 to put, lay, or place.
2 to fix, or enchaſe.
3 to compoſe, or put in form.
4 to plant, or put into the earth.
5 to fix, as a price.
6 to nominate, or appoint.
7 to regulate, or make right.
8 to replace, as to ſet a bone.
9 to rub on a hone, as to ſet a razor.
10 to place, or diſtinguiſh.
11 to animate, or incite.
12 to write, or ſign, as to ſet one's hand to a thing.
13 to go down, as the ſtars, &c. do.
14 to ſpread, or publiſh, as to ſet a ſtory abroad.
15 to hold up on end, or topſy-turvy, as to ſet a bell.
16 to go, or proceed, as to ſet forward.
17 to bend, or apply, as to ſet one's heart or mind upon a thing.
18 to fit or equip, as to ſet out a fleet, &c.

SETA'CEOUS (of *ſetaceus*, L. of *ſeta* a briſtle) briſtly, or full of briſtles.

SETA'CEUM, L. (in Surgery) a ſeton, which is made by taking up the ſkin with a needle, and drawing a ſkane of ſilk through the wound, that the humours may vent themſelves; for the ſame purpoſe as iſſues.

SE'TFOIL (of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *folia* leaves, L.) the herb tormentil, or aſh-weed, ſo called from its having ſeven leaves.

SE'THIANS, certain hereticks, who held that Cain and Abel were created by two angels; and that Abel being killed, the ſupreme power would have Seth made a pure original; with many other heterodox notions.

SETI'GEROUS (of *ſetiger*, L. of *ſeta* a briſtle, and *gero* to bear) bearing briſtles.

SE'TON, a ſort of iſſue in the neck, &c.

SETO'SE (of *ſetoſus*, L. of *ſeta* a briſtle) full of briſtles.

SE'TTER, 1 a ſpy.
2 a pimp.
3 an aſſociate of ſharpers to get them bubbles.
4 a bailiff's follower.
5 a ſetting dog.

SE'TTER-*wort*, the name of an herb.

SE'TTING (in Aſtronomy) is the occultation of a ſtar, &c. or its ſinking below the horizon.

Acronical SE'TTING, is when a ſtar ſets when the ſun riſes.

Coſmical SE'TTING, is when the ſtar ſets with the ſun.

Heliacal SE'TTING, is when a ſtar is immerged, and hid in the ſun's rays.

SE'TTLE, a kind of couch, or wooden bench with a back to it.

To SE'TTLE, 1 to fix, or eſtabliſh.
2 to calm, or pacify.
3 to regulate, to fix, or determine.
4 to reſt, as liquors do.
5 to fall to the bottom.
6 to fix one's ſelf.

SE'TTLEMENT, 1 ſettling, or ſediment.
2 ſettling, or fixing.
3 eſtabliſhment.
4 the ſettling a rent or eſtate upon one.
5 agreement, or bargain.
6 a plantation.

SE'TWAL, an herb.

SE'VEN, the number VII. or 7.

SE'VEN-*fold*, ſeven times as much.

SEVENTEE'N, the number XVII, or 17.

SE'VENTY, the number LXX, or 70.

To SE'VER (of *ſeparo*, L. to divide) to put, ſeparate, or put aſunder.

SE'VERAL, adj. 1 divers, or more than one.
2 particular, as, our ſeveral intereſts.
3 different, or various.
4 divided, or parted.

SE'VERAL, ſub. particulars, or points.

SE'VERALLY, adv. 1 aſunder, or ſeparate.
2 by divers ways.

SE'VERANCE, a law word, uſed for ſingling, or ſeparation.

SE'VERANCE *of corn*, 1 the ſetting out the tithe from the reſt of the corn.
2 the cutting or carrying it off from the ground.

SEVE'RE (of *ſeverus*, L. ſharp) 1 rigorous, hard, ſtern.
2 extreme cold.
3 grave, or auſtere.
4 exact, impartial.

SEVE'RIANS, a ſect of heretics who condemned marriage, and the eating of fleſh, ſo called from Severus biſhop of Antioch, their principal.

SEVE'RITY, 1 roughneſs, ſharpneſs, rigorouſneſs.
2 gravity, ſtrictneſs, auſterity.

SE'VIL-*hole*, a hole at the lower end of a horſe-bit, on the outſide of the line of the banquet.

SEVOCA'TION (of *ſevocatio*, L. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum* apart, and *voco* to call) the calling aſide, or apart.

SE'VUM, L. tallow, ſuet.

To

To SEW, 1 to ſtitch, or work with a needle.
2 to drain, as to ſew a pond, i. e. to drain the water out of it.

SE'WER, 1 an officer who comes in before the meat, and places it upon the table of a king, or nobleman.
2 a ſhore, paſſage, or gutter to carry water, filth, &c. into the ſea, or into a river.

A common SEWER, 1 a common ſhore, as 'tis vulgarly pronounced, or drain to carry away water, filth, &c.
2 a proſtitute, or common whore.

Commiſſioners of the SE'WERS, perſons appointed by act of parliament to ſee that canals, ditches, drains, and common-ſewers are kept in good order.

SE'WET, the kidney fat of beaſts.

SEX (of *ſexe*, F.) the nature of male and female, which diſtinguiſhes one from the other.

SEXAGE'NARY (of *ſexagenarius*, L. of *ſexageni* ſixty) of, or belonging to the number ſixty.

SEXAGE'NARY, or SEXAGE'SIMAL *arithmetic*, is that which proceeds by 60's, as the diviſion of circles, &c. into 60 degrees, each degree into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 ſeconds.

SEXAGE'NARY *tables* (in Aſtronomy) are tables of proportional parts, ſhewing the product of two ſexagenaries, or ſexagenas, which are to be multiplied, or the quotient of two that are to be divided.

SEXAGE'SIMA, L. (i. e. the ſixtieth) the ſecond ſunday before Lent, ſo called from its being about 60 days before Eaſter.

SEXAGE'SIMALS, fractions whoſe denominators proceed in a ſexagenary proportion, as $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$, &c.

SEXE'NNIAL (of *ſexennalis*, L. of *ſex* ſix, and *annus* a year) 1 of ſix years ſtanding.
2 that is done every ſixth year.

SE'XTAIN, a ſtanza of ſix verſes.

SE'XTANT (of *ſextans*, L. the ſixth part of any thing) 1 (with Mathematicians) the 6th part of a circle, or an arch containing 60 degrees.
2 an inſtrument uſed as a quadrant, that hath its limb divided into 60 degrees.

SE'XTILE (in Aſtronomy) is an aſpect when two planets are 60 degrees diſtant, or the 6th part of the zodiac.

SE'XTON, a church officer.

SE'XTRY. See *Veſtry*.

SE'XTUM, L. the title of the ſixth volume of the canon law.

SEXTU'PLE (of *ſextuplus*, L. of *ſex* ſix, and *plus* more) ſix-fold, or ſix times as much.

SGRA'FIT (of *ſgraffiata*, It.) a method of painting in black and white only, not in freſco, yet ſuch as will bear the weather.

SHABB, a ſhabby fellow.

SHA'BBY, 1 beggarly, mean.
2 torn, ragged.
3 baſe, pitiful.

SHACK, the liberty of winter paſturage.

SHA'CKLES, fetters to put upon malefactors in priſon.

SHAD, a ſea-fiſh.

SHADE, 1 a place ſheltered from the ſun, &c.
2 an ornament for a woman's head.

SHADE *of extuberance* (in Aſtronomy) the ſhadow made by the largeſt bunching out part of a globular body.

To SHADE, 1 to cover from the ſun beams, &c.
2 to uſe dark colours in painting.

SHA'DOW, 1 darkneſs cauſed by a body oppoſed to the light.
2 dark colours in painting.
3 a place ſheltered from the ſun, &c.
4 favour, or protection.
5 appearance, or outſide.
6 mark, or ſign.
7 type, or ſign of a thing to come.

To SHA'DOW, 1 to ſhade, or cover from the ſun-beams, &c.
2 to mix dark colours in painting.
3 to ſkreen, or cover.

SHAFT, 1 a caſe for arrows.
2 the body of a pillar.
3 the ſpire of a church.
4 (among Miners) a round or ſquare hole like a well, to give air into the mines, &c.

SHAG, 1 a ſort of hairy ſtuff.
2 a ſea-fowl.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GGY, 1 rough with hair.
2 having long rough hair.

SHA'GREEN (of *chagrin*, F.) 1 vexed, or out of humour.
2 a ſort of rough-grained leather.

To SHAKE, 1 to cauſe to move.
2 to agitate.
3 to move to and fro violently.
4 to quake, or tremble.
5 (in Muſic) to trill.

SHALL, the ſign of the future tenſe.

SHA'LLOP (of *chaloupe*, F.) a ſmall veſſel.

SHA'LLOW, adj. 1 not deep.
2 dull, empty, not penetrating.
3 dry, or inſipid, as a diſcourſe.

A SHA'LLOW, ſub. a flat, or bank whereon is but little water.

SHALM, or SHAWM, a ſort of muſical inſtrument.

SHALLOO'N, a ſort of woollen ſtuff well known.

SHALO'T, a kind of onion uſed in ſauces, &c.

SHAM, ſub. 1 a flam, or impoſition.
2 a falſe ſleeve.

SHAM, adj. pretended, falſe.

To SHAM *one*, to put a trick upon one.

SHAMA'DE (of *chamade*, F.) a beat of a drum for a parley.
SHA'MBLES, a butcher's ſtall.
SHAME, 1 an uneaſineſs of mind for having done ſome bad action.
2 diſgrace, or diſhonour.
3 baſhfulneſs, ſhamefacedneſs.
To SHAME, 1 to diſgrace, or diſhonour.
2 to make aſhamed.
SHA'MEFACED, modeſt, baſhful.
SHA'MEFUL, baſe, ugly, diſhoneſt.
SHA'MELESS, impudent, brazenfaced.
SHAMO'Y (of *chamois*, F.) 1 kind of wild goat.
2 ſhamoy leather, or the ſkin of a goat dreſſed.
SHAMPI'NION (of *champignon*, F.) a kind of muſhroom.
SHANK, 1 the leg, as of a man.
2 the ſtem, as of a tobacco pipe, &c.
3 the ſtalk, as of a plant.
4 the funnel, as of a chimney.
SHA'NKER (of *chancre*, F.) a pocky ſore or ulcer.
SHAPE, 1 figure, or form.
2 ſtature, or proportion.
To SHAPE, 1 to form, or proportion.
2 to ſteer, or direct.
SHA'PELESS, without ſhape, deformed.
SHA'POURNET (a dim. of *chaperon*, F. a hood) a little hood.
SHARD, a broken piece of a tile, or other earthen veſſel.
SHARE, 1 part, or portion.
2 a plough-iron.
3 a man's yard.
4 the groin.
SHARE-*wort*, the name of an herb.
To SHARE, 1 to divide into ſhares.
2 to make partaker of.
SHARK, 1 a greedy ſort of ſea-fiſh.
2 a ſharking fellow, or one that lives upon the catch.
To SHARK *up and down*, to go ſharking or cofening about.
SHARP, adj. 1 keen, that cuts well.
2 ſhrill, or high, as a voice.
3 quick, or piercing, as the ſight.
4 quick, or ſubtile.
5 cunning, or ingenuous.
6 ſmart, or acrimonious.
7 ſour, as in taſte.
8 acute, or violent, as a diſeaſe, or pain.
9 keen, or hungry.
10 bloody, or cruel.
11 ſevere, or rigorous.
12 biting, as in words.
To be SHARP, 1 to eat with a good ſtomach.
2 to be ſevere upon one.
A SHARP, ſub. (in Muſic) a kind of artificial note.
To SHARP, to cheat, or fraud.
To SHA'RPEN, 1 to make more ſharp.
2 to whet, as the ſtomach.
SHA'RPENING *corn*, corn given to the ſmith for ſharpening huſbandry tools.
SHA'RPER, 1 a cunning man.
2 a rook, a cheat.
SHA'RPLY, 1 ſmartly, wittily.
2 ſeverely.
SHASH, 1 the linnen of which the turbant is made.
2 a girdle of ſilk, &c. worn about the waſte to tie night gowns, &c.
3 an ornament worn by military officers.
To SHA'TTER, to ſhake, or break to pieces, to damnify or impair.
SHA'TTER-*brained*, or SHA'TTER-*pated*, ſcarce *compos mentis*, crazy-headed, hair-brained, confuſed, acting without thought.
To SHAVE, 1 to ſhear, or pare.
2 to trim, or barb.
3 to cut the hair off with a razor.
SHA'VELING, a ſhaven prieſt, or one that has his head ſhaved.
SHA'VER, 1 a barber, or tonſor.
2 a cunning ſhaver, or crafty fellow.
SHEAF, 1 a bundle of corn upon the haulm.
2 a bundle of arrows.
To SHEAF, to bind up corn into ſheaves.
To SHEAR, to cut off with ſhears.
SHEARD, a fragment.
SHEA'RER, one who ſhears ſheep.
SHEA'R-*man*, one that ſhears cloth.
SHEARS, 1 a ſort of large ſciſſars.
2 two poles ſet up, and ſeized acroſs each other, near the top, uſed to hoiſt up any great weight.
SHEATH, 1 a caſe for a knife.
2 a ſcabbard for a ſword.
To SHEATHE, 1 to put up a ſword into its ſcabbard.
2 to plunge, or inforce.
To SHEATHE *a ſhip*, to caſe the bottom of it with thin boards, &c. to keep out the ſouthern worms.
SHEATH-*fiſh*, an Indian ſhell-fiſh, ſo called from its ſhell reſembling a ſheath.
SHED, a little houſe adjoining to a great one.
To SHED, to ſpill, or pour out.
SHEEP, an animal well known.
SHEE'PISH, ſilly, ſimple, faint-hearted.
SHEEP-*cote*, or SHEEP-*fold*, a place to put ſheep in.
SHEEP-*hook*, a ſhepherd's crook, or a ſtaff having an iron crook at the end of it.
To SHEER, a ſhip is ſaid to ſheer, when ſhe is not ſteered ſteadily.
SHEET, 1 a great piece of linen to lay upon a bed.
2 a piece of paper as it is made, uncut.
SHE'KLE (שקל, Heb.) a Jewiſh coin, of about 2 s. 6 d. ſterling.
SHELF, 1 a board faſtened againſt a wall, &c. to lay things upon.
2 the till of a printing-preſs.
3 a ſhallow, or heap of ſand in the ſea.

4 (with Miners) that hard ſurface or coat of the earth, which lies under the mould, uſually about a foot deep.

SHELL, 1 the cruſtaceous coverings of fiſhes.
2 the huſk, or woody cover of nuts, fruit, &c.
3 a bomb.

To SHELL, to take the huſks, or cover off.

SHE'LTER, 1 a ſafe place againſt ill weather.
2 refuge, ſanctuary, or protection.
3 lodging.

To SHE'LTER, 1 to receive a perſon into one's houſe.
2 to defend, or protect.

SHE'LVING, adj. ſloping, or ſlanting.

SHELVING, ſub. ſlope, or declivity.

SHE'PHERD, a keeper of ſheep.

SHE'PHERDESS, a female keeper of ſheep.

SHE'RBET, 1 a ſort of pleaſant drink uſed in Turky.
2 the compoſition of punch before the infuſion of the brandy, rum, &c.

SHE'RIFF, the chief officer of a county, &c.

SHE'RIFFALTY, the being a ſheriff.

SHE'RIFFWICK, the juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

SHE'RRY, a ſort of wine, brought from Xeres, a town in Andaluſia in Spain.

SHEW, 1 appearance, pretence, or colour.
2 ſpectacle, or public ſight.
3 parade, or oſtentation.
4 figure, or appearance.

To SHEW, 1 to let ſee, or expoſe to one's ſight.
2 to diſcover, or point out.
3 to prove, or make appear.
4 to teach, or inſtruct.
5 to publiſh, or make known.
6 to declare, or repreſent.
7 to appear, or look.
8 to make a ſhew as if.

SHI'BBOLETH (שבלה, Heb. i. e. an ear of corn) a criterion by which the Gileadites diſtinguiſhed the Ephraimites, by their pronouncing *ſ* for *ſh*.

SHIELD, 1 a buckler.
2 defence, or protection.

To SHIELD, to defend, or protect.

To SHIEVE, to fall aſtern.

SHIFT, 1 a ſhirt, or a ſmock.
2 after-game, remedy, or expedient.
3 ſubterfuge, or evaſion.

To SHIFT, 1 to change, or alter.
2 to tranſport, or carry.
3 to dodge, uſe ſhifts, or evaſions.
4 to change one's lodgings.
5 to change, or tack about, as the wind.
6 to ſhun, or avoid.

SHI'FTER, a fellow acquainted with, or that practiſes all kinds of ſhifts and ſubtle tricks.

SHI'LLING, a well known ſilver coin, in value 12 d.

SHI'LLING *Scotch*, in value 1 penny.

SHI'LOH (שלה, Heb. of שלח, he ſent) a name appropriated by divines to our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.

SHIN, the forepart of the leg.

SHIN-*bone*, the large bone between the knee and foot.

To SHINE, 1 to caſt a light, or brightneſs, to be bright.
2 to appear glorious, ſpoken of wit, virtue, &c.
3 to be great, or famous.

SHINGLES, 1 laths, or pieces of wood uſed to cover houſes, ſteeples, &c.
2 (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe, a ſort of St. Anthony's fire, or ſpreading inflammation.

SHIP, a general name for all ſea-veſſels.

SHI'PWRACK, the periſhing of a ſhip at ſea.

SHI'PWRIGHT, a ſhip-carpenter, or ſhip-builder.

SHIRE, a county, province, or diviſion of land, of which there are in England, properly ſo called, 40, in Scotland 24, and in Wales 12.

SHIRK. See *Shark*.

SHIRT, a man's ſhift.

To SHITE, to diſcharge the belly, to eaſe nature.

SHIT-*fire*, the Spaniſh cacafuego, a hectoring blade.

SHI'TTLE, or SHI'TTLE-*headed*, fickle, inconſtant.

SHI'TTLE-*cock*, or SHU'TTLE-*cock*, a cork ſtuck with feathers, to be bandied to and fro with battledores.

SHI'VER, 1 a piece, or cleft of wood.
2 the little round wheel, in which the rope of a block, or pulley runs.

To SHI'VER, 1 to break in pieces.
2 to quake for cold.

SHOAD (with Tin-miners) ſuch fragments of ore, as by rains, currents of water, &c. are torn off from the load or vein of ore.

To SHOAR. See *To ſhore*.

SHOCK, 1 encounter, brunt, or fight.
2 a heap of ſheaves.
3 a fright.

To SHOCK, 1 to claſh with, or knock againſt.
2 to terrify, or affright.

SHOE, a covering for the foot.

To SHOE, to put on ſhoes.

SHOLE, 1 a ſhallow, or place whereon there is but little water.
2 a company of fiſhes.

SHOOT, 1 a bud, or ſprig.
2 a great pig.
3 a ſhooting with an arm.
4 (in Hunting) a young boar.

To SHOOT, 1 to grow, as plants, &c. do, in the ſpring.
2 to fly ſwiftly, as lightning does.
3 to fall down, as a meteor does.

4 to run ſwiftly forward.
5 to twitch, as a pricking pain does.
6 to ſtand out, as a cape, or head-land does.
7 to caſt forth, or diſcharge ſhot out of a gun, or an arrow out of a bow.
8 to make ſtreight with a plane.
9 to wound, or hurt.
10 to empty, as corn out of a ſack, &c.
11 to paſs, or go through, as to ſhoot the bridge.
12 to cut down with a ſhot, as to ſhoot the maſt by the board.

SHOO'TING-*ſtick* (with Printers) a piece of wood uſed in the locking up pages in the chace or wooden frame.

SHOP, an office for ſelling wares.

SHOP-*lifter*, one that pretends to cheapen, and ſteals wares.

SHO'RAGE, a duty paid for goods brought on ſhore.

SHORE, 1 the ſea-ſide.
2 a ſewer; which ſee.
3 a prop, or counterfort.

To SHORE *up*, 1 to ſupport with props.
2 to help, or ſupport.

SHO'RLING, the fell, or ſkin of a ſhorn ſheep.

SHORN, ſheared, or clipp'd off.

SHORT, 1 not long in extent of place.
2 not long in duration.
3 ſuccinct, brief, cloſe.
4 compendious.
5 blunt with one.

SHORT-*hand*, tachygraphy.

SHORT-*ſighted*, 1 that cannot ſee at a diſtance.
2 that has no forecaſt.

To SHO'RTEN, 1 to make ſhorter.
2 to grow ſhorter.

SHOT, ſub. 1 a bullet, &c.
2 reach, as within cannon-ſhot.
3 ſcot, or reckoning.

SHOT, adj. wounded, or hurt with a ſhot, &c.

SHO'TTEN (of *ſchutten*, Du. to pour out)
1 ſpawned, or having ſpent or ſhot the roe, as fiſhes.
2 curdled, or turned to curds and whey.

To SHOVE, to puſh, or thruſt.

SHO'VEL, an inſtrument uſed by huſbandmen.

SHO'VELER, a pelican, a bird.

SHOU'LDER, that part of a body that joins the arm to it.

To SHOU'LDER, 1 to lay on the ſhoulder.
2 to juſtle with the ſhoulder.

SHOU'LDER-*blade*, a bone of the ſhoulder, of a triangular figure, covering the hind part of the ribs.

SHOU'LDER *of an arrow* (with Archers) that part of the head of it that a man may feel with his fingers, before it comes to the point.

SHOU'LDER *of a baſtion* (in Fortification) that place of it where the face and flank meet.

SHOU'LDER-*pight* (with Farriers) a diſeaſe, or hurt in horſes, when the pitch or point of the ſhoulder is diſplaced.

SHOU'LDER-*ſplaiting*, or SHOU'LDER-*torn* (with Farriers) a hurt which happens to a horſe by ſome dangerous ſlip, ſo that the ſhoulder parts from the breaſt.

SHOU'LDERING (in Fortification) 1 a retrenchment oppoſed to the enemy's, or a work caſt up for a defence on one ſide, whether made of heaps of earth, gabions, or faſcines.
2 a ſquare orillon made in the baſtion near the ſhoulder, to cover the cannon of the caſement.

SHOU'LDERING *piece* (in Carpentry) a bracket.

SHOUT, a great cry, an acclamation, a loud huzza.

To SHOUT, to ſet up a loud huzza.

SHOW'ER, 1 a ſudden diſtillation of rain.
2 a great number, as a ſhower of arrows.

To SHOW'ER, 1 to rain faſt.
2 to pour thick.

SHOW'RY, rainy, apt, or inclinable to produce ſhowers.

To SHREAD, or to SHRED, to cut ſmall.

SHREW, a ſcold, or a brawling contentious woman.

SHREW-*mouſe*, a kind of field-mouſe.

SHREWD, 1 ſubtile, or cunning.
2 ſmart, or witty.
3 tickliſh, or delicate.
4 ill, or villainous.
5 tough, or hard.

SHRIEK, a cry, or ſcream.

To SHRIEK, 1 to cry, or ſcream out.
2 (in Hunting) to cry, or make a noiſe, as a badger does at rutting time.

SHRILL, a ſharp, acute ſound.

SHRIMP, 1 a ſmall ſea-fiſh.
2 a little fellow, a dwarf.

SHRINE, 1 the caſe that contains the body or relicks of a ſaint.
2 the place where prayers and oblations are made to a ſaint.

To SHRINK, 1 to diminiſh, or make leſs.
2 to contract, or leſſen in length or breadth.
3 to grow leſs.
4 to quake, or tremble.

To SHRIVE, 1 to make a confeſſion to a prieſt.
2 to hear ſuch confeſſion.

SHROVE-*tide*, i. e. ſhriving-tide, ſo called becauſe our anceſtors were wont to go to ſhrive, i. e. to confeſs.

SHROVE-*Tueſday*, the day before Lent.

SHROWD, 1 a garment to lap a dead body in.
2 a ſhelter, or cover.

To SHROWD, 1 to cover a dead body with a ſhrowd.
2 to protect, or ſhelter.
SHRUB, 1 a little tree.
2 a ſhrimp, or dwarf.
To SHRUB, to cudgel, or beat.
SHRU'BBY, full of ſhrubs.
To SHRUG, to ſhrink up the ſhoulders.
SHRUNK, 1 contracted.
2 oppreſſed, or overcharged.
To SHU'DDER, to ſhiver, or tremble.
To SHU'FFLE, 1 to mix the cards in any game.
2 to ſhift, or put off.
To SHUN, to avoid, or keep off from.
To SHUT, 1 to cloſe, as a door.
2 to join, as to ſhut two pieces of red-hot iron together.
3 to fall together.
SHU'TTLE, 1 a weaver's tool.
2 a giddy-headed fellow.
SHY, 1 reſerved, or coy.
2 wary.
SIAL'ISMOS, G. (of σιαλος ſpittle) a ſalivation.
SIBILA'TION (of *ſibilatio*, L. of *ſibilo* to hiſs) a hiſſing.
SI'BYL (of σιβυλλα, G. of σιυ, i. e. Θευ βυλη the council of God) a propheteſs, or woman divinely inſpired.
SI'CCITY (of *ſiccitas*, L. of *ſiccus* dry) dryneſs.
SICE-*point* (of *ſex*, L. ſix) the number ſix upon the ſides of dice.
SICK, 1 indiſpoſed, or out of order.
2 weary, or tired of.
To SI'CKEN, to fall ſick.
SI'CKLE, a kind of hook for reaping corn.
SI'CKLY, 1 infirm, or indiſpoſed in body.
2 of a crazy temperament.
SI'CKNESS, diſeaſe, malady, or indiſpoſition.
SIDE, 1 the flank.
2 half of an animal body.
3 part of any thing.
4 party.
5 line of conſanguinity.
6 a page of a book.
7 part, or behalf.
SI'DELAYS (in Hunting) dogs that are let ſlip at a deer as he paſſes.
SI'DER. See *Cyder*.
SIDERA'TION (of *ſideratio*, L. of *ſideror* to be blaſted) 1 the blaſting in trees with an eaſtern wind, or with exceſſive heat.
2 being ſuddenly benumned, or deprived of the uſe of one's limbs.
3 (in Surgery) a mortification.
SIDE'RIAL, or SIDE'RIAN (of *ſidereus*, L. of *ſidus* a ſtar) 1 of, or like ſtars, ſtarry, ſhining, bright.
2 high, heavenly.
SIDERIAL *year* (in Aſtronomy) the ſpace of time wherein the ſun, going from one fixed ſtar, returns to the ſame ſtar again, which conſiſts of 365 days, 6 hours, and very near 10 minutes.
SIDERITES, G. (of σιδηρος iron) 1 the herb iron-wort, or wall-horehound.
2 the load-ſtone.
SI'DEROMANCY (of σιδηρομαντεια, G. of σιδηρος iron, and μαντεια divination) a divination performed by red-hot iron, upon which they laid an odd number of ſtraws, and obſerved what figures, bendings, ſparklings, &c. they made in burning.
SI'DESMAN, an aſſiſtant to a church-warden.
SIDES *of a horn-work* (in Fortification) are the ramparts and parapets, which incloſe them on the right and left from the gorge to the head.
SIEGE, F. 1 the ſitting or encampment of an army round a place, with a deſign to take it; either by diſtreſs or famine, or by main force, as by trenches, attacks, &c.
2 a purging ſtool.
SIEVE, an inſtrument for ſeparating the groſſer part of any thing from the finer.
To SIFT, 1 to ſeparate the finer part of any thing from the groſſer by a ſieve.
2 to pump, or ſound.
3 to ſcan, or examine.
To SIGH, to fetch breath deeply, by reaſon of ſome trouble of mind, or ſome diſeaſe of the body.
SIGHT, 1 one of the five ſenſes, or faculties of the ſoul.
2 the act, or faculty of ſeeing.
3 the organs of ſight, the eyes.
4 ſhew, or ſpectacle.
5 proſpect, or appearance.
SI'GHTLESS, blind, without ſight.
SI'GHTLY, comely, ſeemly.
SIGHTS (in Mathematics) two thin pieces of braſs on the ends of an index of a theodolite, &c. for the juſt direction of the index to the line of the object.
SI'GIL (of *ſigillum*, L. a dim. of *ſignum* a ſeal) a charm to be worn for the curing of diſeaſes, averting croſs accidents, injuries, &c.
SIGN (of *ſignum*, L. of *ſeco* to cut, or carve)
1 token, or mark.
2 a hint.
3 footſtep, or trace.
4 repreſentation.
5 a device hung out at a publick houſe, or ſhop.
SIGN *manual*, the ſetting one's hand and ſeal to a writing.
To SIGN, 1 to put a ſeal, or ſet a mark to any writing.
2 to engage, or imbark in a buſineſs.
3 to make ſigns.
SI'GNAL, adj. great, remarkable.
SI'GNAL, ſub. (of *ſignum*, L. a ſign) a ſign, or

or token given for the doing, or knowing of ſomething.

To SI'GNALIZE (of *ſignaler*, F.) to make, or render famous by ſome notable action.

SI'GNATURE (of *ſignatura*, L. of *ſignum* a ſeal) 1 one's hand ſet to a writing.
2 (in Phyſics) the reſemblance that a plant or mineral bears to a man's body, or any part of it.
3 (with Printers) ſome letter of the alphabet ſet at the bottom of every ſheet, to direct to the order of placing them in a book.

SI'GNET, a ſeal ſet in a ring.

The privy SI'GNET, one of the king's ſeals, wherewith his private letters, &c. are ſealed.

Clerk of the SI'GNET, an officer who conſtantly attends upon the principal ſecretary of ſtate, that has the cuſtody of the privy ſignet.

SI'GNIFER, L. (of *ſignum* a ſtandard, and *fero* to bear) 1 one who carries the colours, a ſtandard-bearer.
2 (in Aſtronomy) the circle of the zodiac, ſo called from its bearing, or having the 12 ſigns.

SIGNI'FICANCE, or SIGNI'FICANCY, emphaſis, or energy.

SIGNI'FICANT (of *ſignificans*, L. of *ſignum* a ſign, and *facio* to make) expreſſive, or emphatical.

SIGNIFICA'TION, ſenſe, or meaning.

To SI'GNIFY (of *ſignifico*, L. of *ſignum* a ſign, and *facio*, to make) 1 to mean, or imply.
2 to notify, or declare.
3 to notify in courſe of law.
4 to preſage, or be the ſign of.

SIGNS 1 (in Algebra) are certain marks or characters uſed to ſhorten or contract algebraical computations, as + ſignifies more, the ſign of addition; − ſignifies leſs, the ſign of ſubtraction; × ſignifies into, or with, the ſign of multiplication; ÷ ſignifies by, the ſign of diviſion; and = ſignifies equal, the ſign of equality, or equation.
2 (in Aſtronomy) a twelfth part of the ecliptic, or zodiac, or a portion containing 30 degrees of it.
3 (in Muſic) notes, marks, or characters, of which there are more than 50.

SI'LENCE (of *ſilentium*, L. of *ſileo* to hold his peace) peace, ceſſation of noiſe, or of ſpeaking.

To SI'LENCE, 1 to impoſe, or command ſilence.
2 to put to a non-plus.
3 to ſuſpend a clergyman.

SI'LENT (of *ſilens*, L. of *ſileo* to hold his peace) 1 that holds his peace.
2 huſht, peaceful, without noiſe.
3 inſenſible, or imperceptible.

SILE'NTIARY, a gentleman-uſher, who ſees to it that ſilence or good order is kept in a court, or elſe-where.

SILI'CIOUS (of *ſilicius*, L. of *ſilex* a flint-ſtone) of, or pertaining to flints, flinty.

SILIGINO'SE (of *ſiliginoſus*, L. of *ſiligo* fine wheat) made of fine wheat.

SI'LIQUA, L. 1 the huſk, cod, or ſhell of a bean, pea, &c.
2 a weight, called a caract, uſed by finers of gold and ſilver.
3 the herb called fenugreek.

SILK, a kind of weaving thread or yarn ſpun by worms.

SI'LKEN, made of ſilk.

SILK-*graſs*, a curious plant growing in Virginia, that has very thin and fibrous leaves, of which a ſort of ſtuff is made, which has a gloſs like ſilk, and cordage much better than that of hemp or flax, both for ſtrength and continuance.

SILK-*throwſter*, a tradeſman, or mechanic, who winds or throws the ſilk, in order to render it fit for uſe.

SILL, the threſhold of a door.

SI'LLABUB, or SI'LLIBUB, 1 a liquor made by mixing milk with cyder, ſugar, ſpice, &c.
2 a florid, frothy, and empty diſcourſe.

SI'LLON, F. (in Fortification) an elevation of earth made in the middle of a moat, to fortify it, when too broad; the ſame as *envelope*.

SI'LLY, 1 ſimple, fooliſh, ridiculous.
2 of no value.

SI'LVER, 1 a metal next in value to gold.
2 ſilver coin.

SI'LVERED, done over with ſilver.

SI'LVER-*foam*, litharge of ſilver, generally called litharge of gold.

SI'LVER-*ſmith*, an artiſan who makes ſilver veſſels.

SI'LVER-*weed*, the herb white tanſy.

SILVE'STRIS, a grain uſed in dying ſcarlet.

SIMA'R, or SIMA'RR (of *ſimare*, F.) a woman's gown with long ſleeves.

SI'MILAR (of *ſimilaris*, L. of דמה, Heb. a reſemblance) 1 like in aſpect, or form.
2 alſo in nature, temper, or condition.
3 or any other way.

SI'MILAR *arches of a circle* (with Geometricians) ſuch arches as are like parts of the whole circumference.

SI'MILAR *bodies* (in Philoſophy) ſuch bodies as have their component particles of the ſame kind and nature one with another.

SI'MILAR *diſeaſe* (with Phyſicians) a diſeaſe of ſome ſimple ſolid part of the body; as of a fibre, in regard to its tenſion or flaccidity, &c.

SI'MILAR *figures* (in Geometry) are ſuch figures, whoſe angles are reſpectively equal, and

and the ſides comprehending the angles of equal proportion.

SI'MILAR *numbers* (with Arithmeticians) thoſe numbers which may be ranged in the form of ſimilar rectangles, the ſides of which are proportional; as 12 and 48; for the ſides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the ſides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SI'MILAR *polygons* (in Geometry) are ſuch as have their angles ſeverally equal, and the ſides about thoſe angles proportional.

SI'MILAR *ſegments of a circle*, are ſuch as contain equal angles.

SI'MILAR *ſolid numbers* (with Arithmeticians) are ſuch numbers whoſe little cubes may be ſo rank'd as to form ſimilar and rectangular parallelopipeds.

SI'MILAR *triangles* (in Trigonometry) are ſuch as have all their three angles reſpectively equal to each other.

SI'MILAR *light* (in Optics) are ſuch whoſe rays are equally refrangible.

SI'MILAR *ſections* (in Conics) are ſuch whoſe diameters make equal angles with their ordinates.

A SI'MILE 3, 1 a ſimilitude, or compariſon.
2 an example.

SIMI'LITUDE (of *ſimilitudo*, L. of *ſimilis* alike) 1 likeneſs, or reſemblance.
2 a ſimile, or compariſon.

SIMILITU'DINARY, of, pertaining to, or expreſſed by way of ſimilitude.

SI'MITAR, or SCI'MITAR, a kind of broad-ſword uſed by the Turks.

SI'MNEL, a ſort of bun, or cake.

To SI'MON, to glue, or join with maſtic.

SIMONI'ACAL, of, belonging to, or done by ſimony.

SIMO'NIAC, or SI'MONIST, one guilty of ſimony.

SI'MONY (of *ſimonia*, L. of Simon Magus, who thought to purchaſe the gift of the Holy Ghoſt with money) the making a trade of ſpiritual things; as the buying or ſelling of ſpiritual livings, &c.

To SI'MPER, 1 to ſmile, or look pleaſant.
2 to begin to boil, as the pot does.

SI'MPLE (of *ſimplex*, L. i. e. *ſine plica* without a fold) 1 ſingle, of one ſort, without any thing in it, unmixed, uncompounded.
2 ſingle, not double.
3 innocent, harmleſs, without diſguiſe.
4 homely, or homeſpun, mean, ordinary.
5 ſilly, fooliſh.

SI'MPLE *quantities* (in Algebra) are ſuch as conſiſt of no more parts than one, connected by the ſigns + more, and − leſs.

SI'MPLE *problem* (in Mathematics) is that which is capable but of one ſolution.

SI'MPLE *leaf* (with Botaniſts) is that which is not divided to the middle in ſeveral parts, each reſembling a leaf itſelf, as in the dock, &c.

SI'MPLE *nouns* (with Grammarians) are the ſame as *Primitive nouns*; which ſee.

SI'MPLE *wound* (with Surgeons) is that which only opens the fleſh, and has no other circumſtances attending it.

SI'MPLE *tenaille*, or SI'NGLE *tenaille* (in Fortification) a work whoſe head or front conſiſts of two faces, which make one re-entering angle.

SI'MPLE, ſub. 1 weak ſort of people.
2 (in the plural number) phyſical herbs.

SI'MPLEFYING (in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs) is the diſpenſing of a miniſter from his reſidence, and taking away the cure of ſouls from a benefice.

SI'MPLENESS, ſillineſs, fooliſhneſs.

SI'MPLER, or SI'MPLIST, one that has ſkill in, or that gathers ſimples, or herbs.

SI'MPLETON, a ſimple, or ſilly perſon.

SIMPLI'CITY (of *ſimplicitas*, L. of *ſimplex* ſincere) 1 plainneſs, openneſs, plain dealing, downright honeſty.
2 ſillineſs, fooliſhneſs.
3 (in Metaphyſics) is an indiviſible unity, and is either abſolute or limited.

SIMPLI'CITY *abſolute*, is when a thing is indiviſible independently, which is the property of God himſelf.

SIMPLI'CITY *limited*, is when any thing is really indiviſible, but yet that depends upon ſome external being.

SI'MPLY, 1 ſillily, fooliſhly.
2 out of countenance.
3 poorly, or meanly.

SIMULA'CRE (of *ſimulacrum*, L. of *ſimulo* to reſemble) 1 a reſemblance, a repreſentation, a figure.
2 a phantom, a ghoſt.
3 a picture, a ſtatue.

SIMULA'TION (of *ſimulatio*, L. of *ſimulo* to feign) a counterfeiting, a diſſembling, a colour, a diſguiſe, a pretence.

SIN, 1 a tranſgreſſion of the divine law.
2 a fault, or crime.

To SIN, 1 to tranſgreſs God's law.
2 to commit a fault.

SINA'PISM (of *ſinapiſmus*, L. of *ſinape* muſtard-ſeed) a ſalve or medicine made of muſtard to raiſe bliſters, or wheals upon the ſkin.

SINCE, 1 from, or after that time.
2 whereas, ſeeing that.

SINCE'RE (of *ſincerus*, L. of *ſine* without, and *cera* wax) without mixture, neat, pure.
2 open, free, ingenuous, plain, down-right, without artifice.

SINCE'RITY, integrity, uprightneſs, candour.

SI'NCIPUT, L. the forepart of the head.

SI'NDON, G. (of סדין, Heb. ſattin) 1 very fine linen, as cambrick, lawn, &c.
2 (in

2 (in Surgery) a little round piece of linen, uſed in dreſſing a wound, after trepaning.

SINE, or *Right* SINE (in Geometry) is a right-line drawn from one end of an arch, perpendicular upon the diameter, or it is half the chord of twice the arch; as the right line D*d*, is the right ſine of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

SINE *complement* (in Geometry) is the ſine of what the arch or angle wants of 90 degrees; as D*e* is the ſine complement of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

Verſed SINE *of an arch* (in Geometry) is an arch, or angle leſs than 90 degrees, being that part of the diameter, which is comprehended between the arch and the right ſine; as *d*B is the verſed ſine of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

SINE [2], L. without.

SINE-cure, a benefice without cure of ſouls.

SI'NEW, 1 a nerve.
2 ſtrength, or ſupport.

SI'NEW-*ſhrinking*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

SI'NEWY, full of ſinews, nervous.

SI'NFUL, 1 criminal, guilty.
2 impious, wicked.

To SING, 1 to make melody with the voice.
2 a poetical word for, *to praiſe*.

To SINGE, to ſcorch, or burn lightly.

SI'NGLE, 1 ſimple, or alone.
2 unmarried.
3 that ſtands alone, or not near another.

SI'NGLE-*hearted*, true, honeſt, ſincere.

SI'NGLE, ſub. the tail of a deer.

SI'NGLE *excentricity* (with Aſtronomers) is the diſtance between the centre and the focus of the ellipſis, or between the ſun and the excentric.

SI'NGULAR (of *ſingularis*, L. ſingle) 1 ſingle, one alone, one and no more.
2 peculiar, extraordinary, matchleſs, unparalleled, either in a good or bad ſenſe.
3 ſpecial, particular.
4 odd, that affects ſingularity.

SINGULA'RITY (of *ſingularitas*, L. of *ſingularis* ſingle) 1 the being ſingular, or but one.
2 uncommonneſs, excellency.
3 an affected way of being particular.

To SI'NGULARIZE, to diſtinguiſh.

SI'NISTER, L. (of *ſiniſtra* the left hand)
1 that is on the left-hand.
2 unlawful, or illegal.
3 unlucky, unfortunate.
4 untoward, aukward.

SINK, 1 a drain to carry away the waters of a kitchen.
2 a place to waſh diſhes in, &c.
3 the dregs, as the ſink of the people.

To SINK, 1 to plunge to the bottom.
2 to deſtroy, or undo.
3 to keep part of a ſum of money.
4 to go to the bottom.
5 to blot, or let the ink through.
6 to go lower, as a great weight.
7 to lower, or fail, as courage.
8 to bend, as to ſink under a burden.
9 to fall ſhort, or not come up to.
10 to periſh, or be undone.

SI'NLESS, free from, or without ſin.

SI'NNER, a tranſgreſſor.

SI'NOPER, or SI'NOPLE, a mineral, otherwiſe called ruddle.

SI'NUATED *leaf* (with Botaniſts) is that which is cut about the edges into ſeveral ſegments, as the oak leaf, &c.

SINUO'SITY, 1 fulneſs of turnings and windings.
2 a ſeries of turns and bends in arches.

SI'NUOUS (of *ſinuoſus*, L. of *ſinus* the breaſt) crooked, having many turnings and windings.

SI'NUS, L. 1 (in Geography) a gulf, or large bay.
2 (in Philoſophy) thoſe clefts or fiſſures that are between the ſtrata or layers of the earth, in mines, &c.
3 (in Surgery) a little bag formed by the ſide of a wound, or ulcer, wherein pus is collected.

SIP, a ſmall draught.

To SIP, to drink but little at a time.

SI'PHON, G. (of σιφνος empty, void) a crooked tube, in hydraulics, one leg or branch whereof is longer than the other; uſed in the raiſing of fluids, emptying of veſſels, and various hydroſtatical experiments.

SI'PPET, a ſmall piece of bread.

SI'QUIS, L. a paper, or bill ſet up in ſome open place, to proclaim the loſs of a thing, &c.

SIR, 1 a title of honour given to any gentleman.
2 before a Chriſtian name, is a proper title for a knight.

SIRE, a father.

SI'REN, G. (of σειρα a chain) 1 poetical monſters, partly virgins, partly fowls; they lived off the coaſt of Sicily, and by the ſweetneſs of their voice in ſinging, tempted paſſengers on ſhore to their deſtruction.
2 a mermaid.

SI'RIUS, L. the dog-ſtar, a bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the mouth of canis major, or the great dog.

SI'RNAME (i. e. ſire name, or the name of a father) a family name.

SI'SKIN, the name of a bird, generally called a green-finch.

SI'STER, a female born of the ſame father and mother, or of one of them.

SI'STERHOOD, the ſociety of ſiſters.

SI'STRUM, L. an ancient muſical inſtrument, made uſe of by the prieſts of Iſis and Oſiris.

To SIT, 1 to repoſe upon a ſeat.
2 to continue upon her eggs, as a hen, &c.

3 to be aſſembled.
4 to continue.

SITE, 1 ſituation.
2 (with Logicians) one of the 10 predicaments, which declares the ſubject to be ſo and ſo placed.

SITHE. See *Sythe*.

SI'TUATE (of *ſituatus*, L. of *ſitus* ſeated) ſeated, placed.

SITUA'TION, 1 the manner of being ſituated.
2 a ſeat.
3 (with Logicians) is the ninth of the categories, as ſitting, ſtanding, before, behind, to the right, to the left.

SIX, the number VI. or 6.

SIXTEE'N, the number XVI. or 16.

SIX-*fold*, ſix times as much.

SIXTH, the VIth, or 6th.

SI'XTY, the number LX. or 60.

SI'ZABLE, of a good ſize.

SIZE, 1 proportion, bigneſs, length, &c.
2 a ſhoemaker's meaſure.
3 a ſort of paſte uſed by ſhoemakers, &c.
4 a farthing of bread, &c. noted with an *S* in the buttery book at Cambridge.
5 gluiſh ſtuff that comes from leather before it is tanned.

To SIZE, 1 to meaſure pots, veſſels, &c.
2 to do over with ſize.
3 to ſcore, as ſtudents do in the buttery book at Cambridge; the ſame as to battle at Oxford.

SI'ZEL (with Minters) the remains of the bars of bullion, after the round pieces of money have been cut out, according to their reſpective ſizes.

SI'ZER, a ſcholar of the loweſt degree at the univerſity of Cambridge, the ſame as ſervitor at Oxford.

SIZIE'ME (of *ſixieme*, F.) a ſequence of ſix cards, at the game called piquet.

SKADDO'NS, the embryos of bees.

SKAIN, or SKEIN, a ſort of Iriſh ſword.
2 a length of yarn, thread, ſilk, &c. as it is wound upon a reel.

To SKATCH *a wheel*, is to ſtop a wheel of a cart or waggon, by putting a ſtone, &c. under it.

SKATE, the name of a ſea-fiſh.

SKE'LETON, G. (of σκελλω to dry up) the bones of an animal cleared from the fleſh, &c. and put together again in their natural order, with wires at the joints.

SKE'LLET, a kitchen utenſil, well known.

SKE'LLUM (of *ſchelm*, Du.) a rogue.

SKE'PTIC. See *Sceptic*.

SKETCH, the firſt draught of a deſign, or fancy.

To SKETCH, to draw the outlines of a thing, to chalk, or pencil out.

SKE'TTLES, ſmall nine-pins to play with.

SKEW, on one ſide, as to look aſkew, i. e. to look on one ſide ſcornfully, to ſquint, to leer.

SKEW'ER, a ſlender wooden pin, uſed by butchers, cooks, &c.

SKIFF, a ſmall ſhip's boat.

SKI'LFUL, knowing, or experienced.

SKILL, knowledge, or experience.

SKI'LLET. See *Skellet*.

To SKIM, 1 to take off the froth, ſcum, or top of any liquid thing.
2 to paſs over ſlightly.

SKI'MMER, a kitchen utenſil well known.

SKIN, 1 the hide of an animal.
2 the outward rind of ſome fruit.

To SKIN, 1 to take off the ſkin of an animal.
2 to ſkin over, as a wound.

SKINK, 1 a kind of ſtrong Scotch pottage.
2 a ſmall four-footed ſerpent in Egypt, in form of a crocodile.

To SKIP, to leap or jump to and fro.

SKIP, 1 a leap, or jump.
2 a nick-name for a footman.

SKIP-*frog*, a ſort of play amongſt boys.

SKIP-*Jack*, a pitiful intruder.

SKI'PPER (of *ſchipper*, Du.) 1 a maſter of a Dutch ſhip.
2 a common ſeaman.
3 one that ſkips, or jumps.

SKI'RMISH, a ſmall engagement with the enemy.

To SKI'RMISH, to fight on a ſudden, ſurprizedly, and without order, as ſtraggling parties of ſoldiers do before the main battle.

SKI'RRET, the herb ſkirwort, whoſe root is ſomething like a parſnip, reckoned a great dainty.

SKIRTS, 1 parts of a garment below the waſte.
2 borders, or frontiers.
3 out-parts, as the ſkirts of a foreſt.

SKIT, 1 a caprice, or whimſey.
2 a jeer, or banter.

SKITCH. See *Sketch*.

SKI'TTISH, 1 jadiſh, or reſty, as a horſe.
2 fantaſtical, friſking.
3 humourſome, rugged.

To SKREAM, to ſquawl out, to make a ſudden loud noiſe with the voice.

SKREEN. See *Screen*.

To SKUE, to go ſideling, to waddle.

SKULL. See *Scull*.

SKUTE (of *ſchuyt*, Du.) 1 a ſkiff, a ſmall boat.
2 a large long barge for paſſengers.

SKY, Dan. 1 the azure concave of the heavens.
2 azure, or blue.

SKY-*lark*, a ſinging bird.

SKY-*light*, a light upon the top of an houſe, &c.

SKY-*rocket*, a ſmall fire-work.

SLAB, 1 a puddle.

2 the outmoſt board ſawn off a piece of timber.
To SLA'BBER, 1 to foul, or daub with ſpittle.
2 to drivel, or let one's ſpittle run down.
SLA'BBY, plaſhy, full of dirt.
SLACK, 1 looſe, unbent.
2 negligent, or careleſs.
3 ſlow, not to one's word.
To SLACK, 1 to looſen, or unbind.
2 to retard, or hinder.
3 to leſſen, or abate.
4 to kill, or put water on, as to ſlack lime.
To SLA'CKEN, 1 to looſen, or unbend.
2 to abate, or retard.
3 to ſlacken, or grow ſlack.
SLAG, the droſs of iron, &c.
To SLAKE, 1 to dilute, as to ſlake lime.
2 to quench, or appeaſe.
3 to moderate.
SLAM, 1 a vole, the winning all the tricks at cards.
2 (at the Allum Works) a ſubſtance often produced, by too much or too little calcining it.
SLA'NDER, backbiting, or calumny.
To SLA'NDER, to backbite, to ſcandalize, to ſpeak evil of.
SLA'NDEROUS, 1 reviling, ſlandering.
2 falſely, abuſive.
SLANK, 1 ſlim, ſlender.
2 a kind of ſea weed.
SLANT, ſlanting, or oblique.
SLAP, 1 a ſtroke, or blow.
2 a cut.
SLA'PPY, ſplaſhy, or ſlabby.
SLASH, 1 the thong of a whip.
2 a cut, or ſtroke with a whip.
3 a cut, or wound.
To SLASH, 1 to whip.
2 to cut, or wound.
SLATE, a ſcaly, or ſtony ſort of ſubſtance, uſed for covering houſes, &c.
To SLA'TTER, to mind nothing, to leave all for nothing.
SLA'TTERN, negligent, careleſs, ſluttiſh.
SLAVE, a bond-man, or woman.
To SLAVE, to toil, or moil, like a ſlave.
To SLA'VER, to ſlabber, or drivel.
SLA'VERY, 1 bondage, or perpetual ſervitude.
2 great dependance.
SLAU'GHTER, butchery, or maſſacre.
To SLAU'GHTER, to ſlay, or kill.
SLAY, an inſtrument belonging to a weaver's loom, having teeth like a comb.
To SLAY, to kill, or butcher.
SLEA'VED, wrought, fit for uſe.
SLEA'ZY, thin, ſlight, or ill wrought, as ſome ſtuffs are.
SLEDGE, 1 a ſmith's great hammer.
2 a ſort of carriage, either without or with broad low wheels.
3 a ſort of trough, or cart, in which traitors are drawn to execution.
SLEEK, ſmooth, poliſhed.
SLEEP, repoſe, or ceſſation from labour.
SLEE'PLESS, without ſleep.
SLEE'PY, drowſy, inclined to ſleep.
SLEE'PY *diſeaſe*, the lethargy.
To SLEER, to leer, or peep at.
SLEET, a kind of meteor, being rain and ſnow mixed together.
SLEEVE, 1 that part of a garment that covers the arm.
2 a ſort of fiſh, otherwiſe called a calamary.
SLEE'VELESS, 1 without ſleeves.
2 fooliſh, impertinent.
SLEIGHT, trick, or dexterity.
SLE'NDER, 1 ſlim, not thick in circumference.
2 ſmall, ſorry, pitiful.
SLICE, 1 a thin cut.
2 a kitchen utenſil, to take up fry'd meat, &c.
To SLICE, to cut in ſlices, or thin pieces.
SLIDE, a frozen place to ſlide on.
To SLIDE, to ſlip, or glide along on the ice, &c.
SLI'DING-*rule*, a rule uſed in moſt parts of the mathematics.
SLIGHT, 1 thin or ſlimſy, as a ſtuff.
2 thin wrought.
3 of ſmall conſequence.
4 light, or ſmall.
To SLIGHT, 1 to deſpiſe, or neglect.
2 to pull down, or demoliſh.
3 to do work ſlightly, or not ſtrong.
SLI'GHTLY, 1 ſlightingly, or diſdainfully.
2 lightly, or ſuperficially.
3 careleſly, or with negligence.
SLIME, 1 a kind of ſoft ſticking earth.
2 a clammy, or gluiſh humour.
SLING, 1 an inſtrument, or machine for throwing ſtones.
2 an utenſil uſed by brewers, &c. for carrying caſks, &c.
To SLING, 1 to caſt ſtones, &c.
2 to put a ſling about a caſk, &c.
SLINK, an abortive, or caſt calf.
To SLINK, 1 to ſteal away privately.
2 to caſt, or bring forth a calf before its time.
SLIP, 1 a ſliding with one's foot.
2 a fault, or miſtake.
3 a branch ſet into the ground.
4 the ſtalk, or ſtem.
5 a ſilk-ſtring.
6 a ſmall piece, as of paper, &c.
7 the ſupplement to the French Gazette, printed in Holland.
8 a ſmall ſprig, or twig plucked off from a tree.
To SLIP, 1 to ſlide.
2 to ſteal away.
3 to let ſlip, or not embrace.
4 to let looſe.

5 to miſtake.
SLI'PPERS, looſe ſhoes to wear in dry places.
SLI'PPERY, 1 that one cannot ſtand upon.
2 that ſlips out of one's hands.
3 free, or flippant.
4 too free, or lubricous.
5 dangerous, difficult.
6 hard to keep.
To SLIT, 1 to cut with the grain.
2 to open, or rend.
To SLIVE, to creep, or go about droniſhly.
To SLI'VER, to cut into ſlices, or ſlivers.
To SLO'BBER. See *To Slabber*.
SLOE, a bullace, or wild plumb.
SLOE-*worm*, a venomous inſect.
SLOOP, a ſmall ſea veſſel.
To SLOP, 1 to ſpill.
2 to daſh, or ſpatter with water, or other liquids.
SLOPE, 1 a ſlanting cut.
2 ſlanting, or ſhelving.
SLO'PPY, ſlappy, or plaſhy.
SLOPS, 1 ſeamens breeches.
2 phyſical potions.
SLOT, the view, or print of a ſtag's foot in the ground.
SLOTH, idleneſs, lazineſs, droniſhneſs.
SLO'THFUL, idle, droniſh, lazy.
SLOUCH, a lubberly fellow.
SLOU'CHING, 1 ſurly, dogged.
2 clowniſh, awkward in deportment.
SLO'VEN, a naſty beaſtly fellow.
SLO'VENLY, naſty, careleſs in dreſs, carriage, &c.
SLOUGH, 1 a deep, and muddy place.
2 the caſt ſkin of a ſnake.
3 the ſpongy, or porous ſubſtance in the inſide of the horns of oxen, &c.
4 a piece of corrupt fleſh, cut out of a ſore, or wound.
5 the ſcar of a wound.
6 a damp in a coal-mine.
7 the bed, ſoil, filth, or mire wherein a wild boar wallows.
8 a place wherein a wild boar lies in the day time.
SLOUTH, a herd, or company.
SLOW, 1 dilatory, tedious, dull in motion.
2 heavy, or dull.
3 lingering, not quick in operation.
SLOW *of courſe* (with Aſtronomers) is when a planet moves leſs in 24 hours than its mean motion.
To SLU'BBER *over*, to do a thing ſluttiſhly, careſly, or in a negligent manner.
SLUCE, 1 a vent or drain for water on land.
2 a frame of wood in a river, &c. to keep the water from overflowing low grounds.
SLUG, 1 a heavy ſort of great gun.
2 a battered leaden bullet.
3 a ſhip that ſails heavily.
4 a dew-ſnail.
SLU'GGARD, a droniſh lazy fellow.
SLU'GGISH, ſlothful.
To SLU'MBER, to doze, or ſleep unſoundly.
SLUNK, 1 ſtollen, or ſneaked away.
2 caſt, as a calf.
SLUR, 1 a ſoil, or daub.
2 a mark of ignominy.
To SLUR, 1 to put a trick upon.
2 to ſoil, or daub.
3 to beſpatter, or ſully a perſon's reputation.
SLUT, a naſty houſewife.
SLU'TTERY, naſtineſs, ſluttiſhneſs.
SLU'TTISH, naſty, not cleanly in cookery, &c.
SLY, cunning, crafty, ſubtile.
SMACK, 1 a taſte, or reliſh.
2 a tincture, or ſmattering.
3 an eager and amorous kiſs.
4 a noiſe made with the lips.
5 accent, or brogue.
6 a ſmall ſea veſſel.
To SMACK, 1 to taſte, or have a taſte.
2 to make a noiſe with the lips.
3 to kiſs with a ſmack.
4 to taſte, or take a little of.
SMALL, 1 little, not great.
2 light, or ſlight.
3 not ſtrong, as liquors.
4 thin, ſlender.
5 of little, or no conſequence.
SMALL-*arms*, muſkets.
SMALL-*craft*, 1 ſmall ſea-veſſels, as ſmacks, hoys, &c.
2 all ſuch lines, nets, and hooks as are uſed in fiſhing.
SMALL-*piece* (in Scotland) a coin, in value 2 d. farthing Engliſh, three of which make a noble.
SMALL-*pox*, the epidemical diſtemper of England.
SMA'LLAGE, the name of an herb.
SMALT, 1 a blue colour uſed by painters.
2 blue enamel.
SMARA'GDINE, of, or like to an emerald, very green.
SMARA'GDUS, L. a precious ſtone called an emerald, of a tranſparent, and lovely green colour.
SMART, adj. 1 quick, violent.
2 ſharp of taſte.
3 ſharp, or bloody.
4 ſharp, biting in diſcourſe.
SMART, ſub. 1 pain from a prick, cut, &c.
2 a word newly coined for a ſmart fellow.
To SMART, 1 to cauſe pain.
2 to ſuffer.
SMART-*money*, a gratuity given to a ſeaman, or ſoldier, for a wound, or loſs of a limb.
SMATCH, 1 ſmall taſte of a thing.
2 ſmattering, or tincture.
SMA'TTERER, one that has ſome tincture of learning.

SMA'TTERING, tincture, or a ſuperficial knowledge of an art, &c.
To SMEAR. See *To Beſmear.*
SMECTY'MNUS, a word made out of the initial letters of the Chriſtian and ſirnames of five preſbyterian miniſters, viz. Stephen Marſhal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurſtow, who wrote a book againſt epiſcopacy and the common prayer, in the year 1641, whence their followers were called *Smectymnians.*
SME'GMA, G. (of σμηχειν to wipe off) ſoap, or any thing that ſcoureth, a waſh-ball.
SMEGMA'TIC, of, or pertaining to ſoap, of a ſcouring, or ſoapy quality.
SMELL, odour, ſcent, flavour.
To SMELL, 1 to have, or caſt a ſmell.
2 to perceive ſcents by the noſtrils.
SME'LLING, the act whereby we become ſenſible of odorous bodies, by means of certain effluvia of them, which ſtriking on the olfactory organ, with briſkneſs enough to have their impulſe propagated to the brain, do excite that ſenſation in the ſoul.
SMELT, the name of a little fiſh.
To SMELT (with Refiners) is to melt metal in the ore in a furnace, called a ſmelting furnace.
To SMERK, to look pleaſant.
SMETH, an ointment to take off hair.
To SMI'CKER, to look amorouſly.
SMI'CKET, a woman's inner garment of linen.
SMI'LAX, G. 1 the yew-tree.
2 the herb bine-weed.
To SMILE, 1 to laugh ſilently.
2 to look pleaſant.
SMI'RIS, or *SMY'RIS*, G. (of σμαω to cleanſe) a ſtone that glaziers cut their glaſs, and jewellers poliſh their jewels with.
To SMITE, 1 to ſtrike, or beat.
2 (with Falconers) a phraſe uſed of a hawk, when ſhe wipes her bill after feeding.
A SMITH, a black-ſmith, or one that works on iron.
SMI'THERY, the trade of a ſmith.
SMI'THY, 1 a ſmith's ſhop.
2 the trough where the ſmiths cool their hot irons.
SMOCK, a woman's ſhift.
SMOCK-*faced*, 1 effeminate, having a womaniſh countenance.
2 baſhful, modeſt.
SMOKE, a humid matter, exhaled in the form of a vapour, or the black exhalation that aſcends from fire.
To SMOKE, 1 to caſt forth ſmoke.
2 to hang, or dry in the ſmoke.
3 to take the fumes of, as to ſmoke tobacco.
4 to beſmoke, or trouble with ſmoke.
5 to ſmell out, or diſcover.
SMO'KY, 1 ſending forth ſmoke.
2 troubled with ſmoke.
SMOOTH, 1 even, or level.
2 ſleek, or ſoft.
3 courteous, or affable.
4 eaſy, or agreeable.
5 not burniſhed.
6 eaſy, not troubleſome.
7 pleaſant, or charming, as a ſmooth tongue.
To SMOOTH, 1 to make ſmooth, or level.
2 to ſoften, or allay.
3 to coaks, or weedle.
To SMO'THER, 1 to ſtifle, or ſuffocate.
2 to ſuppreſs, or ſmother.
SMO'THER, a thick ſmoke cauſed by burning ſtraw, &c.
SMUG, ſpruce, or neat.
To SMU'GGLE, 1 to run goods, or bring it on ſhore without paying the king's duty.
2 to handle, or kiſs amorouſly.
SMU'GGLER, one who runs goods.
SMUT, 1 the ſoot of a chimney, &c.
2 a diſeaſe in corn.
3 bawdy, or obſcene diſcourſe.
To SMUT, to dawb with ſmut.
SMU'TTY, 1 beſmeared, or dawb'd with ſmut.
2 bawdy, obſcene.
SNACK, a ſhare, or part.
SNA'CKET, a kind of haſp for caſements.
SNA'FFLE, a ſort of bit for a horſe-bridle.
SNAG, 1 a knot, or bunch.
2 a tooth ſtanding out from the reſt.
3 a ſnail.
SNAIL, a ſort of vermin.
SNAIL-*clover*, an herb ſo called.
SNAKE, a kind of ſerpent.
SNAKE-*eater*, a bird in America that eats ſnakes.
SNAKE-*root*, a root brought from Virginia, of great uſe in phyſic.
SNAKE-*weed*, the herb adder's tongue, or biſtort.
SNAP, 1 a ſmart noiſe.
2 a morſel, or bit.
3 a kind of fiſhing for pike.
4 a young cur.
To SNAP, 1 to break aſunder.
2 to catch, or ſurprize.
3 to ſpeak roughly.
4 to make a noiſe with the fingers, by hitting them againſt each other.
5 to break, or burſt.
6 to give a ſnap.
SNA'PPISH, ſurly, rough, moroſe.
SNAP-*dragon*, 1 a kind of flower.
2 a ſort of ſport made by eating plums out of burning brandy.
SNAP-*haunce*, a fire-lock.
SNAP-*ſack*. See *Knapſack.*
SNARE, 1 a gin, or trap.

2 a crafty wile.
To SNARE. See *To Inſnare.*
To SNARL, 1 to grin like a dog.
2 to be entangled, like a ſkein of ſilk.
To SNATCH, 1 to catch ſuddenly, or haſtily.
2 to wreſt, or take away eagerly, or by force.
To SNEAK, 1 to creep, or ſlide.
2 to act mean ſpiritedly.
SNEA'KING, 1 baſe, vile.
2 poor, ſorry, pitiful.
3 niggardly, dirty.
4 creeping up and down baſhfully.
SNEAKS, or SNEA'KSBY, a pitiful fellow, that ſcarce dares ſhew his head.
To SNEER, to laugh, or make game.
To SNEEZE, to repel the air through the mouth and noſe, with a momentary violence.
SNEEZE-*wort*, the name of a plant, that cauſes ſneezing.
SNET (with Hunters) the fat of a deer.
SNI'CK R-ſnee, Du. the Dutch way of fighting with pointed knives.
To SNIFF, to ſnuff up.
To SNI'GGER, to laugh in one's ſleeve.
SNIP, 1 a little.
2 (in the plural number) ſnacks, or ſhares.
To SNIP, to cut off with a jerk.
SNIPE, a delicate bird.
SNITE, a ſort of fowl.
SNI'VEL, ſnot.
To SNI'VEL, to ſnuff up.
To SNOOK, to lie lurking for a thing.
To SNORE, to make a noiſe in one's ſleep.
To SNORT, to make a noiſe like a frighted horſe.
SNOT, a ſort of phlegm or mucous matter, voided through the noſe.
SNOTTY, 1 ſmeared, or dawbed with ſnot.
2 ſtingy, miſerly.
SNOUT, the noſe of a ſwine, &c.
SNOW, a moiſt vapour, elevated near the middle region of the air, whence it is thickened into a cloud, and reduced into the form of carded wool, and falling down by little parcels.
To SNOW, to deſcend in congealed white flakes.
SNOW-*drops*, early ſpring flowers.
SNOW'Y, 1 of, or belonging to ſnow.
2 white like ſnow.
To SNUB, 1 to reprove ſharply.
2 to keep under.
3 to ſob, as in crying.
SNUDGE, an old curmudgeon, or cloſe-fiſted fellow.
To SNUDGE *along*, to go like an old ſnudge, or like one whoſe head is full of buſineſs.
SNUFF, 1 wick, or cotton of a lighted candle.
2 a bit of a candle cut off.
3 a little piece of candle.
4 a powder to take up the noſe.
SNU'FFER, he that lights and ſnuffs the candles at a play-houſe.
SNU'FFERS, an utenſil to ſnuff a candle with.
To SNU'FFLE, to ſpeak through the noſe.
SNU'FFY, 1 apt to take exceptions.
2 dawbed with ſnuff.
SNUG, cloſe, hidden, concealed.
To SNU'GGLE, to lie cloſe together.
SNUSH, corruptly for ſnuff.
SO, 1 thus, after this manner.
2 the ſame.
3 thus, that.
4 ſo much.
5 provided that.
To SOAK. See *To Soke.*
SOAP. See *Sope.*
To SOAR, 1 to fly high.
2 to be ambitious.
3 to write in a ſublime ſtyle.
SOA'RAGE (with Falconers) the firſt year of a hawk's age.
SOAR-*hawk* (in Falconry) a hawk ſo called from the firſt taking her from the eyrie, till ſhe has mew'd her feathers.
SOAVE, It. (in Muſic) ſweet, agreeable.
To SOB, to ſigh convulſively in weeping.
SO'BER (of *ſobrius*, L. temperate) 1 temperate, modeſt, wiſe, ſtaid, grave.
2 in one's ſenſes, not drunk.
3 ſenſible, well adviſed.
SO'BERNESS, or SOBRI'ETY, 1 temperance, moderation in eating, drinking, &c.
2 prudent, and grave carriage.
SO'CAGE, or SO'CCAGE, a certain tenure of lands held by inferior huſbandry ſervices, to be performed to the lord of the fee.
SO'CAGER, or SO'CKMAN, a tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage.
SO'CIABLE, or SO'CIAL (of *ſociabilis*, L. of *ſocia* a companion) 1 delighting in company.
2 fit for company or converſation.
SOCI'ETY (of *ſocietas*, L. of *ſocio* to join) 1 a company, or body.
2 company, converſation, civil intercourſe.
3 (in Commerce) a contract or agreement between two or more perſons, whereby they bind themſelves together for a certain time, and agree to ſhare equally in the profits or loſſes which ſhall accrue in the affair for which the copartnerſhip is entered into.
Royal SOCI'ETY, a fellowſhip of noble, learned and ingenious men, founded by king Charles II. for the improvement of natural knowledge.
SOCI'NIANS, a heretical ſect, which denied the divinity of the ſon of God, together with original ſin, grace, &c. They were ſo called from one Fauſtus Socinus, a gentle-

gentleman of Sienna, their chief, or principal.

SOCI'NIANISM, the Socinian hereſy.

SOCK (of *ſoccus*, L. of סוך, Heb. a covering for the feet) 1 a ſort of ſhoes, ſandals, or ſoles worn by the ancient Roman women.
2 a piece of woollen ſtuff, worn in ſhoes that are too big.

SO'CKET, 1 part of a candleſtick.
2 a piece of metal at the bottom of a pike, halbert, &c.

SO'CLE, or ZO'CLE (in Architecture) a flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues, vaſes, &c. It ſerves as a foot, or ſtand.

SO'COME, a cuſtom of grinding at the lord's mill.

Bond SO'COME, is when the tenants are bound to grind at the lord's mill.

Love SO'COME, is when they do it freely for love of their lord.

SOCRA'TIC *philoſophy*, thoſe doctrines and opinions, with regard to morality and religion, maintained and taught by Socrates.

SOD, a ſort of turf, or the ſurface of heathy ground pared off.

SODALI'TIOUS, of, or belonging to ſociety.

SODA'LITY (of *ſodalitas*, L. of *ſodalis* a companion) a fellowſhip, ſociety, fraternity, or brotherhood, a company of men in any trade or profeſſion.

SO'DDEN, over ſeethed, or boiled.

SO'DDER. See *Solder*.

SO'DOM *apples*, a ſort of apples, according to ſome travellers, growing about Sodom, which appear fair to the eye, but, being touched, they immediately crumble away, being filled with ſoot and aſhes.

SO'DOMITE (ſo called from the ſin of Sodom) a buggerer, one that commits ſodomy.

SODOMI'TICAL, of, or belonging to the ſin of ſodomy.

SO'DOMY, buggery, a ſin of the fleſh againſt nature; ſo called becauſe committed by the inhabitants of Sodom.

SO'FA, a ſort of alcove much uſed in Aſia; it is an apartment of ſtate, raiſed about a foot and a half, or two foot above the floor, and furniſhed with rich carpets and cuſhions, where honourable perſonages are entertained.

SO'FEES, a ſect which paſs for religious puritans among the Turks, who, like the phariſees of old, make a practice of reading in the ſtreets, and other public places, that notice may be taken of their counterfeit devotion.

SO'FIT, or SOFI'TO (in Architecture) the eaves of the corona, or capital of a column; alſo any plafond, or cieling, formed of croſs beams, or flying cornices, the ſquare compartments or pannels whereof are enriched with ſculptures, painting, or gilding.

SOFT, 1 tender, not hard.
2 new, not ſtale.
3 mild, or gentle.
4 yielding to the touch.
5 weak of underſtanding, ſilly.
6 low, as a ſoft voice.
7 not briſk, unactive.
8 effeminate.

SOFT *bodies* (with Philoſophers) are ſuch bodies as yield to the preſſure or ſtroke, and loſing their former figure, cannot recover it again; in this they differ from elaſtic bodies, which by their own natural power recover their former figure.

To SO'FTEN, 1 to make ſoft.
2 to lenify, mollify, alleviate, or appeaſe.
3 to make effeminate.
4 to grow ſoft.

SO'FTLY, 1 without noiſe.
2 leiſurely, or ſlowly.
3 hold there.
4 low, not loud.

SOIL (of *ſolum*, L. of סלה, Heb. to tread upon) 1 ground, conſidered with reſpect to its quality.
2 country, or nation.
3 ground with reſpect to its ſituation.
4 dung.
5 ſlough, wherein a wild boar wallows.

To SOIL, 1 to dung, or manure.
2 to dirty, daub, or take off the gloſs.

To take SOIL (with Hunters) to take to the water, as a deer when he is cloſe purſued.

To SO'JOURN (of *ſejourner*, F.) to tarry, or ſtay a while in a place.

SOKE, 1 a lying a good while in water.
2 (in the ſenſe of the Law) the privilege of keeping a court.

To SOKE, 1 to ſteep, or macerate.
2 to drink up, as a ſponge, &c.
3 to drain, or empty.

SO'KER, a toper, or great drinker.

SOL, L. 1 the ſun.
2 (in Muſic) the name of one of the notes.
3 (with Chemiſts) gold.

SO'LACE (of *ſolatium*, L. of *ſol* the ſun) 1 comfort, or conſolation.
2 help, ſuccour, or relief.

To SO'LACE, 1 to comfort, or eaſe one's grief.
2 to recreate, or divert.

SO'LACHS, the foot guards of the grand ſignior, who attend him armed with bows and arrows, to the number of 300.

SO'LANDER, a diſeaſe in horſes.

SO'LAR, adj. (of *ſolaris*, L. of *ſol* the ſun) of, or belonging to the ſun.

SO'LAR *month* (in Aſtronomy) is that ſpace of time which the ſun takes up in moving through the twelfth part of the ecliptic.

SO'LAR *year* (in Aſtronomy) is that ſpace of time which the ſun takes up in moving through

through the whole ecliptic, or the time from the ſun's departing from any point of the ecliptic, till he returns to the ſame point again, which is nearly equal to 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

SO'LAR *ſyſtem* (in Aſtronomy) is the order and diſpoſition of the ſeveral celeſtial bodies which revolve round the ſun as the centre of their motion, viz. the planets and comets.

SO'LAR (of *ſolarium*, L. of *ſol* the ſun) an upper room.

SOLA'RIUM, L. 1 a ſun-dial.
2 a terras or gallery where they walk to ſun themſelves.
3 a ſunny wall.

SO'LDAN, a Mahometan prince.

SO'LDER, or SO'DDER (of *ſoudure*, F. of *ſolido*, L. to conſolidate) a compoſition uſed by ſilver-ſmiths, &c. to conſolidate, or faſten together their wares.

To SO'LDER, to join, or faſten together with ſolder.

SO'LDIER, one that ſerves the king in his wars for a certain pay.

SO'LDIERY, the whole body of ſoldiers collectively.

SOLE, adj. (of *ſolus*, L. of ὅλος, G. the whole) only, or alone.

SOLE, ſub. (of *ſolum*, L. of סלה to tread upon) 1 the bottom of the foot.
2 the bottom of a ſhoe, boot, &c.
3 a horſe's hoof.
4 a ſort of flat fiſh.

SO'LECISM (of σολοικισμος, G. i. e. a ſpeaking Greek like thoſe of Solos, or Sola, a city in Cilicia, who were famous for their rude pronunciation, and uncouth expreſſions) 1 an incongruity of ſpeech againſt the rules of grammar.
2 a fault in general.

SO'LEMN (of *ſolemnis*, L. of *ſolus* alone, and *amnus* for *annus* a year) 1 done publickly every year.
2 done with great pomp.
3 authentic.
4 grave, reſerved.

SOLE'MNITY, 1 a ſolemn action.
2 the pomp of celebrating an anniverſary feaſt.

To SO'LEMNIZE, to celebrate.

SO'LEN, G. an hollow, oblong chirurgical frame, in which a leg or thigh is placed.

SO'LID (of *ſolidus*, L. ſubſtantial) 1 that has length, breadth and thickneſs.
2 hard, maſſy, ſtrong, firm, not hollow.
3 real, ſubſtantial, not vain or frivolous.
4 ſound, laſting.

SO'LID *angle* (in Geometry) an angle made by the meeting of three or more planes, and thoſe joining in a point like that of a cut diamond.

SO'LID *numbers* (with Mathematicians) are ſuch as ariſe from the multiplication of a plane number, by any others whatſoever. Thus 16 is a ſolid number, made by 8, multiplied by 2.

SO'LID *problem* (in Geometry) is ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved geometrically, but by the interſection of a circle and a conic ſection, or by the interſection of two other conic ſections beſide the circle.

SO'LID, ſub. 1 (with Geometricians) is a body that hath length, breadth, and thickneſs, whoſe bounds and limits are a ſuperficies.
2 (in Phyſics) is a body whoſe minute parts are connected together, ſo as not to give way or ſlip from each other, upon the ſmalleſt impreſſion.

SOLI'DITY, 1 maſſiveneſs, ſoundneſs, firmneſs.
2 the oppoſite to ſuperficialneſs.
3 ſoundneſs of judgment.
4 gravity in behaviour.
5 (in Geometry) is the quantity of ſpace contained in a ſolid body.
6 (in Architecture) is applied both to the conſiſtence of the ground whereon the foundation of a building is laid, and alſo to a maſſive of maſonry of great thickneſs, without any cavity in it.
7 (in Philoſophy) is a property of matter or a body, whereby it excludes every other body from the place itſelf poſſeſſes.
8 a quality of a natural body, that is oppoſite to fluidity, which conſiſts in the component particles being interwoven and entangled one within another, ſo that they cannot ſpread themſelves ſeveral ways, as fluid bodies do.

SO'LIDS 1 (with Grammarians) are thoſe letters that are never liquified, as F, J, and V.
2 the continuous and continent parts of the body thus ſtiled, in oppoſition to the fluids, or the parts contained therein.

SOLIFI'DIAN (of *ſolus* alone, and *fides* faith, L.) one who holds that faith alone, without works, is neceſſary to ſalvation.

SOLIFI'DIANISM, the doctrine or principles of the Solifidians.

SOLI'GENOUS (of *ſoligena*, L. of *ſol* the ſun, and *gigno* to bet) begotten of the ſun.

SOLI'LOQUY (of *ſoliloquium*, L. of *ſolus* alone, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a diſcourſe, or ſpeech, of one that ſpeaks alone, or that which a man holds with himſelf.

SO'LITARINESS, a ſolitary life.

SO'LITARY (of *ſolitarius*, L. of *ſolus* alone) 1 without company, alone, privately retired.
2 that loves to be alone.

SO'LITARY *column*, a column that ſtands alone in any public place.

SO'LITARY *worm*, a worm in the inteſtines, or placed in the pylorus, which, tho'

tho' it is but one, extends the length of the inteſtines.

SO'LITUDE (of *ſolitudo*, L. of *ſolus* alone) 1 a deſart, wilderneſs, or lonely place. 2 a retirement, receſs, or ſolitary life.

SOLI'VAGANT, or SOLI'VAGOUS (of *ſolivagus*, L. of *ſolus* alone, and *vagor* to wander) wandering up and down alone, a flying company, ſolitary.

To SOLLI'CIT (of *ſolicito*, L. of *ſolus* alone, and *cito* to call) 1 to be earneſt with one, to importune, to preſs, to be urgent, to entice one to do a thing. 2 to proſecute an affair, to follow it hard.

SOLLICITA'TION, 1 motion, or inducement. 2 an earneſt intreaty. 3 an importuning, or preſſing.

SOLLI'CITOR, one employed to take care of a ſuit depending.

SOLLI'CITOUS, troubled, or concerned about a thing.

SOLLI'CITUDE, trouble, anxiety, diſquiet, deep concern.

SO'LO, It. (in Muſic) ſingly, or alone.

SOLO'MON's *ſeal*, the name of an herb.

SO'LSTICE (of *ſolſtitium*, L. i. e. *ſolis ſtatio* the ſtation of the ſun) the time when the ſun is in one of the tropics, or ſolſtitial points.

Æſtival, or *ſummer* SO'LSTICE (in Aſtronomy) in the north latitude, is, when the ſun enters the tropic of Cancer, which is on the 11th of June.

Hyemal, or *winter* SOLSTI'CE (in the northern countries) is when the ſun enters the tropic of Capricorn, which is on the 11th of December.

SOLSTI''TIAL, of, or belonging to the ſolſtice.

SOLSTI''TIAL *points* (in Aſtronomy) are thoſe points of the ecliptic, wherein the ſun's aſcent above the equinoctial, and his deſcent below it, is terminated.

SO'LVABLE (of *ſolubilis*, L. of *ſolvo* to reſolve. 1 that may be reſolved. 2 able to pay.

SO'LUBLE (of *ſolubilis* L. of *ſolvo* to make laxative) looſening, apt to give, or go to ſtool.

To SOLVE (of *ſolvo*, L. to reſolve) to reſolve, explain, or anſwer.

SO'LVENT (of *ſolvens*, L. of *ſolvo* to diſcharge) 1 able to pay. 2 (with Chemiſts) any menſtruum that will reſolve bodies.

SOLU'TION (of *ſolutio*, L. of *ſolvo* to reſolve) 1 reſolution, or the explaining queſtions, &c. 2 a looſening. 3 the reduction of a firm body into a fluid ſtate, by the help of ſome menſtruum.

SO'LUTIVE (of *ſolutivus*, L. of *ſolvo* to make laxative) laxative, of a looſening quality.

SOMA'TICA, G. (of σωμα a body) the ſcience of bodies.

SOMA'TICAL, corporeal, bodily, ſubſtantial.

SOME, 1 part of the whole. 2 a little, not much. 3 ſome men. 4 certain, or particular. 5 ſome people, or certain folk. 6 about, or near.

SO'MERSET, a ſort of tumbling.

SO'MMER (of *ſommier*, F.) a piece of timber in building.

SOMNA'MBULI, L. (of *ſomnus* ſleep, and *ambulo* to walk) a name given to ſuch perſons as walk in their ſleep.

SOMNI'CULOUS (of *ſomniculoſus*, L. of *ſomnus* ſleep) drowſy, ſleepy.

SOMNI'FEROUS (of *ſomnifer*, L. of *ſomnus* ſleep, and *fero* to bear) bearing, or cauſing ſleep.

SOMNI'FERA, L. (with Phyſicians) opiates, or ſuch medicines as cauſe or procure ſleep.

SOMNI'FIC (of *ſomnificus*, L. of *ſomnus* ſleep, and *facio* to cauſe) cauſing ſleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS (of *ſomnifugus*, L. of *ſomnus* ſleep, and *fugio* to fly) driving away ſleep.

SO'MNUS, L. ſleep, reſt, quiet.

SON, a relative term applied to a male child, conſidered in the relation he bears to his parents.

SO'NA, It. a ſound.

SONA'TA, It. a piece, or compoſition of muſic, wholly performed by inſtruments.

SO'NABLE (of *ſonabilis*, L. of *ſono* to ſound) that ſoundeth ſhrill, or loud.

SONG, 1 a compoſure of verſes to be ſung. 2 little, or nothing.

SO'NGSTER, a ſinger of ſongs.

SO'NNA, a book of Mahometan traditions, wherein all the orthodox Muſſelmen are required to believe.

SO'NNET, It. a ſort of ſhort poem.

SONO'ROUS (of *ſonorus*, L. of *ſono* to ſound) 1 loud, roaring, making a great noiſe. 2 muſical.

SO'NSHIP, the quality of a ſon.

SOON, 1 quickly, in a little time. 2 early.

SOOP, or SOUP (of *ſoupe*, F.) a kind of pottage.

SOOT, the black ſtuff that ſticks to the chimney, being ſmoak condenſed.

To SOOTH, to flatter, or pleaſe.

SOO'THSAYER, a foreteller of future events.

SOO'THSAYING, divining, or foretelling future events.

SOO'TY, 1 full of ſoot. 2 ſmeared, or daubed with ſoot.

SOP, a piece of bread dip'd in ſauce, &c.
SOPE, a compoſition for waſhing, &c.
SOPE-*boiler*, a maker of ſope.
To SOPE, to daub with, or lay on ſope.
SOPE-*wort*, the name of an herb.
SOPH, a ſophiſter at Cambridge.
SO'PHI (i. e. pure and holy) the emperor of Perſia.
SO'PHISM (of σοφισμα, G. of σοφιζω, to ſpeak artfully) a fallacious argument, invented only to amuſe and embarraſs the perſon to whom it is uſed.
SO'PHIST, or SO'PHISTER, 1 a cunning and cavilling diſputer.
2 a wiſe man, a ſcholar.
SOPHI'STICAL, of, or pertaining to a ſophiſm, captious.
To SOPHI'STICATE (of *ſophiſtiquer*, F.) to mingle, or adulterate.
SO'PHISTRY (of σοφιστικη, G. of σοφος a wiſe man) circumvention by falſe arguments.
SO'PITIVE (of *ſopitivus*, L. of *ſopor* a ſound ſleep) cauſing ſleep.
SOPORI'FEROUS (of *ſoporifer*, L. of *ſopor* ſleep, and *fero* to bear) that bringeth or cauſeth ſleep.
SOPO'ROUS (of *ſoporus*, L. of *ſopor* ſleep) ſleepy, drowſy.
SO'PY, daubed with ſope.
SORB-*apple* (of *ſorbum*, L. the fruit of the ſervice tree) a ſervice berry.
SO'RBONIST, one that belongs to the univerſity of Sorbonne in France.
SO'RCERER (of *ſorcier*, F.) one that uſes witchcraft, a wizard, an inchanter.
SO'RCERESS, a witch, a hag.
SO'RCERY, witchcraft, enchantment.
SO'RDID (of *ſordidus*, L. of *ſordes* filth) 1 dirty, filthy, ſhabby.
2 avaritious, niggardly.
SORDI'NE (of *ſourdine*, F.) the little pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it ſound low.
SORE, adj. 1 tender, painful.
2 inflamed.
3 great, large.
SORE, ſub. 1 a ſore place, or ulcer.
2 a male fallow-deer four years old.
SO'REL, 1 a male fallow-deer three years old.
2 a ſallad-herb.
3 a colour among horſes.
SORE-*hawk* (with Falconers) an hawk is ſo called from the firſt taking her from the eyrie, till ſhe has mew'd or caſt her feathers.
SO'RING (with Hunters) the footing of a hare when ſhe is in the open field.
SORI'TES 3, L. (of σωρειτης, G. of σωρος a heap, or pile) a kind of argument, or vicious ſyllogiſm, made by heaping up many propoſitions together, one upon another, uſed chiefly by the ſtoics.
SORO'RICIDE (of *ſorocida*, L. of *ſoror* a ſiſter, and *cædo* to kill) 1 the killing of a ſiſter.
2 one who kills his ſiſter.
SO'RRANCE (with Farriers) any diſeaſe or ſore that happens to horſes.
SO'RREL. See *Sorel*.
SO'RROW, 1 misfortune.
2 affliction, or grief.
To SO'RROW, to grieve, or be uneaſy in mind, on account of the ſenſe of ſome good loſt, or of ſome evil preſent, or to be in expectation.
SO'RROWFUL, 1 full of ſorrow, or affliction.
2 pitiful, or miſerable.
SO'RRY, 1 that grieves, or is troubled.
2 bad, paltry, or little value.
SORS, L. 1 lot, chance, fortune, hazard.
2 deſtiny, or fate.
SORT (of *ſorte*, F.) 1 kind, or ſpecies.
2 way, or manner.
To SORT, to diſpoſe things into their proper claſſes.
SORTI'LEGE + (of *ſortilegium*, of *ſors* a lot, and *lego* to chooſe) 1 a ſoothſaying, or divination by lots.
2 an electing by lots.
SO'RTMENT, a ſet of ſeveral things of the ſame ſort.
SOSPI'RO, It. (in Muſic) a reſt.
SOT, 1 a blockhead, or ſilly fellow.
2 a drunkard.
SO'TTISH, 1 fooliſh, impertinent.
2 drunken.
SOUCE, a ſort of pickle for hog's fleſh.
To SOUCE, 1 to put in pickle.
2 to plunge, or dip in water, &c.
3 to give a box on the ear.
SO'VEREIGN, adj. (of *ſouverain*, F.) 1 abſolute, independent.
2 excellent, ſupreme.
SO'VEREIGN, ſub. a monarch, an emperor, a king, or prince that hath the ſupreme command.
SO'VEREIGNTY, 1 the ſupreme command.
2 a ſovereign ſtate.
SOUGHT, ſearched after.
SOUL, 1 the principle of life in all living things.
2 mind, or ſpirit.
3 perſon, or fellow, as a good honeſt ſoul.
4 conſcience.
5 heart.
6 life, that which acts or animates any thing, as, charity is the ſoul of Chriſtian virtues.
SOUL-*maſs-cakes*, cakes anciently given to the poor on All-ſaints-day.
SOU'LDIER. See *Soldier*.
SOUND, ſub. (of *ſonus*, L. of שאיך, Heb. a noiſe) 1 the object of hearing.
2 the ſtreights of the Baltic ſea.
3 a ſcuttle fiſh.
SOUND, adj. 1 whole, not rent, or broken.
2 healthful, not ſickly.

3 ſtrong, or firm.
4 orthodox.
5 judicious, or ſolid.
6 great, or ſtrong, as a ſound blow.
7 faſt, or profound, as a ſound ſleep.
8 honeſt, or good.

To SOUND, 1 to blow, to cauſe a ſound.
2 to pronounce.
3 to try the depth of.
4 to pump, or ſift one.
5 to yield a ſound.
6 to mean, or ſignify.

SOUND, or SOU'NDER, a herd, or company.

SOUP. See *Soop*.

SOUR, or SOWR, 1 ſharp, or acid.
2 crabbed, or fretful.
3 bitter, or ſtern.

To SOUR, 1 to turn ſour, or acid.
2 to make ſour, or acid.
3 to do a diſpleaſure, or injury to.

SOURCE, F. 1 head, or ſpring.
2 original, or cauſe.

SOUS, a French penny.

SOUTH, that part oppoſite to the north.

SOU'THERLY, or SOU'THERN, 1 towards the ſouth.
2 that lies ſouth.

SOU'THERN-*wood*, an ever-green plant.

SOW, 1 a female ſwine.
2 a kind of inſect.
3 a great tub with two ears.
4 a great lump of melted iron, or lead.

SOW-*bread*, truffles.

SOW-*thiſtle*, an herb.

To SOW, 1 to caſt, or ſtrew the ſeed.
2 to cauſe, or ferment.
3 to join pieces of cloth together, &c. See *To Sew*.

SOWR. See *Sour*.

SOYL. See *Soil*.

SPACE (of *ſpatium*, L. of σπαδιον, G. diſtance) 1 extent, or length.
2 diſtance.

SPACE (in Philoſophy) is diſtance conſidered every way, whether there be in it any ſolid matter or not, and is either abſolute, or relative.

Abſolute SPACE, is that conſidered in its own nature, without regard to any thing external, which always remains the ſame, and is infinite and immoveable.

Relative SPACE, is that moveable dimenſion or meaſure of abſolute ſpace, which our ſenſes define by the poſitions of the body within it.

SPACE (in Geometry) is the area of any figure, or that which fills the intervals or diſtances between the lines that terminate it.

SPACE (in Mechanics) is the line which a moveable body, conſidered as a point, is conceived to deſcribe by its motion.

SPA'CIOUS (of *ſpatioſus*, L. of *ſpatium*, a ſpace) 1 wide, large, broad, ample.
2 great, huge, tall.

SPADE, 1 a tool to dig the ground, &c. with.
2 a colour, or ſort of cards.
3 a deer three years old.
4 one gelded, either man or beaſt.

SPA'HI, a Turkiſh horſeman compleatly armed.

SPAN, 1 a meaſure from the thumbs end to the top of the little finger.
2 a meaſure of inches.

To SPAN, to meaſure with the hand.

SPA'NGLED, ſet off, or adorned with ſmall round pieces of gold, ſilver, &c.

SPA'NGLES, ſmall round pieces of gold or ſilver.

SPA'NIEL, a water dog.

SPA'NISH, of, or pertaining to Spain.

SPA'NISH-*flies*. See *Cantharides*.

SPA'NISH-*wool*, red wool coloured in Spain, uſed to paint the face with.

SPA'NKING, 1 large, broad, ſtrong.
2 ſpruce, fine, jolly.

SPA'NNER, the lock of a carbine, or fuſee.

SPAR, 1 a bar of wood.
2 Muſcovy glaſs.
3 (with Miners) a ſtone found in lead mines, reſembling gems.

SPA'RABLES, ſmall nails for ſhoes, without heads.

SPA'RAGUS. See *Aſparagus*.

SPARE, 1 lean, or thin.
2 ſmall, or frugal.
3 that one has ſaved.
4 that is not in uſe.
5 leiſure, as ſpare time.

To SPARE, 1 to huſband, or manage.
2 to ſave, or favour.
3 to ſave, or prevent.
4 to give ſomething.
5 to make ſhift without.

SPARGA'NOSIS, G. (of σπαργαω to ſwell) an immoderate extenſion of the breaſt, cauſed by too much milk.

SPAR-*hawk*, a ſhort-winged hawk.

SPARK, 1 a ſmall particle of fire, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
2 a beau.
3 a gallant, or lover.
4 a ſmall diamond.

To SPA'RKLE, 1 to caſt forth ſparks, or ſmall atoms of fire.
2 to glitter, or ſhine.
3 to knit in a glaſs, and ſend up ſmall bubbles, as liquors.
4 to glance with the brilliant part of the eye.

SPA'RROW, a bird ſo called.

SPA'RROW-*graſs*. See *Aſparagus*.

SPA'RROW-*hawk*, a ſmall ſort of hawk.

SPASM. See *Spaſmus*.

SPASMA'TIC (of *ſpaſmaticus*, L. of σπασμος, G. the cramp) afflicted, or troubled with the cramp.

SPASMO'DICA, L. (of σπασμος, G. the cramp, and ὀδυνη grief, or pain) medicines againſt the cramp.

SPASMOLO'GIA, L. (of σπασμος, G. the cramp, and λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or treatiſe upon the cramp.

SPA'SMUS (of σπασμος, G. of σπαω to draw) a diſeaſe called the cramp, which is the ſhrinking of the ſinews.

SPAT, 1 the ſpawn of an oiſter.
2 a ſort of mineral ſtone.
3 a ſmall blow.

SPA'THULA, or SPA'TULA (of σπαθη, G. of σπαω to draw) a ſort of ſlice uſed by ſurgeons, apothecaries, &c. to take up their ointments, ſpread plaiſters, &c.

SPA'TIOUS. See *Spacious*.

SPA'TLING *poppy*, a flower.

To SPA'TTER, 1 to daſh, or ſprinkle with water, dirt, &c.
2 to blacken, as a perſon's character.

SPA'TTER-*daſhes*, a kind of boots without feet.

SPA'TTLE, or SPA'TULA, See *Spathula*.

SPA'VIN (of *eparvin*, F.) a horſe's diſeaſe.

A SPAW, a ſpring of water paſſing through a mineral.

To SPAWL, to ſpit about.

SPAWN, the ſemen of fiſh.
2 ſeed in general.

SPA'WNER, 1 the female fiſh.
2 a young fiſh.

To SPEAK, 1 to utter words.
2 to ſay, or declare.
3 to expreſs, or point out.

SPEA'KER *of the houſe of commons*, a member of that houſe, elected by a majority of votes, to act as chairman or preſident in putting queſtions, reading bills, or briefs, keeping order, reprimanding the refractory, and adjourning the houſe.

SPEA'KER *of the houſe of lords*, is commonly the lord chancellor, or lord keeper of the great ſeal.

SPEAR, a lance.

SPEAR-*mint*, the name of an herb.

SPE'CIE (of *eſpéce*, F.) money coined.

SPE'CIAL (of *ſpecialis*, L. of *ſpecio* to regard) 1 ſingular, particular, ſignal.
2 excellent, extraordinary.
3 expreſs, as his majeſty's ſpecial command.
4 'tis ſometimes uſed by way of irony.

SPECIA'LITY, a law-word, ſignifying bond, bill, or ſuch like inſtrument.

SPE'CIES, L. (of *ſpecio* to ſee) 1 ſort, or a kind of things under one general head.
2 a ſort of money.
3 images, or repreſentations of objects.
4 (among Logicians) is a common idea, under one more common and more general; as body and mind are ſpecies of ſubſtance.
5 (in Metaphyſics) an idea which relates to ſome other more general one, or is compriſed under a more general diviſion of a genus.
6 (in Rhetoric) is a particular contained under a more univerſal one.
7 (in Algebra) are the ſymbols, or characters whereby the quantities are expreſſed.
8 (in Optics) the object painted on the retina of the eye, by the rays of light reflected from the ſeveral points of the ſurface of objects, received in at the pupilla, and collected in their paſſage through the cryſtalline, &c.

Expreſſed SPE'CIES, are ſuch as come from without, or that are ſent from the organ to the object.

Impreſſed SPE'CIES, are ſuch as come from, with, or are ſent from the object to the organ.

SPE'CIES (in Theology) the appearance of the bread and wine in the ſacrament, after conſecration.

SPE'CIES 1 (in Commerce). See *Specie*.
2 (in Medicine) thoſe ſimple ingredients, as drugs, &c. of which compound medicines are made.

SPECI'FIC, or SPECI'FICAL (of *ſpecificus*, L. of *ſpecies* a form, and *facio* to make) ſpecial, particular, that belongs to the character of a thing, and diſtinguiſheth it from any other ſpecies, or kind.

SPECI'FIC *gravity*. See *Specific* GRAVITY, under *Gravity*.

SPECIFIC, ſub. (in Pharmacy) a remedy whoſe virtue and effect is peculiarly adapted to ſome certain diſeaſe, as quinquana, or the bark, to cure agues, &c.

To SPE'CIFY (of *ſpecifico*, L. of *ſpecies* a form, and *facio* to draw) to particularize, to mention in expreſs terms.

SPECI'LLUM, L. (a dim. of *ſpeculum* a looking-glaſs) 1 a little looking-glaſs.
2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſearch wounds, ulcers, &c. a probe.
3 an inſtrument for eye-ſalve, to anoint the eyes with.

SPE'CIMEN, L. (of *ſpecio* to ſee) 1 a proof, trial, or eſſay.
2 an example, pattern, or model.

SPE'CIOUS (of *ſpecioſus*, L. of *ſpecio* to view) plauſible, or fair in appearance.

SPE'CIOUS *arithmetic*, algebra, becauſe practiſed by ſpecies, or letters of the alphabet.

SPECK, a ſpot, or mark of any thing.

To SPE'CKLE, to mark with ſpots.

SPE'CTABLE (of *ſpectabilis*, L. of *ſpecio* to view) to be look'd upon.

SPE'CTACLE (of *ſpectaculum*, L. of *ſpecio* to view) 1 a thing to be ſeen and look'd on.

2 a public ſight or ſhew, a pageant.
3 (in the plural number) glaſs to help the ſight.

SPECTA'TOR, L. (of *ſpecio* to view) 1 a beholder, or looker on.
2 a conſiderer, a contemplator.
3 a critic, a judge.

SPECTA'TRESS, a female-ſpectator.

SPE'CTRE, (of *ſpectrum*, L. of *ſpecio* to view) a phantom, apparition, a ghoſt, a viſion.

SPECULA'RIA, 1 the art of making ſpecula or mirrors.
2 the laws of mirrors, their phœnomena's, cauſes, &c.

SPECULA'RIS lapis, L. a kind of ſtone clear as glaſs, uſed in divers countries where it is found for window-lights.

To SPE'CULATE, (of *ſpeculo*, L. of *ſpecula* a proſpect) 1 to conſider diligently, to obſerve.
2 to contemplate, or meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, 1 contemplation.
2 an eſpial, or notion.
3 the theory of an art, without any regard to the practice.

SPE'CULATIVE, 1 contemplative.
2 theoretical, as oppoſed to practical.
3 ſtudious in the obſervation of things.

SPECULA'TOR, one that ſpeculates.

SPE'CULATORY, of, or belonging to ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM, L. (of *ſpecio* to view) a looking-glaſs, a mirrour, or poliſhed ſurface capable of reflecting the rays of the ſun, &c.

SPEECH, 1 the faculty of ſpeaking.
2 tongue, or language.
3 diſcourſe, harangue, or oration.

SPEE'CHLESS, 1 that cannot ſpeak.
2 without ſpeaking.

SPEED, 1 haſte, diſpatch.
2 a diſeaſe incident to young cattle.

To SPEED, 1 to ſucceed.
2 to proſper.

SPEE'DWELL, the name of an herb.

SPEE'DY, haſty, quick.

SPEIGHT, a ſort of bird.

SPELL, a charm, or enchantment.

To SPELL, 1 to name the letters that compoſe a ſyllable, or word.
2 to write correctly.
3 to charm, or inchant.

SPELT, a kind of grain.

SPE'LTER, a mineral, the ſame as zink.

To SPEND, 1 to lay out, or conſume.
2 to paſs away.
3 to waſte, or diſſipate.
4 to give, or paſs, as to ſpend one's verdict.
5 to ſpermatize.

SPE'NDTHRIFT, a prodigal, or ſpender.

SPE'RAGE. See *Aſparagus*.

SPERM (of *σπερμα*, Gr. of *σπειρω*, to ſow) the ſeed of an animal.

SPE'RMA-ceti, L. (i. e. the ſperm or ſeed of the whale) an unctuous ſubſtance, made out of the oil that comes from the head of a particular ſort of whale.

SPERMA'TIC, or SPERMA'TICAL, of belonging to, or full of ſperm, or ſeed.

To SPE'RMATIZE, to eject ſeed.

SPE'RMATOCE'LE, Gr. (of *σπερμα*, ſeed, and *κηλη*, a tumour) a rupture cauſed by a diſtention of the ſeminal veſſels, whereby they are let fall into the ſcrotum.

To SPEW, to vomit.

SPHAE'RA. See *Sphere*.

SPHAE'RAMACHY, (of *σφαιρα*, a ball, and *μαχομαι*, to reſiſt) a playing at hand-ball, or tennis.

SPHERE (of *σφαιρα*, Gr. a globe) 1 a globe, or ſolid round body.
2 a repreſentation of the world.
3 the reach of one's power and knowledge.
4 (in Geometry) a ſolid body contained under one ſingle ſurface, and having a point in the middle called its center, from whence all the lines drawn to the ſurface are equal.

Direct SPHERE, or *Right* SPHERE, (in Aſtronomy) is when both the poles of the world are in the horizon, and the equinoctial paſſes through the zenith; ſo that the equator and all its parallels, as the tropics, polar circles, &c. make right-angles with the horizon, and are divided into two equal parts; ſo that the ſun, moon, and ſtars aſcend directly above, and deſcend directly below the horizon; as at all places ſituate juſt under the equinoctial. See Fig. 43. wherein N P, repreſents the north, and S P. the ſouth pole, a a, b b, the polar circles, ♋ ♋, the tropic of Cancer, ♑ ♑, the tropic of Capricorn, H O, the horizon, E Q, the equator, and ♋ ♑, the ecliptic, and the primitive circle repreſents a meridian.

Oblique SPHERE, is ſuch a ſituation of the world, as that the axis of it inclines obliquely to the horizon; one of the poles being raiſed any number of degrees above it, and the other depreſſed as much below it; ſo that the ſun and ſtars aſcend and deſcend obliquely. This poſition happens to all places, except thoſe ſituated under the equinoctial, or either of the poles. See Figure 44.

Parallel SPHERE, is that poſition of the globe, which hath one of its poles in the zenith, and the other in the nadir, the equator in the horizon, and all the circles parallel to the equator are parallel to the horizon. See Figure 45.

Material

Material SPHERE, a mathematical Inſtrument, conſiſting of hoops or rings of metal, repreſenting the principal circles of the ſphere, for the more eaſy conceiving the motions of the heavens, and the true ſituation of the earth; 'tis called by ſome authors, an armillary ſphere.

SPHERE *of activity of any natural body*, (in Philoſophy) is that determinate ſpace or extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the effluvia continually emitted from that body reaches, and where they operate according to their nature.

SPHERE *of a planet*, (in Aſtronomy) is the orb in which it moves.

SPHE'RIC, or SPHE'RICAL, of, belonging to, or round like a ſphere.

SPHE'RIC *geometry*, or SPHE'RIC *projection*, is the art of deſcribing or delineating the ſeveral circles of the ſphere upon a plane, and of meaſuring their arches and angles, when projected.

SPHE'RICAL *triangle*, the portion of the ſurface of a ſphere, included between the arches of three great circles of the ſphere, forming a triangle.

SPHE'RICAL *angle*. See *Angle*.

SPHE'RICAL *trigonometry*, the art of reſolving ſpherical triangles.

SPHE'RICS, the doctrine of the ſphere.

SPHEROI'D, (of σφαιρα, a ſphere, and εἶδος, ſhape, Gr.) a ſolid figure approaching to the figure of a ſphere, but not exactly round, made by a ſemi-ellipſis turned about one of its axis; and is always equal to two thirds of its circumſcribing cylinder.

Oblong SPHEROI'D, is a ſolid figure generated by the revolution of a ſemi-ellipſis about its longeſt or tranſverſe diameter.

Prolate SPHE'ROID, is a ſolid figure generated by a ſemi-ellipſis revolving about its ſhorteſt, or conjugate diameter.

SPHEROI'DICAL, of, or belonging to a ſpheroid.

SPHINX, Gr. (of σφιγγω, to puzzle, or perplex) a fabulous monſter feigned to infeſt the city of Thebes, who put forth riddles, and killed ſuch paſſengers as could not reſolve them.

SPHY'GMUS, (of σφυγμος, Gr. of σφυζω, to beat) the pulſe, or the beating of the heart and arteries.

SPI'CA, L. (i. e. an ear of corn) the top of any herb, but chiefly uſed of thoſe of the lavender kind.

SPI'CA virginis, L. i. e. the virgin ſpike, (in Aſtronomy) a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Virgo.

SPICCA'TO, Ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each note in a very diſtinct manner.

SPICE, 1 an aromatical drug, as cloves, nutmegs, &c.

2 the beginning, or remains, as of a diſtemper.

To SPICE, to ſeaſon with ſpices.

SPI'CERY, a place where ſpices are kept.

SPICI'FEROUS, (of *ſpicifer*, L. of *ſpica* an ear of corn, and *fero* to bear) 1 bearing ears of corn.

2 bearing ſpikes, as lavender, &c.

SPI'CKNEL, or SPI'GNEL, the herb baldmony, or bear-wort.

SPI'DER, an inſect well known.

SPI'DER-*wort*, the name of an herb.

SPI'GGOT, a ſtopple for a tap.

SPIKE, (of *ſpica*, L. an ear of corn) 1 an ear of corn.

2 a large nail, for faſtening planks, &c.

3 (with Botaniſts) a body thick ſet with flowers, or fruits, in ſuch a manner as to form an acute cone, as in wheat, barley, &c.

To SPIKE *up a gun*, is to drive a large ſpike into the touch-hole of a cannon, ſo as to render it not fit for ſervice.

SPI'KENARD, (of *ſpica*, an ear of corn, and *nardum*, an Indian ſhrub) a kind of ear growing even with the ground, uſed in phyſic.

To SPILL, 1 to ſhed, or loſe.

2 to ſpoil, corrupt, or deſtroy.

SPI'LLERS, (with Hunters) the ſmall branches ſhooting out from the flat parts of a buck's horn at the top.

To SPIN, 1 to make a thread.

2 to turn round on the ſame place.

To SPIN *out*, 1 to uſe delays.

2 to make to linger.

3 to prolong, or continue.

4 to iſſue out in a ſmall ſtream.

SPI'NA, L. a thorn.

SPI'NA acuta, L. (i. e. the ſharp thorn) the white-thorn, or the hawthorn.

SPI'NA alba, or *SPI'NA regia*, L. the wild artichoke, or ladies thiſtle.

SPI'NAGE, (of *ſpinacea*, L. of *ſpina* a thorn) a pot-herb well known.

SPI'NDLE, 1 an inſtrument uſed in ſpinning.

2 the nuel of a winding ſtair-caſe.

3 the axis of a wheel, clock, watch, &c.

4 ſmall, ſlender.

5 (among Floriſts) the little ſpike or twig, that grows about the pedicle of ſome flowers, ſuch as lilies, pinks, carnations, tulips, &c.

To SPI'NDLE, to ſhoot ſpindles, as ſome flowers do.

SPI'NDLE-*tree*, the name of a ſhrub.

SPINE, (of *ſpina*, L. a thorn) 1 a thorn.

2 the buck-thorn.

3 the back-bone.

4 the upper part of the ſhare-bone.

SPINE'T, (of *ſpinetto*, Ital.) a ſort of muſical inſtrument, a little Harpſichord.

SPINI'FEROUS, (of *ſpinifer*, L. of *ſpina* a thorn, and *fero* to bear) bearing thorns, or prickles, thorny, prickly.

SPINI'GENOUS (of *ſpinigena*, L. of *ſpina*, a thorn, and *gigno* to beget) ſprung from a thorn.

SPINK, a chaffinch, a bird.

SPI'NNER, 1 one that ſpins.
2 a ſort of ſpider.

SPINO'SISM, the doctrine or opinions of Spinoſa, who was born a Jew, but profeſſed no religion at all, and in his writings, maintains that all religions are political engines, calculated to make people obedient to magiſtrates, and to make them practiſe virtue and morality, and many other erroneous opinions both in philoſophy, and theology.

SPINO'SISTS, followers of Spinoſa, or adherents to his opinions.

SPINO'SITY, 1 thorninеſs.
2 difficulty.

SPI'NOUS, (of *ſpineus*, L. of *ſpina* a thorn) thorny, prickly.

SPI'NSTER, 1 one who ſpins.
2 a title given to all unmarried women, from the viſcount's daughter, downwards to the meaneſt perſon.

SPINUS, L. 1 the ſloe-tree.
2 the buckthorn-tree.

SPI'NY (of *ſpinoſus*, L. of *ſpina* a thorn) thorny, prickly.

SPI'RACLE, (of *ſpiraculum*, L. of *ſpiro* to breathe) a breathing hole, or vent, a cave, or hole which breatheth out air.

SPI'RAL, (of *ſpira*, L. a roundel) turning round like a ſcrew.

SPI'RAL *line*, (in Geometry) is a curve of the circular kind, which in its progreſs recedes from the center; as in winding from the vertex down to the baſe of a cone.

SPI'RAL, (in Architecture) a curve that aſcends winding about the cone or ſpire, ſo that all the points thereof continually approach the axis.

Proportional SPI'RALS, (in Geometry) are ſuch curves as the rumb-lines on the terreſtial globe.

SPIRA'TION, (of *ſpiratio*, L. of *ſpiro* to breathe) a breathing.

SPIRE, a pyramid.

To SPIRE, (of *ſpiro*, L. to blow) to grow up into an ear as corn does.

SPI'RIT, (of *ſpiritus*, L. of *ſpiro* to breathe)
1 a ſubſtance diſtinct from matter.
2 virtue, or ſupernatural power that animates the ſoul.
3 ſoul.
4 ghoſt of a dead body.
5 genius, humour, or nature.
6 principle, as to do any thing out of a ſpirit of charity.
7 wit, or livelineſs.
8 courage, or pride.
9 (in Chemiſtry) the ſubtleſt matter extracted from a mixed body.
10 (in Theology) is uſed by way of eminence for the Third Perſon in the Holy Trinity.
11 alſo for the Divine Power and Virtue, and the communication thereof to men.
12 (in the plural number) are a pure and ſubtle exhalation bred and planted in an animal body, being a thin vapour ingendred of the humour, and ſerving for a ſiege to the natural heat of the body, and therefore called natural, vital, and animal.

Animal SPI'RITS, are an exceeding thin, ſubtile moveable fluid juice, or humour, ſeparated from the blood in the cortex of the brain, and received thence into the minute fibres of the medulla, are by them diſcharged into the nerves, and are conveyed by them into every part of the body, and in them perform all the actions of ſenſe and motion.

Vital SPI'RITS, or *natural* SPI'RITS, are only the moſt fine and agitated parts of the blood, wherein its motion and heat depends.

To SPI'RIT, 1 to animate, or encourage.
2 to countenance.

To SPI'RIT *away*, to kidnap.

SPI'RIT *net*, a ſort of fiſhing net.

SPI'RITO, or *SPIRITO'SO*, Ital. (in Muſic) ſignifies with life and ſpirit.

SPI'RITUAL, (of *ſpiritualis*, L. of *ſpiritus* ſpirit) 1 incorporeal, or that conſiſts of ſpirit without matter.
2 eccleſiaſtical, in oppoſition to temporal.
3 devout, pious, religious.

SPIRITUA'LITIES, are the profits which a biſhop receives from his ſpiritual livings, and not like a temporal lord, viz. the revenues which ariſe from his viſitations, the ordaining of prieſts, preſtation-money, &c.

To SPI'RITUALIZE, 1 to explain a paſſage of Scripture after a ſpiritual manner, or to put a myſtical ſenſe upon it.
2 (with Chemiſts) to change a mixed body into ſpirits.

SPI'RITUOUS, full of ſpirits, lively.

To SPIRT, to throw out with a force.

SPI'SSATED, (of *ſpiſſatus*, L. of *ſpiſſo* to thicken) thickened.

SPISSA'TION, a thickening.

SPI'SSITY, or SPI'SSITUDE, thickneſs.

To SPIT, 1 to put on the ſpit.
2 to throw out of one's mouth.

SPIT, a utenſil to roaſt meat withal.

SPITE, malice, grudge, ſpleen.

SPI'TEFUL, full of malice, ill-natured.

SPI'TTLE, 1 a moiſture ariſing in the mouth.
2 a contraction of hoſpital.

SPI'TTER, 1 one that ſpits often.

2 (among Hunters) a red male deer, above a year old.

SPLA'NCHNICA, L. (of σπλαγχνικα, G. of σπλαχνα the bowels) medicines good for diſeaſes in the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGIST, one that treats of, or deſcribes the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY (of σπλαγχνολοσια, G. of σπλαγχνα the bowels, and λοσος a ſpeech) a diſcourſe, or treatiſe upon the bowels.

To SPLASH, to daſh water, &c. upon.

SPLA'SHY, wet, watery, waſhy.

SPLA'TCHY, painted, counterfeited.

To SPLAY a *horſe*, to part his ſhoulder from his breaſt.

SPLAY-*footed*, that treads his toes much outward.

SPLEEN (of σπλην, G. the milt) 1 the milt under the left ſhort ribs.
2 a diſeaſe in that part.
3 ſpite, hatred, or grudge.

SPLEEN-*ſick*, troubled with the ſpleen.

SPLEEN-*wort*, an herb.

SPLE'NDID (of *ſplendidus*, L. of *ſplendeo* to ſhine) 1 bright, ſhining, brilliant.
2 great, or magnificent.

SPLE'NDOUR (of *ſplendor*, L. of *ſplendeo* to ſhine) 1 brightneſs, light, beauty.
2 pomp, magnificence.
3 the gloſs, varniſh, or ſhining of a colour.
4 honour, renown, glory.

SPLE'NETIC (of σπληνέλικος, G. of σπλην the ſpleen) 1 of, or belonging to the ſpleen.
2 ſpleen-ſick, or troubled with the ſpleen.

SPLE'NIC, or SPLE'NICAL, of, or belonging to the ſpleen.

SPLE'NICA, L. medicines good againſt the ſpleen.

SPLENT, or SPLINT, 1 a piece of broken bone.
2 a flat piece of wood for binding round a broken bone.
3 a diſeaſe in a horſe's leg.
4 (in the plural number) harneſs for the arms.

To SPLENT, or to SPLINT, to put ſplents about broken bones.

To SPLICE, 1 to faſten two ends of a rope together, by opening the twiſts at the ends of both ropes.
2 (with Gardeners) to graft the top of one tree into the ſtock of another, by cutting them ſloping, and faſtening them together.

SPLI'NTER, 1 a ſmall ſhiver of wood.
2 a ſplint of a bone.

To SPLIT, 1 to cleave, or cut aſunder.
2 to be beat to pieces, as a ſhip upon rocks, &c.

SPO'DIUM (of σποδιον, G. of σποδος aſhes) ſooty dregs of droſs in melting of braſs.

SPOIL, 1 robbery.
2 plunder.

To SPOIL (of *ſpolio*, L. to plunder) 1 to mar, or damage any thing.
2 to break, or diſconcert.
3 to ruin, or undo.
4 to deſtroy, or make deſolate.
5 to rob, or plunder.

SPOKE, a ray of a wheel.

SPO'KESMAN, 1 a ſpeaker, or orator.
2 one that ſpeaks for another.

SPONDAE'US, or SPO'NDEE (of σπονδαιος, G. of σπονδη a ſacrifice, becauſe the hymns they uſed, while the incenſe was burning, conſiſted of ſpondees) a foot in Latin and Greek verſe, conſiſting of two long ſyllables.

SPO'NDYL (of *ſpondylus*, L. a knuckle) a knuckle, or turning joint of the back-bone.

SPO'NGIA, L. a ſponge, a kind of ſea moſs, growing on the rocks.

SPO'NGITES, L. a ſtone found in ſponges.

SPO'NSION (of *ſponſio*, L. of *ſpondeo* to promiſe) 1 a promiſe.
2 an engagement, or obligation.

SPO'NSOR, L. (of *ſpondeo* to promiſe freely)
1 a ſurety, or engager.
2 a god-father.

SPONTA'NEITY, voluntarineſs.

SPONTA'NEOUS (of *ſponſaneus*, L. of *ſponte* naturally) 1 voluntary, free of his own accord.
2 (in the Schools) a term applied to ſuch motions of the body and mind, as we perform of ourſelves without any conſtraint.

SPOON, a kitchen utenſil well known.

SPOON-*wort*, the name of an herb.

SPORA'DES 3, G. (of σπειρω to ſow) ſuch ſtars as were never rank'd in any conſtellation.

SPORT, 1 play, or paſtime.
2 hunting, fowling, fiſhing, &c.
3 diverſion.
4 meaſures, or way of proceeding.
5 a baſket, or panier uſed by mendicant friars.

To SPORT, 1 to play, or divert one's ſelf.
2 to trifle with.

SPO'RTFUL, 1 diverting.
2 gameſome, full of play.

SPO'RTIVE, the ſame as ſportful.

SPOT, 1 blot, or ſtain.
2 blur, or blemiſh.
3 ſpeck, or mark.
4 a parcel, as, a ſpot of ground.
5 place, as, I was upon the ſpot.
6 immediately, as he died upon the ſpot.

To SPOT, 1 to blot, or ſtain.
2 to blur, or blemiſh.
3 to maculate, or ſpoil the impreſſion.
4 to ſpeckle.

SPO'TLESS, without ſpot, innocent.

SPO'TTY, full of ſpots.

SPOTS *in the ſun* (with Aſtronomers) are certain opacious or ſhady maſſes, which are often

often obſerved adhering to the body or diſk of the ſun, by the motion of which the revolution of the ſun round his axis has been determined.

SPOU'SAL, 1 a betrothing, or eſpouſing.
2 an epithalamium, or wedding ſong.

SPOUSE, 1 a bridegroom, or huſband.
2 a bride, or wife.

SPOUT, a pipe, or trough, for conveyance of water, &c.

Water-SPOUT, a maſs of water collected between a cloud and the ſurface of the ſea, in the ſhape of a pillar or ſpout of water. Theſe phenomenons frequently happen in the Weſt Indies, and very much endanger ſhips that are near them, unleſs they are diſperſed or broken by the ſhot of great guns.

Rain-SPOUT, a ſudden fall of rain like a torrent, or as it were a river flowing from the clouds.

To SPOUT, or to SPOUT *out*, 1 to throw out.
2 to guſh out.

SPRAIN, a violent contorſion, or wreſting of the tendons of the muſcles, occaſioned by ſome accident.

To SPRAIN, to contort, or overſtretch the tendons.

SPRAINTS, the dung of an otter.

SPRAT, a fiſh.

To SPRAWL, to lie ſprawling along.

SPRAY, 1 a bough, or ſprig.
2 a kind of watery miſt, cauſed by the daſhing of the waves of the ſea againſt rocks, &c.

To SPREAD, 1 to ſtretch out.
2 to lay, or cover with, as to ſpread a cloth.
3 to ſet, or bend, as to ſpread a net.
4 to looſe, or unfurl, as to ſpread ſail.
5 to ſcatter about.
6 to publiſh.
7 to open, or expand its leaves, as a flower.

SPRIG, 1 a ſucker, or ſlip.
2 a branch, or bough.
3 a nail without a head.

SPRI'GGY, having ſprigs.

SPRIGHT (q. d. a ſpirit) 1 a hobgoblin, a ſpirit, a phantom.
2 (in the plural number) ſhort arrows, formerly uſed for ſea-fights.

SPRI'GHTLY, lively, full of wit.

SPRING, 1 ſource, or fountain.
2 origin, or beginning.
3 dawn, or break.
4 ſpring-time, one of the four ſeaſons of the year.
5 principle of motion, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
4 a device for catching fowls, &c.
5 a run, in order to a leap.

To SPRING, 1 to riſe, to come, or ſpout out as a river, or water.
2 to ſprout, or ſhoot out, as plants and flowers.
3 to ariſe, or proceed.
4 to leap.
5 to fly up, as an iron ſpring does.
6 to raiſe a partridge, pheaſant, &c.
7 to dig, or ſink, as to ſpring a well.
8 to ſet fire to, as to ſpring a mine.
9 to carry away, as to ſpring a maſt.

SPRING (in Philoſophy) a natural faculty, or endeavour bodies have to return to their firſt ſtate, after having been violently put out of the ſame, by compreſſing, bending, or the like, generally called elaſticity, or elaſtic force.

SPRING-*tides*, great tides, or thoſe at the full and change of the moon.

SPRING-*arbour* (of a watch) that part which is placed in the middle of the ſpring box, and about which the ſpring is wound, or turned.

SPRING-*box* (of a watch) a ſort of box of ſteel, which contains the ſpring.

SPRI'NGAL, a ſtripling, a young man.

SPRINGE, twiſted wire, to catch birds, or ſmall beaſts.

SPRI'NGER *of an arched gate* (in Architecture) the mouldings that bear the arch.

SPRI'NGY, elaſtic.

To SPRI'NKLE, 1 to aſperſe with water, or other liquid.
2 to ſtrow over with ſalt.

SPROUT, a young cole-wort.

To SPROUT, to ſpring, or ſhoot forth.

SPRUCE, 1 neat, or fine in cloaths.
2 fine, lofty.

SPRUCE-*beer*, a kind of phyſical beer, brought from Hamburg, &c.

SPRUCE-*leather*, corruptly ſo called for Pruſſia leather.

SPRUNT, wonderful active.

SPUD, 1 a ſhort ſcurvy knife.
2 a little fellow.

To SPUE. See *To Spew*.

SPUME (of *ſpuma*, L. of *ſpuo* to ſpit) froth, foam, or ſcum.

SPU'MID, or SPU'MOUS, foamy, or frothy.

SPUMI'FEROUS (of *ſpumifer*, L. of *ſpuma* froth, and *fero* to bear) bearing froth, or foam.

SPUNGE (of *ſpongia*, L. ſea moſs) 1 a ſort of moſs that ſticks, or grows to rocks in the ſea.
2 (with Farriers) that part of a horſe's foot next the heel.
3 (with Gunners) a rammer, or ſtaff, having a piece of lambſkin about the end of it, for ſcouring great guns after they have been diſcharged, and before they are charged again.

To SPUNGE, 1 to waſh, or rub over with a ſpunge.
2 to eat and drink at another's coſt.

SPU'N-

SPU'NGIOUS, or SPU'NGY, of the nature of a ſponge.
SPUNK, 1 half-rotten wood.
2 an excreſcence growing on the ſides of trees.
3 match, or tinder.
SPUR, 1 a prick for a horſe.
2 an enticement.
3 a hard piece of fleſh growing on the leg of a cock.
To SPUR, 1 to prick a horſe with a ſpur.
2 to put on, or egg forward.
SPUR-*way*, a horſe-way through a perſon's ground, in which one may ride by right of cuſtom.
SPURGE, the name of a plant.
SPU'RIOUS (of *ſpurius*, L. counterfeit)
1 counterfeit, ſuppoſititious.
2 baſtardly, baſe-born.
To SPURN, to kick.
SPU'RRY, the name of an herb.
SPURT, 1 a ſtart, or ſudden fit of ſhort continuance.
2 a guſt, or ſudden flaw.
To SPURT, 1 to throw out.
2 to burſt, or fly out.
To SPY, 1 to obſerve, or watch.
2 to ſee, or perceive.
SPY, 1 one who clandeſtinely ſearches into the ſtate of places, or affairs.
2 a boyiſh play.
SQUAB, adj. little and fat, or thick and ſhort.
SQUAB, ſub. 1 a ſtuffed ſtool.
2 a very ſoft cuſhion.
3 a ſtuffed couch.
4 a thick fat man, or woman.
5 a rabbit, &c. ſo young as not to be fit to be eaten.
SQUA'BBLE, quarrel, or diſpute.
SQUA'BBLED (among Printers) is when the lines are broke, or the letters of the lines are mixed one with another.
SQUA'DRON (of *ſquadrone*, It.) 1 a certain number of horſe.
2 a certain number of ſhips of war.
SQUA'LID (of *ſqualidus*, L. of *ſqualeo* to be dirty) 1 foul, naſty, filthy.
2 ill-favoured.
3 loathſome.
4 (in Botany) a term applied to colours, when they are not bright, but look faded and dirty.
SQUALL, a ſudden ſtorm of wind or rain.
To SQUALL, to cry out.
SQUA'LLY, 1 a faultineſs in cloth.
2 inclined to ſudden ſtorms.
SQUA'MEOUS (of *ſquameus*, L. of *ſquama* a ſcale) 1 ſcaly, full of ſcales.
2 like ſcales.
SQUAMI'FEROUS (of *ſquamifer*, L. of *ſquamæ* ſcales, and *fero* to bear) bearing ſcales.
SQUAMI'GEROUS (of *ſquamiger*, L. of *ſquamæ* ſcales, and *gero* to bear) ſcaly, having ſcales.
SQUA'MOUS *roots* (with Botaniſts) are thoſe kinds of bulbous roots, which conſiſt of ſeveral coats involving one another, as the onion, &c.
To SQUA'NDER, to laviſh, to ſpend, or waſte.
SQUA'NDERER, a prodigal, one that ſquanders away his fortune.
SQUARE, adj. 1 that has four ſides and four right angles.
2 honeſt, juſt, fair.
SQUARE *number* (in Arithmetic) a number which is ſquared or multiplied by itſelf.
SQUARE-*root* (in Arithmetic) the ſide of a ſquare number, as 4 is the ſquare root of 16.
SQUARE, ſub. 1 a ſquare figure, or a figure having four ſides, and four right-angles.
2 an inſtrument uſed by architects, &c. for ſquaring their work.
3 the plinth at the bottom of a pillar.
4 the abacus at the top of a pillar.
5 a ſquare open place in a city, &c.
6 a pane, as of glaſs, &c.
Hollow SQUARE (in the Military art) is a body of troops drawn up with an empty ſpace in the middle, for the colours, drums and baggage, and covered every way, to keep off horſes.
Long SQUARE. See *Parallelogram*.
To SQUARE, 1 to make ſquare.
2 to rule, or frame.
3 to quadrate, or agree.
SQUA'RING (with Mathematicians) is the making a ſquare equal to another figure given, or the finding a ſquare whoſe area or content ſhall be equal to the area of the given figure.
To SQUASH, to ſqueeze flat, or bruiſe.
SQUAT, 1 cloſe to the ground.
2 ſhort, and thick.
3 well compacted.
To SQUAT, to lie, or ſit ſquat.
To SQUAWL, to cry out.
To SQUEAK, 1 to cry out, as women in ſurprize, &c.
2 to make a ſhrill noiſe, as bad muſical inſtruments do.
3 to confeſs, or diſcover.
To SQUEAL, to cry as an infant.
SQUEA'MISH, nice, having a weak ſtomach.
To SQUEEZE, 1 to preſs hard.
2 to extract the juice.
SQUELCH, a low, country word for a fall.
SQUIB, 1 a ſort of fire-work.
2 a puff in a gaming houſe.
3 a jeer, a jeſt.
SQUIL (of *ſquilla*, L.) a ſea onion.
SQUINA'NCY, or SQUI'NCY (of *ſquinancie*, F.) a ſharp diſeaſe that affects the throat.
SQUINANTHUS, L. the ſweet rush.
To SQUINT, to look awry.

SQUIRE, or E'SQUIRE, the next inferior degree of honour to a knight.
To SQUIRE *a perſon*, to wait upon him or her, in the manner of a gentleman-uſher.
SQUI'RREL, a little and lively creature, called by ſome a wood-weaſel.
To SQUIRT, 1 to ſpirt out.
2 to ſyringe.
To SQUI'TTER, to void the excrement with a kind of noiſe.
SQUI'TTER (with Tin-miners) the droſs of tin.
To STAB, to kill with a dagger, ſword, &c.
STAB, a wound given with a dagger, or other pointed weapon.
STABI'LITY (of *ſtabilitas*, L. of *ſtabilis* firm) 1 firmneſs, faſtneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs.
2 ſteddineſs, conſtancy.
STA'BLE, adj. 1 firm, ſteddy, ſtedfaſt, durable.
2 fixed, reſolved on.
STA'BLE (of *ſtabulum*, L. an ox-ſtall) a place, or houſe for horſes, &c. to ſtand in.
To STA'BLE, to houſe cattle in a ſtable.
To STA'BLISH. See *To Eſtabliſh*.
STACCA'DO, It. a pale, or fence.
STACCA'TO, or *STOCCA'TO*, It. (in Muſic). See *Spiccato*.
To STACK, 1 to ſtumble, ſpoken of horſes.
2 to pile up wood, hay, &c.
STACK, 1 a rick, or pile of corn, hay, &c.
2 a pile of wood 14 foot in length, and 3 in heighth and breadth.
STA'CTE 2, G. (of στάζειν to diſtil) the gum of the myrrh-tree.
STA'DDLES, young trees.
STA'DIUM, L. a meaſure of ground among the ancient Romans, containing one hundred and twenty five paces.
STAFF, 1 a ſtick to walk with.
2 ſtrength, as the ſtaff of bread.
3 power, or authority.
4 a ſtanza, or couplet.
5 two verſes of a pſalm.
STAG, a red male deer, five years old.
STAG-*beetle*, the great horn-beetle.
STAG-*evil*, a diſeaſe in horſes.
STAGE, 1 that part of the theatre where the players act.
2 a place raiſed with timber and boards, where mountebanks expoſe their medicines to ſale, &c.
3 ſcene, ſeat, or place where any thing happens.
4 part of a journey, where a perſon inns at night, or takes freſh horſes, &c.
STA'GGARD, a red male deer, four years old.
To STA'GGER, 1 to reel, as a drunken man.
2 to waver, or be in doubt.
3 to move, or ſhake.
STA'GGERS, a diſeaſe in horſes, ſomewhat like a vertigo.
STA'GIRITE, Ariſtotle, ſo called of *Stagira*, a town in Macedonia, where he was born.
STA'GNANCY, the being ſtagnant.
STA'GNANT (of *ſtagnans*, L. of *ſtagno* to ſtagnate) ſtanding ſtill, ſpeaking of water, or blood.
To STA'GNATE (of *ſtagno*, L. of *ſtagnum* a pool) to lie ſtill, to want a free courſe.
STAID, or STA'YED, grave, ſober, ſerious.
To STAIN, 1 to ſpot, or dawb.
2 to dye colours.
3 to blur, or blemiſh.
STAIRS, ſteps to aſcend by.
STAKE, 1 a ſtick in a hedge.
2 a poſt.
3 a pledge laid down on a wager.
4 a ſmall anvil uſed by ſmiths.
STALA'CTITÆ, L. (of σταλαγμος, G. a drop, or dropping) a ſort of ſtony, ſparry icicles that hang down from the tops or arches of grottos, caves, or vaults under ground, as alſo from the roofs and chapiters of pillars that are built over hot ſprings, or baths.
STALE, adj. 1 not freſh, as fiſh.
2 not new, as bread.
3 old, that has been brew'd a good while.
STALE, 1 the urine of cattle.
2 the round, or ſtep of a ladder.
3 a handle.
4 property, or ſtalking horſe.
5 (with Fowlers) a decoy fowl, or a fowl put into a place to decoy others.
To STALE, to piſs, as horſes, &c.
STALK, 1 the ſtem of a plant.
2 the ſtem of a leaf, or any fruit.
A creſted STALK, one which has furrows or ridges.
A naked STALK, one that has no leaves on it.
A ſtriped STALK, one that is of two, or more ſtalks.
A winged STALK, one that has leaves on both ſides.
To STALK, to go, or walk ſoftly as fowlers, &c.
STA'LKERS, a kind of fiſhing net.
STA'LKING-*horſe*, 1 an horſe uſed by fowlers, to ſhelter themſelves from their game.
2 a perſon employed as a tool, to bring about ſome affair.
3 a thing uſed for a pretence.
STALL, 1 a place for fatting cattle.
2 a little ſhop.
3 a ſtanding, in a fair, or market.
4 a ſeat in a quire.
STALL-*boat*, a kind of fiſhing-boat.
To STALL, 1 to put into a ſtall, or ſtable.
2 to fat, or clog.
STA'LLAGE, 1 the money paid for pitching ſtalls in a market, or fair.
2 the right of ſtallage.

STA'LLED, 1 put, or fed in a ſtall.
2 weary, or tired of.
STA'LLION (of *ſtallone*, It.) a ſtone-horſe kept for covering mares.
2 a gallant.
STAMINA, L. (of στημων, G. hemp, or flax) thoſe fine threads, capillaments, or hairs growing up within the flower of ſome plants, as tulips, &c. encompaſſing round the ſtyle, or piſtil, and on which the apices grow at the end.
STA'MINE (of *etamine*, F.) a light ſort of French ſtuff.
STAMI'NEOUS *flowers* (in Botany) are thoſe imperfect flowers, which want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*, and conſiſt only of the *ſtylus* and *ſtamina*.
STA'MMEL, 1 a large flouncing mare.
2 an over-grown bouncing wench.
To STA'MMER, 1 to ſtutter, or heſitate.
2 to faulter in one's ſpeech.
STA'MMERER, one who faulters in his ſpeech.
To STAMP, 1 to print, or mark.
2 to coin, as money.
3 to pound, or bruiſe.
4 to beat the ground with one's foot.
5 to go heavy.
STAMP, 1 a cut, or print.
2 mark, or impreſſion.
3 effigies, &c. upon coin.
4 mark on paper or parchment.
STANCH, 1 good, or ſound.
2 downright, or ſincere.
3 true, or ſure.
To STANCH, 1 to ſtop a flux of blood, &c.
2 to ceaſe to flow, or run.
STA'NCHIONS, ſupporters in buildings.
STAND, 1 pauſe, or ſtay.
2 poſt, or ſtanding-place.
3 ſuſpence, uncertainty, doubt, trouble.
4 a vigorous action.
5 an utenſil to ſet a candleſtick on.
6 a ſort of form to ſet veſſels on in a cellar.
7 an utenſil to ſet a diſh upon.
To STAND, 1 to ſtop, not to go forward.
2 to ſtagnate, as water, &c.
3 to inſiſt, as to ſtand upon.
4 to bear upon, or be ſupported by the feet.
5 to be, to keep, to perſiſt, or continue.
6 to continue, or not fall from.
7 to ſubſiſt.
8 to be good, as a bargain.
9 to loiter, to ſtay, or tarry.
10 to hold out, or reſiſt.
11 to venture, or riſk.
12 to be ſeated, as a building.
STA'NDARD, 1 the chief enſign of a royal army or fleet.
2 a tree in the open air.
3 the ſtanding meaſure of the king, to the ſcantling whereof all the meaſures of the land ought to be framed.
4 model, or rule.
STA'NDARD for gold coin, in England, is 22 carats of fine gold, and two carats of copper; and the French and Spaniſh gold are nearly of the ſame ſtandard.
STA'NDARD, for ſilver coin, is 11 ounces and two penny-weights of fine ſilver, and eighteen penny-weights of copper melted together, and is called ſterling.
STA'NDARD-*graſs*, the name of an herb.
STA'NDING, ſub. 1 the action of the verb to ſtand, which ſee.
2 a ſtanding place.
STA'NDING, *adj.* 1 ſtagnant, that does not flow, or run.
2 that is not cut, as corn.
3 conſtant, or ordinary.
4 not liable to be broke, or diſbanded.
STA'NDISH, a ſtanding ink-horn for a table.
STA'NEFILES, cut paſte-boards, through which card-makers colour court-cards.
STA'NNARIES, (of *ſtannaria*, L. of *ſtannum* tin) tin-mines, or the places where tin is digged and refined.
STA'NZA, a certain number of verſes containing a perfect ſentence.
STAPHYLO'MA, Gr. (of σταφυλη a grape) a diſeaſe in the eye, when the cornea or horny-coat being eaten through or broken, the uveous tunicle falls out, ſo as to reſemble the ſtone of a grape.
STA'PLE, 1 a public magazine, mart or city, whether the Engliſh merchants were, by act of parliament, to carry their commodities for wholeſale.
2 a kind of ſocket for a lock, &c.
STA'PLE *commodities*, 1 ſuch commodities that do not eaſily and quickly periſh, rot, or ſpoil, as wool, lead, tin, &c.
2 ſuch commodities as are uſually vended at foreign fairs or markets.
STAR, 1 a luminous globe in the heavens.
2 a white ſpot, in a horſe's forehead.
3 a thing made or cut out in the figure of a ſtar.
4 a mark uſed in printing.
Blazing STAR. See *Comet*.
STA'RBOARD, the right ſide of a ſhip.
STAR-*chamber*, (ſo called becauſe the cieling was adorned with ſtars) a chamber in Weſtminſter-hall, where the lord chancellor anciently kept a court.
STAR-*fort*, (in Fortification) a work having ſeveral faces, made up from five to eight points, with ſalient and re-entring angles, flanking one another on every one of its ſides, which are from 12 to 25 fathom.
STAR-*redoubt*, a ſmall fort or redoubt, built in the ſame form as a ſtar-fort, which ſee.

STAR-*wort*, the name of an herb.
STAR-*paved*, paved with ſtars.
Falling STARS, are meteors, or fiery exhalations, enkindled in the air.
Fixed STARS, ſo called becauſe they have no motion peculiar to themſelves, the motion which they ſeem to have being only apparent, and cauſed by the motion of the earth.
STARCH, a ſort of thin paſte for ſtiffening linen.
To STARCH, 1 to ſtiffen with ſtarch.
2 to do a thing with affectation.
STA'RCHED, 1 ſtiffened with ſtarch.
2 affected, or ſtrained, as a diſcourſe.
3 formal, full of affectation.
STARE, 1 a ſtarling, a ſort of bird.
2 ſurprize.
To STARE, 1 to look hard, or ſtedfaſt.
2 to have a wild look.
STARK, 1 ſtraight, tight.
2 rigid, ſevere.
3 quite, or thoroughly.
STA'RLESS, without ſtars.
STA'RLING, 1 a ſtare, a bird.
2 the pillar of a ſtone bridge between the arches.
STA'RRED, ſeeded with ſtars.
STA'RRY, full of ſtars.
START, 1 a ſudden motion of the body upon ſome ſurprize.
2 gage, or advantage.
3 ſpurt, or ſally.
To START, 1 to give a ſudden leap or motion with the body.
2 to go, as from one's ſubject.
3 to begin to run.
4 to commence, as to ſtart up a gentleman.
5 to put up, as to ſtart a hare.
6 to move, or propoſe.
7 to offer, or occaſion.
STA'RTISH, apt to ſtart.
To STA'RTLE, 1 to cauſe one to ſtart by a ſurprizing fright.
2 to ſtart, or tremble for fear.
To STARVE, 1 to famiſh.
2 to be famiſhed.
3 to freeze.
STA'RVELING, almoſt ſtarved.
STATE (of *ſtatus*, L. of *ſto* to ſtand) 1 condition, or diſpoſition.
2 a country living under the ſame government.
3 the government of a people living under the domination of a prince, or in a commonwealth.
4 a canopy for a prince to ſit under.
5 pomp, great ſhew, magnificence.
6 pride.
7 rank, or degree.
8 (in the plural number) the republic of Holland, and other provinces.
9 alſo the rulers of the republic of Holland.
To STATE, to regulate or determine.
STA'TELINESS, 1 greatneſs, magnificence.
2 ſtately look, majeſty.
3 pride, or oſtentation.
STA'TELY, *adj.* 1 magnificent, ſplendid.
2 noble, majeſtic.
3 proud, vain-glorious.
4 proud, fine, as an horſe.
STA'TELY, *adv.* 1 magnificently, ſplendidly.
2 with majeſty.
3 proudly.
STA'TER, 1 an ancient Greek coin, of which there were ſeveral ſorts.
2 (in Pharmacy) a weight containing an ounce and a half.
STA'TESMAN, 1 a politician.
2 a miniſter of ſtate.
STA'TICAL-*baroſcope*. See *Baroſcope*.
STA'TICS, (of *ſtatice*, L. the art of weighing) the ſcience of weights and meaſures.
STA'TION, (of *ſtatio*, L. of *ſto* to ſtand)
1 a ſtanding in a place.
2 a road for ſhips.
3 a church or chapel among the Papiſts, appointed to pray in, and gain indulgences.
4 poſt, rank, or condition.
5 poſt, or place of a ſhip at ſea.
6 (with Mathematicians) a place where a man fixes himſelf and his inſtruments, to take angles, &c. as in ſurveying, &c.
STA'TIONS *of the planets*, are two points, in which the planets are removed at the fartheſt diſtance from the ſun, on each ſide.
STA'TION-*ſtaff*, an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying.
STA'TIONARY, 1 ſettled in a place.
2 (in Aſtronomy) is ſaid of a planet, when it does not appear, to an eye placed on the earth, to move at all.
STA'TIONER, 1 one who ſells paper, ink, wax, &c.
2 a bookſeller.
STA'TUARY, 1 a carver of ſtatues.
2 the art of making ſtatues.
STA'TUE, (of *ſtatua*, L. of *ſtatuo* to ſet up) a ſtanding image of ſtone, wood, &c.
Equeſtrian STA'TUE, is one repreſenting a perſon on horſeback.
Pedeſtrian STA'TUE, one that repreſents the perſon on foot.
STATU'MEN, L. (of *ſtatuo* to ſet, or place) a buttreſs, a ſupport, a prop.
STA'TURE, (of *ſtatura*, L. of *ſto* to ſtand)
1 bigneſs, or height of body.
2 proportion, ſize, pitch.
STA'TUTABLE, agreeable, or conformable to the ſtatutes.

STA'TUTE,

STA'TUTE, (of *ſtatutum*, L. of *ſto* to ſtand) an act of parliament, a law, an ordinance, or decree.
STA'TUTES, acts of parliament, &c.
To STAVE, to beat to pieces.
STAVES, 1 the plural of ſtaff.
2 boards for making barrels, &c.
STAVES-*acre*, the name of an herb.
STAY, 1 ſtop, or delay.
2 a piece of linen for a child's cap.
3 a prop, or ſhore.
4 ſupport, or dependence.
5 a rope in a ſhip to keep the maſt forward.
To STAY, 1 to ſtand, or wait.
2 to ſtop, or tarry.
3 to tarry, or ſojourn.
4 to ſtop, or make one ſtay.
5 to ſtanch, or ſtop.
6 to calm, or appeaſe.
7 to prop, or ſupport.
STAY'ED, grave, ſober, ſerious.
STAYS, 1 the plural of ſtay.
2 a ſort of boddice worn by women.
STEAD, 1 place, or room.
2 ſervice, or uſe.
To STEAD, to do ſervice.
STEA'DY, 1 firm, that does not move.
2 firm, conſtant.
STEAK, a ſlice of meat.
To STEAL, 1 to take away unlawfully.
2 to creep by degrees.
STEALTH, 1 the action of theft.
2 privacy.
STEAM, a vapour from hot liquor, &c.
To STEAM, to ſend forth a ſteam or vapour.
STECCA'DO, Ital. 1 a pale, or fence.
2 the liſts, or a place railed in for the beholding a duel, or combat.
STE'DFAST, firm, ſure, conſtant, immoveable.
STEED, an horſe.
STEEL, a metal, being iron hardened, and refined.
To STEEL, 1 to put ſteel to iron.
2 to harden.
STEE'LY, 1 conſiſting of ſteel.
2 having the taſte of ſteel.
STEEL-*yard*, a Roman balance, a hand-ſcale.
STEEP, difficult aſcent, or ſlanting.
To STEEP, to ſoak, or infuſe in ſome liquor.
STEE'PLE, a pyramid.
STEER, a young ox.
To STEER, 1 to guide a ſhip.
2 to manage an affair.
STEE'RAGE, 1 a part of a ſhip.
2 the act of ſteering a ſhip.
STEGANO'GRAPHIST, one who underſtands, or practiſes ſecret writing.
STEGANO'GRAPHY, (of στεγανογραφια, Gr. of στεγανος ſecret, and γραφω to write) the art of ſecret writing.
STE'GNOSIS, Gr. (of στεγνοω to fill up cloſe) a ſtopping up the pores of the body.
STEGNO'TIC, binding, coſtive.
STEGNO'TICS, medicines for cloſing, and ſtopping up the orifices of the veſſels.
STE'LLAR (of *ſtellaris*, L. of *ſtella* a ſtar) of, or belonging to the ſtars, ſtarry.
STE'LLATE, (of *ſtellatus*, L. of *ſtella* a ſtar) ſtarred, marked with ſpots like ſtars.
STE'LLATE *plants*, (in Botany) are ſuch whoſe leaves grow on the ſtalks at certain intervals, in the form of a ſtar with beams, as croſs-wort, &c.
STELLI'FEROUS, (of *ſtellifer*, L. of *ſtella* a ſtar, and *fero* to bear) bearing ſtars.
STE'LLIO, L. (of *ſtella* a ſtar) an evet, eft, or newt, a creature ſomewhat like a lizard, having ſpots on his back like ſtars.
STE'LLIONATE, (of *ſtellionatus*, L. of *ſtellio* a knave) a kind of cozenage, or knaviſh practice in bargaining, as the mortgaging an eſtate twice, paying braſs money for ſilver, &c.
STELO'GRAPHY, (of στηλογραφια, Gr. of στηλη a pillar, and γραφω to write) an inſcription or writing on a pillar, &c.
STEM, 1 the ſtalk of plants.
2 the ſtalk of fruit.
3 the ſtock of a tree.
4 race, or pedegree.
5 the forepart of the keel of a ſhip.
To STEM, 1 to ſtop, or oppoſe.
2 to bear up againſt.
STENCH, ſtink.
STENOCORI'ASIS, Gr. (of στενος narrow, and κορη the apple, or ſight of the eye) a diſeaſe in the eye, when the apple or ſight is contracted, or weakened.
STENOGRA'PHICAL, of, or belonging to ſhort writing.
STENO'GRAPHY, (of στενογραφια, Gr. of στενος ſhort, or brief, and γραφω to write) the art of ſhort-hand writing.
STENT. See *Stint*.
STENTO'RIAN *voice*, (ſo called from *Stentor*, who, according to Homer, had a voice louder than fifty men together) a loud roaring voice.
STENTOROPHO'NIC *tube*, a ſpeaking trumpet, an inſtrument invented by ſir Samuel Moreland, to be uſed at ſea.
STEP, 1 a pace in going.
2 a ſhort journey.
3 mark, or footſtep.
4 threſhold, or ſill.
5 a ſtair.
6 a round of a ladder.
7 way of proceeding.
STEP-*father*, a father-in-law.
STEP-*dame*, or STEP-*mother*, a mother-in-law.
To STEP, to ſet one foot before another.
STERCORA'NISTS, thoſe who believed the ſacramental bread and wine ſo far digeſted,

geſted, as that ſome part of it was turned into excrements.

STE'RCORATED, (of *ſtercoratus*, L. of *ſtercus* dung) dunged, manured with dung.

STERCORO'SE +, full of dung.

STEREO'BATES, or *STEREO'BATA*, G. (of στερεος ſolid, firm) the foundation on which a building is raiſed; the groundwork on which a pillar ſtandeth.

STEREOGRA'PHIC, or STEREOGRA'PHICAL, according to the rules of ſtereography.

STEREOGRA'PHIC *projection of the ſphere*, is a projection of the circles of the ſphere upon a plane, in the manner they would appear to an eye placed in one of the poles of the primitive circle, or that on which it is required to be projected.

STEREO'GRAPHY (of στερεογραφια, Gr. of στερεος ſolid, and γραφω to deſcribe) the art of repreſenting ſolids on a plane.

STEREOME'TRICAL, of, or pertaining to the art of ſtereometry.

STEREO'METRY (of στερεομετρια, Gr. of στερεος ſolid, and μετρεω to meaſure) the art of meaſuring ſolid bodies.

STEREO'TOMY (of στερεοτομια, Gr. of στερεος ſolid, and τεμνω to cut) the art or ſcience of cutting ſolids, or making ſections thereof, as in profiles of architecture in walls, &c.

STE'RIL (of *ſterilis*, L. of στειρα, Gr. barren) 1 barren, fruitleſs.
2 dry, empty, ſhallow.

STERI'LITY, barrenneſs, unfruitfulneſs.

STE'RLING (ſo called from Eaſterlings, i. e. ancient Pruſſians, and Pomeranians, who being ſkilled in refining gold and ſilver, taught it to the Britons) a general name given to the lawful ſilver coin of England.

STERN, adj. ſevere, crabbed, ſower.

STERN, ſub. 1 the hindermoſt part of a ſhip.
2 (with Hunters) the tail of a greyhound, or a wolf.

STERNUTA'TION (of *ſternutatio*, L. of *ſternuo* to ſneeze) ſneezing.

STERNU'TATIVE, apt to provoke ſneezing.

STERNU'TATORY, ſneezing powder, or a medicine to provoke ſneezing.

STEW, a place to keep fiſh alive.

STEW'ARD, a perſon who takes care of his maſter's affairs.

Lord high STEW'ARD *of England*, an officer who is only appointed for a time, to officiate at a coronation, or at the trial of ſome nobleman for high-treaſon, &c. which affair being ended, his commiſſion is expired; ſo that he breaks his wand, and puts an end to his authority.

STEW'ARDSHIP, the office of a ſteward.

STEWS, a brothel, or bawdy-houſe.

STI'BIUM, L. antimony, a mineral found in ſilver mines.

STICK, 1 a piece of wood.
2 a walking ſtaff.
3 a round piece, as a ſtick of wax.

To STICK, 1 to glue, or faſten.
2 to thruſt a pointed weapon into.
3 to cleave to.
4 to be attached.

To STI'CKLE, to be zealous for a perſon or an affair.

STI'CKLER, 1 the chief of a party.
2 a diſputer.
3 a zealous man.

STIFF, 1 hard, not flexible.
2 benumbed, in a proper, and figurative ſenſe.
3 ſtarched, affected.
4 reſolute, obſtinate, conſtant.
5 rigid.
6 not free, or natural, ſpeaking of the ſtyle, &c.
7 not free or eaſy, in painting.
8 ſtout, or ſtrong, as a ſtiff gale.

STIFF-*necked*, obſtinate, rebellious.

To STI'FFEN, 1 to make ſtiff.
2 to benumb, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
3 to grow ſtiff.

To STI'FLE, 1 to ſuffocate, or choak.
2 to conceal, or ſuppreſs.

STI'FLE *joint* (in a Horſe) the firſt joint next the buttock, and above the thigh.

STIFLED *horſe*, one whoſe leg is put out, or the joint much hurt.

STI'GMA, Gr. (of στιζω to prick) a mark or brand chiefly on the foreheads of fugitives.

STI'GMATA, Gr. (the plural of στιγμα a mark) 1 notes or abbreviations, conſiſting only of points diſpoſed various ways, as in triangles, ſquares, &c.
2 certain marks anciently imprinted on the Roman ſoldiers, when liſted.
3 (among Franciſcans) the marks of our Saviour's wounds in the hands, &c. which, as they ſay, was imprinted on the body of St. Francis.
4 (in Natural Hiſtory) points or ſpecks on the ſides of the belly of ſome inſects.

STIGMA'TIC, or STIGMA'TICAL, branded with a mark of infamy.

To STI'GMATIZE (of στιγματιζω, Gr. of στιγμα a mark) 1 to brand with a hot iron.
2 to brand with infamy.

STILE, 1 an entrance by ſteps, into a field, &c.
2 (in Writing.) See *Style*.

STILL, adj. 1 calm, or quiet.
2 ſtanding, not moving, as water, &c.

STILL, ſub. an alembic, &c.

STILL, adv. 1 always, continually.
2 yet, unto this time.
3 at quiet, without motion.
STILL-*born*, abortive, born dead.
To STILL (of *ſtillo*, L. of γαλαζω, Gr. to drop) 1 to drop, or trickle down.
2 to diſtill, or extract a water, &c. from a plant.
3 to calm, quiet, or appeaſe.
STILLATI'TIOUS *oils* (of *ſtillatitius*, L. of *ſtillo* to diſtill) ſuch oils as are gotten by diſtillation, in contradiſtinction to ſuch as are procured by expreſſion, &c.
STI'LLATORY, an elaboratory, or houſe for diſtilling.
STILLE'TTO, Ital. a poniard, or Italian dagger.
STILLICI'DIUM, L. (of *ſtilla* a drop, and *cado* to fall down) the dropping of the eaves of an houſe, a little gutter, or ſink.
STI'LLING, 1 the action of the verb, to ſtill.
2 a ſtand, or frame of wood to ſet veſſels on in a cellar, &c.
STI'LNESS, 1 ſilence, or ceſſation from noiſe.
2 calmneſs in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
STILTS, ſticks with leathern loop-holes for the feet, uſed by boys to go in dirty places.
To STI'MULATE (of *ſtimulo*, L. of *ſtimulus* a prick, or goad) 1 to prick, to goad.
2 to ſpur on, or incite.
STIMULA'TION, a pricking, or putting forward.
STING, 1 a part in the body of ſome inſects, in the manner of a little ſpear, which ſerves them as an offenſive weapon.
2 the prickly parts of ſome vegetables.
3 remorſe, as the ſting of conſcience.
4 a ſatirical meaning.
STI'NGO, very ſtrong beer.
STI'NGY, niggardly, miſerably covetous.
STINK, a ſtench, an ungrateful ſmell.
To STINK, to ſend forth an ungrateful ſmell.
STINT, bounds, or meaſure.
To STINT, 1 to limit, or ſet bounds to.
2 to conſtrain, or hinder.
3 to regulate, or give by meaſure.
4 to curb, or appeaſe.
STI'PEND (of *ſtipendium*, L. wages) ſalary, wages, hire, pay.
STIPE'NDIARY (of *ſtipendiarius*, L. of *ſtipendium* wages) 1 an hireling, or one that taketh wages.
2 a tributary, or one that payeth tribute.
STI'PONY, a kind of ſweet compound liquor.
To STI'PPLE, to make points in miniature.
STI'PTIC, or STI'PTICAL (of συπτικος, Gr. of συφω to ſtop up) binding, reſtringent.
A STI'PTIC, a medicine to ſtop bleeding.
To STI'PULATE (of *ſtipulor*, L. to make a bargain) to covenant, or agree.
STIPULA'TION (of *ſtipulatio*, L. of *ſtipulor* to make a bargain) a bargain, promiſe, or obligation.
STIR, 1 noiſe, or buſtle.
2 (in the plural number) riſing, commotion, troubles in a ſtate.
To STIR, 1 to move, or lift away.
2 to provoke, as the humours by phyſic.
3 to tumble about, as vinegar-makers do their lees.
4 to move, wag, or ſhake.
5 to circulate, as money.
6 to riſe, or cauſe a riſing in a ſtate.
7 to beſtir one's ſelf.
To STIR *up*, 1 to cauſe.
2 to move, excite, or quicken.
3 to animate, or encourage.
4 to ſharpen, or quicken.
5 to provoke.
STI'RIOUS (of *ſtiria*, L. an icicle) hanging like icicles, or drops of ice.
STI'RRUP, 1 the ſtep of ſaddle.
2 a piece of leather uſed by ſhoemakers to hold their work upon their knee.
STITCH, 1 the ſpace between where the point of a needle is put in each time, in ſewing.
2 a ſharp pain in the ſide.
3 a ſtitch, in knitting.
To STITCH, to ſew.
STITCH-*wort*, an herb reckoned good againſt the ſtitch in the ſide.
STI'THY, 1 a ſmith's anvil.
2 a diſeaſe among oxen.
To STIVE, 1 to ſtew, or boil.
2 to ſtifle with heat in a cloſe place.
STI'VER, a Dutch penny.
STIVES, ſtews, or bawdy-houſes, where lewd women proſtitute themſelves.
STOA'KED, ſtopped.
STOA'KER, one who looks after a fire in a brew-houſe.
STOAT, 1 a ſtallion-horſe.
2 a kind of rat.
STOCCA'DO, Ital. a thruſt, or ſtab with a weapon.
STOCK, 1 the trunk, or ſtem of a tree.
2 race, or family.
3 the wooden work of a gun, piſtol, &c.
4 a plant ſet in the ground to graft on.
5 a ſtock-gilliflower, a fragrant flower.
6 a fund of money.
7 ſtocks, or ſhares of public funds.
8 the cards not dealt at piquet.
9 ſtore of wine, beer, coals, &c.
10 part of a tally ſtruck in the exchequer, &c.
11 the large piece of wood faſtened to the beam of an anchor.
To STOCK, to finiſh, or ſupply.

STOCKS,

STOCK-*ſtill*, without moving.
STOCK-*doves*, a kind of pidgeons.
STOCK-*fiſh*, a ſort of fiſh, ſalted and dried.
STOCKS, 1 a wooden device for the puniſhment of malefactors.
2 poſts framed to build a ſhip upon.
STOE'BE, L. (of στοιβη, Gr. of στειβειν to fill up cloſe) an herb that groweth in watry ground, knapweed.
STOE'CHAS, L. an herb, called otherwiſe cotton-weed, or French lavender.
STO'ICAL, of, or belonging to the ſtoics.
STO'ICISM, the doctrine of the ſtoics.
STO'ICS (of στοικοι, Gr. of στοα a porch; becauſe they taught in a common porch of the city) a ſect of philoſophers at Athens, followers of Zeno, who taught that all things are ordered by an inevitable neceſſity of fate; whence their morality conſiſted chiefly in paradoxes; as, that pain is no real evil; that a wiſe man is free from all paſſion and perturbation of mind; that a wiſe man is happy in the midſt of torture, &c.
STOLE, Gr. (of στελλω to adorn) 1 a long robe down to the heels, gathered and plaited thick; a matron's robe, a cimar.
2 a part of the prieſtly ornaments.
3 a ſtool.
STO'LEN, taken away feloniouſly.
STO'LID (of *ſtolidus*, L. of *ſtolo* a fool, or blockhead) fooliſh.
STO'MACH (of στομαχος, Gr. of στομα a mouth) 1 a hollow membranous organ, deſtined to receive the food, and convert it into chyle.
2 appetite to meat.
3 heat, or ſpirit.
To STO'MACH, to reſent, or be angry at.
STO'MACHER, 1 the forepart of a woman's ſtays.
STO'MACHFUL, that has a great ſpirit, loth to ſubmit.
2 a piece of cloth to put over one's breaſt.
STOMA'CHICS, medicines good for the ſtomach.
STO'MACHOUS, ſoon angry, diſdainful.
STONE, 1 a hard mineral uſed in building, &c.
2 a diſeaſe in the bladder.
3 a hard ſubſtance in the middle of ſome fruit.
4 a weight of 8 lb. in London, and 12 in Hereford.
STONE *of wool*, 14 lb.
Load-STONE. See *Magnet*.
To STONE, to throw ſtones at.
STO'NY, 1 full of ſtones.
2 inſenſible, void of compaſſion.
STOOK, 12 ſheaves of corn.
STOOL, 1 a ſeat to ſit on.
2 the voiding of excrements.
To STOOP, 1 to bow, or bend forward.
2 not to be upright.
3 to cringe, or ſubmit.
4 to condeſcend.
5 to bend down, as a hawk does to ſtrike a fowl.
STOOP, two quarts in meaſure.
STOP, 1 ſtay, or delay.
2 rub, or obſtacle.
3 an end, or concluſion.
4 a mark uſed in writing and printing.
5 a pauſe, or ſtand.
6 a fret of a muſical inſtrument.
To STOP, 1 to ſtay, to hinder, to keep from going forward.
2 to ſtanch, as to ſtop bleeding.
3 to ſuſpend, or cauſe to ceaſe.
4 to retard, or hinder.
5 to ſtand ſtill.
6 to ſhut, or fill up.
STO'PPAGE, obſtruction, or hindrance.
STO'PPER, an inſtrument to ſtop with.
STO'PPLE, the cork, &c. of a bottle, &c.
STO'RAGE, 1 ware-houſe-room.
2 money paid for ware-houſe-room.
STO'RAX, L. a fragrant gum.
STORE, 1 abundance, plenty, much, many.
2 proviſion in victuals.
3 (in the plural number) proviſions for an army, town, &c.
STORE-*houſe*, a magazine, or place to put ſtores in.
To STORE, 1 to furniſh with ſtores or proviſions.
2 to ſtock, as a pond with fiſh.
3 to lay up in ſtore.
STO'RIER, 1 a young fiſh to ſtore a pond.
2 a ſwine bought to be fatted.
STORK, a great ſort of fowl.
STORK-*bill*, 1 an herb, or flower.
2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument.
STORM, 1 a tempeſt.
2 noiſe, buſtle, ſcolding, &c.
3 trouble, perſecution, ſedition.
4 aſſault, or ſudden attack.
To STORM, 1 to chaſe, or fume.
2 to ſcold, or brawl.
3 to attack furiouſly, as a fortified place.
STO'RMY, boiſterous, tempeſtuous.
STO'RY, 1 hiſtory.
2 recital of any particular adventure.
3 a tale.
4 a fable, or flam.
5 a lye.
6 a floor up ſtairs.
To STO'RY, to report, or relate.
STOTE, 1 a young horſe, or bullock.
2 a kind of ſtinking ferret.
STOVE, 1 a ſort of furnace to warm a room.
2 a room where ſuch furnace is.
3 a kind of earthen veſſel, ſuch as Dutch women uſe under their petticoats.
4 a hot bath.
5 a ſort of fire grate.

5 (with Confectioners) a little cloſet cloſe ſtopp'd up on all ſides, in which is a ſtove, and ſeveral ſtories of ſhelves for ſetting ſweet-meats to dry on.

STOUND, a veſſel that ſtands on end.

STOUT, 1 courageous, brave, valiant.
2 ſturdy, or proud.
3 luſty, or ſtrong.
4 vigorous, as a ſtout reſiſtance.
5 ſtrong, heady, as liquors.
6 large, great, ample.

STOUT, ſub. ſtrong beer, &c.

STOU'TNESS, 1 courage, valour, reſolution.
2 pride, arrogance.
3 ſtiffneſs, or ſturdineſs.

To STOW, 1 to lay up.
2 to place carefully, as in a ſhip's hold.

STOW'AGE, 1 the place where goods are laid.
2 the money paid for the place where goods are laid.
3 room in a ſhip's hold.

STOWR, 1 a hedge-ſtake.
2 a round of a ladder.

STRA'BISM (of στραβισμος, G. of στρεφω to bend or writhe) ſquinting, or looking aſquint.

To STRA'DDLE, to go ſtraddling, or with the legs wide.

To STRA'GGLE, to go from one's company.

STRAIGHT, or STRAIT, adj. 1 right, direct.
2 narrow, ſcanty.

STRAIGHT, adv. 1 directly, without turning.
2 preſently, quickly.

STRAIGHT, ſub. a narrow arm of the ſea.

STRAIGHTS, or STRAITS, 1 a narrow kind of Kerſey cloth.
2 want, or penury.
3 trouble, or difficulty.

STRAIN, 1 a tune, or air.
2 ſtyle, or manner of ſpeaking.
3 breed, or race, as of horſes.
4 a vehement effort.
5 a ſprain, or violent diſtorſion of the ſinews beyond their tone.
6 (in Hunting) the view, or track of a deer.

To STRAIN, 1 to ſeparate liquors from their ſediment, by running them through a hair-bag, &c.
2 to preſs and wring, to ſqueeze.
3 to bind hard.
4 to raiſe too high, as the voice.
5 to ſcrew up tight.
6 to force, to wreſt, to offer violence.
7 to diſtrain, or ſeize.
9 to ſprain, as one's ſinews.
10 to endeavour greatly.
11 (with Falconers) a term uſed of a hawk, who is ſaid to ſtrain when ſhe catches at any thing.

STRAIT. See *Straight*.

To STRAI'TEN, 1 to make ſtrait, or direct.
2 to make narrower.
3 to preſs hard, or put hard to it.

STRAI'TENED, 1 made ſtrait.
2 pinched, or reduced to ſtraits.

STRAI'TWAY, preſently, immediately, forthwith.

STRAKE, 1 the iron about the fellies of a wheel.
2 the line, or track that a wheel makes.
3 (with Shipwrights) a ſeam between two planks.
4 a ſtripe, as in ſtriped linen.

STRAMO'NIA, L. the apple of Peru, or thorn apple.

STRAND, 1 a high ſhore, or bank of the ſea, or of a great river.
2 a twiſt of a rope.

STRA'NDED, run a-ground, or run aſhore on the ſtrand.

STRANGE, 1 ſurprizing, uncommon, wonderful.
2 odd, extravagant.
3 foreign.
4 ſhy, as to look ſtrange upon one.

STRA'NGER, 1 one of another country, family, or ſociety.
2 one that does not know what is a-doing
3 one that is not known to.
4 one that ſeldom comes.
5 one that is not converſant in.

To STRA'NGLE (of *ſtrangulo*, L. of στραγγαλοω, G. to choke) to choke, to throttle, to ſtifle.

STRA'NGLE *weed*, the name of an herb.

STRA'NGLING, choking, throttling.

STRA'NGURY (of στραγγυρια, G. of στραξ a drop, and ουρον urine) a ſtoppage of urine, when it is voided drop by drop, and that with pain, and a continual inclination to make water.

STRAP, 1 a thong of leather.
2 a rope ſpliced about a block, and made with an eye to faſten it any where upon occaſion.
3 (with Surgeons) a ſort of band made of ſilk, &c. to ſtretch out members in the ſetting of broken or disjointed bones; or for binding patients, when it is needful to confine them, for the more ſecure performance of a painful operation.

STRAPA'DO, or STRAPPA'DO, a ſort of military puniſhment, wherein the criminal's hands being tied behind him, he is hoiſted up with a rope to the top of a long piece of wood, and let fall again almoſt to the ground, ſo that his arms are diſlocated by the weight of the body in the ſhock.

STRA'PPING, huge, large, bouncing.

STRA'TA, L. (in Natural Hiſtory) the ſeveral beds, or layers of different matter, whereof the body of the earth is compoſed,

they lying over one another from the ſurface to the greateſt depth.

STRA'TAGEM (of στρατηγημα, G. of στρατος an army, and αγω to lead) a cunning ſhift, or ſubtle invention, eſpecially in war affairs.

STRATAGE'MICAL, of, or belonging to a ſtratagem.

STRA'TARITHMETRY (of στρατος, G. an army, αριθμος number, and μετρεω to meaſure) the art of drawing up an army, or any part of it, in any given geometrical figure, and of expreſſing the number of men contained in ſuch a figure, as they ſtand in array, either near at hand, or at a diſtance.

STRATIFICA'TION (with Chemiſts) an arrangement of different matters, bed upon bed, or one layer upon another, in a crucible, in order to calcine a metal, &c.

STRATO'CRACY (of στρατος an army, and κρατος power, or dominion) military government, or a kingdom ruled or governed by an army.

STRA'TUM ſuper ſtratum, L. layer upon layer, one row over the other.

STRAW, 1 the ſtalk of corn.
2 a ruſh, a thing of no value.
3 (in Military Affairs) a word of command, uſed to diſmiſs the ſoldiery, when they have grounded their arms, ſo as they may return to them again, upon the firing a gun, or beat of a drum.

STRA'WBERRY, a fruit well known.

STRAW-*worm*, an inſect.

STRAY, a beaſt that wanders from his paſture.

To STRAY, to wander, or go aſtray.

To STREAK, to make lines, or marks.

STREAM, 1 running water.
2 the courſe of a river.
3 torrent, as of eloquence.
5 a long ſtreak, as of fire in the air.

STREAM-*works* (in the Tin-works) certain works wherein the miners follow the veins of ore, by cutting of trenches.

To STREAM, 1 to run out.
2 to flaſh, as beams of light.

STREA'MER, a flag, or pendant.

STREET, a lane in a town.

STREIGHT, a narrow arm of the ſea.

STRENGTH, 1 vigour of body.
2 fortifications, as of a town.
3 penetration.
4 energy, or force.
5 power, or ability.
6 the quality wherein a man excels.

To STRE'NGTHEN, to fortify, to give ſtrength, or to give new ſtrength, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

STRE'NUOUS (of *ſtrenuus*, L. ſtout) 1 bold, valiant, ſtout.
2 active, nimble, quick, ready.

STRESS, 1 the main point in a buſineſs, or affair.
2 foulneſs of weather.

To lay STRESS *upon*, 1 to rely, or inſiſt upon.
2 to lean, or bear weight upon.

STRETCH, extent.

To STRETCH, 1 to yawn.
2 to enlarge, or make wider.
3 to ſtrain, or make an effort.
4 to pull out.

STRE'TCHERS, thoſe wooden ſtaves, the rowers ſet their feet againſt.

To STREW, 1 to ſpread over with.
2 to ſprinkle, or ſcatter abroad.

STRI'AE, L. (the plural of *ſtria* a furrow)
1 (in antient Architecture) the lifts, fillets, or rays which ſeparate the ſtriges, or flutings of columns.
2 (in Natural Hiſtory) the ſmall hollows, or channels in the ſhells of cockles, ſcollops, &c.

STRI'ATED (with Architects) chamfered, or channelled, as cockles, ſcollops, and other ſhell-fiſh are.

STRI'CKLE, STRI'KLE, or STRI'KLER, a piece of even wood, to ſtrike off the overmeaſure.

STRICT (of *ſtrictus*, L. of *ſtringo* to hold faſt) 1 cloſe, intimate.
2 punctual, or exact.
3 poſitive.
4 rigid, or rigorous.
5 exact, done with exactneſs.

STRI'CTIVE (of *ſtrictivus*, L. of *ſtrictor* a gatherer) gathered, or cropped with the hand.

STRI'CTNESS, rigour, or exactneſs.

STRI'CTURE (of *ſtrictura*, L. a ſpark)
1 a ſpark from a red hot iron.
2 ſmall particles, as brutes have ſome ſtrictures of ratiocination.

STRIDE, two ſteps, or a meaſure of five feet.

Cock-STRIDE, 1 the tread of a cock in an egg.
2 the ſtep of a cock.

To STRIDE, 1 to ſtep wide.
2 to beſtride, or lay one's leg over a horſe.

STRI'DENT (of *ſtridens*, L. of *ſtrideo* to crack) cracking, or ſcreaking.

STRI'DULOUS (of *ſtridulus*, L. of *ſtrideo* to crack) 1 creaking.
2 crackling.
3 noiſy, clamorous.

STRIFE (of *eſtrif*, F.) diſpute, quarrel, or contention.

To STRIKE, 1 to beat, or give one a blow.
2 to affect, or make impreſſion on the mind, or ſenſes.
3 to hit a bell, as a clock does.
4 to make meaſure even with a ſtrikle.
5 to pull down, as to ſtrike the colours, &c.

STRIKE, 1 a ſtrikle, to ſtrike corn with.
2 a meaſure containing four buſhels.

STRI'KING-*wheel of a clock*, is the ſame that

that ſome call the pin-wheel, on account of the pins that are ſet round the rim of it. In clocks that go eight days, the ſecond is the ſtriking wheel; and in thoſe that go ſixteen days, the firſt, or great wheel, is commonly the ſtriking wheel.

STRING, 1 any thong, thread-line, &c. to tie with.
2 a cord of a muſical inſtrument.
3 (in the plural number) fibres, or threads, as of the roots of plants.
4 alſo, the tendril, as of a vine, &c.

To STRING, 1 to put ſtrings upon.
2 to put upon a ſtring.

STRING-*halt* (in Horſes) a ſudden twitching up the hinder leg.

STRI'NGENT (of *ſtringens*, L. of *ſtringo* to bind) 1 binding up.
2 forcing.

STRI'NGY, full of ſtrings.

To STRIP, 1 to pull off the cloaths.
2 to cut off the ſkin, hide, &c.

STRIP, 1 a ſmall piece of paper, cloth, &c.
2 (in Law) ſpoil, or deſtruction.

STRIPE, 1 a blow, or laſh of a whip, &c.
2 a ſtreak in cloth, ſilk, &c.

STRI'PLING, a youth.

To STRIVE, 1 to endeavour earneſtly.
2 to ſtruggle, or contend.
3 to combat with.

STRIX, L. (of *ſtrigo* for *ſtringo* to hold faſt)
1 a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or ſtrake in rabating pillars.
2 a ſcreech-owl.
3 a hag, a fairy, a goblin.

STROAK, or STROKE, 1 a blow.
2 a ſtreak, line, or daſh.

STRO'KAL, an inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers.

To STROKE, 1 to draw the hand lightly over,
2 to flatter, or cajole.

To STROLL, 1 to go, or ramble about.
2 to carry about.

STRO'LLER, 1 a rover, or rambler.
2 a ſtrolling player.

STROMA'TICS (of στρωμα, G. of στρωννυω to ſcatter) books treating of ſeveral ſcattered ſubjects.

STRONG, 1 robuſt, luſty, vigorous in its kind.
2 mighty, powerful.
3 able to reſiſt.
4 thick, large.
5 full of ſpirits, as liquors.
6 forcible, powerful, ſolid.
7 groſs, that produces much, as a ſoil.
8 ſignificant, emphatical.
9 ſharp to the taſte, or ſmell.
10 rank, zealous.
11 very great, as a ſtrong ſuſpicion.

STRO'NGULLION, the ſtrangury.

STRO'PHE 2, G. (of στρεφω to turn) 1 the firſt of the three members of a Greek lyric poem, or ode, the ſecond being the antiſtrophe that anſwers to it, and the third is the epode that anſwers to neither, but is anſwered in the next return.
2 the firſt turn of the chorus, or choir of ſingers in a tragedy, on one ſide of the ſtage, anſwering to the antiſtrophe on the other.

STRU'CTURE (of *ſtructura*, L. of *ſtruo* to build) 1 fabrick, or building.
2 a compoſition.
3 order, or diſpoſition.
4 (with Philoſophers) is the combination or reſult of all thoſe qualities, or modifications of matter in a natural body, which diſtinguiſh it from others.

STRUDE, or STRODE, a ſtock of breeding mares.

To STRU'GGLE, 1 to ſtir one's ſelf violently.
2 to ſtrive, or endeavour.
3 to wreſtle, fight, or contend.

STRU'GGLE, an earneſt, or violent ſtriving.

STRU'MA, L. a ſwelling in the neck, the king's evil.

STRUMA'TIC (of *ſtrumaticus*, L. of *ſtruma* a ſwelling) of, pertaining to, or affected with ſtrumous humours.

STRU'MEA, L. the herb crow-foot.

STRU'MPET, a common whore, or harlot.

STRUNG, 1 having ſtrings.
2 upon ſtrings.

STRU'NGED *ſheep*, ſheep whoſe tails have been cut off.

STRUT (with Carpenters) the brace which is framed into the ring-piece, and principal rafters.

To STRUT, to walk after a proud manner.

STUB, 1 the ſtumb, or piece of the ſtock of a tree.

STU'BBED, ſhort, well ſet.

STU'BBING (in Agriculture) the pulling up, or eradicating ſhrubs, broom, &c. out of the land.

STU'BBLE, ſhort ſtraw after reaping.

STU'BBORN, headſtrong, obſtinate, inflexible.

STUC (of *ſtucco*, It.) a compoſition of lime and marble powdered very fine, uſed in making figures and other ornaments of ſculpture.

STUD, 1 a ſort of round-headed nail, or boſs.
2 a ſtock of breeding mares.

STU'DDED, ſet with ſtuds, imboſſed.

STU'DENT (of *ſtudens*, L. of *ſtudeo* to ſtudy)
1 a ſcholar, or one that ſtudies any art or ſcience, eſpecially at an univerſity.
2 ſtudious man.

STU'DIOUS (of *ſtudioſus*, L. of *ſtudeo* to ſtudy) 1 much given to ſtudy, bookiſh.
2 earneſt for, deſirous of.

STU'DY (of *ſtudium*, L. of *ſtudeo* to ſtudy) 1 application of mind to learn any thing. 2 a cloſet to ſtudy in. 3 application of mind to do any thing. 4 buſineſs, or conſtant endeavour.

To STU'DY (of *ſtudeo*, L. of σπευδω, Gr. to haſten) 1 to apply one's mind to a thing in order to learn it. 2 to prepare, or meditate before-hand. 3 to obſerve in order to know. 4 to endeavour.

STUFF, ſub. 1 any matter uſed in manufactures, wearing apparel, &c. 2 materials for building, as mortar, boards, &c.

STUFF, an interjection of contempt.

To STUFF, to fill, or cram.

STUKE, or STUCK. See *Stue*.

STULM, a ſhaft to draw water out of a mine.

STULTI'LOQUENCE (of *ſtultiloquentia*, L. of *ſtultus* fooliſh, and *loquor* to ſpeak) fooliſh diſcourſe, talk, or babbling.

STUM, the flower of fermenting wine.

To STUM, to put ingredients into wine decayed, to make it briſk.

To STU'MBLE, to trip, or be like to fall.

STU'MMED, ſophiſticated, ſpoken of wine.

STUMP, the broken piece, or remainder of a thing.

To STUMP, 1 to cut off a ſtump. 2 to brag, or boaſt.

To STUN, to render ſtupid, or hard of hearing, by a blow, or a noiſe.

To STUNT, to hinder the growth of any thing.

STUPE, a fomentation.

STUPEFA'CTION (of *ſtupefactio*, L. of *ſtupidus* ſtupid, and *facio* to make) 1 a making ſtupid, dull, or ſenſeleſs. 2 aſtoniſhing, wonderful.

STUPEFA'CTIVE, that ſtupifies.

STU'PEFIERS, ſtupifying medicines.

STUPE'NDIOUS (of *ſtupeo* to be aſtoniſhed) prodigious, wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

STU'PID (of *ſtupidus*, L. of *ſtupeo* to be ſenſeleſs) 1 blockiſh, dull, ſenſeleſs. 2 ſenſeleſs, diſmayed.

To STU'PIFY (of *ſtupefacio*, L. of *ſtupidus* ſenſeleſs, and *facio* to make) 1 to benumb, or make inſenſible. 2 to make ſtupid, or dull. 3 to aſtoniſh, or amaze.

STU'POR, L. 1 aſtoniſhment, or amazement. 2 a numbneſs in any part of the body.

To STU'PRATE (of *ſtupro*, L. of *ſtuprum* a rape) 1 to raviſh, or deflower a virgin, to commit a rape. 2 to commit adultery.

STUPRA'TION, a deflowering, or committing a rape.

STU'RDY, 1 ſtrong, luſty, bold, reſolute. 2 blunt, downright.

STU'RGEON (of *etourgeon*, F.) a large ſea-fiſh.

STURK, a young ox, or heifer.

To STU'TTER, to ſtammer.

STY, 1 a hog-ſty, or place to keep hogs in. 2 a kind of ſwelling upon the eye-lid.

STY'GIAN (of *Stygius*, L. στυξ, Gr. a river of Hell) belonging to Hell, infernal.

STY'GIAN *liquors*, acid ſpirits, ſo called from their efficacy in diſſolving or deſtroying mixed bodies.

STYLE (of *ſtylus*, L. of στυλος, Gr. a column) 1 a pin to write with upon wax tables. 2 a character of writing. 3 way, or manner of expreſſion. 4 the way of reckoning the beginning of the year. 5 (in Dialling) a line whoſe ſhadow on the dial-plane ſhews the true hour line, and is the upper ſide of the gnomon, cock, or needle. 6 (in Muſic) the manner of ſinging and compoſing. 7 (with Botaniſts) the part riſing up in the middle of a flower, and bearing, by its lower part, on the rudiment of the fruit, or ſeed. 8 (with Surgeons) a long ſteel inſtrument which gradually diminiſhes toward one end. 9 title, or appellation of dignity. 10 manner of painting. 11 (in Language) a particular manner of delivering a man's thoughts in writing, agreeable to the rules of ſyntax.

The ſublime STYLE, is that which conſiſts in magnificent words and ſentences, which, by its noble boldneſs, raviſhes the hearers, and extorts even admiration from the unwilling.

A looſe STYLE, is that which wanting articles, numbers, &c. fluctuates here and there, being not connected, or hung together.

Laconic STYLE (ſo called from *Laconia*, a city of the Lacedæmonians, where it was greatly uſed) a conciſe ſtyle comprehending a great deal of matter under a few words.

The low, or *the ſimple* STYLE, is that uſed in dialogues, and common diſcourſe.

The intermediate, or *equable* STYLE, is that which partakes of the magnificence of the ſublime, and the ſimplicity of the low.

A dry jejune STYLE, is one deſtitute of ornament, ſpirit, &c.

Aſiatic STYLE, a ſtyle that is very redundant and prolix, or where a great many words are uſed to expreſs a little matter; ſo called from the people of Aſia, who affected this way of writing.

STY-

STY'LITES, a ſect of ſolitaries, who ſpent their lives on the tops of columns, to be better diſpoſed for meditation; they had their name from one Simon Stylites, a famous anchorite in the fifth century, who firſt took up his abode on a column 6 cubits high; then on a ſecond 12 cubits; afterwards on a third 22 cubits, where he continued ſeveral years.

STYLOBA'TA, or STYLOBA'TES (of στυλοβατης, Gr. of στυλος a pillar, and βασις a foot, or bottom) the footſtool of a pillar, or that whereon it ſtandeth, a pedeſtal.

STY'MMA, Gr. (of στυφειν to bind) the groſs or thick matter of any ointment; the dregs, or thick ſubſtance remaining after ſqueezing, or ſtraining.

STY'PTIC, adj. (of στυπτικος, Gr. of στυφειν to bind) aſtringent, that is of a binding quality, or nature.

STY'PTIC, ſub. a medicine to ſtop bleeding.

STYX, Gr. (of στυγεω to dread) 1 a poiſonous lake of Arcadia, near Nonacris.

2 a poetical infernal lake, taken from the former (as the Greek poets have likewiſe done the reſt of theſe rivers, from ſome noxious or ſtinking lake, or ſpring) feigned by them to be an æſtuary of the river Acheron. By this lake, if any of the gods ſwore falſely, he loſt his divinity for an hundred years.

SUA'DA, L. the goddeſs of eloquence, or perſuaſion.

SUA'SION (of *ſuaſio*, L. of *ſuadeo* to perſuade) council, or perſuaſion.

SUA'SIVE, of a perſuaſive nature.

SUA'SORY, perſuaſive.

SUA'VITY (of *ſuavitas*, L. of *ſuavis* ſweet) ſweetneſs, pleaſantneſs.

SUBA'CTION (of *ſubactio*, L. of *ſubigo* to bring under) 1 a bringing under, or ſubduing.

2 a kneading, or working.

To SUBA'GITATE (of *ſubagito*, L. of *ſub* under, and *ago* to act) to grope, to be buſy with one, to have to do with a woman.

SUBA'LBID (of *ſubalbidus*, L. of *ſub* near to, and *albus* white) whitiſh.

SUB-A'LPINE (of *ſub* under, and *Alpes* the Alps) that lives, or grows under the mountains called the Alps.

SU'BALTERN (of *ſubalternus*, L. of *ſub* under, and *alterno* to change) 1 that ſucceeds by turns.

2 inferior, placed under another.

SU'BALTERN *propoſitions* (in Logic) are ſuch as differ only in quantity, but agree in quality.

SU'BALTERNS, inferior judges, or officers, or thoſe who diſcharge their poſts under the command, or direction of another.

SUBALTE'RNATE, ſucceeding by turns.

SUB-BRI'GADIERS, or SUB-LIEUTENANTS, &c. are under-officers, in an army, appointed for the eaſe of thoſe that are over them of the ſame name.

SUBCOERU'LEUS, L. (of *ſub* near to, and *cæruleus* blue) bluiſh, ſomewhat blue.

SUB-COMMI'SSIONER, an under-clerk.

SUBCO'NTRARY *propoſitions* (in Logic) are ſuch as agree in quantity, and differ in quality.

SUBCO'NTRARY *poſition* (in Geometry) is when two ſimilar triangles are ſo placed, as to have one common angle at the vertex, as B, and yet their baſes not parallel. See Fig. 46.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS (of *ſubcutaneus*, L. of *ſub* under, and *cutis* a ſkin) lying under the ſkin.

SUB-DEA'CON (of *ſubdiaconus*, L. of *ſub* under, and *diaconus* a deacon) a clergyman in half orders.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified clergyman, next to the dean.

To SUB-DE'LEGATE (of *ſub-delego*, L. of *ſub* under, and *delego* to aſſign) to ſubſtitute, appoint, or aſſign another to act under one's ſelf.

SUB-DE'LEGATE, one appointed to act under another.

SUBDITI'TIOUS (of *ſubditicius*, L. of *ſubdo* to ſubſtitute) that is not who or what it pretendeth to be; put or laid in the place or room of another; counterfeit, foiſted, forged.

To SUB-DIVI'DE (of *ſub*, L. and *divido* to divide) to divide a diviſion, or that which hath already been divided.

SUB-DIVI'SION, a dividing the parts of a thing already divided.

SUB-DIVI'NE (of *ſubdivinus*, L. of *ſub* under, and *divinus* divine) that which is divine but in an inferior degree, as angels, the ſoul, &c.

SUB-DIVI'SIONS (in Military Affairs) are the leſſer parts into which a regiment is divided in marching, being half the greater diviſions.

To SUBDU'CT (of *ſubduco*, L. of *ſub* and *duco* to draw) to take, or draw away.

SUBDU'CTION, 1 a taking privately from.

2 a ſubtraction, or abatement.

To SUBDU'E (of *ſubdo*, L. of *ſub* under, and *do* to caſt) 1 to bring under, to conquer, or maſter; in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

2 to mortify.

SUB-DU'PLE *propoſition* (in Mathematics) is when any number, or quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is ſaid to be the ſub-duple of 6, and 6 is the duple of 3.

SU'BER, L. (of *ſubeo* to grow up) the cork tree.

SUB-

SUBFU'LGENT (of *ſubfulgens*, L. of *ſub* and *fulgeo* to ſhine) ſhining a little.

SUBHASTA'TION (of *ſub* under, and *haſta* a ſpear) a particular way of ſelling confiſcated goods, under a ſpear or pike ſet up for that purpoſe; an outcry, or port-ſale.

SUBJA'CENT (of *ſubjacens*, L. of *ſub* under, and *jaceo* to lie) lying under, or at the foot of.

SU'BJECT, adj. (of *ſubjectus*, L. of *ſub* under, and *jaceo* to lie) 1 tied, obliged to any dependence.
2 liable, apt, inclinable.

SU'BJECT, ſub. 1 one who is under the dominion of a prince, or ſtate.
2 ſubjects, or the people in a ſtate.
3 the matter treated of.
4 the ſubſtance to which qualities adhere.

To SU'BJECT, 1 to ſubdue, or bring under.
2 to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJE'CTION, 1 great dependence, or ſlavery.
2 obligation, or neceſſity.
3 the being a ſubject.

SUBJE'CTIVE, of, or belonging to the ſubject.

To SUBJOI'N (of *ſubjungo*, L. of *ſub* and *jungo* to join) to add, or join to.

SUBITA'NEOUS (of *ſubitaneus*, L. of *ſubitus* haſty) haſty, ſudden.

To SU'BJUGATE (of *ſubjugo*, L. of *ſub* under, and *jugum* a yoke) to ſubdue, or bring under the yoke.

SUBJU'NCTIVE *mood* (from the verb, to ſubjoin) a mood ſo called by grammarians, becauſe commonly joined to ſome other verb.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS (of *ſub* after, and *lapſus* the fall) a name given to thoſe who hold that God's decree of election was made after the fall of Adam.

SUBLA'PSARY, of, or belonging to the principles of the ſublapſarians.

SUBLA'TION (of *ſublatio*, L. of *ſuſtollo* to lift up) 1 a lifting up.
2 a taking away.

SUBLA'XATION (of *ſub*, and *laxo* to unlooſe) an imperfect diſlocating or putting out of joint, or when a bone is got but little out of its place.

SUBLEVA'TION (of *ſublevatio*, L. of *ſub* and *levo* to lift up) a lifting up, an helping, or aſſiſting.

SUB-LIEUTE'NANT, an officer in regiments of fuſileers, where there are no enſigns, having a commiſſion as youngeſt lieutenant, and pay only as enſign, but he takes place of all enſigns, except the guards.

SUBLIGA'CULUM, L. (of *ſub* under, and *ligo* to bind) a ſort of truſs uſed in ruptures.

SUBLIGA'TION, a binding underneath.

To SU'BLIMATE (of *ſublimo*, L. to ſublime) to raiſe any volatile or light matter into the head of a ſubliming veſſel.

Mercury SU'BLIMATE, a ſtrong corroſive ſubſtance, made of quickſilver impregnated with acids.

SUBLIMA'TION (in Chemiſtry) the operation of ſubliming, when the finer and more ſubtle parts of a mixed body are ſeparated from the maſs, and carried up in the form of a vapour, to the top of a veſſel. It differs not much from diſtillation, only in diſtillation the fluid parts are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry.

SUBLI'MATORIES, ſubliming pots.

SUBLI'ME, adj. (of *ſublimis*, L. lofty) lofty, high, grand.

SUBLI'ME, ſub. (in Writing) ſignifies ſomething extraordinary, which ſtrikes the ſoul.

To SUBLI'ME (of *ſublimo*, L. of *ſub*, and *limo* to poliſh) 1 to raiſe, or refine.
2 to ſublimate, which ſee.

SUBLI'MENESS, or SUBLI'MITY, loftineſs, elevation.

SUBLI'TION (of *ſublitio*, L. of *ſublino* to anoint) 1 a plaiſtering, ſmearing, or anointing.
2 (with Painters) the laying on the ground-colour.

SUBLU'NAR, or SU'BLUNARY (of *ſub* under, and *luna* the moon) under the orb of the moon.

SUB-MA'RSHAL, an under-marſhal, an officer in the Marſhalſea, who is deputy to the chief marſhal of the king's houſe, commonly called the knight-marſhal, and has the keeping of the priſoners there.

SUBME'RSION (of *ſubmerſio*, L. of *ſub* under, and *mergo* to plunge) a drowning, or ſinking.

To SUBMI'NISTER (of *ſubminiſtro*, L. of *ſub*, and *miniſtro* to aſſiſt) to do ſervice to one, to furniſh, or ſupply one with.

SUBMI'SS, or SUBMI'SSIVE (of *ſubmiſſus*, L. of *ſub* under, and *mitto* to be ſent) humble, reſpectful, lowly.

SUBMI'SSION, 1 reſpect, or yielding.
2 reſignation.

To SUBMI'T (of *ſubmitto*, L. of *ſub* under, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 to bring under, to ſubject.
2 to yield, or conform.
3 to leave, or refer.
4 to yield, or accept of.

SUBMU'LTIPLE *number* (in Arithmetic) is that which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is the ſubmultiple of 21, being contained in it juſt ſeven times.

SUBMU'LTIPLE *proportion*, is that between the quantity contained and the quantity containing; thus the ratio of 3 to 21 is ſubmultiple.

SUBNO'RMAL (of *ſub*, and *norma* a rule, L.) a line determining the point of the axis in any curve where a normal, or perpendicular, raiſed from the point of contact of a tangent to the curve, cuts the axis.

SUBO'RDINATE (of *ſub* under, and *ordino* to put) inferior, ſet or placed under another.

To SUBO'RDINATE, to ſet, or place under another.

SUBORDINA'TION, a relative term, expreſſing the degree of ſuperiority or inferiority between one thing and another.

To SUBO'RN (of *ſuborno*, L. of *ſub* under, and *orno* to furniſh) 1 to ſeduce and debauch one to do an ill thing.
2 to ſend one privily, or with underhand inſtructions what to ſay or do.

SUBORNA'TION, a ſecret, or underhand preparing or bringing in a falſe witneſs, or the corrupting or alluring a perſon to do ſuch a falſe act.

SUB-POE'NA, L. (i. e. under the penalty of) a writ to ſummon people to appear in court.

To SUB-POE'NA, to ſummon to appear.

SUB-READER, an under-reader in the inns of court, or he that reads the text of the law, which the reader is to diſcourſe upon.

SUBRE'PTION (of *ſubreptio*, L. of *ſubripio*, to ſteal privily) the action of obtaining a favour from a ſuperior by ſurprize, or by a falſe repreſentation.

SUBRE'PTITIOUS, or SURREPTI'TIOUS, a term applied to a letter, patent, or other act, fraudulently obtained of a ſuperior, by concealing ſome truth, which, had it been known, would have prevented the conceſſion of the grant.

SUBROGA'TION (in the Civil law) a putting another perſon into the place and right of him who is the proper creditor.

To SUBSCRI'BE (of *ſubſcribo*, L. of *ſub* under, and *ſcribo* to write) 1 to write under.
2 to ſign one's name to an inſtrument.
3 to ſubmit, or conſent.
4 to aid, help, or favour.

SUBSCRI'PTION, 1 a ſigning, or ſetting one's name at the bottom of a writing.
2 an aiding, helping, or favouring.

SU'BSEQUENT (of *ſubſequens*, L. of *ſub* next after, and *ſequor* to follow) next following.

To SUBSE'RVE (of *ſubſervio*, L. of *ſub* under, and *ſervio* to ſerve) to ſerve, to be ſubject to, to ſecond, to humour a thing.

SUBSE'RVIENT, helpful, ſerviceable.

SUBSESQUIA'LTERAL *proportion* (with Mathematicians) is when any number, line, or quantity, contains another once, with the addition of its moiety or half; and the number or quantity, ſo contained in the greater, is ſaid to be to it in a ſubſeſquialteral proportion, as, 6, 9, 8, 12, &c.

To SUBSI'DE (of *ſubſideo*, L. of *ſub* and *ſido* to ſink) 1 to ſtoop, or lower.
2 to reſt, or ſettle at the bottom.

SU'BSIDENCE, ſettlement, or ſediment.

SU'BSIDIARY (of *ſubſidiarius*, L. of *ſubſidium* aid, help, or aſſiſtance) that is given, or ſent to the aid of another, auxiliary, helping.

SU'BSIDY (of *ſubſidé*, F. of *ſubſidium*, L. aid) 1 aid, or tax.
2 a ſupply of money.

To SUBSI'GN. See *To Subſcribe*.

To SUBSI'ST (of *ſubſiſto*, L. of *ſub* and *ſiſto* to continue) 1 to exiſt, or continue to be.
2 to live, to hold out.
3 to bear, or maintain.

SUBSI'STANCE, 1 abiding, continuance.
2 food, or livelihood.

SUBSI'STANCE *money*, half pay given to ſoldiers.

SUBSOLA'NUS, L. (of *ſub* under, and *ſol* the ſun) the eaſt wind, ſo called becauſe it ſeems to ariſe from under the ſun.

SU'BSTANCE (of *ſubſtantia*, L. matter) 1 a being ſubſiſting of itſelf.
2 matter.
3 the beſt, the nouriſhing part of a thing.
4 the quinteſſence, or moſt material parts, as of a diſcourſe.
5 reality.
6 eſtate, goods, wealth.
7 (in Phyſics) is a thing which is conceived in the mind, as ſubſiſting by itſelf, as the ſubject of every thing that is conceived of it.

Compleat SUBSTANCE (in Metaphyſics) is a ſubſtance that is bounded in itſelf, and is not ordained to the intrinſical perfection of any thing elſe, as a man, &c.

Incompleat SU'BSTANCE (in Metaphyſics) is a ſubſtance appointed to make another being perfect, and is a part of ſome compound, as the ſoul, a hand, a vein, &c.

Material SU'BSTANCE (in Metaphyſics) is a body that is compoſed of matter and form, and is the object of a particular ſcience, as natural philoſophy.

Immaterial SU'BSTANCE (in Metaphyſics) is a ſubſtance void of matter and form, as is the object of pneumatics.

SUBSTA'NTIAL, 1 ſomething belonging to the nature of ſubſtance.
2 eſſential.
3 juicy, full of nouriſhment.
4 ſolid, pithy, as a diſcourſe.
5 ſtrong, as cloth.
6 ſolid, ſtrong, as a building.
7 rich, wealthy.
8 ſolid, real.

SU'BSTANTIVE (of *ſubſtantivus*, L. that may ſtand by itſelf) a term made uſe of by

by grammarians, ſignifying a quality aſcribed to a noun, or name, when the object is conſidered ſimply in itſelf, and without any regard to its qualities.

To SU'BSTITUTE (of *ſubſtituo*, L. of *ſub* for, and *ſtatuo* to ſet) to put in the room of another, ſpeaking either of a perſon or thing.

SU'BSTITUTE, 1 a deputy, or one that ſupplies the place of another.
2 a thing that is, or may be uſed in the room of another.

SUBSTITU'TION, 1 the putting of one thing in the room of another.
2 (in Grammar) is the uſing one word for another, or a mode, ſtate, perſon, or number of a word for that of another.
3 (in Algebra) is the putting in the room of any quantity in an equation, ſome other quantity which is equal to that taken away, but expreſſed in a different manner.

To SUBSTRA'CT. See *To Subtract*.

SUBSTRA'CTION. See *Subtraction*.

SUBSTRA'TUM, L. (of *ſub* under, and *ſtratum* a bed) an under-lay, any layer or bed of earth that lies under another.

SUBSTRU'CTION (of *ſubſtructio*, L. of *ſub* under, and *ſtructio* building) an under-pinning, groundſelling, or laying the foundation of an houſe.

SUBSTY'LAR *line* (of *ſub* under, and *ſtylus* a gnomon) a right line, whereon the gnomon, or ſtyle of a dial is erected, at right angles with the plane.

SUB-SU'PRA-*particular proportion* (in Geometry) the contrary, or oppoſite to ſuper-particular proportion.

SUBTA'NGENT *of a curve* (in Geometry) is the line that determines the interſection of the tangent with the axis.

To SUBTE'ND (of *ſubtendo*, L. of *ſub* under, and *tendo* to extend) to extend, or draw underneath.

SUBTE'NSE (in Geometry) is a right line oppoſite to an angle, ſuppoſed to be drawn between the two extremities of the arch which meaſure that angle; or, it is a right line drawn within a circle, and bounded by the circumference, cutting the circle into two unequal parts, to both which it is ſubtended, as the right line D*d*I, is the ſubtenſe to the arches DBI, and DFI. See fig. 15.

SU'BTERFLUOUS (of *ſubterfluus*, L. of *ſubter* under, and *fluo* to flow) flowing, or running under.

SU'BTERFUGE (of *ſubterfugium*, L. of *ſubter* under, and *fugio* to fly) a ſhift, evaſion, or hole to creep out at.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, or SUBTERRA'NEOUS (of *ſubterraneus*, L. of *ſub* under, and *terra* the earth) under ground, or inclоſed within the ſurface, bowels, or hollow parts of the earth.

SU'BTILE, or SUBTLE (of *ſubtilis*, L. of *ſub* and *tela* a web) 1 cunning, crafty.
2 witty, ſharp, quick, ready.
3 fine, ſmall, thin.
4 light in weight.
5 pure, volatile, ſeparated from its groſſer parts.
6 (in Philoſophy) ſignifies exceeding ſmall, fine and delicate, ſuch as the animal ſpirits, the effluvia of odorous bodies, &c. are ſuppoſed to be.

SUBTILIZA'TION (in Chemiſtry) the diſſolving, or changing a mix'd body into a pure liquor, or into a very fine powder.

To SU'BTILIZE, 1 to rarify, or make ſubtle.
2 to uſe ſubtilties, tricks, or quirks.

SUBTI'LTY, or SU'BTLETY, the being ſubtle, or thin.
2 ſharpneſs of wit.
3 a quirk, cunning trick, or fetch.

To SUBTRA'CT (of *ſubtrabo*, L. of *ſub* and *trabo* to draw) to deduct, or take from.

SUBTRA'CTION, a withdrawing, abating, or taking away.

Simple SUBTRA'CTION (in Arithmetic) generally called ſubtraction of integers, is the ſubtracting, or taking one number out of another of the ſame kind, as pounds, ſhillings, ounces, yards, &c. out of pounds, ſhillings, ounces, yards, &c.

Compound SUBTRA'CTION (in Arithmetic) is a method of taking a ſum compounded of different ſpecies, out of another, compounded of the ſame ſpecies.

SUBTRAHE'ND (of *ſubtrahendus*, L. to be ſubtracted) a leſſer number, or quantity, to be taken out of a greater.

SUBTRI'PLE *ratio* (in Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.) is when one number, or quantity, is contained in another three times.

To SUBVE'RT (of *ſubverto*, L. of *ſub* under, and *verto* to turn) 1 to turn over, or upſide down.
2 to overthrow, ruin, or undo.

SUBVERSION, an overthrowing, or turning upſide down.

SUBVE'RTER, an overturner, or reverſer.

SUB-VICAR, an under vicar.

SUBU'RBICARY, a term applied to thoſe provinces of Italy which compoſed the antient dioceſe or patriarchate of Rome.

SU'BURBS (of *ſuburbium*, L. of *ſub* about, and *urbs* a city) that part of a town, or city, that lieth without the walls.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS (of *ſuccedaneus*, L. of *ſuccedo* to come in the place of another) ſucceeding, or coming in the place of another.

SUCCEDANEUM, L. (in Pharmacy) a medicine ſubſtituted in the place of another preſcribed.

SUCCE'DENT (of *ſuccedens*, L. of *ſuccedo* to follow) ſucceeding, coming, or following after.

To SUCCEE'D (of *ſuccedo*, L. of *ſub* and *cedo* to give place) 1 to come after, or follow.
2 to come in the place of another.
3 to have good ſucceſs, to proſper.
4 to chance, happen, or fall out.

SUCCE'NTOR, L. (of *ſub* under, and *cano* to ſing) he that ſings the baſs, or loweſt part.

SUCCE'SS (of *ſucceſſus*, L. of *ſuccedo* to follow) 1 event, or iſſue.
2 proſperous event, or happy iſſue.

SUCCE'SSFUL, fortunate, or proſperous.

SUCCE'SSION, 1 the ſucceeding another in an inheritance.
2 a ſucceeding, or coming after.
3 a ſeries, or continued order of time, &c.
4 (with Philoſophers) an idea, gained by reflecting on that train of ideas conſtantly following each other in our minds, when awake.

SUCCE'SSION *of the ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) is that order in which they are commonly reckoned, as Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c.

SUCCE'SSIVE, that ſucceeds, or follows one after another.

SUCCE'SSOR, L. he that ſucceeds another in his place, or eſtate.

SUCCI'NCT (of *ſuccinctus*, L. of *ſub* and *cingo* to gird) ſhort, brief, comprehended in a few words.

SU'CCINUM, L. amber, a ſort of congealed ſubſtance, that is of different colours, as white, brown, yellow, and black.

SU'CCORY, the name of an herb otherwiſe called wild endive.

SUCCO'SITY (of *ſucceſitas*, L. of *ſuccus* juice) fulneſs of juice.

SU'CCOTH *Benoth* (of בנות, Heb. i. e. the tabernacle of daughters) an idol of the Babylonians, called the Babylonian Venus, and is ſuppoſed to be the Venus Melita.

SU'CCOTRINE *aloes* (ſo called from *Succotra* an American iſland where it grows) the fineſt ſort of aloes.

SU'CCOUR, 1 help, or relief.
2 (in Fortification) an enterprize made to relieve a place that is beſieged.

To SU'CCOUR, to aſſiſt, help, or relieve.

SU'CCOURLESS, deſtitute of ſuccour, or relief.

SU'CCOUS (of *ſuccoſus*, L. of *ſuccus* juice) juicy, full of juice.

SU'CCUBUS, a devil that takes a woman's ſhape to lie with a man.

SU'CCULA, L. (in Mechanics) a bare axis, or cylinder with ſtaves in it, to move it round without any tympanum.

SU'CCULENT (of *ſucculentus*, L. of *ſuccus* juice) full of juice, well liking, or in good plight, plump.

To SUCCU'MB (of *ſuccumbo*, L. of *ſub* under, and *cumbo* to lie down) to lie, or fall down under, to fail, to faint, to yield.

SU'CCUS, L. 1 juice, or moiſture.
2 ſap.

SU'CCUSA, L. (in Botany) the plant devil's bit.

SUCCUSSA'TION, or SUCCU'SSION (of *ſuccuſſio*, L. of *ſuccutio* to ſhake, or jog) 1 a ſhaking, or jogging.
2 (in Phyſic) a ſhaking of the nervous parts, procured by ſtrong ſtimulatories, friction, &c.

SUCH, 1 ſame, like, or of the ſame manner.
2 ſo.
3 ſo great.

To SUCK, 1 to draw with the mouth.
2 to draw, as ſeveral inanimate things do.

SU'CKER, 1 one that ſucks.
2 the piſton of a pump.
3 a young ſhoot, or off ſet of a flower, &c.

SUCK-*ſtone*, the ſea-lamprey, ſuppoſed by ſome, to be the Remora of the antients.

To SU'CKLE, to give ſuck.

SU'CKLING, 1 the action of giving ſuck.
2 a ſucking child.
3 a lamb that ſucks the dam.

SU'CTION (of *ſuctus*, L. of *ſugo* to ſuck) ſucking.

SUDA'MINA, L. little pimples, or wheals in the ſkin.

SU'DATORY (of *ſudatorium*, L. of *ſudo* to ſweat) an hot-houſe to ſweat in.

SU'DDEN, 1 haſty, quick, ſubitaneous.
2 unlooked for, unexpected.

SUDORI'FICA, or *SUDORI'FERA*, L. (of *ſudor* ſweat, and *facio* to make) medicines that provoke ſweat.

SUDORI'FICS, medicines that provoke, or cauſe ſweat.

SUDS, a ſoapy liquor wherein cloaths are waſhed.

To be in the SUDS, to be embaraſſed with ſome unſucceſsful affair.

To SUE, 1 to proſecute at law.
2 to intreat earneſtly.
3 to apply one's ſelf.
4 to empty, or throw the water out, as to ſue a pond, &c.

SU'ER, a word vulgarly, and abuſively uſed for ſhore, or prop.

SU'ET, the kidney fat of beaſts.

To SU'FFER (of *ſuffero*, L. of *ſub* and *fero* to bear) 1 to endure, or bear with.
2 to ſuſtain, or bear.
3 to give leave, to permit.
4 to be puniſhed, or bear the puniſhment.
5 to be executed.

SU'FFERABLE, ſupportable, that may be endured.

SU'FFERANCE, 1 toleration.
2 leave, or permiſſion.
3 forbearance.

SU'FFERER, one who bears an inconvenience, loſs, pain, or puniſhment.

SUFFERSU'RAE, L. (in Medicine) certain puſtles, or wheals in children, cauſed by heat.

To SUFFI'CE (of *ſufficio*, L. of *ſub* and *facio* to make) to be enough.

SUFFI'CIENCY, 1 ability.
2 capacity.
3 pride, or conceit.

SUFFI'CIENT, 1 that ſuffices.
2 able, or capable.
3 credible, irreproachable.

SUFFIME'NTUM, or *SU'FFITUS*, L. (of *ſuffio* to perfume) a perfume which is burnt or ſmoaked.

To SU'FFOCATE (of *ſuffoco*, L. of *ſub* and *faux* the gullet pipe) to ſmother, ſtifle, choak, or ſtop the breath of.

SU'FFOCATIO uterina, L. (with Phyſicians) a diſeaſe in women, commonly called fits of the mother, and thought to be cauſed by vapours violently ariſing from the womb.

SUFFOCA'TION, a ſtifling, choaking, or ſtopping of the breath.

SU'FFRAGAN (of *ſuffraganeus*, L. of *ſuffragor* to favour and help) a vicegerent to a biſhop, or a biſhop ſubordinate to a metropolitan.

SU'FFRAGE (of *ſuffragium*, L. of *ſuffragor* to give his vote in one's favour) 1 a voice or vote at an election.
2 approbation.

SUFFUMIGA'TION (of *ſuffumigatio*, L. of *ſub* under, and *fumo* to ſmoak) an external medicine, made of roots, flowers, ſeeds, &c. the ſmoak of which is convey'd into the body by the means of a cloſe-ſtool, for diſeaſes of the bowels, fundament, womb, &c.

SUFFU'SION (of *ſuffuſio*, L. of *ſub* and *fundo* to ſpread) 1 a ſpreading abroad, or pouring upon.
2 a pin and web in the eye, a cataract.

SUG, an inſect, a ſea-fly.

SU'GAR, a ſweet ſubſtance extracted out of canes growing in the Weſt Indies.

To SUGGE'ST (of *ſuggero*, L. of *ſub* and *gero* to bear) 1 to prompt, or put into one's mind.
2 to propoſe, or offer.
3 to report.
4 to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGE'STION, 1 a prompting, or putting in mind.
2 a ſuppoſition, or gueſs.

SUICI'DE (of *ſuicidium*, L. of *ui* of himſelf, and *cædo* to kill) ſelf-murder.

SUIT (of *ſuite*, F.) 1 a proceſs at law.
2 requeſt, petition, or motion.

SUI'TABLE, agreeable.

SUI'TOR, 1 a candidate for an office.
2 a pleader, as in chancery.
3 one who courts a woman.

To SUI'TOR, to court a woman.

SU'LLEN, 1 peeviſh, fretful.
2 crabbed, dogged.
3 ſtubborn, obſtinate.

To SU'LLY, 1 to dirty, or foul.
2 to blemiſh, as a character.

SU'LPHUR, L. (of *ſal* ſalt, and *ερυς*, G. fire) brimſtone, a fat unctuous mineral ſubſtance, fuſible, and inflammable by fire, and not capable of being mixed with water.

SU'LPHUR (with Chemiſts) their ſecond hypoſtatical or active principle.

SU'LPHUR vivum, L. (i. e. live brimſtone) a ſort of greyiſh argillous clay which eaſily takes fire, &c.

SULPHU'REOUS, of, belonging to, or full of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN, the grand ſignior.
2 a Mahometan prince.

SULTA'NA, or SU'LTANESS, the grand ſignior's wife, or conſort.

SULTANI'N, a Turkiſh gold coin, in value about 8 s. ſterling.

SU'LTRY, exceſſive hot, ſpoken of the weather.

SUM, or SUMM (of *ſumma*, L. a parcel of money) 1 a certain quantity.
2 the principal and chief point of a matter.
3 the concluſion of a whole diſcourſe or buſineſs.
4 the whole, the ſubſtance, or ſtreſs.
5 (with Mathematicians) the quantity ariſing from two or more quantities, magnitudes, or numbers, being added together.

SUM *of an equation* (in Algebra) is when the abſolute number, or what poſſeſſeth one ſide of an equation, is brought over to the other ſide with a contrary ſign, the whole becomes equal to nothing.

To SUM *up*, 1 to add up, or together.
2 to make a recapitulation of.
3 to tell the ſubſtance of.

SUMA'CH, or SU'MMAGE (of *ſumach*, F.) a rank ſmelling ſhrub, that bears a black berry, uſed by curriers in dreſſing their leather.

SU'MAGE, or SU'MMAGE, 1 a horſe load.
2 a toll for carriage on horſe-back.

SUMBRIE'RO, Sp. a canopy of ſtate held over princes, or great perſons, in Spain, &c. when they walk abroad to ſkreen them from the weather.

SU'MMARY, ſub. (of *ſummarium*, L. of *ſumma* the ſum) an abridgment, or epitome.

SU'MMARY, adj. ſhort, brief, conciſe.

SU'MMARY *arithmetic*, the art of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion.

SUMMATO'RIUS calculus, L. the method of ſumming differential quantities, viz. from any differential given, to find the quantity from whoſe differencing the differential reſults.

SU'MMATORY *arithmetic*, the ſame as *Summary arithmetic*; which ſee.

SU'MMED (in Falconry) a hawk is ſaid to

be ſummed when ſhe has her feathers, and is fit to be taken from the eyrie, or mew.

SU'MMER, 1 one of the four ſeaſons of the year, being that ſeaſon when the generality of plants and fruits are coming to maturity.

2 (in Architecture) a large ſtone, the firſt that is laid over columns and pilaſters in beginning to make a croſs vault, or that ſtone which, being laid over a piedroit, or column, is made hollow to receive the firſt haunce of a plat-band.

3 (in Carpentry) the main beam of a building.

To SU'MMER, to paſs the ſummer.

SU'MMER-SAULT (of *ſoubreſaut*, F.) a gambol, or feat of activity performed by a tumbler.

SU'MMIT (of *ſummitas*, L. of *ſummus* higheſt) the top, vertex, or point of a thing.

SU'MMITS (with Floriſts) are thoſe little bodies which hang upon ſlender threads in the middle of the flower; they contain a prolific duſt, which is analagous to the male ſeed in animals.

To SU'MMON (of *ſummoneo*, L. of *ſub* and *moneo* to warn) 1 to call, or cite one to appear before a court of juſtice.

2 to bid, or command.

3 (in War) to demand the ſurrender of.

SU'MMONER, or SU'MNER, a perſon who cites a perſon to any court, eſpecially to the eccleſiaſtical court.

SU'MMUM bonum, L. (i. e. the chief, or greateſt good of human nature). This was for many ages the ſubject of philoſophical enquiries; and Varro reckons up no leſs than 288 different opinions about it, that is, wherein it did conſiſt. Some define it to be that which by its enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy.

SU'MPTER-*horſe*, a horſe that carries neceſſaries for a journey.

SU'MPTUARY (of *ſumptuarius*, L. of *ſumptus* expence) of, or pertaining to expences.

SU'MPTUOUS (of *ſumptuoſus*, L. of *ſumptus* charge, expence, coſt) ſtately, magnificent, ſplendid, coſtly.

SUN, a glorious and luminous planet, the ſpring of heat and light.

To SUN, to ſet, or dry in the ſun.

SU'NDAY, the firſt day of the week, ſo called from its being ſet apart by our Saxon anceſtors for worſhipping the idol of the ſun.

SU'NDAY *letter*. See *Dominical letter*.

SUN-DEW, the name of a plant, otherwiſe called moon-graſs, and red-wort.

SUN-FLOWER, a plant bearing a large yellow flower with radiated leaves, or ſpreading like the rays of the ſun.

To SUP (of *ſouper*, F.) 1 to eat a ſupper, or evening-meal.

2 to drink by little and little.

SU'PERABLE (of *ſuperabilis*, L. of *ſuper* above) that may be overcome, or paſſed over.

To SU'PERABOU'ND (of *ſuperabundo*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *abundo* to overflow) to be over and above, to be ſuperfluous.

SU'PERABU'NDANCE, ſuperfluity, exceſs, or overflowing in plenty.

SU'PERABU'NDANTLY, exceſſively, plentifully.

To SUPERA'DD (of *ſuperaddo*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *addo* to add) to add over and above, to give an advantage.

SU'PERADDI'TION, the giving over and above.

To SUPERA'NNUATE (of *ſuperannuo*, L. of *ſuper* paſt, and *anni* years) to diſcharge a perſon the ſervice on account of his being too old.

SUPERA'NNUATED, worn out with years, ſtale, or paſt the beſt.

SUPERBI'LOQUENCE (of *ſuperbiloquentia*, L. of *ſuper* above, *bis* twice, and *loquor* to ſpeak) a ſpeaking proudly.

SU'PERBIPA'RTIENT *number* (of *ſuper* above, *bis* twice, and *partior* to divide) a number which divides another into two parts, but not exactly, leaving ſomething over and above.

SUPERCA'RGO, a perſon employed by the owners of a ſhip, to overſee the cargo, or lading, and to diſpoſe of it to the beſt advantage.

SU'PERCELE'STIAL (of *ſupercæleſtis*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *cælum* heaven) above the heavens.

SUPE'RCHERY (of *ſupercherie*, F.) a cheat, or fraud.

SUPERCI'LIOUS (of *ſuperciliоſus*, L. of *ſupercilium* an eye-brow) 1 of an affected lofty carriage.

2 ſour in countenance, ſevere, grave.

3 proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERCI'LIUM, L. (of *ſuper* above, and *cilium* the utmoſt edge of the eye-lid)

1 a brow, or eye-brow.

2 majeſty, ſeverity, gravity.

3 pride, haughtineſs, a ſtately look.

4 (in Architecture) a ſquare member under the upper tore in ſome pedeſtals.

SUPERE'MINENCE (of *ſupereminentia*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *eminentia* excellency)

1 ſingular excellence.

2 a prerogative above others.

SUPERE'MINENT, excelling above others.

To SUPERE'ROGATE (of *ſupererogo*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *erogo* to ſpend) 1 to ſpend over and above.

2 to do more than is required.

SU'PERFETA'TION (of *ſuper*, i. e. *ſuprà* upon, and *fœtus* the young of any creature) a freſh conception after another, or a ſecond generation happening when the mother is already pregnant, ſo that ſhe

bears two fœtus's of unequal age at once in her womb, and is delivered of them at different times.

SUPERFI'CIAL, 1 of, or belonging to a ſuperficies.
2 light, ſlight, imperfect.

SUPERFI'CIAL *content*, the meaſure or content of the outſide of a thing

SUPERFI'CIAL *fourneau* (in Fortification) a wooden cheſt with bombs in it, and ſometimes filled only with powder, and buried under the ground, to blow up a lodgment rather than let an enemy advance.

SUPERFI'CIES, L. (of *ſuper*, i. e. *ſupra* upon, and *facies* the outſide of a thing) 1 the outſide, the uppermoſt part of any thing, a ſurface.
2 (in Geometry) is a magnitude bounded by lines, or an extenſion which hath length and breadth, but no depth, or thickneſs

A rectilinear SUPERFI'CIES, is that bounded by right lines.

A curvilinear SUPERFI'CIES, is that bounded or comprehended between curve lines.

A plane SUPERFI'CIES, is one that has no inequality, but lies evenly between its bounding lines.

A convex SUPERFI'CIES, is the exterior part of a ſpherical body.

A concave SUPERFI'CIES, is the internal part of a ſpherical body.

SUPERFLU'ITY, that which is ſuperfluous, or more than neceſſary.

SU'PER-FINE (of *ſuperfin*, F.) very fine.

SUPE'RFLUOUS (of *ſuperfluus*, L. of *ſuper* over, and *fluo* to flow) 1 overmuch, more than neceſſary.
2 needleſs, uſeleſs.
3 unprofitable.

SU'PER-HU'MAN, more that human, or above man's capacity and reach.

SU'PERIMPREGNA'TION. See *Superfetation*.

To SUPERINDU'CE (of *ſuperinduco*, L. of *ſuper* upon, and *induco* to cover) 1 to lay upon, to cover, to draw over.
2 to bring in a thing over and above.

SU'PERINDU'CTION, an adding or bringing in a thing over and above.

SU'PERINSTITU'TION (of *ſuper* upon, and *inſtituo* to appoint) one inſtitution upon another; as when one is admitted, or inſtituted to a benefice upon a title, and another is admitted or inſtituted to it by preſentment of another.

To SUPERINTE'ND (of *ſuper* above, and *intendo* to deſign) to overſee, or have the chief management of an affair.

SUPERINTE'NDANCY, the place, office, or dignity of a ſuperintendant.

SUPERINTE'NDANT, 1 a chief ſurveyor, or overſeer.
2 (in ſome Lutheran churches) much the ſame as a biſhop, only his power is ſomething more reſtrained.

SUPERIO'RITY (of *ſuperioritas*, L. of *ſuperior* that is above, higher) pre-eminence, above others in authority, &c.

SUPE'RIOUR, or SUPE'RIOR, adj. 1 that is above, upper.

SUPE'RIOURS, or SUPE'RIORS, 1 anceſtors, predeceſſors, ſeniors, elders.
2 betters, they that are above us.
3 (with Printers) ſmall letters, or figures, placed over a word, which by like letters, or figures, direct to a citation in the margin.
4 (with Aſtronomers) the planets Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, ſo called becauſe their orbs are above the Sun.

SUPE'RLATIVE (of *ſuperlativus*, L. of *ſuperfero*, of *ſuper* above, and *fero* to carry) 1 very great, extraordinary.
2 (with Grammarians) the higheſt degree of compariſon, as hardeſt, very great, &c.

SUPE'RNAL (of *ſupernus*, L. of *ſuper* from on high) coming from on high.

SUPERNATA'TION (of *ſupernatatio*, L. of *ſuper* upon, and *nato* to ſwim) a floating, or ſwimming at top.

SUPERNA'TURAL (of *ſuper* above, or beyond, and *natura* nature) that goes beyond nature's ſtrength, or above the power of human nature.

SUPE'RNE, a term uſed by our manufacturers, to expreſs the ſuperlative fineneſs of a ſtuff.

SUPERNU'MERARY, adj. (of *ſupernumerarius*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *numerus* a number) above the limited number.

SUPERNU'MERARY, ſub. an officer in the exciſe.

SUPER-PARTI'CULAR *proportion* (with Mathematicians) is when one quantity or number contains another once, and a certain part whoſe number is one.

SUPERPA'RTIENT *proportion* (of *ſuper* above, and *partior* to divide) is when one number or quantity contains another once, and ſome aliquot parts remaining, as one $\frac{2}{3}$, one $\frac{3}{4}$, &c.

To SUPERPO'NDERATE (of *ſuperpondero*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *pondero* to weigh) to weigh over and above.

SU'PERPURGA'TION (of *ſuper* above, and *purgo* to purge) an exceſſive, or over-violent purging.

To SUPERSCRI'BE (of *ſuperſcribo*, L. of *ſuper* upon, and *ſcribo* to write) to write over, or on the outſide, to direct a letter, &c.

SUPERSCRI'PTION, a direction, or what is written on the outſide of a letter, &c.

To SUPERSE'DE (of *ſuperſedeo*, L. of *ſuper* upon, and *ſedeo* to ſit) 1 to omit to do a thing.

2 to ſuſpend, to put off, or put a ſtop to an affair, or proceeding.
3 to countermand.
4 to deprive of a commiſſion, power, &c.

SUPERSE'DEAS, a writ to ſtop the doing of that which otherwiſe ought to be done.

SUPERSTI'TION (of *ſuperſtitio*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *ſto* to ſtand) an idle and ſilly opinion, or ſcrupulouſneſs in religion.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, addicted to ſuperſtition, bigotted, over-nice.

To SUPERSTRU'CT (of *ſuperſtruo*, L. of *ſuper* upon, and *ſtruo* to build) to build upon.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, that which is built or raiſed upon ſome foundation.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS (of *ſupervacaneus*, L. of *ſuper* above, and *vaco* to be void or empty) ſuperfluous, unprofitable, needleſs.

To SUPERVE'NE (of *ſupervenio*, L. of *ſuper* upon, and *venio* to come) 1 to come unlooked for, to ſurprize.
2 to come upon ſuddenly.

SUPERVE'NIENT *ſigns* (with Phyſicians) ſuch as ariſe at the decline of a diſtemper.

SUPERVE'NTION, a coming upon one of a ſudden.

To SUPERVI'SE (of *ſuper* over, and *video* to ſee) 1 to overſee, or ſuperintend.
2 to reviſe, or examine.

SUPERVI'SER, or SUPERVI'SOR, an overſeer, or inſpector.

SUPI'NE, adj. (of *ſupinus*, L. idle) idle, careleſs, negligent.

SU'PINES, ſub. (with Grammarians) are certain terminations of verbs, which have the ſignification of the infinitive mood; that ending in *um* has the ſignification of an active infinitive, and that in *u* of a paſſive.

SUPI'NITY, ſloth, negligence, or idleneſs.

SU'PPER (of *ſouper*, F.) an evening meal.
The Lord's SU'PPER. See *Sacrament*.

SU'PPERLESS, without a ſupper.

To SUPPLA'NT (of *ſupplanto*, L. of *ſub* under, and *planto* to plant) 1 to plant underneath, or underplant.
2 to undermine, to trip up one's heels.

SU'PPLE (of *ſouple*, F.) 1 ſoft, limber, pliant.
2 humble, complaiſant.

SU'PPLEMENT (of *ſupplementum*, L. of *ſuppleo* to fill up) complement, addition, that which maketh up, or ſupplieth what is wanting.

SU'PPLEMENT *of an arch* (in Geometry) is the number of degrees which it wants of a ſemicircle, or 180 degrees.

SUPPLEME'NTAL, or SUPPLEME'NTARY, of, or belonging to a ſupplement.

SU'PPLENESS, 1 ſoftneſs, pliantneſs, limberneſs.
2 compliance, ſubmiſſion.

SU'PPLIANT, or SU'PPLICANT, a petitioner.

To SU'PPLICATE (of *ſupplico*, L. of *ſub*, and *plico* to be knit together) to beg on one's knees, to pray, to make a humble requeſt, to beſeech.

SUPPLICA'TION, an earneſt requeſt, a ſubmiſſive and humble prayer.

To SUPPLY (of *ſuppleo*, L. to fill up) 1 to make up that which is wanting.
2 to fill up, or occupy.
3 to furniſh with neceſſaries.

SU'PPLY, 1 relief, or ſuccour.
2 the furniſhing what is wanting.

SUPPLI'ES (in Military Affairs) 1 the recruiting an army, or ſupplying it with freſh men.
2 the furniſhing an army with proviſions, warlike ſtores, &c.

To SUPPO'RT (of *ſupporto*, L. of *ſub* under, and *porta* a gate) 1 to prop, or bear up.
2 to maintain, or uphold, as an argument.
3 to help, or aſſiſt.
4 to favour, or back.
5 to maintain, to feed.

SUPPO'RT, 1 that which bears any thing up, a prop.
2 help, or protection.

SUPPO'RTER, 1 a ſupport, or protector.
2 foot, or baſis.
3 (in the plural number) images to bear up poſts, &c. in building.

SUPPO'SABLE, that may be ſuppoſed.

SUPPO'SAL. See *Suppoſition*.

To SUPPO'SE (of *ſuppoſer*, F. of *ſuppono*, L. of *ſub*, and *pono* to put) 1 to put the caſe.
2 to grant, or take for granted.
3 to produce a falſe thing inſtead of the true.
4 to think, or imagine.

SUPPOSI'TION, 1 a thing taken for granted.
2 the caſe put.
3 the putting one thing inſtead of another.
4 an uncertain allegation.

SUPPOSI'TIOUS, 1 falſe, or ſuppoſed.
2 put in the ſtead, or room of another.

SUPPO'SITORY (of *ſuppoſitorium*, L. of *ſub* under, and *pono* to put) a medicament put up the fundament to make the belly ſoluble.

To SUPPRE'SS (of *ſuppremo*, L. of *ſub* under, and *premo* to preſs) 1 to keep under.
2 to ſtifle, or put a ſtop to.
3 to put down, or aboliſh.
4 to conceal, or paſs over in ſilence.

SUPPRE'SSION, 1 putting a ſtop to.

2 a concealing, or paſſing over in ſilence.
3 a ſtoppage, or difficulty of making, as urine.
4 the extinction, aboliſhing, or putting down.
5 (with Grammarians) the omiſſion of certain words in a ſentence, which yet is neceſſary to a perfect conſtruction.

SUPPRE'SSING *fire* (with Chemiſts) a fire made above the ſand.

To SU'PPURATE (of *ſuppuro*, L. of *ſub*, and *pus* matter) to run, or void matter, as a ſore.

SUPPURA'TION, the ripening of a ſore, or its gathering into matter.

SU'PPURATIVE, bringing, or tending to a ſuppuration.

SUPPUTA'TION, a reckoning, or calculation.

To SUPPU'TE (of *ſupputo*, L. of *ſub*, and *puto* to reckon, or caſt up accounts) to reckon, or count.

SUPRALA'PSARY (of *ſupra* before, and *lapſus* the fall) one who holds that God has reſolved by an eternal decree, to ſave ſome, and damn others, without any regard to the good or evil works of men.

SUPRAMU'NDANE (of *ſupramundanus*, L. of *ſupra* above, and *mundus* the world) above the world.

SUPRE'MACY, the moſt tranſcendent height of power and authority; eſpecially the kings of England ſupreme power in religious matters.

SUPRE'ME (of *ſupremus*, L. the ſuperlative of *ſuperus* above) higheſt of all; advanced to the higheſt degree of dignity, and authority.

SURA'NTLER, the upper antler of a deer's head.

SURBA'TE, or SURBA'TING (with Farriers) is when the ſole of a horſe's foot is hurt, or ſpoiled by travelling without ſhoes.

To SURCEA'SE, to give over, or deſiſt.

To SURCHA'RGE (of *ſurcharger*, F. of *ſur* over, and *charger* to charge) to overcharge, or over-load.

SURCHA'RGER *of the foreſt*, one that is a commoner, and puts more beaſts into the foreſt than he has a right to do.

SURCI'NGLE (of *ſur*, F. upon, and *cingulum* a girdle) 1 a clergyman's girdle.
2 an upper horſe girth.

SURCOA'T, an upper coat.

SURCULA'TION (of *ſurculatio*, L. of *ſurculo* to lop, or prune) a lopping or pruning of trees.

SU'RCULOSE (of *ſurculoſus*, L. of *ſurculus* a branch) full of ſhoots, ſlips, or branches.

SU'RCULUS, L. (of שרק Heb. a bough, or branch) a ſhoot, ſet, or ſlip, a ſcion, graff, young twig, or branch.

SURD (of *ſurdus*, L. deaf) deaf, dunny, thick of hearing.
2 void of ſenſe or reaſon.
3 (with Mathematicians) an irrational number, or quantity; or a number, &c. that is incommenſurable to unity.

SURD *root*, a root, whether ſquare, cube, &c. that cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number.

SU'RDITY, deafneſs, thickneſs of hearing.

SURE (of *ſur*, F.) 1 aſſured, that knows for certain.
2 true, or undoubted.
3 infallible.
4 true, or faithful.
5 ſafe, free from danger.
6 good, or punctual.
7 firm, or ſolid.
8 promiſed in marriage.

SU'RETISHIP, the being a ſurety.

SU'RETY, 1 ſafety, ſecurity.
2 the being bail for another.

SU'RFACE (of *ſur*, F. upon, and *face*, Eng.) the outſide of a body, which conſidered by itſelf, is a quantity extended in length and breadth, without depth or thickneſs.

Plane SU'RFACE, or *curved* SU'RFACE. See *Plane Superficies*, or *Curvilinear Superficies*.

SU'RFEIT, 1 an indiſpoſition cauſed by exceſs in eating and drinking, or overcharging the ſtomach.
2 ſatiety.

To SU'RFEIT, 1 to overcharge the ſtomach.
2 to ſatiate, or glut.

SURGE, a billow, or wave of the ſea.

To SURGE (of *ſurgo*, L. to riſe up) to riſe up in waves.

SU'RGEON, one ſkilled in, or that practiſes ſurgery.

SU'RGERY (of χειρεργια, Gr. of χειρ a hand, and εργον a work) 1 the art of performing cures on the external parts of the body, with the hands, inſtruments, and medicines.
2 a room wherein ſurgeons keep their inſtruments, and medicines.

SU'RKNEY, a ſort of white garment ſomething like a rocket.

SU'RLINESS, croſſneſs, moroſeneſs.

SU'RLY, proud, haughty, fierce, inſolent.

To SURMI'SE, 1 to think, or imagine.
2 to have a ſuſpicion of.

SURMI'SE, thought, or opinion.

To SURMOU'NT (of *ſurmonter*, F.) 1 to overcome, or get the better of.
2 to ſurpaſs, or excel.

SURNA'ME, the name of one's family, or an epithet added to one's Chriſtian name, to denominate the perſon of ſuch a family.

To SURPA'SS (of *ſurpaſſer*, F.) to exceed, excel, or go beyond.

SU'RPLICE (of *ſurplis*, F.) the white linen garment the prieſt wears over his cloaths.

SU'RPLUS, or SU'PLUSAGE (of *ſurplus*, F.) that which is over and above.

SURPRI'SAL, SURPRI'SE, or SURPRIZE (of *ſurpriſe*, F.) 1 a ſudden aſſault.
2 aſtoniſhment, amazement.

To SURPRI'SE, or to SURPRI'ZE, 1 to take unawares.
2 to amaze, or aſtoniſh.
3 to lead into an error, by cauſing to do a thing over-haſty.

SURRE'NDER, 1 a yielding, or giving up.
2 (in Law) is a tenant's yielding up his lands to him who has the next remainder, or reverſion.

To SURRE'NDER, 1 to yield, or give up.
2 to lay down.
3 to yield.

SURRE'PTION (of *ſurreptio*, L. of *ſurripio* to ſteal away) a ſtealing upon, a ſurpriſe.

SURREPTI'TIOUS, 1 ſtolen, or done by ſtealth.
2 falſely come by.
3 got by ſtealth, or ſurpriſe.

SU'RROGATE, one ſubſtituted, or appointed in the place of another.

To SU'RROGATE (of *ſurrogo*, L. to ſubſtitute) to ſubſtitute, or put in the place of another.

SURROGA'TION, the act of appointing a deputy in one's place, moſt commonly ſaid of a biſhop, or biſhop's chancellor.

To SURROU'ND, 1 to encompaſs, or environ.
2 to go round about.

SURROY'AL (with Hunters) the broad top of a ſtag's horn with the branches, or ſmall horns ſhooting out of it.

SU'RSENGLE, a long upper girth to come over the pad, or ſaddle of an horſe.

SURSI'SE, a word uſed in the caſtle of Dover, for a penalty.

SURSO'LID (in Mathematics) is the fifth power of any given root.

SURSO'LID *place* (in Conic Sections) is when the point is within the circumference of a curve of a higher gender than the conic ſection.

SURSO'LID *problem*, is ſuch a one as cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher gender than the conic ſections.

SURTOO'T, or SURTOU'T (of *ſurtou*, F.) a great coat.

To SURVEY' (of *ſurvoir*, F.) 1 to view, or look about.
2 to meaſure land, &c.
3 to overſee, or ſuperintend.

SURVEY', 1 general view.
2 ſurveying, or meaſuring.
3 plan, or draught.
4 deſcription.

SURVEY'ING, 1 taking a view of,
2 meaſuring of land.

SURVEY'OR, or SURVEY'ER, 1 an overſeer, or ſuperintendant.
2 a perſon who takes care that the king's highways be in good repair.
3 an architect, or maſter builder.
4 a meaſurer of land.

SURVEY'ORSHIP, the office of a ſurveyor.

SURVI'VAL, ſurviving, or living after another.

SURVI'VANCE, an out-living ſome other perſon.

To SURVI'VE (of *ſurvivre*, F. of *ſupra* beyond, and *vivo* to live, L.) to out-live, or live longer, or beyond.

SURVI'VOR, the longeſt liver.

SURVI'VORSHIP, the ſtate or quality of the longeſt liver.

SUSCE'PTIBLE, F. apt to take impreſſion.

SUSCI'PIENT (of *ſuſcipiens*, L. of *ſub*, and *capio* to take) taking up, carrying.

To SU'SCITATE (of *ſuſcito*, L. of *ſus*, i. e. *ſurſum* up, and *cito* to call) 1 to call one from ſleep, to awake.
2 to kindle, to quicken, to provoke, to exhort.
3 to ſtir up, to rouſe.

SUSCITA'TION, a riſing up, a quickening.

SU'SHIN, or SU'SKIN, a ſort of old corn.

To SUSPE'CT (of *ſuſpicor*, L. of *ſuſpicio* miſtruſt, or ſuſpect) 1 to fear, or miſtruſt.
2 to ſurmiſe, or think.

SUSPE'CTFUL, diſtruſtful, diffident, apt to ſuſpect.

SUSPE'NCE, or SUSPE'NSE, doubt, or uncertainty.

To SUSPE'ND (of *ſuſpendo*, L. of *ſus*, i. e. *ſurſum* up, and *pendeo* to hang) 1 to hang up, or upon.
2 to keep in ſuſpence or doubt.
3 to defer, delay, or put off.
4 to forbid the function, or exerciſe of.

SUSPE'NSION, 1 the being ſuſpended from one's office.
2 (with Rhetoricians) is when the orator begins a diſcourſe in ſuch a manner as the auditor does not know what he would ſay, and is rendered attentive, by expecting ſomething that is great.

SUSPE'NSION *of arms* (in War) is a ſhort truce agreed on by the contending parties, while they bury their dead, wait the ſucceſs of a negotiation, &c.

Points of SUSPE'NSION (in Mechanics) are thoſe points in the axis, or beam of a balance whereon the weights are applied, or from which they are ſuſpended.

SUSPE'NSORY (of *ſuſpenſorium*, L. of *ſuſpendo* to reſtrain) 1 a ſort of truſs or bandage uſed by ſurgeons.

2 a cord, or ſuch conveniency hung up to a bed, for the eaſe of a ſick perſon in turning himſelf.

SU'SPICABLE, apt to ſuſpect, liable to ſuſpicion.

SUSPI'CION (from the verb *to ſuſpect*) jealouſy, or diſtruſt.

SUSPI'CIOUS, ſuſpicable, liable to be ſuſpected.
2 jealous, diſtruſtful.

SUSPI'RAL (of *ſus* upward, and *ſpiro* to breathe, L.) 1 a breathing-hole, vent-hole, or air-hole.
2 a ſpring of water that paſſes under ground, toward a conduit, or fountain.

SUSPIRA'TION, a ſigh.

To SUSTAI'N (of *ſuſtineo*, L. of *ſus*, i. e. *ſurſum* up, and *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 to ſupport, or bear up.
2 to give ſtrength, to maintain, or feed.
3 to ſuffer, or endure.
4 to protect, or ſhelter.

SU'STENANCE, or SUSTENTA'TION, food, or nouriſhment.

SUSURRA'TION (of *ſuſurratio*, L. of *ſuſurro* to whiſper) a whiſpering, or ſpeaking ſoftly.

SU'TABLE, agreeable.

SUTE (of *ſuite*, F.) 1 a compleat ſet of garments.
2 a ſet of things.
3 cards of the ſame colour.
4 requeſt, or petition.

To SUTE, or to SUIT, 1 to agree, or be agreeable to.
2 to match.
3 to put the ſutes together, as cards.

SU'TLER, one who follows an army to ſell victuals, liquor, &c.

SU'TTLE *weight* (with Tradeſmen) the pure weight after the tare is deducted.

SU'TURE (of *ſutura*, L. of *ſuo* to ſew) 1 a ſeam, ſtitch, or joining together.
2 a joining of the bones in the head.
3 the ſhutting of a wound, where the lips are cloſed.
4 (in the plural number) the cloſures with which the ſhells of fiſhes are joined together.

SWAB, or SWAD, a cod of beans, peaſe, &c.

SWA'BBER, one who waſhes and cleans the decks of a ſhip.

To SWA'DDLE, 1 to wrap up with ſwathing, or ſwaddling bands.
2 to bang, drub, or cudgel.

To SWAG, 1 to hang down.
2 to vibrate, or move from ſide to ſide.
3 to wabble, or not go ſteddy.

To SWA'GGER, 1 to crack, boaſt, or hector.
2 to walk proudly.

SWA'GGER-*buff*, or SWA'GGERER, a bully, or hectoring fellow.

SWAIN, 1 a country-man, a clown.
2 a ſhepherd.

SWAI'NMOTE, or SWA'NIMOTE, a court incident to a foreſt.

SWAISH, or SWASHE, the ſwadling cloth of a child.

SWA'LING, or SWEA'LING, burning away, without blazing.

SWA'LLOW, 1 a well known bird.
2 the flying fiſh.
3 a whirlpool, or gulph.
4 the throat.

SWA'LLOW-*tail* 1 (in Fortification) is a ſingle tenail, narrower towards the fortified place than towards the country.
2 (with Carpenters) a particular way of faſtening together two pieces of timber, ſo that they cannot fall aſunder.

SWA'LLOW-*wort*, the name of an *herb*.

To SWA'LLOW, 1 to take down the throat.
2 to diſpenſe with, as to ſwallow an oath, &c.

SWAMP, or SWOMP, a bog, or marſhy place.

SWA'MPY, of, belonging to, or abounding with ſwamps, or bogs.

SWAN, a large water fowl.

SWA'NIMOTE. See *Swainmote*.

SWANK, the remainder of liquor at the bottom of a pot, cup, or drinking veſſel, which is juſt ſufficient for one draught.

SWA'NKING, great, luſty, tall.

SWAN's-SKIN, a ſort of fine thick flannel, ſo called from its extraordinary whiteneſs.

To SWAP, or to SWOP, to exchange one thing for another, to barter, to truck.

SWARD, 1 the rind of bacon.
2 the ſurface of the ground.

SWARM, 1 a hive of bees.
2 a great number.

To SWARM, 1 to fly in company, or a cluſter, as bees do.
2 to abound, ſpoken of vermin.
3 to be full of, as the ſtreets ſwarmed with people.

SWA'RTHY, ſun-burnt, tawny, blackiſh.

SWASH, a great puddle of water.

To SWASH, 1 to make fly about, as water, &c.
2 to make a noiſe with ſwords.

SWASH *buckler*, a hectoring blade.

SWATH, a rank of graſs, barley, &c. after it is mow'd down.

To SWATHE, to bind up in ſwathing-cloths.

SWAY, power, rule, command.

To SWAY, 1 to bear ſway, or rule.
2 to govern.
3 to hold, or wield, as to ſway a ſcepter.
4 to weigh down.

To SWEAL, 1 to ſinge with a hot iron, &c.

2 to melt away waſtefully, as bad candles, &c.
3 to burn the hair off a hog.

To SWEAR, 1 to affirm, confirm, or promiſe with an oath.
2 to vow, or reſolve upon, as to ſwear one's ruin.
3 to take a ſolemn oath before a magiſtrate.
4 to curſe, or blaſpheme.
5 to give, or tender an oath.

SWEA'RING, the action of the verb to ſwear.

To SWEAT, 1 to caſt out, or perſpire through the pores of one's body.
2 to cauſe ſweat.

SWEAT, moiſture perſpired through the pores of the ſkin.

SWEA'TING, 1 perſpiring through the pores of the ſkin.
2 cauſing ſweat, or perſpiration.

SWEA'TING-*ſickneſs*, a diſeaſe in the year 1551, which beginning at Shrewſbury, ran through the whole kingdom.

SWEA'TY, wet with ſweat.

To SWEEP, 1 to cleanſe with a broom, bruſh, &c.
2 to take all away.
3 to deſtroy, or ravage.
4 (with Falconers) when a hawk wipes her bill after feeding, ſhe is ſaid to ſweep.

SWEEP, 1 a circular, or oval line made by the motion of the hand, compaſſes, &c.
2 (with Alchimiſts) a refining furnace.

SWEEP-*ſtakes*, one who ſweeps, or takes up the money at play.

SWEEP-*net*, a ſort of fiſhing net.

SWEE'PAGE, a crop of hay in a meadow.

SWEET, 1 pleaſant to the taſte.
2 ſweetened with ſugar.
3 odoriferous, pleaſant to the ſmell.
4 agreeable to the eye.
5 kind, or good.
6 pretty, or handſome.
7 free, or eaſy.
8 that does not ſtink, that has no ill ſmell.
9 flattering.

SWEET, ſub. 1 pleaſure, or comfort.
2 (in the plural number) perfumes.

To SWEE'TEN, 1 to make ſweet.
2 to ſoften, or alleviate.

SWEE'TENER, one who decoys perſons to game.

SWEE'T-HEART, a lover.

SWEE'TING, 1 a ſort of apple.
2 a ſweet-heart, or lover.

To SWELL, 1 to riſe up as a tumour.
2 to puff, or fill up.
3 to increaſe, or make bigger.
4 to increaſe, or grow bigger.
5 to bunch out, as a wall, &c. does.

SWE'LLING, 1 the action of the verb *To ſwell*.
2 a tumour, or riſing in any part of the body.

To SWE'LTER, to be as it were broiled with exceſſive heat.

SWE'LTRY, very hot.

SWEPE, or SWIPE, an engine, or machine, having croſs bars, to draw water, &c. with.

SWERD, the ſuperficies, or ſurface of graſſy ground.

To SWERVE, to deviate, or go from.

SWIFT, quick, nimble, fleet, rapid.

SWIFT *of courſe* (with Aſtronomers) is ſaid of a planet when it moves more in 24 hours than its mean motion.

To SWIG, to drink large draughts.

To SWILL, 1 to gulp, or ſwallow down greedily.
2 to drink much, or hard.
3 to waſh, or cleanſe.

SWILL-*bowl*, a drunkard.

To SWIM, 1 to lie upon the ſurface of the water.
2 to be dizzy.

SWI'MMING-*bladder*, a veſicle of air, incloſed in the bodies of fiſhes, by means whereof they are enabled to ſuſtain themſelves at any depth of water.

SWINE, hogs.

SWINE-*bread*, a truffle.

SWINE-*creſſes*, the name of an herb.

SWINE-*graſs*, the name of a plant.

SWINE-*herd*, a feeder of ſwine.

SWINE-*pipe*, a bird of the thruſh-kind.

SWING, 1 a ſort of ſport with a looſe rope.
2 a jerk.

To SWING, to vibrate, or move to and fro.

SWING-*wheel* (in a royal pendulum clock) the wheel which drives the pendulum, the ſame as is called the crown-wheel in a watch.

To SWINGE, to whip, bang, or beat ſoundly.

SWI'NGER, a thing very great, or large.

SWI'NGING, vibrating to and fro.

SWI'NGING, adj. great, large, huge.

To SWI'NGLE, to beat hemp, flax, &c.

SWI'NGLE-*ſtaff*, a ſtaff to beat hemp, or flax with.

SWI'NISH, 1 ſlovenly, naſty, filthy.
2 booriſh, rude, clowniſh.

SWIPE, an inſtrument with croſs beams to draw water, &c. with.

SWITCH, a ſmall taper ſprout, or twig of a tree.

To SWIVE, to copulate with a woman.

SWI'VEL, a ſort of ring of metal that turns about any way.

SWO'LING *of land*, as much land as one plough can till in a year; or, as ſome ſay, an uncertain quantity.

SWOLN, 1 ſwelled.
2 full of lofty words.

To SWOON, to faint away, or ſuffer a deliquium of the ſpirits.

SWOO'NING, a fainting away, wherein

the patient loſes all his ſtrength and underſtanding.

To SWOOP, to catch up, as a bird of prey does with his claws.

To SWOP. See *To Swap*.

SWORD, a weapon well known.

SWORD-*bearer*, one that carries the ſword before ſome noble perſon.

SWORD-*fiſh*, a ſea-fiſh, ſo called from its having a bone four or five foot long, like the blade of a ſword, at the end of the upper jaw.

SWORD-*graſs*, a kind of ſedge.

SWORDS-MAN, a fencer.

SWORN, having taken an oath.

SYAGROS, G. 1 a wild boar.
2 a ſort of date tree.

SYBARI'TICAL (from the city Sybaris, whoſe inhabitants were famous for their effeminacy and luxury) delicate, effeminate, wanton, luxurious, coſtly.

SY'CAMOUR (of *ſycomorus*, L. of *συκη* a fig, and *μορεα*, G. a mulberry) a great tree like a fig-tree; it may be called the mulberry fig-tree.

SY'COPHANT (of *συκοφαντης*, G. of *συκη* a fig, and *φαινω* to declare, becauſe the Athenians gave this name to thoſe who gave information of the exportation of figs contrary to law) 1 a falſe accuſer, a bearer of tales, an informer, a tell-tale.
2 a pettyfogger, a wreſter of the law, a knave.
3 a wheedler, a flatterer, a cajoler.
4 a knight of the poſt, a cheat.

SY'COPHANCY, falſe dealing, deceit, a falſe accuſation, a ſlanderous information.

To SY'COPHANTIZE, to play the ſycophant.

SY'DER, wine made of apples.

SYDERA'TION (of *ſyderatio*, L. of *ſyderor* to be blaſted) 1 a blaſting of trees, or plants, by exceſſive heat, &c.
2 the being planet-ſtruck, or a benumming, when one is deprived of the uſe of his limbs, and all ſenſe by that means.

SY'LLABAR, a book treating of ſyllables.

SYLLA'BICAL, of, or belonging to a ſyllable.

SYLLABICA'TION, the forming of ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE (of *συλλαβη*, G. of *συλλαμβανειν* to comprehend) an articulate ſound formed of one or more letters.

SY'LLABUS, L. (of *συλλαβος*, G. of *συλλαμβανειν* to comprehend) an index of the chief heads of a book, &c. a table.

SYLLE'PSIS, G. a grammatical figure, where one is put for many, and many for one.

SY'LLOGISM (of *συλλογισμος*, G. of *συλλογιζομαι* to reaſon) a logical way of arguing, or an argument formed of three members or propoſitions, called the major, minor, and conſequence, wherein ſome things being ſuppoſed, or taken for granted, a concluſion is drawn different from the thing ſuppoſed; as,

If there is a God, he ought to be feared.
There is a God;
Therefore he muſt be feared.

SYLLOGI'STICAL, of, or belonging to diſputation.

To SY'LLOGIZE, to argue by ſyllogiſm.

SY'LVAN (of *ſylva*, a wood, or foreſt) of, or belonging to woods and foreſts.

SYLVA'NUS, the fabulous god of the woods.

SYLVE'STRIS, L. (of *ſylva*, a wood) that grows wild, or in the woods.

SYLVI'COLIST (of *ſylvicola*, L. of *ſylva* a wood, and *colo* to inhabit, or dwell) a dweller in a wood, a foreſter, a woodman.

SY'MBOL (of *συμβολον*, G. of *συμβαλλω* to conſider diligently) 1 a ſign, or token.
1 a myſtical ſentence, a motto, or device.
3 a ſign in the ſacrament.
4 a creed, or confeſſion of faith.

SY'MBOLS, 1 (in Algebra) are letters, characters, ſigns, or marks, by which any quantity is repreſented, or which denote addition, ſubtraction, multiplication, &c.
2 (with Medalliſts) certain marks, or attributes peculiar to certain perſons, or deities, as a thunderbolt with the head of an emperor denotes ſovereign authority, and power equal to the gods, the trident is the ſymbol of Neptune, and the peacock of Juno, &c.

SYMBO'LICAL, of, or belonging to a ſymbol, myſtical.

To SY'MBOLIZE, to ſignify ſome hidden thing, by certain outward ſigns.

To SY'MBOLIZE *with one*, to concur, or agree in any thing with him.

SYMBOLO'GRAPHY (of *συμβολον* a ſymbol, and *γραφω* to write or deſcribe) a deſcription of, or treatiſe upon ſymbols.

SY'MMACHY (of *συμμαχια*, G. of *συν* together with, and *μαχομαι* to fight) aid or aſſiſtance in war.

SYMME'TRICAL, of, or belonging to ſymmetry.

SY'MMETRY (of *συμμετρια*, G. of *συν* with, and *μετρεω* to meaſure) 1 uniformity, a regular or due proportion of each part to the whole.
2 (in Medicine) a good temper of body.

SYMPATHE'TIC, or SYMPATHE'TICAL, of, belonging to, or partaking of ſympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE (of *συμπαθεω*, G. of *συν* with, and *παθω* to ſuffer) 1 to compaſſionate, or be affected with.
2 to agree.

SYM-

SY'MPATHY, 1 the natural ſagreement of things.
2 compaſſion, or fellow-feeling.
3 (with Phyſicians) is an indiſpoſition of one part of the body cauſed by the diſeaſe of the other.

SYMPHO'NIOUS, of, or belonging to ſymphony, muſical.

SY'MPHONY (of *συμφονια*, G. of *συν* with, and *φωνη* a ſound) harmony, a concert of muſic, a tunable ſinging without jarring.

SY'MPLOCE, G. (in Rhetoric) a figure, when ſeveral ſentences or clauſes have the ſame beginning and ending.

SY'MPTOM (of *συμπτωμα*, G. of *συμπιπτω* to happen) 1 an accident, or effect accompanying a diſeaſe.
2 a ſign, or mark.

SYMPTOMA'TIC, or SYMPTOMA'TICAL, of, belonging to, or attended with ſome ſymptom.

SYNAE'RESIS (of *συναιρεσις*, G. of *συναιρειν* to contract) a contraction of two vowels, or ſyllables into one.

SYNAGO'GICAL, of, or belonging to a ſynagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE (of *συναγωγη*, G. of *συναγειν* to gather together) 1 a congregation, or aſſembly.
2 a Jewiſh church.

SYNALOE'PHA, L. (of *συναλοιφη*, G. of *συναλειφειν* to join together) a colliſion of a vowel left out in ſcanning.

SYNA'NCHE, G. (of *συναγχω* to make narrow) the diſeaſe called the ſquincy.

SYNATHROE'SMUS (of *συναθροισμος*, G. of *συν* together, and *αθροιζω* to gather) a figure in rhetoric, when ſeveral matters of a different nature are heaped up together.

SYNCATEGORE'MA, G. a term in logic, ſignifying a word that ſignifies little or nothing of itſelf, but as joined to other words, as *none*, *ſome*, *all*, &c.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICAL, that has no predicamental, or ſelf-ſignification.

SYNCHO'RESIS, G. (with Rhetoricians) a granting, or allowing a figure wherein an argument is ſcoffingly yielded to, and then retorted upon the objector.

SYNCHRO'NICAL (of *συν*, G. together with, and *χρονος* time) being, or done together at the ſame time, contemporary, of the ſame time, or ſtanding.

SY'NCHRONISM, the happening of things, or remarkable tranſactions or paſſages at one and the ſame time.

SY'NCHYSIS, G. (in Rhetoric) a confuſed heap of words.
2 (with Oculiſts) a preternatural confuſion of the humours of the eye.
3 (in Grammar) a confuſed, or diſorderly placing of words in a ſentence.

To SY'NCOPATE (of *συγκοπτω* to cut off) 1 to cut off, take away, ſhorten, or make an eliſion.
2 to ſwoon, or faint away.

SYNCOPA'TION (in Muſic) notes driven till the time falls even again.

SY'NCOPE 3, G. (of *συγκοπτω* to cut off) 1 a figure in Grammar when a ſyllable, or letter is taken out of the middle of a word.
2 a fainting, or ſwooning.
3 a driving note, in muſic.

SYNDE'SMUS (of *συνδεσμος*, G. of *συνδεω* to bind) 1 a joining together, a band, a tie.
2 (with Grammarians) a conjunction.

SY'NDIC (of *συνδικος*, G. of *συν* with and *δικη* the law) a cenſor, or comptroller, a burgeſs, or recorder of a town.

SY'NDICABLE, ſubject to cenſure.

SY'NDICATE, or SY'NDICSHIP, the place or office of a ſyndic, or the time of one's being a ſyndic.

SY'NDROME 3, G. (of *συν* together, and *τρεχω* to run) 1 a concourſe, a running, or meeting together of many perſons in the ſame place.
2 (in Phyſic) the concurrence, or appearing of ſeveral ſymptoms in the ſame diſeaſe.

SYNE'CDOCHE 4 (of *συνεκδοχη*, G. of *συνεκδεχομαι* to accept together with) 1 a figure, when a part is underſtood by the whole, or the whole by the part; the general for the ſpecial, or the ſpecial for the general.
2 (in Grammar) a figure when the ablative of the part, or the adjunct, is changed into the accuſative.

SYNECHPHO'NESIS, or SYMPHO'NESIS. See *Synaereſis*.

SYNEDRENO'NTA (of *συνεδρευω*, G. of *συν* with, and *εζομαι* to continue) the common ſymptoms in a diſeaſe, which do neither owe their riſe from the nature of it, nor do neceſſarily accompany it; yet ſignify the greatneſs, continuance, &c. of it.

SY'NGRAPHA, L. (of *συγγραφη*, G. of *συν* together with, and *γραφω* to write) a deed, or writing ſigned by both parties.

SY'NOD (of *συνοδος*, G. of *συν* together with, and *οδος* a way) a convocation, or general meeting of eccleſiaſtics, to conſult about religious affairs, a council.

A dioceſan SY'NOD, is one where none but the eccleſiaſtics of one dioceſe meet.

A general SY'NOD, is an aſſembly of the clergy of all nations.

A national SY'NOD, is a meeting of the clergy of a nation.

A provincial SY'NOD, is an aſſembly of the clergy of a province.

SYNO'DAL, ſub. 1 a tribute money formerly paid to the biſhop, or arch-deacon, by the inferior clergy, at Eaſter-viſitation.
2 the ſynod of itſelf.

SYNO'DAL, SYNO'DICAL, or SYNO'DIAL, done in a ſynod.

SYNO'DIC, or SYNO'DICAL *month* (with Aſtronomers) is that period or interval of time between two conjunctions of the ſun and moon.

SYNO'DICAL, 1 of, or belonging to a ſynod.
2 of, or belonging to the courſe of the moon.

SYNOECEO'SIS, L. a rhetorical figure, when two contraries are predicated of the ſame perſon or thing, and both truly.

SYNO'NYMA (of *συνωνυμα*, G. of *συν* alike, and *ονομα* a name) words of one and the ſame ſignification.

SYNO'NYMAL, or SYNO'NYMOUS, of, or belonging to the ſame name or ſignification, or that has the ſame import, or ſignification with another.

SYNO'NYMY (of *συνωνυμια*, G. of *συν* alike, and *ονομα* a name) a figure in rhetoric when divers words are uſed of the ſame ſignification; ſo Cicero concerning Cataline ſays, *abiit, evaſit, erupit*, i. e. he's gone, he's fled, he's eſcaped.

SYNO'PSIS, G. (of *συν* alike, and *οπτομαι* to look) a compendium, epitome, or extract.

SYNTAGMA, G. (of *συν* alike, and *τασσω* to ſet in order) 1 a diſpoſing, or placing things in an orderly manner.
2 a treatiſe, or large diſcourſe upon a ſubject.

SY'NTAX (of *συνταξις*, G. of *συν* alike, and *τασσω* to ſet in order) the order of conſtruction or connection of the words of a language into ſentences and phraſes.

SYNTE'CTOE (of *συντηκτικος*, G. of *συντεκεσθαι* to liquify) a deep conſumption, a lingering ſickneſs that waſteth the body.

SYNTE'RESIS, G. (of *συν* with, and *τηρεω* to ſave) a remorſe, prick, or ſting of conſcience.

SYNTERE'TICA (of *συν* with, and *τηρεω* to preſerve, G.) that part of phyſic which treats of rules for the preſervation of health.

SY'NTHESIS, G. (of *συν* with, and *τιθημι* to put) 1 a joining together.
2 a grammatical figure, when a noun collective ſingular is joined with a verb plural, or when in a ſubſtantive expreſſed another is underſtood.
3 (in Pharmacy) the compounding or putting ſeveral things together, as the making a compound medicine out of ſimple ingredients.

SYNTHE'TIC, or SYNTHE'TICAL, of, or belonging to ſyntheſis.

SYNTHE'TIC *method* (with Mathematicians) is a method of purſuing the truth by reaſons before eſtabliſhed and aſſumed, or by propoſitions already proved, thus proceeding by a regular method or chain till they come to the concluſion, as is done in Euclid's elements, and the demonſtrations of the antients, and is oppoſed to the analytical method called reſolution.

SYNU'SIASTS, a ſect of heretics, who maintained that there was but one ſingle nature in our bleſſed Saviour.

SY'PHILIS (of *συν* with, and *φιλια*, G. love) the venereal diſeaſe.

SY'RINGE (of *ſyrinx*, L. of *συριζειν* to hiſs) a ſquirt, or pipe for the injection of liquors.

To SY'RINGE, to inject liquors into ſome part of the body.

SYRINGOTO'MATA, G. (of *συριγξ*, a pipe, and *τομη* a cutting) a ſurgeon's inſtrument for opening fiſtulas, &c.

SYRINGOTO'MIA, G. (of *συριγξ* a pipe, and *τεμνω* to cut) the cutting or opening a fiſtula.

SY'RTIS, L. (of *συρτις*, G. of *συρσις* a tract) two quickſands in the fartheſt part of Africa; whence any quickſand, or ſhelf made by the drift of ſand and gravel, are called by this name.

SY'RUP (of *ſyrupus*, L. of שראב, Arab. a portion) a compoſition of a thick conſiſtence, made of the juice of herbs, flowers, &c. boiled up with ſugar.

SY'STEM (of *συστημα*, G. of *συν* together with, and *ιστημι* to ſtand) the body or compaſs of the principles of a ſcience.

SY'STEM *of the world*, an hypotheſis, or ſuppoſition of a certain order, and arrangement of the ſeveral parts of the univerſe, whereby they explain all the phœnomena or appearances of the heavenly bodies, their motions, changes, &c. The moſt celebrated are the Pythagorean or Copernican, the Ptolemaic and Tychonic; which ſee.

SYSTEMA'TICAL, of, belonging to, or reduced into a ſyſtem.

SY'STOLE 3, G. (of *συστελλω* to contract)
1 a contraction, drawing, ſtraitening, or preſſing together.
2 (in Grammar) a figure of proſody whereby a long ſyllable is made ſhort.
3 (with Anatomiſts) the contraction of the heart and arteries of an animal, whereby the blood is forcibly driven into the great artery.

SYZY'GIA, G. (of *συν* together with, and *ζυγος* a yoke) 1 a joining, yoking, or coupling together.
2 (in Grammar) the coupling of different feet together in a verſe.
3 (with Anatomiſts) the pair of nerves that convey ſenſe from the brain to the reſt of the body.
4 (with Aſtronomers) the ſame as conjunction.

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TABA'CCO (ſo called from the iſland of Tabago in the Weſt-Indies) a well known plant.

TA'BARD, or TA'BERD, 1 a ſort of ſhort gown reaching no lower than the middle of the leg.
2 an herald's coat.
3 a ſort of ſleeveleſs coat.

TA'BBY, ſub. a ſort of ſilk-ſtuff.

TA'BBY, adj. black and white.

TABE'LLION, a notary-public.

TA'BER, or TABOUR (of *tabourin*, F.) a ſmall drum.

TA'BERER, one that plays upon a tabour.

TA'BERNACLE (of *tabernaculum*, L. of *taberna* a houſe) 1 a tent, or pavilion.
2 the tent where the ark of the covenant was kept among the ancient Jews.
3 a little veſſel in which the popiſh pyx is put on the altar.
4 a wooden chapel for divine ſervice.

The feaſt of TA'BERNACLES, a feaſt obſerved by the Jews for ſeven days, beginning the fifth day of the ſeventh month, eating and abiding in tents or tabernacles, in commemoration of their fathers dwelling in tents after their coming out of Egypt.

TA'BID (of *tabidus*, L. of *tabes* a conſumption) 1 conſumptive, decay'd.
2 conſuming, waſting away.

TABI'FIC (of *tabificus*, L. of *tabes* a conſumption, and *facio* to make) conſumptive, bringing into a conſumption, waſting.

TA'BLATURE (of *tabula*, L. a table) a muſic-book, containing inſtructions for playing on the lute, &c.

TA'BLE, 1 a piece of houſhold furniture well known.
2 a ſort of board whereon the ancients uſed to write their laws.
3 the index to a book.
4 (in Architecture) a ſmooth ſimple member, or ornament of various forms, but generally in that of a long ſquare.

Projecturing TA'BLE (in Architecture) is ſuch as ſtands out from the naked ſide of a wall pedeſtal, &c. which it adorns.

A raking TA'BLE (in Architecture) is one that is hollowed in the dye or ſquare of the pedeſtal, and elſewhere, and which is uſually encompaſſed with a moulding.

Apelles's TA'BLE, a pictured table, repreſenting the excellency of ſobriety on one ſide, and the deformity of intemperance and vice on the other.

Razed TA'BLE (in Architecture) an imboſſment in a frontiſpiece, for the putting on an inſcription, or other ornament in ſculpture.

Crowned TA'BLE (in Architecture) is one that is covered with a cornice, and in which is cut a baſſo relievo, or a piece of black marble incruſtated for an inſcription.

Ruſticated TA'BLE (in Architecture) is one which is picked, and whoſe ſurface ſeems to be rough, as in grotto's.

TA'BLE *diamond* (with Jewellers) one whoſe upper ſurface is quite flat, and only the ſides cut in angles.

TA'BLER, a boarder.

TA'BLES, 1 a certain game.
2 (in Perſpective) plain ſurfaces ſuppoſed to be tranſparent, and perpendicular to the horizon.

TA'BOR, or TA'BRET, a ſmall drum.

TABOURE'T, F. a low ſtool.

To have the privilege of the TABOURE'T, to have the privilege, as ſome great ladies in France have, of ſitting in the queen's preſence.

TA'BULAR, of, or belonging to a table.

TABULA'TION (of *tabulatio*, L. of *tabula* a board) 1 a joining or cloſing of boards, a flooring.
2 a boarded floor, a building made of boards.

TA'BUM, L. (of *tabeo* to corrupt) 1 corrupt, filthy, black gore, foul blood.
2 a poiſonous quality, poiſon.

TA'CAMAHA'C, a kind of reſinous gum brought from New Spain.

TA'CENT (of *tacens*, L. of *taceo* to keep ſilence) 1 ſilent, without ſpeaking.
2 ſtill, quiet, without noiſe.

TA'CES, an armour for the thighs.

TACH, or TACHE, a claſp, hook, or buckle.

TA'CHYGRAPHY (of ταχυγραφια, Gr. of ταχυς quick, and γραφω to write) the art of quick writing, ſhort-hand.

TA'CIT (of *tacitus*, L. of *taceo* to keep ſilence) implied, or meant, though not expreſſed.

TACITU'RNITY (of *tarciturnitas*, L. of *taceo* to keep ſilence) 1 a ſilent humour, or of very few words.
2 ſecrecy, keeping of council.

TACITU'RNOUS, ſilent, ſaying nothing.

TACK, 1 a little nail.
2 faſt, or firm.
3 ill-taſted.

To TACK, 1 to faſten with tacks, or ſmall nails.
2 to ſew ſlightly.
3 to change, or take other meaſures.
4 to bring the ſhip's head the other way.

TA'CKLING, or TA'CKLE, 1 ropes, or cordage.
2 things, goods, ſtuff.

TA'CTICAL, of, or belonging to battle array.

TA'CTICS (of ταχτικα, Gr. of τασσω to put in order) the art of diſpoſing any number of men into a proper form of battle.
TA'CTILE (of *tactilis*, L. of *tango* to touch) that may be felt.
TA'CTION, a touching, or feeling.
TA'DDY, a pleaſant liquor iſſuing out of a ſpungy tree in America.
TA'DPOLE, a young frog before it is perfectly formed.
TÆ'NIA, L. (of τεινω, Gr. to extend)
1 a ribband, an headband, fillet, or hair-lace, to tie up the hair with.
2 wreath at the top of a pillar, a roſe or border.
3 a broad-bellied worm like a piece of tape.
TA'FFEREL, the uppermoſt part, frame, or rail over the poop of a ſhip.
TA'FFETY (of *taffeta*, Ital.) a ſort of ſilk.
TAG, the point of a lace.
To TAG, 1 to put on a tag to a lace.
2 to follow, or come after.
TAG-RAG, a pitiful ragged fellow.
TAIL, 1 the train of a beaſt, fowl, or fiſh.
2 a tally, or piece of wood cut in notches, uſed by bakers and others.
3 (in Law) a fee that is oppoſed, or oppoſite to fee-ſimple.
4 (with Botaniſts) the pedicle of a plant.
Dove TAIL (with Workmen) a ſort of ſtrong joint.
Dragon's TAIL (in Aſtronomy) the deſcending node of a planet.
Swallow TAIL (in Fortification) a kind of out-work, the ſides of which open and ſpread toward the field, and draw narrower toward the gorge.
TAI'LOR (in Architecture) the flat ſquare ſtone on the top of a pillar.
TAI'LOR, a maker of clothes.
To TAI'LOR, to make garments.
TAINCT, a kind of red-coloured little ſpider that infeſts cattle in the ſummer-time.
TAINT, adj. (of *atteint*, F.) convicted of a crime.
TAINT, ſub. 1 conviction.
2 infection.
3 blur, or ſpot.
To TAINT, 1 to corrupt, or give an ill ſmell to.
2 to infect with bad principles.
3 to bribe, or corrupt.
4 to convict of a crime.
To TAKE, 1 to receive from another.
2 to ſeize, or lay hold of.
3 to drink, or ſwallow, as to take phyſic.
4 to catch, as to take fire.
5 to put up the noſe, as to take ſnuff.
6 to receive, or bear, as to take an impreſſion.
7 to catch, as to take one in a lie.
8 to take away, as to take one's life.
9 to hire, or agree for.
10 to ſucceed, or be ſucceſsful.
11 to get by force, as to take a town, &c.
12 to give, as to take one a box on the ear.
13 to believe, as this I take to be the beſt way.
14 to follow, as to take bad courſes.
15 to put up, as to take an affront.
16 to conceive, as a woman does.
17 to fill, as to take up a ſpace.
TALA'RIA, L. (of *talus* the ankle) 1 ſhoes with wings, which Mercury, according to the poets, wore.
2 the parts about the ankles.
TA'LBOT, a dog with his tail turned up, noted for his quick ſcent in finding out the lodgings, tracts, and forms of beaſts, and purſuing them with open mouth, and a continual cry, with ſuch eagerneſs, that, if not taken off by the huntſman, he is ſpoiled.
TALE, 1 a ſtory, a fable.
2 a malicious report, or ſtory of one.
3 number, or quantity.
TALE-*bearer*, 1 a ſpreader of tales.
2 a tell-tale.
TA'LENT (of *talentum*, L.) 1 a certain ſum of gold or ſilver among the ancients.
2 good parts, or endowments.
TA'LISMAN (of טלסמו Chald. an image) an artificial magical image, or figure made under certain conſtellations, and diſpoſitions of the heavens.
TALISMA'NICAL, of, or belonging to a taliſman.
TALI'SMANIST, one that makes taliſmans, or one that gives credit to them.
TALK, 1 diſcourſe, or prittle-prattle.
2 a ſort of mineral.
To TALK, to diſcourſe, or prattle.
TA'LKATIVE, full of talk.
TALL, high, or lofty.
TA'LLA, L. (of *talus* the ankle) a ſwelling of the gout about the ankles.
TA'LLAGE, 1 a general name for all taxes.
2 an impoſition anciently paid, either to the king as lord paramount, or to a ſubordinate lord.
To TA'LLAGE, to aſſeſs, or charge the tallage.
TALLA'TIO, L. (in an Univerſity) a keeping an account, as by tallies, of the bottles or deliveries of meat and drink in a college.
TA'LLOW, the fat of beaſts melted.
TA'LLOW *tree*, a certain tree which produces a ſort of unctuous juice, of which candles are made.
TA'LLOWISH, greaſy, or of the nature of tallow.
TA'LLY (of *taille*, F.) a cloven piece of wood to ſcore up an account upon by notches.
To TA'LLY, 1 to mark upon a tally.
2 to agree, or anſwer exactly.

TA'LLYMAN, one who ſells clothes, linen, and other neceſſaries on credit, to be paid by weekly payments.

TA'LMUD (of תלמיד Heb. doctrine, of למד to learn) two books of the decrees and conſtitutions of the Jewiſh Rabbies. The Jeruſalem Talmud was written by R. Jochanam in the Land of Iſrael; the Babylonian Talmud was writ in Babylon, and is of greater eſteem than the former.

TALMU'DICAL, of, or belonging to the Talmud.

TA'LMUDIST, one well verſed or ſtudious in the Talmud.

TA'LON, F. 1 the claw of a bird of prey.
2 (with Architects) a ſmall member made of ſquare fillets, and a ſtrait cymatium: it is different from an aſtragal, the latter being a round member; whereas the talon conſiſts of two portions of a circle, one on the outſide, and the other within.

Reverſed TA'LON, is a talon with the concave part uppermoſt.

TA'LPA, L. 1 a mole.
2 (with Surgeons) a ſwelling that is pretty large and ſoft, generally ariſing in the head and face; it takes its name from its preying upon the ſcull under the ſkin, as a mole creeps under the ground.

TA'LSHIDE, or TA'LWOOD, fire-wood cleft and cut into billets of a certain length.

TA'LUS, L. (in Fortification) is the ſlope given to the rampart or wall, that it may ſtand the firmer.

TA'LUS *exterior*, is the ſlope on the outſide towards the country.

TA'LUS *interior*, is the ſlope on the inſide towards the town.

TA'LUS *ſuperior*, is a ſlope on the top of the parapet, that allows the ſoldiers to defend the covert-way with ſmall ſhot, which they could not do if it was level.

TA'MARIND (of *tamarindus*, L. of תמר Arab. a date) an Indian fruit like green damſcens.

TA'MARISK (of *tamarice*, L. of תמריק Heb. abſterſion, becauſe of its cleanſing quality) a kind of ſhrub.

TA'MBAC, or TAMBA'QUA, a mixture of gold and copper, which the Siameſe eſteem above pure gold.

TA'MBARINE, a ſort of muſical inſtrument.

TAMBO'UR, F. 1 a little drum.
2 a fine ſieve.
3 (in Architecture) a member in the Corinthian and Compoſite capitals, that has ſome reſemblance of a drum.
4 alſo a little box of timber work, covered with a cieling withinſide of the porch of ſome churches, to keep out the wind by folding doors.
5 (in Maſonry) a round ſtone, or courſe of ſtones, ſeveral whereof form a ſection of the ſhaft of a column not ſo high as a diameter.

TAME, 1 gentle, not wild.
2 humble, ſubmiſſive.

To TAME, 1 to make gentle.
2 to humble, or conquer.

TA'MEABLE, that may be tamed.

TA'MELY, after a gentle manner.
2 cowardly, without reſiſtance.

TA'MMY, a ſort of worſted ſtuff, that lies cockled.

To TA'MPER, 1 to practiſe upon, to endeavour to draw in, or bring over to one's purpoſe.
2 to make uſe of many kinds of medicines.

TA'MPIN, TA'MPION, or TA'MPKIN, a wooden ſtopple.

TA'MPOY, a curious ſort of drink made of gilliflowers in the Muluccos and Philippine iſlands.

TA'MY. See *Tammy*.

To TAN, 1 to dreſs with tan.
2 to burn as the ſun does.
3 to be ſun-burnt.

TAN, the bark of oak.

TA'NACLES, certain inſtruments of torture like pincers.

TANG, 1 an ill taſte in meat.
2 an ill taſte in drink.

TA'NGENT (of *tangens*, L. of *tango* to touch) in Geometry, a right line drawn perpendicular to the radius of a circle, and juſt touching the circumference of it, as the right line B C is a tangent to that circle. See Fig. 15.

TA'NGENT *of an arch*, is a right line drawn perpendicular from the end of the diameter, paſſing to one end of the arch, and limited, by a right line drawn from the center, through the other end of the arch; thus B C is the tangent of the arch D E B. See Fig. 15.

TA'NGENT *of a conic ſection, or other algebraic curve*, is a right line drawn cutting the axis.

Artificial TA'NGENTS, is the logarithms of the tangents of arches.

Line of TA'NGENTS, is the lengths of the tangents of arches projected on a ſcale, ſector, &c.

Method of TA'NGENTS, is the method of determining the quantity of an algebraic curve, the equation defining that curve being given.

TA'NGIBLE (of *tangibilis*, L. of *tangor* to be touched) which may be touched.

TA'NGLE, a ſea weed.

To TA'NGLE. See *To intangle*.

TA'NISTRY, an Iriſh law, or cuſtom, whereby the moſt powerful and worthy inherited the principality.

TANK, a ciſtern to keep water in.

TA'NKARD, a drinking-pot with a cover.

To TANN See *Tan*.

TA'NNER, one that prepares hides and ſkins, by tanning them ſo as to make them leather.

TA'NQUAM, L. an univerſity word for one that is fit company for fellows.

TA'NSY, 1 an herb.
2 a pancake made with it.

To TA'NTALISE (of *Tantalus*, a king of Phrygia) 1 to deceive, or defraud under a ſpecious ſhew.
2 to incite to an eager deſire of a thing, but not ſuffer to enjoy it.

TA'NTALUS, a king of Corinth, or, according to Euſebius, of Phrygia; who entertaining the gods at a banquet, divulged their ſecrets afterwards, for which, ſome ſay, he was condemned to Hell to be in fear of a great ſtone ready always to fall on his head. Others give a different account both of his crime and puniſhment, namely that he invited the gods to a banquet, and to prove their divinity killed his ſon Pelops, dreſſed and ſet his limbs before them baked in paſte; which they diſcovering, prepared a banquet for him in Hell, where he was to ſtand in water to the chin, and to have pleaſant fruits juſt at his lips, without any power to ſatisfy his hunger, or quench his thirſt.

TANTAMO'UNT (of *tant* ſo much, and *monter* to amount, F.) equivalent, or equal.

TANTI'VY (of *tanta* with ſo much, and *vi* force, L.) 1 a full gallop, or full ſpeed.
2 a nick-name given by Tanatias to to a worldly churchman, that beſtirs himſelf for preferment.

TAP, 1 a foſſet and ſpiggot to draw liquors out of a veſſel.
2 a ſurgeon's inſtrument to draw the water out of a dropſical perſon.
3 a rap, or little blow.

To TAP, 1 to broach a veſſel.
2 to put a tap into a wound, &c.
3 to give a little blow.
4 (with Hunters) to make a noiſe as a hare does.

To TAP *a tree* (in Horticulture) to open it round about the root.

TAPASSA'NT (in Hunting) lurking, or ſquatting.

TAPE, a ſort of ſtuff, uſed by women to tie their aprons, &c.

TAPEINOSIS, Gr. i. e. humiliation, a figure in rhetoric, when the orator ſpeaks leſs than the truth.

TA'PER, ſub. 1 a torch, or flambeau.
2 a long wax-light.
3 a candle.

TA'PER, or TA'PERING, adj. conical, large at one end and ſmall at the other, like a cone, or pyramid.

TA'PER *bored* (with Gunners) a piece is ſaid to be taper bored, when it is wider at the mouth than at the breech.

TA'PESTRY, or TA'PISTRY (of *tapiſſerie*, F. of *tapes*, L. cloths which are wrought with pictures of divers colours) a curious ſort of manufacture for hanging of rooms, &c. embelliſhed with pictures of divers colours.

To TA'PPY, to lie concealed, ſpoken of a deer.

TA'PSTER, a drawer at an inn, or alehouſe.

TAPTO'W (in Military Affairs) a beat of the drum called the retreat.

TAR, 1 a ſort of groſs, fatty liquor extracted from the trunks of old pine trees.
2 a ſeaman, or ſailor.

TARA'NTARA, the ſound of a trumpet, in calling to battle.

TARANTA'TI, L. perſons bitten by the tarantula.

TARA'NTISM, the diſtemper that ariſeth from the bite of a tarantula.

TARA'NTULA, L. (of *Tarentum* in Apulia, where it is found) a venomous aſh-coloured ſpider ſpeckled with a little white and black, or red and green ſpots, about the ſize of an acorn, and having eight feet and as many eyes; it is hairy, and from its mouth proceed two ſorts of horns or trunks with exceeding ſharp tops, through which it conveys its poiſon, whoſe bite is of ſuch a nature, that it is to be cured only by muſic.

TARA'XACON, L. (with Botaniſts) the herb dandelion.

TARAXIS, Gr. (of ταραττω to diſturb) a perturbation of the humours of the eye, ſtomach, or the intrails.

TARCHON, Gr. the herb tartagon.

TA'RDANT (of *tardans*, L. of *tardus* ſlow) lingering, delaying, loitering.

TARDA'TION, a lingering, or loitering.

TA'RDIGRADE, or TARDI'GRADOUS (of *tardigradus*, L. of *tardus* ſlow, and *gradus* a ſtep) ſlow-paced, going ſlowly.

TARDI'LOQUENCE (of *tardiloquentia*, L. of *tardus* ſlow, and *loquor* to ſpeak) ſlowneſs of ſpeech.

TARDI'LOQUIOUS, ſlow of ſpeech.

TA'RDY (of *tardus*, L. of מרד Heb. to be aſſiduous) 1 ſlow, ſlack.
2 dull, heavy.
3 negligent, neglectful.
4 faulty, in a fault.
5 having nothing to ſay.

TARE (of *tarare*, Ital. to ſubtract) the weight or allowance made to the buyer for the box, frail, caſk, cheſt, bag, &c. wherein goods are packed.

TARE *of flax*, the fineſt dreſſed part.

TARES, a ſort of pulſe, vetches.

TA'RGET, a great ſhield, or buckler.

TA'R-

TA'RGUM (תרגים Chald. i. e. the interpretation) a paraphraſe on the Pentateuch, in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF (of *tarif*, F.) 1 the rates agreed upon between princes and ſtates, to be laid upon their reſpective merchandizes.
2 (with Arithmeticians) a proportional table continued for the ſpeedy reſolving queſtions in the rule of Fellowſhip, when the ſtocks, loſſes, and gains are very numerous.
3 alſo a table framed to ſhew, at firſt ſight, any multiple or diviſor, taken any number of times under ten, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy diviſion of a large ſum.

To TA'RNISH (of *ſe ternir*, F.) to loſe the gloſs or luſtre.

TARPA'WLING, or TARPA'ULING, 1 a tarred canvaſs laid on the deck of a ſhip to keep the rain out.
2 a downright ſeaman.

TA'RRAGON (ſo called of *Tarragona* in Spain, where it grows) the herb dragon-wort.

TARR. See *Tar*.

TA'RRASS. See *Terraſs*.

TA'RRACE, or TA'RRASS, 1 (in Architecture) an open walk or gallery.
2 alſo, a flat roof on a houſe.

To TA'RRY, 1 to ſtay, lag, or loiter.
2 to continue, or abide.

TARSE, a man's privy member.

TART, adj. ſharp, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

TART, ſub. (of *tarte*, F.) a ſort of ſmall fruit-pye.

TA'RTANE, a Mediterranean ſhip of great bulk.

TA'RTAR, a ſubſtance that is found ſticking to wine caſks, like a hard ſtone, either white or red, according to the colour of the wine from whence it comes.

Cream of TA'RTAR, tartar purified by diſſolution and cryſtalization.

Salt of TA'RTAR, a ſalt extracted from calcined tartar.

Oil of TA'RTAR, is a ſalt of tartar diſſolved in a cellar.

TARTA'REAN, TARTA'REOUS, or TA'RTARINE (of *tartareus*, L. of *Tartarus* Hell) of, or belonging to Hell, helliſh, terrible.

TA'RTARUS, L. (of ταραττω, Gr. to confound) the deepeſt part of Hell, according to the poets.

TA'RTNESS, 1 the being tart of taſte.
2 the being ſharp in words.

TA'RTRE, F. hard lees of wine.

TARTU'FFE, F. a pretender to devotion, an hypocrite.

TA'SCO, or TA'SCONY, a ſort of clay whereof goldſmiths pots wherein they melted their metal, were made.

TASK, work one is to do.

TASK-*maſter*, one that appoints or ſets a taſk.

TA'SSEL, 1 a male hawk.
2 a pendant-handle hanging down from a cuſhion, &c.
3 ſilk, &c. bound with a book to put between the leaves.

TA'SSELS, 1 (with Clothiers) a ſort of hard prickly burrs uſed in dreſſing cloth.
2 (with Architects) pieces of boards which lie under the end of a mantle-piece.

TASTE, 1 one of the five outward ſenſes.
2 diſcerning faculty.
3 ſavour.
4 faſhion, or mode.

To TASTE, to prove or try the reliſh of any thing by the palate, or tongue.

TA'STELESS, inſipid, without taſte.

TA'STO, Ital. (in Muſic) denotes that the notes muſt not be held out their length, but only juſt touched.

TA'TIANISTS, heretics in the ſecond century, who condemned marriage, and forbade their diſciples the uſe of wine and fleſh.

TA'TOUS, a wild beaſt in America, covered with ſcales like armour.

TA'TTER, a rag.

TATTERDEMA'LLION, a ragged man, or woman.

TA'TTERED, ragged, hanging in tatters.

TA'TTLE, or TA'TTLING, prattle, impertinent diſcourſe.

TA'TTOO, a certain beat of drum in a garriſon or camp at night, as notice for the ſoldiers to repair to their quarters, or tents.

TAU'DRY, or TAW'DRY, ridiculouſly gay.

TA'VERN (of *taverne*, F.) a houſe where wine is ſold.

TA'VERNER, 1 a keeper of a tavern.
2 one who frequents taverns.

TAUNT, 1 a reproachful jeſt.
2 (with Seamen) very tall.

To TAUNT, 1 to reproach, or revile.
2 to joke, or jeer.

TAURICO'RNOUS (of *tauricornis*, L. of *taurus* a bull, and *cornu* a horn) having bulls horns.

TAURI'FEROUS (of *taurifer*, L. of *taurus* a bull, and *fero* to bear) bearing, breeding, or nouriſhing of bulls.

TAU'RIFORM (of *tauriformis*, L. of *taurus* a bull, and *forma* a ſhape) in the ſhape of a bull.

TAUROCO'LLA (of *taurus*, L. a bull, and κολλα, Gr. glew) a certain glewiſh ſubſtance made of a bull's hide.

TAU'RUS, L. (with Aſtronomers) the ſecond ſign of the zodiac, into which the ſun enters about the 10th of April; it is repreſented on the celeſtial globe by the figure of a bull; its character is ♉.

TAUTOLO'GICAL, of, belonging to, or full of tautologies.
TAUTO'LOGIST, one guilty of tautology.
To TAUTO'LOGIZE, to uſe tautology.
TAUTO'LOGY, (of *ταυτολογια*, Gr. repetition) a repeating, or ſaying the ſame thing over again.
TAW, a ſort of marble ball with which children play.
To TAW, to tan, or dreſs leather.
TAW'DRY. See *Taudry*.
TAW'ER, a tanner, a dreſſer of leather.
TAW'NY, 1 of a tanned, yellowiſh, or duſky colour.
2 of a ſwarthy complexion.
TAX, a tribute, or duty.
To TAX (of *taxer*, F.) 1 to lay a tax upon.
2 to charge one with a thing.
3 to blame.
TA'XABLE, liable to taxes.
TAXA'TION, a laying of taxes.
TA'XER, 1 an aſſeſſor, or impoſer of taxes.
2 one that charges with the commiſſion of ſome crime.
TA'XIS, Gr. (in Architecture) the ſame with the ancients that ordonnance is with the moderns, and Vitruvius defines it to be that which gives every part of a building its juſt dimenſions according to its uſes.
TA'XUS, L. 1 the yew-tree.
2 a badger.
TEA, 1 the leaf of an Indian ſhrub, whoſe uſes are well known.
2 the liquor made of the leaf of the tea-ſhrub.
To TEACH, 1 to learn, or inſtruct.
2 to preach, or expound.
TEA'CHABLE, 1 willing to be taught.
2 capable, or apt to learn.
TEA'CHER, 1 a maſter, or inſtructor.
2 a miniſter, or preacher.
TEAL, a kind of wild fowl.
TEAM, 1 any number of horſes, oxen, &c. put to draw a carriage, waggon, &c.
2 a flock of ducks.
To TEAR, 1 to rend, or pull in pieces.
2 to crack, or come aſſunder.
TEA'RING, 1 rending in pieces.
2 loud.
3 high flown.
TEARS, drops of water iſſuing out of the eyes.
TEAT, 1 dug, or breaſt.
2 nipple of bears.
To TEAZE, or to TEASE, 1 to toze wool.
2 to vex, to weary with an unpleaſant thing.
TEA'ZELS, or TEASELS, fullers thiſtles.
TE'CHNICAL (of *τεχνικος*, Gr. of *τεχνη* art) belonging to an art, or ſcience.
TE'CHNICAL *words*, terms of art.
TE'CHNICAL *verſes*, are ſuch as include the ſubſtance, or particular parts of an art or ſcience, or contain the rules or precepts of them, ſo digeſted, for the help of the memory.
TECHNO'LOGY (of *τεχνολογια*, Gr. of *τεχνη* art, and *λεγω* to ſpeak) a deſcription of arts, eſpecially mathematical ones.
TE'CHY, forward, or apt to find fault with every thing.
TECOLY'THOS, Gr. (of *τηκω* to diminiſh, and *λιθος* a ſtone) a ſtone like an olive ſtone, called the ſtone of India, good againſt the cholic and the ſtone.
TECTO'NIC (of *τεκτονικος*, Gr. of *τευχω* to build) of, or belonging to building.
TECTO'NIC *art*, the art of building.
To TED, or to TEDE, to turn, or ſpread about new-mown graſs.
TE DEUM, L. a hymn frequently uſed in the church, ſo called from the Latin beginning of it *Te Deum laudimus*, &c. i. e. We praiſe thee, O God.
TEDI'FEROUS (of *tædifer*, L. of *tæda* a torch, and *fero* to bear) bearing a torch.
TE'DIOUS, 1 ſlow, not quick.
2 long, tireſome.
To TEEM, 1 to pour out.
2 to be with child.
TEE'MING, 1 the being with child.
2 fruitful.
TEE'NAGE, bruſh-wood for hedges.
TEETH, the plural of tooth.
TE'GUMENT (of *tegumentum*, L. of *tego* to cover) a covering.
TEIL-*tree*, the ſame as linden-tree.
TEINE (in Falconry) a diſeaſe in hawks which makes them pant and looſe their breath.
TEINT, F. 1 the complexion, or colour of one's face.
2 a dye.
3 an artificial, or compound colour.
TEIRS, the third part of a pipe, or a meaſure of 42 gallons.
TELAMO'NES, L. (in the Roman Architecture) images of men ſeeming to ſupport or bear up the out-juttings of cornices.
TELECARDIOS, L. (of *τελεω* to perfect, and *καρδια* the heart, Gr.) a precious ſtone like, or of the colour of a heart.
TELE'PHIUM, L. 1 (in Surgery) an ulcer of difficult cure, ſo called from *Telephus*, a king of Myſia, who was for a long time afflicted with ſuch an one.
2 an herb, a kind of orpine, firſt found out by king Telephus, good for wounds, ulcers, &c.
TE'LESCOPE (of *τελος* the end, and *σκοπεω* to view, Gr.) a dioptric inſtrument compoſed of lenſes, by means of which remote objects appear as if they were near, or a perſpective-glaſs made of two or more glaſſes placed in a tube, or pipe of ſeveral lengths, to view diſtant objects.
Aërial TE'LESCOPE, is a teleſcope to be uſed in the night, having no cloſe tube.

Reflect.

Reflecting TE'LESCOPE, is an optical inſtrument, conſiſting of a large tube that is open at the end next the object, and cloſed at the other, where is placed a metaline ſpeculum, and having another ſmall ſpeculum near the open end, inclined towards the upper part of the tube, where there is a little hole furniſhed with a ſmall, plain, convex eye-glaſs.

TELESCO'PICAL, of, or belonging to a teleſcope.

TELESCO'PICAL *ſtars*, are ſuch as are not viſible to the naked eye, or that cannot be diſcovered without a teleſcope.

TELI'FEROUS (of *telifer*, L. of *telum* a dart, and *fero* to bear) bearing or carrying of darts, arrows, or weapons.

To TELL, 1 to ſay, or declare.
2 to publiſh, or divulge.
3 to teach, or point out.
4 to ſhew, or declare.
5 to count, or compute.
6 to recount, or relate.
7 to dictate.

TE'LLERS (in the Exchequer) four officers whoſe buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the crown, and to throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally-court, where it is received by the auditor's clerks, who writes the words of the bill upon the tally.

TE'LLUS, L. the goddeſs of the earth.

TEMERA'RIOUS (of *temerarius*, L. of *temere* raſhly) raſh, haſty, imprudent, unadviſed.

TEME'RITY, raſhneſs, unadviſedneſs.

TEMOI'NS, F. (in Military Affairs) pieces of earth left ſtanding as marks or witneſſes in the foſſes or places the workmen are emptying, that they may know exactly how many cubical fathoms of earth have been carried away, in order to pay the workmen their due for it.

TE'MPE, L. fields of pleaſure, properly vallies in Theſſaly.

TE'MPER (of *temperies*, L. of *tempero* to moderate) 1 conſtitution of body.
2 nature, humour, or genius.
3 moderation.

To TE'MPER (of *tempero*, L. of *tempore* in time) 1 to mix, mingle, or allay.
2 to ſeaſon.

TE'MPERAMENT (of *temperamentum*, L. of *tempero* to mix) 1 a proper and proportional mixture of the elements, but more eſpecially of the humours of a human body.
2 conſtitution, or habit of the body.
3 a medium in any buſineſs or controverſy.
4 (in Muſic) a rectifying or amending the falſe or imperfect concords, by transferring to them part of the beauty of the perfect ones.

TE'MPERANCE (of *temperantia*, L. of *tempero* to abſtain) moderation, or the reſtraining our affections and paſſions; being one of the four cardinal virtues.

TEMPERA'NTIA, L. (in Phyſic) ſuch medicines as allay acid or ſharp humours.

TE'MPERATE (of *temperatus*, L. of *tempero* to abſtain) 1 neither too hot nor too cold.
2 ſober, chaſt, moderate.

TE'MPERATURE, ſpoken of the air, is that which tempers it, and changes according to the diverſity of ſeaſons, or the different ſituations of countries, or the qualities of it, as to heat and cold, moiſture and dryneſs.

TE'MPEST (of *tempeſtas*, L. of *tempus* a ſeaſon) a very great ſtorm.

TEMPE'STIVE (of *tempeſtivus*, L. of *tempus* time) ſeaſonably, timely, done in time.

TEMPE'STUOUS, ſtormy, boiſterous.

TE'MPLAR, 1 a ſtudent in the Temple.
2 (in the plural number) Knights Templars; a ſort of military and monkiſh order.

TE'MPLE (of *templum*, L. of *templando*, i. e. *contemplando* contemplating) 1 church, or cathedral.
2 a place where the heathens ſacrificed to their gods, which was anciently an open place without a roof.
3 part of the head, being in the middle between the eyes and ears.
4 Templars-inn, in Fleet-ſtreet.
5 (in the plural number) certain jewels which great ladies anciently wore on their temples and foreheads, and faſtened to their hair with bodkins.

TE'MPORAL (of *temporalis*, L. of *tempus* time) 1 continuing for a time.
2 ſecular, not ſpiritual.
3 inconſtant.
4 of, or belonging to the temples of the head.

TEMPORA'LITIES, the temporal eſtate of the church, or churchmen.

TEMPORA'NEOUS, or TE'MPORARY (of *temporaneus*, or *temporarius*, L. of *tempus* time) 1 laſting but a time.
2 tranſient, fleeting.

To TE'MPORIZE (of *temporiſer*, F. of *tempus*, L. time) to comply with the times.

TEMPORI'ZER, a time-ſerver, or one who alters his principles, or practice according to the times.

To TEMPT (of *tento*, L. to eſſay) 1 to entice, or ſolicitate.
2 to invite, or ſet a-gog.

TEMPTA'TION, 1 a tempting, alluring, or enticing.
2 a proving, or trying.

3 (in Theology) the means which the devil makes uſe of to tempt mankind.

TE'MPTER, 1 one who allures, or entices.
2 the devil who tempted our Saviour.

TEN, the number X, or 10.

TE'NABLE, F. (of *teneo*, L. to hold faſt)
1 holdable, or capable of defence.
2 that may be maintained, or ſupported.

TENA'CIOUS (of *tenax*, L. of *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 that holdeth faſt, ſtiff, ſelf-willed.
2 tough, clammy, ſticking faſt.
3 cloſe-fiſted, or covetous.

TENA'CITY, 1 the being tenacious.
2 covetouſneſs.

TENAI'LLE, F. (in Fortification) is an out-work reſembling a horn-work, but generally ſomewhat different, in regard that, inſtead of two demi-baſtions, it bears only in front a re-entering angle between the ſame wings, without flanks, and the two ſides are parallel. All tenailles are defective in this reſpect, that they are not flanked or defended towards their inward or dead angle, becauſe the height of the parapet hinders from ſeeing down before the angle, ſo that the enemy can make a lodgment there under covert; and therefore tenailles are never made, but when there is not time to make a horn-work.

Simple TENAI'LLE, or *Single* TENAI'LLE (in Fortification) a large outwork, conſiſting of two faces or ſides, including a re-entering angle.

Double TENAI'LLE, or *Flanked* TENAI'LLE (in Fortification) is a large out-work, conſiſting of two tenailles, or two re-entering angles.

TENAI'LLE *in the foſs* (in Fortification) is a low work raiſed before the courtin, in the midſt of the foſs, or ditch.

TENAI'LLE *of the place* (in Fortification) is the face of the place, raiſed between the points of two neighbouring baſtions, including the courtin, two flanks raiſed on the courtin, and the two ſides of the baſtions which face one another.

TE'NANCY, a place to live in, held of another.

TE'NANT, or TE'NENT (of *tenens*, L. holding, of *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 one that holds any land or tenement by any kind of right.
2 one that holds land for a certain rent he pays to the landlord.
3 one that holds by homage.
4 one that holds a houſe, or part of a houſe of another.

TE'NANTABLE, in good repair, fit to be inhabited by a tenant.

TENCH, a river, or freſh-water fiſh.

To TEND (of *tendo*, L. of τεινω, G. to extend, or ſtretch out) 1 to drive, or aim at.
2 to look after, or take care of.
3 to offer.

TE'NDENCY, 1 drift, or deſign.
2 diſpoſition.

TE'NDER, adj. (of *tendre*, F. of *tener*, L. young) 1 ſoft, not hard.
2 young, not old.
3 nice, the contrary of hardy.
4 kind, good-natured.
5 full of compaſſion, merciful.
6 ſcrupulous, delicate.
7 particular, very great.
8 pliant.

TE'NDER, ſub. 1 a nurſe for ſick people.
2 love.
3 an offer.
4 a ſort of ſmall ſea-veſſel that tends a man of war.

To TENDER, 1 to offer.
2 to indulge.
3 to love, or cheriſh.
4 to regard.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, of a tender, commiſerating, and kind diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING, 1 one that has been tenderly brought up.
2 (with Hunters) the ſoft top of the horn of a deer, when it firſt begins to ſhoot forth.

TE'NDERMENT (in Muſic) ſignifies to ſing or play in a ſoft, tender, and affecting manner.

TE'NDERNESS, 1 ſoftneſs, the contrary of hardneſs.
2 niceneſs, or ſcrupulouſneſs.
3 youthfulneſs.
4 indulgence.
5 love, or kindneſs.

TE'NDICLE (of *tendicula*, L. of *teneo* to hold faſt) a gin, or ſnare to take birds, beaſts, &c.

TE'NDON, F. (of *tendo*, L. to extend, or ſtretch out) a ſimilar nervous part annexed to muſcles and bones.

TE'NDREL, 1 a tender branch of a plant.
2 a griſtle, or cartilage.
2 a claſper, or that little curling parts of plants by which they cling round any prop for their ſupport.

TE'NEBRÆ, or TE'NEBRES (of *tenebræ*, L. darkneſs) a ſervice made uſe of by the Roman church, on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday before Eaſter, in repreſentation of Chriſt's agony in the garden. The manner is this; there are fifteen lamps or candles lighted, which is juſt the number of pſalms or canticles that are in the office. Theſe being lighted on a triangular ſconce, at the end of every pſalm that the prieſt repeats, one of the lights is put out, till at length the congregation is left in darkneſs.

TENEBRO'SITY (of *tenebroſitas*, L. of *tenebræ* darkneſs) darkneſs, gloominess.

till

TE'NEBROUS, dark, obſcure, gloomy.
TE'NEMENT (of *tenementum*, L. of *teneo* to hold) a houſe, habitation, &c. that a perſon holds of another.
TENE'RITY (of *teneritas*, L. of *tener* tender) tenderneſs.
TENE'SMUS, L. (with Phyſicians) a continual deſire to go to ſtool, attended with an inability of voiding any thing, but ſometimes bloody ſlimy matter.
TE'NET, or TE'NENT (of *tentum*, L. of *teneo* to hold) an opinion or doctrine.
TE'NNIS, a ſort of play at ball.
TE'NON (of *tenon*, F.) the part of a poſt, rafter, &c. that is put into a mortiſe-hole.
TE'NOR, L. (of *teneo* to hold faſt) 1 an order, faſhion, or ſtate.
2 ſenſe, or meaning.
3 intent, or purport of a writing.
4 conſtant way, or conduct.
5 (in Muſic) that part next the baſe.
TENSE (of *tems*, F. of *tempus*, L. time) the time of action; there are but three tenſes, viz. the paſt, preſent, and future, tho' grammarians make five.
TE'NSIBLE (of *tenſibilis*, L. of *tendo* to extend) that may be extended.
TE'NSION, 1 bending, ſtretching, or extending.
TE'NSIVE, 1 of, or belonging to extenſion.
2 the ſtate of a thing that is extended.
TENT (of *tente*, F. of *tentorium*, L. a pavilion) 1 a pavilion, or an apartment made of canvas, or other cloth, on poles.
2 a roll of lint, &c. to be put into a wound, &c. to keep it open.
3 a ſort of Spaniſh wine of a deep red.
4 a man's privy member.
5 (with Lapidaries) that which they put under table-diamonds, when they ſet them in work.
TENTA'TION (of *tentatio*, L. of *tento* to try) trying, eſſaying, proving.
TE'NTERS, a frame or ſtretcher, ſet with hooks to ſtretch cloth upon, uſed by clothiers.
TENTH, 10th, or Xth.
TE'NTHLY, in the tenth place.
TENTHS, the yearly portion which all eccleſiaſtical livings pay to the king.
TENTI'GO, L. (of *tendo* to extend) a term uſed by ſurgeons for an involuntary erection of the yard.
TENUIFO'LIOUS (of *tenuis* ſlender, and *folium*, L. a leaf) that has leaves, long, round, and ſlender.
TE'NUIS, a Latin word to expreſs a Greek conſonant that has no aſpiration.
TENU'ITY (of *tenuitas*, L. of *tenuis* ſlender) 1 thinneſs.
2 ſlenderneſs.
3 fineneſs, ſubtilty.
TE'NUOUS (of *tenuis*, L. of *teneo* to hold) 1 fine, ſubtile, thin.
2 ſmall, little.
TE'NURE, F. (of *teneo*, L. to hold) the title or manner whereby lands and tenements are holden of the head land-lord.
TEPEFA'CTION (of *tepidus* warm, and *facio* to make) a making warm.
TE'PHRIAS, L. (of τεφρος, G. an aſh-colour) a kind of marble of an aſh-colour.
TE'PHROMANCY (of τεφρα aſhes, and μαντεια divination) divination by aſhes, which was performed in the following manner; they wrote the things they had a mind to be reſolved about in aſhes upon a plank, or any ſuch thing, and this they expoſed to the open air, where it was to continue for ſome time; and thoſe letters that remained whole, and were noways defaced by the winds, or other accidents, were believed to contain in them the anſwer to the queſtion.
TE'PID (of *tepidus*, L. of *tepeo* to warm) lukewarm, neither hot nor cold.
TE'RAPHIM (תרפים, Heb.) ſome have imagined that the teraphims mentioned Judges xvii. 5. were the houſhold gods of the heathen; but this does not agree with what is ſaid in the ſame place, where mention is made of a graven and a molten image, which were the houſhold gods. Others rather think they were taliſmanical repreſentations, conſecrated by deviliſh ceremonies, to engage ſome evil ſpirit to anſwer in them the demands of their worſhippers, and give oracles.
TERA'TOLOGY (of τερατα, G. wonderful things, and λεγω to ſpeak) is when bold writers, fond of the ſublime, intermix ſomething great and prodigious in every thing they write, whether there be foundation for it in reaſon or not, and this is what is uſually called bombaſt.
TERCE (of *tiers*, F.) a wine veſſel containing 42 gallons.
TE'RCIT (in Muſic) a third.
TE'REBINTH (of τερεβινθος, G. of τειρω to wound) the turpentine tree.
TE'REBINTHINE, of, like, belonging to, or yielding turpentine.
TE'REBRA (with Surgeons) a trepan.
TEREBRA'TION (of *terebratio*, L. of *terebro* to pierce) a boring, a piercing.
TERGIVERSA'TION (of *tergiverſatio*, L. of *tergiverſor* to boggle) 1 boggling, unreſolvedneſs.
2 a dogging, or ſhuffling.
TERM (of τερμα, G. of τειρω to vex) 1 a word, or expreſſion.
2 a bound, or limit.
3 a ſet time.
4 an article, or condition.
5 (in the plural number) monthly courſes.
6 (in Architecture) a kind of ſtatue or column, adorned at the top with the figure of a man's, woman's, or ſatyr's head,

head, as a capital, and the lower part ending as a ſheath or ſcabbard.

7 (in Geometry) is ſometimes uſed for a point, ſometimes for a line, &c. as a point is the term of a line, a line of a ſuperficies, and a ſuperficies the term of a ſolid.

Great TERM (in Logic) the idea of the attribute.

Little TERM (in Logic) is that idea which makes the ſubject, becauſe the ſubject is commonly of leſs extent than the attribute.

To TERM, to call, to name.

TERMS *of an equation* (in Algebra) are the ſeveral names, or members of which it is compoſed, and ſuch as have the ſame unknown letter, but of different powers or degrees; for if the ſame unknown letter be found in the ſame degree or power, they muſt paſs for one term.

TERMS *of art*, words which, beſides their literal and popular meaning, which they either have, or may have, in common language, bear a farther and peculiar meaning in ſome art or ſcience.

TE'RMAGANT, a ranting, luſty, bold woman.

TE'RMINABLE, that may be terminated, or ended.

To TE'RMINATE (of *termino*, L. of *terminus* a bound, or limit) 1 to bound, or limit.

2 to end, or finiſh.

3 to ſtop.

TERMINA'TION, 1 bounding, or limitation.

2 concluding, or finiſhing.

3 ending of a word.

TE'RMOR, one who holds lands, &c. for a term of years, or life.

TE'RNARY, or TE'RNARIOUS (of *ternarius*, L. *ternus* three) of, or belonging to the number three.

TE'RNION (of *ternio*, L. the number three) three in number.

TERPSI'CHORE, G. (of τερψις delectation, and χορεια a dance) one of the nine muſes, to whom is attributed the invention of dancing and balls.

TE'RRA, L. the earth, land, ground.

TE'RRA damnata, or *TERRA mortua*, L. (with Chemiſts) that earthy part, or thick droſſy matter which remains after the diſtillation of a mineral body.

TE'RRA lemnia, L. a ſort of red earth dug out of a hill in the iſland of Lemnos.

TE'RRA firma, L. (in Geography) the continent, or main-land.

TERRA'CEOUS (of *terraceus*, L. of *terra* the earth) of, or belonging to the earth.

TE'RRÆ filius, L. (i. e. the ſon of the earth) a ſcholar in the univerſity of Oxford, appointed to make jeſting and ſatyrical ſpeeches, as the prevaricator does at the commencement at Cambridge.

TERRA'QUEOUS (of *terra*, L. earth, and *aqua* water) conſiſting of earth and water blended together.

TE'RRA ſabuloſa, L. (of *terra* earth, and *ſabulo* ſand) gravelly, or ſandy ground.

TE'RRA Samia, L. a white, ſtiff, tough earth, brought from the iſland of Samos, uſed in phyſic.

TERRA ſigillata, L. (i. e. ſealed earth) a phyſical earth, brought from the iſland of Lemnos, ſo called becauſe it comes to us ſealed.

TE'RRA a terra (in Horſemanſhip) is a ſeries of low leaps made by the horſe forward, bearing ſide-ways, and working upon two treads. In this motion the horſe moves both his fore-legs at once, and when they are upon the point of deſcending to the ground, the hinder legs bear them company with a ſhort and quick cadence, always bearing and ſtaying upon his haunches; ſo that the motion of the hinder quarters are ſhort and quick, and the horſe being always well preſs'd and coupled, he lifts his fore-legs pretty high, and his hinder legs keep always low, and near the ground.

TERRAI'GNOL (with Horſemen) is a horſe whoſe motions are all ſhort, and too near the ground.

TERRAI'N (with Horſemen) is the manage-ground upon which the horſe makes his piſt or tread.

TE'RRAS, or TE'RRACE, 1 a walk raiſed above the reſt of the garden.

2 (in Architecture) the roof of a houſe that is flat and whereon one may walk.

3 alſo, a balcony that projects.

TERRE'LLA, L. (a dim. of *terra* the earth) a loadſtone made ſpherical, and is placed ſo that its poles, equator, &c. correſpond to thoſe of the world.

TERRE'NE (of *terrenus*, L. of *terra* the earth) 1 earthly, or earthy.

2 living on the earth.

3 that is done on the earth.

TE'RRE *plain* (in Fortification) is a platform, or horizontal ſurface of the rampart lying level, only with a little ſlope on the outſide for the recoil of the cannon. It is terminated by the parapet on that ſide towards the field, and by the inner talus on the other towards the body of the place.

TE'RRER, or TE'RRAR (of *terra*, L. land) a book, or roll wherein the ſeveral lands of a manor are deſcribed.

TERRE'STRIAL (of *terreſtris*, L. of *terra* the earth) of, or belonging to the earth, earthly, living on the earth.

TERRE'STRIAL *line* (in Perſpective) is a right line in which the geometrical plane, and that of the picture or draught interſect each other.

TERRESTRI'ETY, earthlineſs.
TE'RRE-*tenant*, he that has the actual poſſeſſion of the land.
TE'RRIBLE (of *terribilis*, L. of *terreo* to affright) frightful, dreadful, to be feared.
TERRI'COLIST (of *terricola*, L. of *terra* the earth, and *colo* to live, or inhabit) an inhabiter or dweller on the earth.
TE'RRIER, F. 1 a ſort of hunting dog.
2 the lodge, or hole, which foxes, badgers, rabbits, &c. dig for themſelves under ground.
TERRI'FIC (of *terrificus*, L. of *terror* fear, and *facio* to make) dreadful, frightful, that maketh afraid.
TERRI'GENOUS (of *terrigena*, L. of *terra* the earth, and *gigno* to beget) born, or bred of the earth.
To TE'RRIFY (of *terrifico*, L. of *terror* fear, and *facio* to make) to ſtrike a terror into.
TERRI'LOQUY (of *terriloquus*, L. of *terror* terror, and *loquor* to ſpeak) that ſpeaketh terrible and frightful words.
TERRI'SONOUS (of *terriſonus*, L. of *terribilis* dreadful, and *ſono* to ſound) that ſoundeth terribly, or dreadfully.
TERRITO'RIAL, of, or belonging to a territory.
TE'RRITORY (of *territorium*, L. of *terra* a province) the lands within the bounds or limits of any place.
TE'RROUR (of *terror*, L. of *terreo* to affright) a great fright, or fear.
TE'RRULENT (of *terrulentia*, L. of *terra* earth) full of earth.
TE'RSION (of *terſio*, L. of *terſus* clean) the act of wiping or cleaning a thing.
TE'RTIAN (of *tertiana*, L. of *tertius* the third) that comes every third day.
To TE'RTIATE (of *tertio*, L. of *tertius* the third) 1 to till ground a third time.
2 (in Gunnery) to take the thickneſs of the metal of a piece of ordnance, at the touch-hole, trunnions and muzzle.
3 to do any thing the third time.
TE'RTIUM quid, L. (in Chemiſtry) the reſult of the mixture of ſome two things, which forms a body very different from each, when conſidered ſeparately.
TE'RZA, It. (in Muſic) 1 a third.
2 the number three.
TERZE'TTO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies little airs in three parts.
TE'SSERACO'STE, G. (i. e. forty days) 1 the forty days between Eaſter and Holy-Thurſday.
2 the forty days of Lent.
TEST, F. 1 an oath appointed by act of parliament, which conſiſts chiefly in renouncing the pope's ſupremacy, and the tenet of tranſubſtantiation.
2 a coppel, an inſtrument made of boneaſhes, for purifying gold and ſilver.
3 a furnace for melting down iron, &c.
4 a proof, or trial.
TESTA'CEOUS (of *teſtaceus*, L. of *teſta* a ſhell) 1 having a ſhell.
2 made of ſhells, or of a ſhelly nature or quality.
TE'STAMENT (of *teſtamentum*, L. of *teſtor* to bear witneſs) 1 a laſt will.
2 (in the ſcripture phraſe) a covenant.
3 a book containing the new teſtament.
TE'STAMENT *nuncupative*, a will made by word of mouth before ſufficient witneſſes.
TESTAMENTA'RIOUS, or TESTAME'NTAR, of, or belonging to a teſtament.
TESTATOR, L. he that makes, or has made a will or teſtament.
TESTATRIX, L. ſhe that maketh, or has made a teſtament.
TE'STER, 1 a ſixpence.
2 the upper part of a bed.
TE'STICLES (of *teſticuli*, L. of *teſtis* the ſtones of man or beaſt) a man or beaſts ſtones.
TE'STICULAR, of, or belonging to the teſticles.
TESTI'CULATED *root* (with Botaniſts) is a kind of tuberous root, conſiſting of two knobs, reſembling the teſticles, as in ſome ſpecies of the orchis.
TESTI'CULUS venereus, L. (with Surgeons) a ſwelling in the teſticles after venereal copulation.
TESTIFICA'TION (of *teſtificatio*, L. of *teſtificor* to bear witneſs) a bearing witneſs.
TESTIFICA'TOR, he that teſtifies, or bears witneſs.
To TE'STIFY (of *teſtificor*, L. of *teſtis* a witneſs, and *facio* to make) to witneſs, or certify.
TESTIMO'NIAL, adj. (of *teſtimonialis*, L. of *teſtimonium* an evidence) of, or belonging to a teſtimony.
TESTIMO'NIAL, ſub. 1 a certificate, or atteſtation.
2 a certificate of an eccleſiaſtical ſuperior.
TE'STIMONY (of *teſtimonium*, L. of *teſtis* a witneſs, and *moneo* to put in mind) 1 witneſs, or evidence.
2 relation, report, or account.
3 proof, or demonſtration.
4 a quotation from a writer, or author.
5 a ſcripture word for law, or ordinance.
TE'STINESS, peeviſhneſs, apt to take pet.
TE'STO, It. (in Muſic) the text, or words of a ſong.
TE'STON, F. an old French coin.
TESTUDINEOUS (of *teſtudineus*, L. of *teſtudo* a tortoiſe) 1 of, or belonging to a tortoiſe.
2 vaulted, or like to a tortoiſe.
TESTU'DO, L. (with Poets) a lyre, becauſe it is ſaid to have been made by Mercury,

its inventor, of the back, or hollow ſhell of the tortoiſe.

TESTU'DO, L. 1 a tortoiſe, or a tortoiſe-ſhell.
2 the belly of a lute, becauſe like, or made of a tortoiſe's ſhell.
3 the roof, or vault of a houſe.
4 (in Phyſic) a ſoft broad tumour, or gathering of impure humours between the ſkull and the ſkin.

TE'STY, peeviſh, or ſnappiſh.

TETA'NIC (of τετανικος, Gr. of τετανος the cramp) ſubject to, or apt to have the cramp.

TE'TANUS, L. (of τετανος, Gr. of τεινω to ſtretch out) a kind of cramp, a ſtiffneſs, or ſtretching out of the ſinews.

TE'THER, a rope to tye a horſe's leg withal.

To TE'THER, to tye by the leg.

TE'TRACHORD (of τετραχορδον, Gr. of τετρας four, and χορδη a ſtring) a muſical inſtrument conſiſting of four ſtrings.

TE'TRACHYMA'GOGON, Gr. (of τετρας four, χυμος an humour, and αγωγειν to lead) a medicine that purgeth four ſorts of humours.

TETRA'COLON, Gr. a kind of lyric ſtanza conſiſting of four verſes, or lines.

TETRAD'ITES, Gr. (of τετρας the number 4) a name given to ſeveral ſects of heretics, on account of the reſpect they bore to the number 4.

TE'TRAE'DON, Gr. (of τετρας four, εδρα a baſe) one of the five regular bodies contained under four equal and equilateral triangles.

TETRAE'TERIS, or TETRAETE'RIO (of τετραετηρις, Gr. of τετρας four, and ετος a year) the ſpace of four years.

TETRAGLO'TTIC (of τετρας four, and γλωττα the tongue) conſiſting of four tongues, or languages.

TE'TRAGON (of τετραγωνον, Gr. of τετρας four, and γωνια an angle) a figure conſiſting of four angles, as a ſquare, &c.

TETRA'GONAL, of, or belonging to a tetragon, or ſquare.

TETRAGONI'AS (with Aſtronomers) a comet, the head of which is of a quadrangular form.

TETRA'GONISM, the bringing a figure to a ſquare.

TETRA'GONI'STICAL *calculus*, the ſame with the ſummatory or differential calculus of Leibnitz; and what we call the indirect method of fluxions, or the art of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion given.

TETRAGRA'MMATON, Gr. a name of God, ſo called becauſe conſiſting of the four letters יהוה the Jews not thinging it lawful to be pronounced.

TETRA'LOGY (of τετραλογια, Gr. of τετρας four, λογος a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe in four parts.

TETRAME'TRUM, L. (of τετραμετρον, Gr. of τετρας four, and μετρον a verſe) a verſe conſiſting of four feet.

TETRAPHA'RMACUM, L. (of τετραφαρμακον, Gr. of τετρας four, and φαρμακον a medicine) compounded of four ingredients.

TETRAPTOTON, Gr. (of τετρας four, and πτωσις a caſe) a noun with four caſes.

TETRAPE'TALOUS *flowers* (of τετρας four, and πεταλον a leaf, Gr.) is one that conſiſts of four ſingle coloured leaves, ſet round the ſtylus, to compoſe the flower.

TETRA'PLA (of τετραπλους, Gr. i. e. four-fold) a bible diſpoſed by Origen under four columns, each of which conſiſted of a different Greek verſion, viz. that of Aquila, that of Symmachus, that of the Septuagint, and that of Theodoſian.

TETRAPYRE'NOUS (of τετρας four, and πυρην a kernel, Gr.) which has four ſeeds or kernels.

TETRA'RCH (of τετραρχης, Gr. of τετρας four, and αρχος chief) the governor of the fourth part of a country.

TE'TRARCHY, the government or juriſdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRASPE'RMOUS (of τετρας four, and σπερμα ſeed) that bears four ſeeds, as borage, ſage, roſemary, &c.

TETRA'STICH (of τετρας four, and στιχος a verſe) a ſtanza, or epigram conſiſting of four verſes.

TETRA'STYLE (of τετραστυλον, Gr. of τετρας four, and στυλος a column, or pillar) a building with four columns, both before and behind, or in front and rear.

TETRASYLLA'BICAL (of τετρασυλλαβος, Gr. of τετρας four, and συλλαβος a ſyllable) conſiſting of four ſyllables.

TE'TRICOUS (of *tetricus*, L. of *teter* cruel) rude, rough, rugged, ſowr, crabbed, ſullen, ſurly.

TETRO'NYMAL (of τετρωνυμος, Gr. of τετρας four, ονομα a name) having four names.

TE'TTER, 1 a ring-worm, a humour accompanied with redneſs and itching.
2 (with Farriers) a diſeaſe in horſes called a flying-worm.

TE'TTER-*berries*, the berries of the white briony.

TE'TTER-*worm*, an inſect.

TEUTO'NES (ſo called of *Teuto*, or *Tuiſco*, their god) a people of Germany, Almains. Aventinus will have this Teuto, or Tuiſco, to be the ſon of Noah, who was ſent by his father into Germany 131 years after the flood.

TEUTO'NIC, belonging to the Teutones, an ancient people of Germany.

TEUTO'NIC *order*, an order of knights inſtituted in the year 1190, by Henry king of

of Jeruſalem, and other princes in favour of the Germans.

TEXT (of *textus*, L. of *texo* to write, or compoſe) 1 the very words of an author without any expoſition.
2 a ſubject, or particular paſſage choſen by a preacher to be the ſubject of his ſermon.
3 (with Penmen) a large full hand.

TEXT-*book* (in the Univerſities) is a claſſic author written very wide by the ſtudents, to receive room for the interpretation dictated by the maſter, &c. to be inſerted in the interlines.

TE'XTUARY, 1 a divine well verſed in the Holy Scripture.
2 a book containing the bare text without any comment or notes upon it.

TE'XTURE (of *textura*, L. of *texo* to weave)
1 a weaving, or kniting.
2 a compoſure.
3 the ordering, or framing a diſcourſe.
4 (in Phyſics) the arrangement, or coheſion of ſeveral ſlender bodies, or threads interwoven or intangled among each other, as in ſtuffs, the web of ſpiders, &c.
5 (of a Natural Body) is that peculiar diſpoſition of its conſtituent particles, which makes it have ſuch a form, or be of ſuch a nature, or endowed with ſuch qualities.

THACK-*tile*, a ſort of tile that is laid upon the ſide of an houſe.

THALA'SSIARCH (of θαλασσιαρχης, Gr. of θαλασσα the ſea, and αρχω a ruler) an admiral, or chief commander of a fleet.

THALASSIA'RCHY, the office, or dignity of an admiral.

THA'LIA, Gr. (of θαλλω to flouriſh) the name of one of the nine muſes, to whom the poets aſcribe the invention of geometry and huſbandry.

THAMES (of *Thameſis*, L. from the conjunction of the rivers *Thame* and *Iſis*) the chief river in Great-Britain, which riſes in Glouceſterſhire, and runs by Oxford to London.

THA'MMUZ (תמם Heb. as ſome ſay from תמן to die, or, as others will have it, from an Egyptian word which ſignifies *to diſappear*) This deity is mentioned in the eighth of Ezekiel, and is ſuppoſed to be the Adonis of the Greeks. But ſome tell us, that he was a prieſt, who having been wrongfully put to death by a king of Babylon, the king, being tormented with remorſe of conſcience, laboured to make ſatisfaction to him for the injury, and cauſed many fabulous ſtories to be related of him, that people might be perſuaded that he was admitted among the gods, and commanded that there ſhould be an univerſal mourning for him yearly.

THAN, a conjunction uſed to make a compariſon.

THA'NAGE *of the king*, a certain part of the king's land or property, whereof the governor was called Thane.

To THANK, to give thanks, or own the obligation of a favour received.

THA'NKFUL, grateful.

THA'NKLESS, 1 ungrateful.
2 not deſerving thanks.

THANKS, a grateful acknowledgment for a benefit, or kindneſs received.

THA'NKSGIVING, the giving of thanks.

THAT, 1 a pronoun demonſtrative, as that dog, &c.
2 a pronoun relative, ſignifying who, or which, as he that ſpeaks, &c.
3 a conjunction, as, ſeeing that, &c.

THATCH, ſtraw, or reeds, for covering houſes, &c.

To THATCH, to cover a houſe, &c. with thatch.

THA'TCHER, one who covers houſes, barns, &c. with thatch.

THAU'MATURGUS, L. (of θαυματουργοι, Gr. of θυμα a wonder, and αυτεργεω to work) a worker of miracles, or wonders, a title given by the Roman-catholics to ſeveral of their ſaints.

THAU'MATURGY, any art that does, or ſeems to do wonders, or, as it is defined by Dr. Dee, a mathematical ſcience, which gives certain rules for the making of ſtrange works to be perceived by the ſenſe, yet to be greatly wondered at.

To THAW, to melt as ſnow, or ice, after a froſt.

THEA'NDRIC (of θεος God, and ανηρ man, Gr.) divine and human under one, or God-man.

THEA'NTHROPOS, Gr. (of θεος God, and ανθρωπος man) a title given to our bleſſed Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, as being both God and man.

THEATI'NS, a religious order of regular Roman-catholic prieſts.

THEATI'NES, a congregation of nuns under the direction of the Theatins.

THE'ATRE, or THE'ATER (of θεατρον, Gr. of θεαομαι to ſee, or behold) 1 a ſtage, or place where plays, &c. are ſeen.
2 the ſpectators, or company of beholders.
3 the principal place of action, as the theatre of the preſent war.
4 (in Architecture) is by the Italians uſed as an aſſemblage of ſeveral buildings, which by a happy diſpoſition and elevation repreſents an agreeable ſcene to the eye.

THEA'TRAL, or THEA'TRICAL, of, or belonging to the theatre, or ſtage.
THEAVE, an ewe-lamb of the firſt year.
THEE, thou, in an oblique caſe.
THEFT, thieviſhneſs, the act of ſtealing.
THEFT-*bote*, a law-word for receiving ſtolen goods.
THEIR, the plural of *his*, and *her*.
THELY'GONUM, L. (Θελυγονον, Gr. of Θηλυ a female, and γεινομαι to beget) an herb generally called the grace of God, which is ſaid to cauſe women to conceive of a girl.
THELY'PHONON, Gr. (of Θηλυ a female, and φονευω to kill) an herb that is ſaid to deſtroy animals of the female kind.
THEM, the plural of *he* and *ſhe*.
THEME (of Θεμα, Gr. of τιθημι to lay down) an argument, a ſubject to be written or ſpoken upon.
THE'MIS, Gr. i. e. Juſtice, a moral deity or goddeſs, who, according to the poets, firſt taught men right and juſtice. They tell us ſhe was the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, the ſiſter of Saturn.
THEN, adv. 1 in that time.
2 afterwards.
THEN, conjunct. therefore.
THENCE, from that, or from that place.
THE'NCEFORTH, from that time.
THENCEFO'RWARD, from that time, and ſo on, afterwards.
THEOCATAGNO'STES, L. (of Θεος God, and καταγινωσκω to reprehend, Gr.) a ſect of heretics, who preſumed to find fault with certain words and actions of God, and to blame many things in ſcripture.
THEO'CRACY, or THEO'CRASY (Θεοκρατια, Gr. of Θεος God, κρατος power or government) a government where God himſelf is king, as that of the Jews, before they were governed by king Saul.
THEOCRA'TICAL, of, or belonging to theocracy.
THEO'DOLITE (of Θεαομαι, Gr. to view) a mathematical inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, taking heights, diſtances, &c.
THEOGO'NIA, Gr. (of Θεος God, and γονη an offſpring) the generation of the gods, or a treatiſe concerning it, as that of Heſiod.
THEO'LOGER, or THEOLO'GIAN, a divine, or one ſkilled in theology.
THEOLO'GICAL, of, or belonging to theology, or divinity.
THEO'LOGIST, or THEOLO'GUE, a divine, or one ſtudious in theology.
THEO'LOGY (of Θεολογια, Gr. of Θεος God, and λογος a word) divinity, or a ſcience that inſtructs us in the knowledge of God and divine things.
Natural THEO'LOGY, is the knowledge perſons have of God, by the ſole light of nature and reaſon.
Supernatural THEO'LOGY, is that knowledge we obtain by revelation.
Moral THEO'LOGY, is that which inſtructs us in the divine laws relating to manners.
Scholaſtic THEO'LOGY, is that which proceeds by reaſoning, or that which derives the knowledge of ſeveral divine things from ſome eſtabliſhed principles of faith.
THEOMA'CHIST (of Θεομαχος, Gr. of Θεος God, and μαχομαι to fight) one who fights againſt, or reſiſts God.
THEOMA'GI, Gr. (of Θεος God, and μαγοι wiſe men, Gr.) perſons ſkilled in divine wiſdom.
THEOMA'GIC (of Θεος God, and μαγια magic, Gr.) the divine magic, or the wiſdom of God.
THEOMA'GICAL, of, or pertaining to divine magic, or the wiſdom of God.
THEOME'NIA, Gr. (of Θεος God, and μηνις anger) the divine anger.
THEONO'MANTISTS (Θεος God, νομα a name, and μαντεια divination, Gr.) a ſort of divination by invoking the name of God.
THEOPA'SCHITES, Gr. (of Θεος God, and παςχω to ſuffer) a ſect of heretics, who held that the whole Trinity ſuffered in the perſon of our bleſſed Saviour.
THEO'RBO, It. a muſical inſtrument much uſed by the Italians for playing a thorough baſe, being a large lute.
THE'OREM (of Θεωρημα, Gr. of Θεωρος a contemplator) a demonſtrable rule in any art or ſcience.
An univerſal THE'OREM, is one that extends univerſally to any quantity without reſtriction.
A particular THE'OREM, is when it extends only to a particular quantity.
A negative THE'OREM, is that which demonſtrates the impoſſibility of an aſſertion.
A local THE'OREM, is that which relates to a ſurface.
A plain THE'OREM, is one that relates either to a rectilineal ſurface, or to one terminated by the circumference of a circle.
A ſolid THE'OREM, is one that treats about a ſpace terminated by a ſolid line, i. e. by any of the three conic ſections.
A reciprocal THE'OREM, is ſuch an one whoſe converſe is true.
THEOREMA'TICAL, of, or belonging to theorems.
THEORE'MATIST, a finder out, or producer of theorems.
THEORE'TIC, THEORE'TICAL, or THE'ORIC, (of Θεωρητικος, Gr. of Θεωρεω to contemplate) ſpeculative, of, or belonging to theory.
THE'ORY (of Θεωρια, Gr. of Θεωρεω to contemplate) ſpeculation, contemplation,

or a doctrine that terminates in the ſole conſideration of its ſubject, without any regard to the practice or application of it.

THERAPEU'TES 4, Gr. (of Θεραπευειν to miniſter to) a perſon wholly employed in the ſervice of God.

THERAPEU'TIC, or *THERAPEU'TICE* 5, L. (of Θεραπευτικη, Gr. of Θεραπευειν to heal) the art of curing diſeaſes.

THE'RAPHIM, or TE'RAPHIM (תרפים Heb. which ſome derive of רפה *be left*, becauſe the people left every thing to conſult them) idols, or images, which, ſome ſay, were made in the ſhape of men, which, when raiſed upright, ſpake at certain hours, and under certain conſtellations, by the influence of the heavenly bodies: others ſay they were inſtruments made of braſs, which pointed out the hours and minutes of future events, as directed by the ſtars. Rabbi Eliezer relates, that in making theſe teraphims, they killed a firſt-born child, clove the head of it, and ſeaſoned it with ſalt and oil; and that they wrote the name of an impure ſpirit on a plate of gold, and placed it under the tongue of the dead child, having laid the head againſt a wall; and having lighted lamps before it, prayed to it, and it talked to them; but whether Laban's teraphims were thus made is diſputed by the learned.

THERE, 1 in that place.
2 in that particular.

THEREABOUT, 1 about that number.
2 near to that place.

THE'REFORE, 1 for that reaſon.
2 then.

THEREFRO'M, from that.

THEREI'N, in that.

THERIACA, or *THERIACE*, L. (of Θηριακη, Gr. of Θηρ a beaſt, and ακεομαι to cure) treacle, any medicine againſt poiſon, or the bites of venomous animals.

THERI'ACAL, of, or belonging to treacle.

THERI'OMA, Gr. a ſore of the privy members, whereby all the parts thereabouts are corrupted.

THERMANTICA, Gr. (of Θερμαινειν to warm) ſuch medicines as cauſe heat.

THE'RMES, or TE'RMES (from *Terminus* the Roman god of boundaries, or landmarks) 1 certain repreſentations of human figures, with half bodies, as if they proceeded out of a caſe or ſheath, which were anciently fixed in the earth as landmarks.
2 (in Architecture) a kind of ſymbolical column.

THERMO'METER (of Θερμη warmth, and Μετρεω to meaſure, Gr.) a philoſophical inſtrument, commonly made of glaſs, and filled with tinged ſpirit of wine, or ſome other proper liquor, which, by its riſing and falling, ſerves to meaſure or ſhew the ſeveral degrees of heat and cold of any particular place, or of the ſame place at different times or ſeaſons.

THERMO'METRON, G. a term uſed by phyſicians, ſignifying the natural heat that is perceived, or meaſured by the pulſe.

THE'RMOPOTE (of Θερμοποτης, G. of Θερμος hot, and πινω to drink) a drinker of hot liquors.

THE'RMOSCOPE (of Θερμη, G. warmth, and σκοπεω to view) an inſtrument for the ſame uſe as the thermometer.

To THESAU'RIZE (of *theſaurizo*, L. of *theſaurus* treaſure) to treaſure up, or hoard up treaſure.

THESE, the plural of *this*.

THE'SIS, G. (of τιθημι to put, or lay down) a general and indefinite queſtion, or argument, a poſition, or ſubject to be diſputed on.

THE'TIS, G. the daughter of Neptune, or, as others, of Nereus, the wife of Peleus king of Theſſaly, and mother of Achilles.

THEU'RGY (of Θευργια, G. of Θεος God, and εργον a work) magic operating by divine or celeſtial means, or the power of doing extraordinary and ſupernatural things by lawful means, as prayer, &c. it is called by ſome white magic.

THEY, the plural of *he* and *ſhe*.

THICK, 1 the contrary of thin.
2 muddy, or troubled.
2 cloſe-work'd, the contrary of ſlight.
4 cloſe together.
5 fat, or groſs.
6 made thick, as thick *milk*.
7 hard, as thick of hearing.
8 faſt, or quick.
9 that has a dimenſion in depth, beſides length and breadth.

To THI'CKEN, 1 to make thick.
2 to grow thick.

THI'CKET, a place full of buſhes, trees, &c.

THIEF, a ſtealer.

To THIEVE, to ſteal.

THIE'VERY, ſtealing.

THIE'VISH, given, or addicted to thieving.

A THIGH, a limb, or member of the body, that part from the groin to the knee.

THILL, the beam, or draught-tree of a cart or waggon.

THI'LLER, or THILL-*horſe*, the horſe placed under the thills of a waggon, cart, &c.

THI'MBLE, a cap of ſilver, braſs, &c. worn on a woman's finger.

THIN, 1 not thick, or cloſe together.
2 light, as a thin ſuit of cloaths.
3 little, or ſmall.
4 ſubtile.
5 lean, poor.
6 having but little depth.

To THIN, to make thin.

THINE, a pronoun poſſeſſive, often uſed inſtead of *thy*, before words that begin with a vowel.

THING, 1 a matter.
2 a word uſed to expreſs a perſon in a ſcornful ſenſe; as, ſhe is a proud thing.

To THINK, 1 to frame in one's mind the notion, idea, or image of a thing.
2 to reaſon, or diſpute.
3 to muſe upon, or remember.
4 to imagine, or deviſe.
5 to have a deſign.
6 to have in one's mind.
7 to imagine, believe, or judge.
8 to pretend, or aſſume.

THI'NKER, one that thinks much.

Free-THI'NKER, one that thinks freely in religious matters.

THI'NKING, ſub. a general name for any act, or operation of the mind, which bear various names, according to their various modes; as, 1 when an idea recurs to the mind without the object being preſent, it is called *remembrance*.
2 when the mind ſeeks after it, and it is brought again into view, it is called *recollection*.
3 when an idea is long in the mind under attentive conſideration, it is called *contemplation*.
4 when ideas float in the mind, without regard or reflection, it is called a *reverie*.
5 when ideas are taken expreſs notice of, and, as it were, regiſtered in the memory, it is called *attention*. And,
6 when the mind fixes an idea in view, and conſiders it on all ſides, it is called *ſtudy* and *intention*.

Way of THI'NKING, an expreſſion much in vogue, to expreſs a particular opinion, ſentiment, or perſuaſion in religion, intereſt, party, or politics.

THI'NKING, adj. judicious, reaſonable, or ſober.

THIRD (in Muſic) a concord reſulting from a mixture of two ſounds, containing an interval of two degrees.

THIRD-*earing* (in Agriculture) the third time of tilling or ploughing ground.

THIRD *point* (in Architecture) the point of ſection in the vertex of an equilateral triangle.

THI'RDLY, in the third place.

THIRST, 1 the being dry.
2 a great and violent longing for any thing.

To THIRST, 1 to be affected with a dryneſs in the throat.
2 to deſire earneſtly, or long for.

THI'RSTY, troubled with thirſt.

THIRTEE'N, the number XIII, or 13.

THI'RTY, the number XXX, or 30.

THIS, a pronoun demonſtrative.

THI'STLE, a well-known plant.

Knights of the THI'STLE, a Scots order of knights, who bear this motto, *nemo me impune laceſſet*, i. e. none that provokes me ſhall paſs unpuniſhed.

THI'STLY, full of thiſtles.

THI'THER, to that place.

THITHERWA'RD, towards that place.

THLA'SPI, G. the herb called treacle-muſtard.

THLI'PSIS, G. (of θλίβω to preſs, or weigh down) 1 a preſſing, ſqueezing, or cruſhing.
2 trouble, or affliction.

THNETOPSYCHI'TES, G. (of θνητὸς mortal, and ψυχὴ the ſoul) a ſect who held that the ſoul of man was perfectly like brutes, and died with the body.

THO'LUS, L. (of תלה to ſuſpend) 1 the centre, or midſt of a vaulted, or arched roof, called a ſcutcheon.
2 the roof itſelf of a temple, or church.

THO'MISM, the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas and his followers, but chiefly with regard to his opinions of predeſtination, or grace.

THO'MISTS, divines who follow the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, a ſchool divine, whom the papiſts call the angelic doctor.

THONG, a ſlip, or ſtrap of leather.

THOR, Jupiter, an idol of great eſteem among the old Saxons and Teutones. The day called *Thurſday*, and by the Danes and Swedes *Thorſday*, was dedicated to his peculiar ſervice, and thence took its name.

THO'RA, L. (in Botany) the herb wolf's bane.

THORA'CIC (of *thoracicus*, L. of *thorax* the breaſt) of, belonging to, or good againſt diſeaſes of the breaſt.

THORA'CICA, L. (of *thorax* the breaſt) medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the breaſt.

THO'RAX, L. the inward part of the breaſt.

THORN, 1 a ſhrub full of prickles.
2 a prickle of a buſh.

THORN-*back*, a ſea-fiſh.

THO'RNY, full of thorns.

THO'ROUGH, through.

THO'ROUGH-*baſs* (in Muſic) that which goes quite through the compoſition.

THO'ROUGH-*fare*, a paſſage from one ſtreet to another.

THO'ROUGH-*wax*, the name of an herb.

THORP, a village, or country town.

THOU, a pronoun perſonal.

THOUGH, or THO' 1 if, although.
2 for all that.
3 indeed.

THOUGHT, adj. 1 conſidered.
2 believed.

THOUGHT, ſub. 1 the act of thinking.
2 conſideration, or reflection.
3 care.
4 mind, or opinion.
5 deſign, or aim.

6 (in the plural number) mind, or imagination.
THOU'GHTFUL, penſive, full of thought.
THOU'GHTLESS, careleſs, without thought.
THOUGHTS, the ſeats of rowers in a boat.
THOU'SAND, the number 1000, or M.
THOWLS, wooden pins in the gunnel of a boat, through which the rowers put their oars to row.
THRA'CKSCAT (with Chemiſts) the metal which is yet in the mine.
THRALL, or THRA'LDOM, a ſtate of bondage, or ſervitude.
To THRASH. See *To Threſh*.
THRA'PPLE, or THRO'PPLE, the wind-pipe of a horſe, or other animal.
THRASO'NICAL (from *Thraſo*, a noted braggadochio in Terence's Comedies) boaſting, vain-glorious, oſtentatious.
THRAVE, two ſtooks, or 24 ſheaves of corn.
THREAD, 1 flax ſpun.
2 ſubject, or matter, as the thread of a diſcourſe.
2 the winding part of a ſcrew.
3 the rough edge of a razor, knife, &c.
To THREAD, to put a thread into.
To THREA'TEN, 1 to menace.
2 to promiſe.
3 to ſwagger, to huff, to vapour.
THREATS, menaces, or threatenings.
THREE, the number 3, or III.
THREE-FOLD, 1 divided into three, or of three ſorts.
2 treble.
THREE-*legg'd ſtaff*, an inſtrument compoſed of three wooden legs, made of joints to ſhut all together, and to take off in the middle for the convenience of carriage, on the top of which a ball and ſocket are commonly fix'd to ſupport and adjuſt any inſtrument for ſurveying, &c.
THREESCO'RE, the number ſixty.
THRENO'DIA, L. or THRENODY (of θρηνωδια, G. of θρηνεω to lament) a funeral ſong.
To THRESH, 1 to beat the corn out of the ear with a flail.
2 to beat, or bang.
3 to labour hard at.
THRE'SHER, 1 one who threſhes corn.
2 a fiſh, having a broad and thick tail.
THRE'SHOLD, the ground-timber of a door-way.
THRICE, three times.
THRIFT, ſavingneſs, frugality.
THRI'FTY, frugal, ſaving, induſtrious.
THRILL, a drill, or boring tool.
To THRILL, 1 to bore a hole with a drill.
2 to run, as the blood does in the heart.
THRI'MSA, an ancient piece of money, in value 3 s.
THRIPS, L. a little worm that breeds in timber.
To THRIVE, 1 to grow rich, to proſper in the world.
2 to grow, as a child does.
3 to ſhoot out, as a plant or tree does.
4 to be better, as in health.
5 to profit, as to thrive in learning.
THROAT, the wind-pipe and parts adjacent.
THROAT-*wort*, the name of an herb.
To THROB, to beat, or pant.
THRO'MBOSIS, G. (of θρομβος a lump, or clot) a diſeaſe in the breaſt, when the milk turns to curds, &c.
THRO'MBUS, L. (of θρομβος, G. a lump) a ſmall ſwelling which ariſeth after blood-letting, cauſed by the orifice's being either too ſmall, or larger than the veſſel will admit of.
THRONE (of θρονος, G. of θραω to ſit)
1 a royal ſeat.
2 a crown, or king's ſovereign power.
THRONES (in Theology) the third rank of angels in the celeſtial hierarchy.
THRONG, a crowd, or preſs of people.
To THRONG, 1 to come cloſe together.
2 to crowd, or preſs.
THRO'STLE, a bird, generally called a thruſh.
To THRO'TTLE, to choak, or ſtop the breath by holding, or preſſing the throat.
THROUGH, 1 from one end to the other.
2 about, or up and down.
3 by means of.
4 upon the motion of.
5 to the ſkin, as, I am wet through.
THROU'GHOUT, through the whole.
THROW, 1 a caſt.
2 (in the plural number) pangs, as of a woman in travel.
To THROW, 1 to caſt, or fling.
2 to work ſilk-twiſt, &c. as throwſters do.
THROW'ER, THROW'STER, or THRO'STER, one who twiſts ſilk, thread, &c.
To THRUM, to beat, to batter.
THRUMS, the ends of weavers warps.
THRUSH, the name of a ſinging bird.
THRUST, 1 a puſh, or ſhove.
2 a paſs in fencing.
To THRUST, 1 to puſh, or ſhove.
2 to obtrude.
THRYALLIS, G. the herb called roſe-campion.
THRYON, G. the herb called night-ſhade.
THUMB, the largeſt, firſt, and ſhorteſt of the five fingers.
THU'MMIM (of תמים, Heb. perfections) a part of the ornaments, or veſtments of Aaron, or the Jewiſh high-prieſt. See *Urim*.
THUMP, a blow with the hand.
To THUMP, to beat, or ſtrike with the hand.
THU'MPING, ſub. the action of ſtriking.

THU'MPING, adj. great, big, large.
To THU'NDER, to make a lowd rowling noiſe.
THU'NDER, a noiſe in the loweſt region of the air, excited by a ſudden kindling of ſulphureous exhalations; a rattling noiſe, as if it paſſed through arches.
THU'NDER-*bolt*, when any thing is broken or ſhattered by lightening, acting with extraordinary violence, it is called a thunder-bolt; and people imagine it to be a hard body, but the learned attribute it to the ſubtility, force, and penetration of the ſulphureous matter.
THU'NDERING, making a loud noiſe.
THU'NDERING *barrels*, are ſuch as are filled with bombs, granades, and other fire-works, to be rolled down a breach.
THU'NDROUS, of, or belonging to thunder. Milton.
THURI'FEROUS (of *thurifer*, L. of *thus* frankincenſe, and *fero* to bear) bearing frankincenſe.
THURI'LEGOUS (of *thurilegus*, L. of *thus* frankincenſe, and *lego* to gather) gathering frankincenſe.
THU'RSDAY, the fifth day of the week, ſo called from the idol Thor, which the Saxons and Teutones uſed to worſhip on this day. This idol is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Jupiter among the Romans.
THUS, L. (of Θυος, G. of Θυω to ſacrifice) frankincenſe, incenſe.
THUS, adv. ſo, in this manner.
THWACK, a blow.
To THWACK, 1 to beat.
2 to preſs cloſe together.
THWART, croſs, or tranſverſe.
To THWART, to croſs, or oppoſe.
THY, a pronoun poſſeſſive of the ſecond perſon.
THY'A, G. (of Θυω to perfume) a kind of wild cypreſs tree, whoſe wood is very ſweet and laſting; the life tree.
THY'MBRA, G. (of Θυω to perfume) the herb ſavoury.
THYME (of Θυμος, G. of Θυμιαω to perfume) a ſweet herb.
THYMIA'MA, G. (of Θυμιαω to perfume) incenſe, or perfume.
THY'MION, or *THY'MIUM*, L. a kind of wart, ragged at the top like a thyme leaf, or, as others ſay, of the colour of thyme flowers.
THY'MITES 3, G. wine made of thyme.
THY'RSUS, L. 1 an upright, or tapering ſtalk or ſtem of an herb.
2 the ear, or blade of corn.
3 a ſpear wrapt about with vine leaves, ivy, or bay leaves, which they carried in their hands at Bacchus's feaſts.
TIA'RA, L. (of עטרה, Heb. a crown) 1 a ſort of turbant or crown, anciently worn by thoſe of Perſia and Phrygia.
2 a pope's triple crown.

TICK (of *tique*, F.) 1 a little blackiſh inſect.
2 a ſort of cloth uſed for the outſide of beds, &c.
3 a horſe diſeaſe.
4 truſt, or credit.
TI'CKEN, a thick cotton and thread cloth, generally ſtrip'd blue and white.
TI'CKET, 1 a note put on a bag, box, &c. to ſhew what is contained in it.
2 a note to be let in, or admitted any where.
3 a bill for the payment of a ſeaman's wages.
To TI'CKLE, 1 to cauſe to laugh.
2 to pleaſe, to flatter.
TI'CKLER, 1 one that tickles.
2 by way of irony, that which cauſeth trouble, or pain.
TI'CKLISH, 1 eaſily tickled, and provoked to laugh.
2 touchy, exceptious.
3 nice, dangerous.
4 likely to miſcarry.
5 (with Horſemen) is ſaid of a horſe when he is too tender upon the ſpur.
TICK-TACK (of *trictrac*, F.) a game at tables, ſo called.
TID, dainty, delicate.
To TI'DDLE, to humour, indulge, fondle, or make much of.
TIDE, 1 the flux and reflux of the ſea.
2 the water, or ſea.
3 torrent, vogue, intereſt.
4 time, or ſeaſon.
TIDES-*man*, an officer attending ſhips till the cuſtom be paid.
TI'DINGS, news.
TI'DY, handy, clever, tight in dreſs.
To TIE, 1 to bind, or faſten.
2 to bind, or oblige.
TIERCE (of *tiers*, F.) 1 one of the ſeven canonical hours.
2 a ſequence of three cards of the ſame colour.
3 a veſſel containing 42 gallons.
4 (in Muſic). See *Third*.
5 a thruſt in fencing.
TIE'RCEL (with Falconers) a male hawk, ſo called becauſe it is a third part leſs than the female.
TIE'RCET (of *tierce*, F. a third) a ſong of three ſtanzas, or a ſtave of three verſes.
TIFF, 1 a ſquabble, or angry words.
2 drink.
To TIFF, to be angry, or diſpleaſed at.
TI'FFANY, a ſort of thin ſilk, or fine gawze.
TI'GER (of *tigris*, L. of גיר, Chald. an arrow) 1 a very ſwift, and fierce beaſt of prey.
2 a cruel fierce man.
TIGH, a cloſe, or incloſure.
TIGHT, 1 neat, clean, not flatternly in dreſs.
2 not leaky.
3 hard, as pull'd tight.

To TI'GHTEN, 1 to make ſtraight, as a line, &c.
2 to dreſs after a tight neat manner.
TI'GRESS (of *tigris*, L. of תיגר, Chald. an arrow) a female tiger, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
TIKE, a cur, or ſmall dog.
TILE, a ſquare plate made of earth, and burnt in a kiln for the covering houſes, &c.
TI'LER, 1 a tile-maker.
2 a brick-layer.
TI'LIA, L. (in Botany) the linden, or teil-tree.
TILL, ſub. 1 a little drawer, box, &c. in a cheſt, counter, cabinet, &c.
2 a ſhelf, as of a printer's preſs.
TILL, adv. until.
To TILL, to plough, or dig the ground.
TI'LLAGE, huſbandry.
TI'LLER, 1 a plough-man.
2 a ſmall tree left till it be fellable.
3 the ſame in a boat, as a helm in a ſhip.
TILLS, a ſort of pulſe, or lentils.
TILT, 1 a cloth or tent, to cover a boat, waggon, &c.
2 fighting, or combat.
3 full drive, or very faſt.
4 the ſtooping poſture of a caſk of liquor.
TILT-*boat*, a boat covered with a tilt.
TILT-*yard*, a place to tilt, or combat in.
To TILT, 1 to ſtoop a veſſel, or ſet it in a ſtooping poſture.
2 to run at tilts.
3 to fight with ſwords, or foils.
TILTH, manuring, or cultivating land.
TI'LTING, or TILTS, a martial exerciſe, conſiſting in men running at each other on horſeback, armed with ſpears, &c.
TI'MAR (in Turky) a lordſhip, or tract of ground, which the grand ſignior gives the Spahis to enjoy, during life, for their ſubſiſtence.
TIMA'RIOTS, Turks who hold lands by a kind of knight's ſervice.
TI'MBER, 1 wood for building.
2 victuals, as belly-timber.
A TI'MBER *of ſkins*, forty ſkins.
To TI'MBER, to neſtle, ſpeaking of a bird of prey.
TI'MBREL, a ſort of muſical inſtrument.
TIME, 1 the meaſure of motion, and duration.
2 age, or a certain period of years.
3 ſeaſon, or occaſion.
4 leiſure.
5 day, or hour.
6 a ſet or prefix'd time, a term of time.
7 delay.
8 fact, or action, as this is not the firſt time.
9 (in the plural number) manners or government, ſpeaking with relation to the ſtate of things.
Duple TIME (in Muſic) is what is generally called common time, and is when two minims or one ſemibreve make one bar.
Triple TIME, is that which is meaſured by three, or where three minims, crotchets, &c. make one bar.
TIME (with Swordſmen) is an inſtantaneous agreement between your eye and your adverſary's point, when to act.
TIME (with Horſemen) is ſometimes taken for the motion of a horſe that obſerves meaſure and juſtneſs in the manage; ſometimes it ſignifies the time between two of his motions; and ſometimes the effects of one of the aids.
TI'MELY, adj. 1 ſeaſonable.
2 ſoon enough.
TI'MELY, adv. 1 ſeaſonably.
2 ſoon, or early.
TI'MID, a word uſed by ſome poets for fearful.
TIMI'DITY (of *timiditas*, L. of *timeo* to fear)
1 fearfulneſs, cowardlineſs.
2 baſhfulneſs.
3 carefulneſs.
TIMORO'SO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play with care, or caution.
TI'MOROUS (of *timoroſus*, L. of *timeo* to fear) 1 fearful, cowardly, faint-hearted.
2 baſhful.
3 provident, cautious.
TIMO'THEANS, a ſect of heretics who held that Chriſt was incarnate only for the benefit of our bodies.
TIN, a white ſort of metal.
TIN-*glaſs*, a metallic ſubſtance called *biſmuth*.
TIN-*worm*, an inſect.
TI'NCKER-*men*, fiſhermen who uſed to deſtroy the young fry of fiſh in the river Thames, by unlawful nets and engines.
TI'NCTILE (of *tinctilis*, L. of *tingo* to dye) that which ſerveth for dying, or to dye with.
TI'NCTURE (of *tinctura*, L. of *tingo* to dye, or ſtain) 1 a ſtain, colour, or dye.
2 an impreſſion.
3 ſmack, or ſmattering.
4 (in Chemiſtry) a diſſolution of the moſt fine or volatile parts of any drug, plant, mineral, &c. in ſpirit of wine, &c.
To TIND, to light, as the fire, &c.
TI'NDER, fine linen half burnt, to prepare it for receiving the leaſt ſpark of fire.
TI'NEA, L. (with Surgeons) a cruſty ſtinking ulcer in the head, that gnaws and conſumes the ſkin.
TINE-*man*, a foreſt night-officer.
TING, the ſound of a little bell.
To TINGE (of *tingo*, L. of τεγγω, G. to ſtain) to dye, colour, or ſtain.
To TI'NGLE, 1 to make a noiſe as a bell does.
2 to prick or ſhoot.
TI'NGLING, 1 a jingling noiſe, as of bells, &c.

2 a pricking pain.
TI'NKER, one that mends braſs veſſels, &c.
TI'NSIL, or TI'NCEL, 1 ſtuff or cloth made of ſilk and copper.
2 glittering ſtuff.
TI'NTAMAR, a great noiſe, as of large things falling down.
TI'NY, ſub. a moth-worm.
TI'NY, adj. little, ſmall, thin, ſlender.
TIP, 1 the extremity, or point of any thing.
2 a draught.
3 one part of the play at nine-pins.
To TIP, 1 to put ſomething on the tip or extremity of.
2 to ſtrike down the pins with a caſt of the bowl.
To TIP *off*, 1 to fall off.
2 to die.
TI'PPET, a doctor of divinity's ſcarf.
2 a fur-neckchief for women.
TI'PPLE, drink.
To TI'PPLE, to drink.
TI'PPLER, a frequent drinker.
TIP-STAFF (ſo called from a ſtaff which they carry tipt with ſilver) an officer who takes into cuſtody ſuch perſons who are committed by a court of judicature.
TI'PSY, ſomewhat in drink.
TIP-TOE, ſtanding on the tips of the toes.
TIRE, attire, or ornament for the head.
TIRE-*woman*, a head-dreſſer.
To TIRE, 1 to dreſs, or attire.
2 to weary, or fatigue.
3 to weary, or be tedious.
4 to grow tired.
TI'RING (with Falconers) the giving a hawk a leg or wing of a pullet to pluck.
TI'RWHIT, a bird, otherwiſe called a lapwing.
'TIS, it is.
TI'SIC. See *Phthiſic*.
TI'SSUE, a rich ſort of ſtuff, made of ſilk and gold or ſilver interwoven.
TIT, 1 a little horſe, a little bird, &c.
2 a ſcornful word for a woman, or girl.
TI'TAN, 1 the ſun.
2 the ſon of Cœlus and Veſta, the elder brother of Saturn (according to the Poets) who made war againſt his brother, and conquered him, but was afterwards overcome by Jupiter his brother's ſon, who thereupon releaſed his father, who afterwards plotting againſt his life, he dethroned him and took his kingdom.
TI'THABLE, liable to pay tithe.
TITHE, the tenth part of all fruits predial and perſonal.
To TITHE, to take the tenth part.
TI'THING, ten men with their families.
TI'THING-*man*, the chief of a tithing.
TITHYMA'LLUS, L. an herb, otherwiſe called ſea-lettice, wolf-milk, or milk-thiſtle.

TITILLA'TION (of *titillatio*, L. of *titillo* to tickle) a tickling.
TI'TLE (of *titulus*, L. an inſcription) 1 an inſcription.
2 a mark of dignity and honour.
3 right, or claim.
4 writings or record to prove one's right.
To TI'TLE, to intitle, or give a name to.
To TI'TTER, to laugh or giggle by fits.
To TI'TTER-TO'TTER, to ſhake and be ready to fall.
TI'TTLE, 1 a point, or dot over an I.
2 ſyllable, or word.
3 the ſmalleſt matter.
TI'TTLE-TA'TTLE, 1 prating, empty diſcourſe.
2 a prattler.
TI'TUBANCY (of *titubantia*, L. of *titubo* to ſtammer) a ſtuttering, ſtammering, or miſſing in one's words.
TITURBA'TION (of *titurbatio*, L. of *titubo* to ſtagger) 1 a ſtaggering, reeling, waving to and fro, or ſtumbling.
2 ſtaggering, humming and bowing, being at no certainty.
3 (with Aſtronomers) a kind of vibration, or ſhaking, which the ancients attributed to the cryſtaline heaven, to account for certain irregularities they obſerved in the planets motion.
TI'TULAR (of *titularis*, L. of *titulus* a title) 1 of, or belonging to a title.
2 that has a title only.
TME'SIS, Gr. (of τμαω to divide) a figure in grammar, whereby a word is divided into parts, by ſome other word that is put between, as *are hoc facias* for *hoc arefacias*.
TO, 1 unto.
2 toward.
3 towards, or for.
4 with.
5 in compariſon of.
6 this, or this preſent.
7 before a verb, it is the ſign of the infinitive mood.
TOAD, a poiſonous reptile.
TOAST, or TOST, 1 a piece of bread held before the fire till 'tis brown.
2 a celebrated beauty.
3 a health.
To TOAST, 1 to bake a toaſt before the fire.
2 to propoſe a health.
TOBA'CCO (from *Tobago*, an iſland in America, whence Sir Francis Drake brought it into England) a plant well known.
TOBA'CCONIST, one who deals in tobacco.
TOCCA'TA, or *TOCCA'TO*, It. (in Muſic) a prelude, overture, or voluntary.
TOD, twenty-eight pounds, or two ſtone.
TOE, 1 belonging to the foot.
2 the top of a ſhoe, or laſt.

3 (of a Horſe) the ſtay of a hoof upon the fore-part of the foot, comprehended between the quarters.

TOFT, 1 a place where a houſe, or meſſuage has ſtood.

2 a grove of trees.

TOGA, L. (of *tego* to cover) a gown, a garment worn by the Romans, of which there were ſeveral kinds.

TOGE'THER, 1 in company.

2 at once.

3 one after another, as three days together.

TOIL, 1 pains, trouble, labour.

2 (in the plural number) hunters nets.

To TOIL, to labour, or moil.

TOI'LET (of *toilette*, F.) a dreſſing cloth.

TOI'LSOME, laborious.

TOISE, F. a fathom.

TO'KEN, 1 a mark, ſign, or teſtimony.

2 a preſent, or gift.

3 a ticket, for ſuch as are to receive the communion.

TO'LERABLE (of *tolerabilis*, L. of *tolero* to bear) 1 that may be indured, or born with.

2 indifferent, paſſable.

To TO'LERATE (of *tolero*, L. of *tollo* to remove) to bear with, to wink at.

TOLERA'TION, a ſufferance, permiſſion, or allowance.

TOLL, 1 a tribute paid for paſſage through a place.

2 an allowance for grinding corn.

3 liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manour.

4 the ſound of a bell giving notice for prayers, &c.

TOLL-*booth*, 1 a place in a city where goods are weighed, to aſcertain the duties or impoſts of them.

2 a goal in the city of Edinburgh in Scotland.

TO'LSEY, a kind of exchange or place at Briſtol, where the merchants meet.

TOMB (of *tombe*, F. of τυμβος, Gr. of τυφω to burn) a monument, grave, or ſepulchre.

TO'MBOY, a romp, or girl that tumbles about like a boy.

TOME (of τομος, Gr. of τεμνω to divide) a volume containing part of the works of an author.

TOMENTI'TIOUS, or TOME'NTOUS (of *tomentitius*, L. of *tomentum* flocks) made of flocks of wool.

TOME'NTUM, L. (of τεμνω, Gr. to cut off) 1 locks clipped off wool, ſhear-wool, flocks uſed in ſtuffing of bed-ticks, pillows, &c.

2 (with Botaniſts) that thick woolly ſubſtance, or down, with which the leaves and ſtalks of many plants are covered.

TOME'TICA, Gr. (of τεμνω to cut) medicines, which opening the pores of the body with their ſharp particles, cut the thick and ſlimy humours.

TOMI'CE 3, Gr. (of τεμνω to cut) the art of cutting, or carving in wood, or ivory.

TO'MIN (with Jewellers) a weight of about three carats.

TOMINE'SO, the American humming-bird.

TO'MKIN, or TO'MPION (in Gunnery) the ſtopple of a great gun, or mortar, to keep out rain, &c.

TOMOTO'CIA (of τομος a ſection, and τοκος, Gr. a birth) the cutting of a child out of the womb; otherwiſe called Sectio Cæſarea, becauſe Cæſar was thus born.

TON, It. a tone.

TON. See *Tun*.

TONDI'NO, It. (in Architecture) a member, being a round moulding like a ring, that incircles the baſes, cornices, or architraves of pillars, according to the ſeveral orders; the ſame as *Aſtragal*.

TONE (of τονος, Gr. of τεινω to ſtretch) 1 a note, a tune, an accent.

2 ſtate, frame, or diſpoſition.

3 (in Muſic) a certain degree of raiſing or ſinking the voice, being the ſixth part of an octave, which is compoſed of five tones and ſemi-tones.

TONGS, an utenſil for taking up coals, &c.

TONGUE, 1 a fleſhy part of the mouth, being the organ of ſpeech, inſtrument of taſte, &c.

2 language, or ſpeech.

3 the middle part of a balance.

TONGUE-*tied*, 1 ſpeechleſs.

2 that has not the liberty of ſpeech.

To TONGUE, to bill, or buſs with the tongue in one's mouth.

To ſwallow the TONGUE (with Horſemen) is ſaid of a horſe when he turns it down his throat, which makes him wheeſe as if he was ſhort-winded.

Aid of the TONGUE (with Horſemen) is a ſort of agreeable clacking, or a certain ſound made by the rider, &c. by ſtriking the tongue againſt the roof of the mouth, when he would animate the horſe, ſuſtain him, and make him work well in the manage.

TO'NGUING (with Gardeners) a particular method of grafting, by making a ſlit with a knife in the bare part of the ſtock downwards.

TO'NICA, Gr. (of τεινω to bend) ſuch things which, being outwardly applied to the limbs, ſtrengthen the limbs and tendons.

TO'NICAL, or TO'NIC, of, or belonging to the tone.

TO'NNAGE, See *Tunnage*.

TO'NSIL (of *tonſilis*, L. of *tondeo* to clip) that may be clipped, or ſhorn.

TO'NSILS (of *tonſillæ*, L. the glands of the neck) two glands, or kernels of the neck, commonly called the almonds of the ear.

TO'NSOR, L. (of *tondeo* to clip) a barber, a ſhaver.

TOO, 1 alſo.
2 even.
3 beyond what's fitting.

TOOL, 1 an inſtrument of any kind.
2 a perſon or thing made uſe of to bring any thing about.

TOOTH, 1 a part of the body too well known to need deſcription.
2 a notch in a tool, as a ſaw, &c.

TOOTH-*ach*, the aking of the teeth.

TOO'THING (in Architecture) a corner-ſtone left for more building.

TOOTH-*wort*, the name of an herb.

TOOTH-*wreſt*, an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

TOO'THLESS, without teeth.

TOO'THSOME, pleaſant to the taſte.

TOP, 1 height, or ſummit, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
2 the ſurface, as the top of the water.
3 a boy's play-thing.

TO'PARCH (of τοπαρχης, Gr. of τοπος a place, and αρχος a governor) a governor of any place.

TO'PARCHY, a ſmall ſtate, city, place, &c. governed by a toparch.

TO'PAZ (of *topazius*, L. of τοπαζιον, Gr. of τοπαζω to ſearch out) a precious ſtone of a gold colour.

To TOPE, to drink heartily.

TOPHA'CEOUS (of *tophaceus*, L. of *tophus* a ſand or gravel ſtone) of, or belonging to a ſand-ſtone, gravelly, ſandy.

TOP-HEA'VY, 1 ſo heavy at the top that the top ſwags one way or other.
2 ſo drunk that he cannot hold up his head.

TO'PHET (of תפת Heb. i. e. a drum) a valley where the Ammonites ſacrificed their children to Moloch, ſo called from their beating drums, that the cries of their children might not be heard.

TO'PHUS, L. (i. e. a ſand-ſtone) any gritty, or earthy matter abounding in ſome mineral waters, and concreting upon the ſides of the veſſels wherein they have been long contained, or on hard bones, &c. which have laid long in them; and on account of the reſemblance it bears to chalk, it is often applied to a chalky ſubſtance, or ſtony concretion in any part of an animal body.

TO'PIARY (of *topiaria*, L. of *topiarium* an arbour, or bower) the art of making arbours, or pictures with trees, or twigs and herbs cut out and plaited.

TO'PIC (of τοπος, Gr. of τοπαζω to ſet up) 1 a common place of diſcourſe.
2 ſubject, or matter.
3 that part of logic which treats of the invention of arguments.
4 (in Rhetoric) a probable argument drawn from the ſeveral circumſtances and places of a fact, &c.
5 (in Pharmacy) an outward medicine.

TO'PICAL, of, or belonging to invention.

TOPO'GRAPHER, a deſcriber of places.

TOPOGRA'PHIC, or TOPOGRA'PHICAL, of, or belonging to the art of topography.

TOPOGRA'PHIC *charts*, are ſuch as contain the draught, or delineation of ſome particular place, or ſmall part of the earth, without any regard to its relative ſituation.

TOPO'GRAPHY (τοπογραφια, Gr. of τοπος a place, and γραφω to deſcribe) the art of deſcribing particular places, or ſmall tracts of land.

TO'PPING, firſt, chief, eminent.

TO'PSY-TU'RVY, 1 upſide-down.
2 top over tail.

TOR, a tower, rock, or high place.

TORCH, a ſort of flambeau, or link.

TORCH-*royal* (in Hunting) that ſtart on a ſtag's head which grows next to the royal.

TO'RCHENES (with Horſemen) a long ſtick with a hole at the end of it, through which runs a ſtrap of leather, the two ends of which, being tied together, ſerve to ſtreighten and cloſely tie up a horſe's noſe, as long as the ſtick is ſtayed upon the halter or ſnuffle.

TORDY'LION, Gr. the herb heart-wort.

TO'RE, or TO'RUS (of *torus*, L. of τειρω, Gr. to wear) the thick and round circle of a pillar.

TORE, or TORN, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *to tear*.

TO'REUMATO''GRAPHY (of τορευμα embоſſed work, and γραφω to deſcribe, Gr.) the deſcription or knowledge of ancient ſculptures and baſſo relievo's.

TO'RMENT (of *tormentum*, L. of *tormen* the wind-cholic) great pain either of body or mind.

To TO'RMENT, to put to great pain.

TORME'NTIL, the name of an herb, otherwiſe called ſet-foil.

TORNA'DO, Span. a ſudden and violent ſtorm at ſea.

TO'RNATILE (of *tornatilis*, L. of *torno* to turn) turned or made with a wheel.

TO'RNISOL (of *torneſol*, F.) the ſun-flower.

TO'RPID (of *torpidus*, L. of *torpedo* idleneſs) 1 ſlow, dull, ſleepy, drowſy.
2 benumbed.

TORREFA'CTION (of *torridus*, and *facio* to make, L.) 1 a ſcorching, a parching.

2 (in

2 (in Pharmacy) the laying of a drug, or other thing, on a plate of metal placed over coals, till it becomes pliable to the fingers.

TO'RRENT (of *torrens*, L. of *torreo* to boil) 1 a violent, or ſtrong land-flood.
2 a ſwift ſtream of eloquence.

TORRICE'LLIAN *inſtrument* (of *Torricellius* an Italian, the inventor of it) a glaſs tube, or pipe, of about three feet long, and a quarter of an inch bore, ſealed or cloſed by fire at one end, and quite filled at the other with quickſilver; which unſealed end being ſtopped with the finger, is thruſt down into ſome quickſilver contained in a veſſel; and then the finger being taken away, and the tube ſet upright, the quickſilver will run out or deſcend, till it remains in the tube of the height of between twenty-eight and thirty-one inches, leaving an empty ſpace in the upper part. The quickſilver being thus ſuſpended or hanged up, will increaſe or leſſen its height in the tube, according as the weather alters for dry or wet; and being put into a frame, with a plate of diviſions, ſhewing the ſeveral degrees, is called a mercurial barometer, or quickſilver weather-glaſs.

TO'RRID (of *torridus*, L. of *torreo* to ſcorch) 1 ſcorched, burned, parched.
2 burning hot, ſultry.

To TO'RRIFY (of *torrifacio*, L. of *torridus* hot, and *facio* to make) 1 to roaſt, toaſt, or broil.
2 to parch, or ſcorch.

TO'RSION (of *torſio*, L. of *torqueo* to twiſt) a writhing, or wreſting, a turning, or winding.

TO'RTILE (of *tortilis*, L. of *torqueo* to twiſt) 1 bent, bowed.
2 wreſted, wreathed.
3 wrinkled.

TO'RTIVE (of *tortivus*, L. of *torqueo* to wreſt) wrung out, preſſed hard.

TO'RTOISE (of *tortuë*, F.) an amphibious animal, or an animal that lives both on the land, and in the water.

TO'RTUOUS (of *tortuoſus*, L. of *torqueo* to wind) wreathed, or winding.

TO'RTURABLE, capable of being tortured.

TO'RTURE, F. (of *torqueo*, L. to torment) 1 a rack, or extreme pain.
2 torment, or extreme grief.

To TO'RTURE, to put to great pain.

TO'RVITY (of *torvitas*, L. of *torvus* grim, ſtern) ſowerneſs of look, lowring, frowning, ſternneſs.

TO'RUS, L. (of τορνω, Gr. to ſet up) 1 a bed in a garden.
2 a cord for a bed.
3 (in Architecture) a round member which encompaſſes the baſe of a pillar between the plinth and the liſt, reſembling the ſhape of a large ring, or round cuſhion, as it were, ſwelling out with the weight of the pillar lying on it.

TO'RY, an Iriſh robber.
2 a royaliſt, in the time of king Charles I.

TOSS, 1 a pull, or jerk.
2 trouble, or perplexity.

To TOSS, 1 to throw up.
2 to bandy, or diſcuſs.

TOSS-*pot*, a drunkard.

TOST, 1 bread toſted at the fire.
2 a celebrated beauty.
3 a health.

To TOST, 1 to bake before the fire.
2 to propoſe a health.

TO'TAL (of *totalis*, L. of *totus* all, every part) whole, or intire.

TOTA'LITY, the whole ſum.

TO'TALLY, utterly, or intirely.

TO'TTED (of *tot*, L. juſt ſo much) a word uſed in the exchequer; for a good debt to the king is by the foreign oppoſer, or other officer in the exchequer, noted for ſuch by writing the word *Tot* to it.

TO'TTERY, a cuſtomary payment of fourpence for every buſhel and a half of corn ſold in the market of Maldon in Eſſex. The proper word is *toll-tray*.

To TO'TTER, 1 to ſhake, or ſtagger.
2 to be like to fall.

TOU'CAN (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

TOUCH, 1 a feeling, or being in contact.
2 a ſtroke in painting.
3 a witty expreſſion.
4 a tincture, or ſmattering.
5 a proof, or trial of metals.
6 a trial, or eſſay.
7 a gentle wipe.
8 a fit of a diſeaſe.
9 a fight, or combat.

To TOUCH, 1 to feel, or meddle with.
2 to be contiguous, or next to.
3 to take ſome of.
4 to play, as on a muſical inſtrument.
5 to paint.
6 to caſt anchor, or go aſhore, as we touched at Malta.
7 to ſpeak of by the way.
8 to concern, or regard.
9 to affect, or move.
10 to nettle, or provoke.
11 to bribe, or corrupt.
12 to receive a bribe, to do a dirty thing.

TOUCH-*ſtone*, a ſtone to try gold and ſilver on.

TOUCH-*wood*, a ſort of old, dry, decayed wood that will take fire with a touch.

TOU'CHY, exceptious, apt to be offended with.

TOUGH, 1 hard, not tender.
2 not brittle, or apt to break.
3 ſtout, or robuſt.

4 rude, cruel.
5 hard, difficult.

TOUR, F. 1 falſe hair for women.
2 a journey about a country.
3 a lofty flight. *Milton.*

TOU'RNAMENT, or TU'RNAMENT (of *tournois*, F.) a martial exerciſe on horſe-back, a juſting, or tilting.

TOU'RNIQUET, F. 1 a turn-ſtile.
2 (with Surgeons) a gripe-ſtick, uſed in ſtopping the flux of blood in amputations.

To TOUZE, or to TOWZE, 1 to pull, or tug about.
2 to card, as wool.

TOW, the hard or coarſe part of hemp, or flax.

TO'WAGE, 1 the act of towing.
2 money paid to the owner of ground adjoining to a river, for towing barges, &c. through his ground.

TOWA'RD, adj. apt, or inclinable, as a toward genius.

TOWA'RD, or TOWA'RDS, prep. 1 inclining to a place.
2 drawing near, or approaching.
3 to, or for.

TOWA'RD, adv. to, or in order.

TO'WARDLY, 1 gentle, or good-natured.
2 docile, eaſy to be taught.

TO'WEL, a cloath to wipe hands on, &c.

TO'WER, 1 a place of defence, a ſort of battlement either round or ſquare.
2 a ſpire.

Hollow TO'WER (in Fortification) a rounding made of the remainder of the briſure, to join the courtin to the orillon.

TO'WERING *long ſought* (in Cattle) a diſeaſe that proceeds from leanneſs.

TOWN, 1 a ſpace or diviſion of ground whereon houſes are built.
2 the town of London.
3 the manners of the town.

A woman of the TOWN, a lady of pleaſure, an harlot.

A man of the TOWN, a lewd man, a debauſhee.

TO'WNSHIP, 1 the privileges, or dignities belonging to a town corporate.
2 the extent of a town's juriſdiction.

TO'WNSMEN, the inhabitants of a town.

To TOWR, 1 to fly high.
2 to ſoar aloft, or uſe ſublime expreſſions.
3 to aim at high things.

TO'WRUS, a roe-buck eager for copulation.

TO'WRY, ſet with flowers.

To TOWZE, 1 to tug, or pull about.
2 to card, as wool.

TO'WZER, one who makes a great buſtle or ſtir.

TO'XICA, L. (of *toxicum* poiſon) a particular ſort of poiſon uſed by the Indians to their arrows, in order to render wounds made with them incurable.

TO'XICAL, venomous, poiſonous.

TOY, 1 a play-thing for children.
2 a knack, or pretty little thing.
3 a ſilly thing, or one of no value.
4 (in the plural number) dainties to eat.

To TOY, to play with, to careſs, to dally with.

TO'YLET. See *Toilet*.

TO'ZY, ſoft like wool, cotton, &c.

TRA'BAL (of *trabalis*, L. of *trabs* a beam) of, belonging, or like to a beam.

TRA'BEATED (of *trabeatus*, L. of *trabea* a robe) 1 clad in a robe.
2 (in Architecture) having an entablature, i. e. a projecture on the top of a wall, which ſupports the timber-work of the roof.

TRABS, L. (of τραπηξ, Gr. a beam) 1 a beam of an houſe.
2 a meteor, or impreſſion in the air like a beam.

TRACE, F. 1 a footſtep, track, or print of the feet.
2 track, ſign, mark.

To TRACE, 1 to follow by the footing.
2 to follow to its ſource.

TRACES, part of the furniture of draught-horſes, &c.

TRACHELÆGRA, L. (of τραχηλος the wind-pipe, and αγρα a capture, Gr.) the gout in the neck.

TRACHE'LIUM (of τραχηλος, Gr. the wind-pipe) the herb throat-wort.

TRACK (of *trace*, F.) 1 foot-print, or foot-ſtep.
2 a row, range, or chain, as of mountains.
3 rut, as of a cart-wheel, &c.
4 the wake of a ſhip.
5 the mark remaining of any thing.
6 an extent, or compaſs.
7 a ſpace, as of time.
8 a treatiſe.
9 the footing of a wild beaſt.

To TRACK, or to TRACT, 1 to follow the footſteps of.
2 to prolong.

TRACT (of *tractus*, L. of *tracto* to handle) a diſcourſe, or eſſay.

TRA'CTABLE, 1 eaſily managed, or ordered.
2 gentle, flexible.

TRA'CTATE. See *Tract*.

TRADE, 1 a mechanic art.
2 profeſſion, or employment.
3 tools, or inſtruments.
4 traffic, or commerce.
5 life, or way of living.

To TRADE, to merchandize, or traffic.

TRADER, a dealer, a trafficker, a merchant.

TRA'DESMAN, 1 a mechanic.
2 a ſhop-keeper.

TRA'DE-WIND, a wind which at certain times blows conſtantly one way, of very great ſervice in long voyages.

TRA-

TRADI'TION (of *traditio*, L. of *trado* to tranſmit) 1 the act of delivering a thing from one hand to another.
2 the ſucceſſive delivery of doctrines, opinions, &c. to poſterity by word of mouth.
3 (in Theology) thoſe laws, doctrines, &c. which have been delivered down to us from our fore-fathers without being written.

Apoſtolical TRADI'TION (with the Romans) the unwritten word of God, which deſcended from the apoſtles to us, through a continual ſucceſſion of the faithful.

Eccleſiaſtical TRADI'TIONS, are certain ſtatutes, ordinances, or regulations concerning the rites and circumſtances of religion, inſtituted ſince the times of the apoſtles, by councils, popes, &c. and that have continued to the preſent time, through a conſtant obſervance of the church.

Written TRADI'TION (with the Romans) that of which there are ſome traces in the ancient fathers and doctors.

Unwritten TRADI'TION, is that of which no ſigns or footſteps are to be found in any of the fathers that are now extant.

TRADI'TIONAL, or TRADI'TIONARY, of, or belonging to tradition.

TRADI'TIONIST, one that ſtands for, or that follows tradition.

TRADI'TORES, L. (of *trado* to deliver up) a title given by the primitive chriſtians to thoſe who delivered up their bibles in the time of perſecution.

To TRADU'CE (of *traduco*, L. of *trans* over, and *duco* to draw) 1 to defame, or detract from.
2 to accuſe.

TRADU'CIANS, thoſe who held that original ſin was tranſmitted from the father to the child by way of generation.

TRADU'CTION (of *traductio*, L. of *traduco* to turn) 1 a tranſlating, or turning out of one language into another.
2 a defaming, or detraction.

TRA'FFIC, or TRA'FFICKING, trading, dealing, buying and ſelling.

To TRA'FFIC (of *trafiquer*, F.) to trade, to buy and ſell, as a merchant, tradeſman, &c.

TRA'GACANTH (of *tragacantha*, L. of τραγου ακανθα, G. i. e. goat's thorn) a gum from the goat's thorn, commonly called gum dragon.

TRAGE'DIAN (of τραγωδος, G. of τραγος a goat, and ωδη a ſong, becauſe in ancient times the actors of tragedies had a goat given them for their reward) 1 an actor of tragedies.
2 a poet that writes tragedies.

TRAGE'DIO'GRAPHER (of τραγωδια a tragedy, and γραφω to write) a writer of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY (of τραγωδια, G. of τραγος a goat, and ωδη a ſong, becauſe a goat was given as a reward to the writer, or actor) 1 a play repreſenting ſome great misfortune, and whoſe end is to ſtrike a terror, and excite pity and compaſſion in the ſpectators.
2 a fatal event.

TRAGE'LAPHUS, L. (of τραγος a goat, and ελαφος a hart) a beaſt with a beard, and ſhaggy hair like a goat, but otherwiſe like a ſtag, a ſtone uck, a goathart.

TRA'GICAL, 1 of, or belonging to tragedies.
2 a great or lofty ſtyle.
3 ſad, fatal.

TRA'GI-*comedy*, a play that is half tragedy, and half comedy.

TRA'GI-*comical*, partly tragical, and partly comical.

TRA'GIUM, L. (of τραγιον, G. of τραγος a goat) 1 a certain ſhrub reſembling juniper, which in autumn ſmells like a goat.
2 the herb white dittany.

TRAJECTI'TIOUS (of *trajectitius*, L. of *trajecto*, of *trans* over, and *jacio* to caſt) that is carried over ſea, or tranſported at the peril of the ſender.

TRAJE'CTORY *of a comet, planet*, &c. (in Aſtronomy) the path or orbit it deſcribes in its motion.

To TRAIL, 1 to drag along.
2 to hang on the ground.

TRAIN, F. 1 retinue, or attendance.
2 a long part of a garment that drags on the ground.
3 a long row, order, &c.
4 a chain, as of ideas.
5 the great guns, or artillery belonging to an army in the field.
6 the tail of a hawk, &c.
7 a line of gun-powder, ſo laid as to convey the fire to a greater quantity without hurting the perſon that fires it.
8 a trap, or wheedle.
9 the number of beats which a watch makes in an hour.

TRAIN-*bands*, the militia, or armed people of a city, country, &c. which ought to be trained up in the exerciſe of arms.

To TRAIN, or to TRAIN *up*, to teach, or inſtruct.

TRAI'TOR (of *traitre*, F. of *traditor*, L. of *trado* to give up) 1 a betrayer of his country, one falſe to his prince.
2 one that proves falſe to, or diſcovers the ſecrets of another.

TRAI'TOROUS, treacherous, treaſonable.

TRALATI'TIOUS. See *Tranſlatitious*.

TRALU'CENT. See *Tranſlucent*.

TRA'MBLING *of tin ore* (with Tin-miners) is the ſtirring and waſhing away the filth with a ſhovel in a frame of boards.

TRAM-

TRA'MMEL (of *tramail*, F.) 1 a ſort of net for fiſhing or fowling.
2 a device in a chimney for hanging over the fire.
3 a machine to teach a horſe to amble.

TRA'MMELED (with Horſemen) a horſe is ſaid to be ſo, that has blazes, or white marks upon the fore and hind feet, on one ſide, before and behind.

TRAMONTA'NE (of *trans* over, and *montes* the mountains) a name the Italians give to the north wind, becauſe it comes over the mountains.

To TRA'MPLE *upon*, 1 to tread under foot.
2 to contemn, or not value.
3 to overcome.

TRANA'TION (of *tranatio*, L. of *trans* over, and *no* to ſwim) a ſwimming, or flying over.

TRANCE, an extacy, or tranſport of mind.

To TRA'NQUILLIZE (of *tranquillo*, L. of *trans* and *quietus* quiet) to make calm, to cauſe tranquillity.

TRANQUI'LLITY, quietneſs, calmneſs, ſtillneſs.

To TRANSA'CT (of *tranſigo*, L. of *trans*, and *ago* to deal with) 1 to negotiate, or diſpatch.
2 to article, treat, or agree.

TRANSA'CTION, 1 paſſage, or a thing in hand.
2 agreement, or convention.
3 (in the plural number) experiments.

TRANSA'CTOR, one that negotiates, or manages an affair.

TRANSA'LPINE (of *tranſalpinus*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *Alpes* the Alps) that lies, or lives on the other ſide of the Alps.

To TRANSCE'ND (of *tranſcendo*, L. of *trans* over, and *ſcando* to mount) to ſurpaſs, excel, or go beyond.

TRANSCE'NDANT, ſub. any thing beyond conception, or human underſtanding.

TRANSCE'NDENCE, excellence.

TRANSCE'NDENT, 1 extraordinary, excellent.
2 (in Logic) ſurpaſſing the predicaments.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL, exceeding, going beyond, ſurpaſſing.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL *curves* (in the higher Geometry) are ſuch as cannot be defined by algebraical equations, or which, when expreſſed by equations, one of their terms is a variable, or flowing quantity.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL *quantities*, 1 (with Schoolmen) are particularly applied to the continuance of the exiſtence, duration, or time of a being.
2 (with Geometricians) are undeterminate quantities, or ſuch as cannot be expreſſed or affixed to any conſtant equation.

TRANSCENDE'NTALS, the moſt univerſal conceptions of things.

To TRANSCO'LATE (of *trans*, L. over, and *colo*, L. to ſtrain) to ſtrain through.

To TRANSCRI'BE (of *tranſcribo*, L. of *trans* over, and *ſcribo* to write) to copy out, or write from another.

TRANSCRI'BER, a copier, or one that writes from another.

TRA'NSCRIPT, or TRANSCRI'PTION, the duplicate, or copy of an original.

To TRANSCU'R (of *tranſcurro*, L. of *trans* over, and *curro* to run) 1 to run over.
2 to go or paſs from one place to another.
3 to touch a thing by the bye.

TRA'NSEAT (a ſchool term) i. e. let it paſs. It is uſed when they ſuppoſe a propoſition to be true, without granting it.

To TRANSFE'R (of *tranſfero*, L. of *trans* over, and *fero* to carry) 1 to remove from one place to another.
2 to make over.

TRANSFE'R (among Dealers in ſtocks) a conveyance or making over of ſtock from the ſeller to the buyer.

TRANSFIGURA'TION (of *tranſiguratio*, L. of *tranſiguro* to transform) the changing of one ſhape or figure into another.

To TRANSFI'GURE (of *tranſiguro*, L. of *trans* over, and *figuro* to faſhion) to change from one form to another.

To TRANSFI'X (of *tranſigo*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *figo* to fix) to run through.

To TRA'NSFORATE (of *tranſforo*, L. of *trans* and *foro* to bore) to bore, or make a hole through.

To TRANSFO'RM (of *tranſformo*, L. of *trans* and *forma* a ſhape) to change from one ſhape to another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, a metamorphoſis, or changing out of one ſhape into another.

TRANSFORMA'TION *of equations* (in Algebra) is the changing any equation into another that is more eaſy.

TRANSFU'LGID (of *tranſfulgidus*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *fulgeo* to ſhine) ſhining through.

To TRANSFU'SE (of *tranſfundo*, L. of *trans* and *fundo* to pour out) to pour out of one veſſel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, a pouring out of one thing into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS (of *tranſgredior*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *gradior* to go) to violate, or treſpaſs upon.

TRANSGRE'SSION, the violation, or breaking a law, or ordinance.

TRA'NSIENT (of *tranſiens*, L. of *trans* over, and *ago* to drive) tranſitory, quickly paſſing.

TRA'NSIT, 1 a paſs, or liberty of paſſing.
2 (with Aſtronomers) is the paſſage of any planet juſt by or under any ſtar, or the moon's paſſing by or covering any other planet.

TRANSI'TION, 1 a rhetorical figure, conſiſting in paſſing from one ſubject or point of diſcourſe to another.
2 (with Muſicians) is when a greater note

is broken into a leſſer, to make ſmooth the roughneſs of a leap, by a gradual paſſage.

TRA'NSITIVE, an epithet given by Grammarians to ſuch verbs as ſignify an action which paſſes from the doer to or upon the ſufferer, or the ſubject that receives it.

TRA'NSITORY (of *tranſitorius*, L. of *tranſilio*, of *trans* over, and *ſalio* to leap) laſting but a while, paſſing away.

To TRANSLA'TE (of *tranſlatum*, L. of *transfero*, of *trans* over, and *fero* to carry)
1 to turn, or render out of one language into another.
2 to transfer, or remove.

TRANSLA'TION, 1 verſion.
2 removing.

TRANSLATI'TIOUS, 1 of, or belonging to a tranſlation.
2 metaphorical.
3 of no value, or account.

TRANSLU'CENT (of *tranſlucens*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *luceo* to ſhine) ſhining through.

TRANSMARI'NE (of *tranſmarinus*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *mare* the ſea) that cometh from, or is of the parts beyond the ſea.

TRANSME'ABLE (of *tranſmeabilis*, L. of *trans* over, and *meo* to paſs) that may be paſſed over, or through.

To TRANSMI'GRATE (of *tranſmigro*, L. of *trans* and *migro* to remove) to paſs from one place or body to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, a removing a habitation from one place to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION *of ſouls*, the paſſing of ſouls departed out of one body into another.

TRANSMI'SSION (of *tranſmiſſio*, L. of *trans* over, and *mitto* to ſend) 1 a paſſing, or ſending over a paſſage.
2 (in Optics) is the act of a tranſparent body paſſing over the rays of light through its ſubſtance, or ſuffering them to paſs.

TRANSMI'SSIBLE, that is capable of being conveyed.

To TRANSMI'T (of *tranſmitto*, L. of *trans* over, and *mitto* to ſend) to convey, ſend, deliver, or make over.

To TRANSMO'GRAPHY, to transform, or metamorphoſe.

TRANSMO'NTANE (of *tranſmontanus*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *mons* a mountain) dwelling or growing beyond the mountains.

TRANSMO'TIO, L. (with Rhetoricians) a figure whereby the orator removes the imputation of any thing from himſelf. This figure is alſo called by the Latins *tranſitus* and *variatio*, and by the Greeks *metabaſis* and *metaſtaſis*.

TRANSMU'TABLE, capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTA'TION (of *tranſmutatio*, L. of *trans*, and *muto* to change) 1 the act of tranſmitting, or changing.
2 (with Geometricians) the reduction or change of one figure or body into another of the ſame area or ſolidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a ſquare, &c.
3 (with Chemiſts) the changing the ſubſtance, quality, or colour of mix'd bodies; and there are ſeveral kinds or degrees of it, viz. *calcination*, *ſublimation*, *ſolution*, *putrefaction*, *diſtillation*, *coagulation*, and *tincture*. See each.
4 (in the higher Geometry) is the converting a figure into another of the ſame kind and order, the reſpective parts of which riſe to the ſame dimenſions of an equation, admit the ſame tangents, &c.

TRANSMUTA'TION *of metals* (with Alchymiſts) or the *grand operation*, as they call it, is the finding the philoſopher's ſtone; which, as they tell us, is an univerſal ſeed of all metals, and is endued with that admirable quality, that if any metal be melted, or rendered liquid in a crucible, &c. and a little of this admirable ſtone, (or *powder of projection*, as they term it) be put into the melted metal, it will immediately turn it into gold or ſilver, according as it is uſed.

To TRANSMU'TE (of *tranſmuto*, L. of *trans* and *muto* to change) to change one matter, or ſubſtance, into another.

TRA'NSOM, a beam going over-thwart.

TRANSPA'RENCY, thorough brightneſs, the being tranſparent.

TRANSPA'RENT (of *tranſparens*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *pareo* to appear) diaphanous, or that one may ſee through.

TRANSPA'RENT *bodies* (in Philoſophy) are ſuch whoſe pores are all right, and nearly perpendicular to the plane of their ſurface, ſo as to let the rays of light paſs freely through them, without being refracted; whereas the pores of opacious bodies are in a crooked, or oblique poſition, by which means the beams of light cannot paſs freely through them, but are loſt by various refractions.

To TRANSPIE'RCE (of *tranſpercer*, F.) to pierce through.

TRANSPIRA'TION, the inſenſible paſſage of excrementitious matter through the pores of the ſkin.

To TRANSPI'RE (of *trans* and *ſpiro* to breathe) to exhale, or breathe through the pores of the body.

TRANSPI'RING, 1 breathing through, exhaling in vapours.
2 tranſpiration.

To TRANSPLA'NT (of *trans* and *planto* to be planted) 1 to take up from one place and plant in another.
2 to remove (as a colony) from once place to another.

TRANS-

TRANSPLANTA'TION, 1 the removing of plants, trees, or people, from one place to another.
2 (in natural Magic) is the method of curing diſeaſes, by transferring them from one ſubject to another.

To TRA'NSPORT (of *tranſporto*, L. of *trans* over, and *porto* to carry) 1 to carry over to another place.
2 to put one in an extaſy, or beſides one's ſelf.

TRA'NSPORT, 1 a rapture, or ſally.
2 an extaſy.
3 a tranſport-ſhip, or ſea-veſſel, to carry over ſoldiers, proviſions, warlike-ſtores, &c.

TRANSPO'RTABLE, that may be tranſported.

TRANSPORTA'TION, 1 carriage from one place to another.
2 baniſhment of certain criminals.

To TRANSPO'SE (of *tranſpono*, L. of *trans* over, and *pono* to put) to put out of its proper place, to change, as to order.

TRANSPOSI'TION, a tranſpoſing, or changing the order of things.

TRANSPOSI'TION *of equations* (in Algebra) is the putting over any quantity, &c. to the other ſide of the equation, with a contrary ſign to what it had before. Thus: ſuppoſe $a+b=d$, then by tranſpoſing or putting b to the other ſide of the equation, it will be $a=d-b$, or $a+10=20$, then $a=20-10$.

TRANSPOSI'TION (in Muſic) is the writing a tune in a different key from that in which it was originally compoſed.

To TRANSVA'SATE (of *tranſvaſo*, L. of *trans*, and *vas* a veſſel) to pour out of one veſſel into another.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION (of *trans* and *ſubſtantia* a ſubſtance) the ſubverſion or change of the ſubſtance of the ſacramental bread and wine (according to the notion of Roman catholics) into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TOR, one that holds the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation.

To TRANSU'DE (of *tranſudo*, L. of *trans* and *ſudo* to ſweat) to ſweat through.

TRANSVE'RSE (of *tranſverſus*, L. of *trans* and *verto* to turn) a-croſs, over-thwart.

TRANSVE'RSE *axis*, or TRANSVE'RSE *diameters* (in Geometry) is a diameter or axis belonging to an ellipſis and hyperbola. The line ED is the tranſverſe axis of the hyperbola HGE. See fig. 31. And the line ED, is the tranſverſe axis of the ellipſis. See fig. 34.

TRANSU'MPTIO, L. (of *trans* and *ſumo* to aſſume) a ſyllogiſm by conceſſion or agreement, uſed by Schoolmen, where a queſtion propoſed is transferred to another with this condition, that the proof of this latter ſhall be admitted for a proof of the former.

TRANSU'MPTION (of *tranſumptio*, L. of *trans* and *ſumo* to take) a taking from one to another.

TRANSU'MPTIVE, belonging to a changing from one to another.

TRANSVOLA'TION (of *tranſvolatio*, L. of *trans* beyond, and *volo* to fly) a flying beyond.

TRA'NTERS, a ſort of fiſhermen. See *Ripiers*.

TRA'NTERY, the money ariſing by amercements, or fines impoſed upon ale-houſe keepers.

TRAP (of *trappe*, F.) 1 a ſort of gin to catch beaſts, &c.
2 a ſnare, or train.

TRAP-*door*, a falling door.

To TRAP, 1 to ſet out with trappings.
2 to catch, or deceive.

To TRAPE, to go idly up and down.

TRAPES, a ſlattern, or ſlut.

TRAPE'ZIUM, a quadrilateral or ſquare figure, whoſe four ſides and angles are unequal, but two of its ſides are parallel. See fig. 48.

TRAPEZO'ID (of τέτρα, G. four, and εἶδος a foot) an irregular figure in Geometry, that has all its four ſides and angles unequal, and no ſides parallel. See fig. 47.

TRASH, 1 pitiful ſtuff, trumpery.
2 bad fruit.

TRAVA'DO (of *travade*, F.) a ſort of whirlwind, or a very ſudden ſtorm at ſea.

TRAVA'LLY, or TRAVE'LLY (of *reveille*, F. to awake) a beat of drum in the morning to ſummon the ſoldiers from their beds.

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE (with Farriers) a little place to ſhoe unruly horſes in.

TRAVEL (of *travail*, F.) 1 pains, or labour.
2 labour of one with child.

TRA'VELS, 1 journey, or voyages.
2 a book of travels.

To TRA'VEL, 1 to take pains.
2 to go, or be upon a journey.

TRA'VELLER, one that journeys, a wayfaring perſon.

TRA'VELLER's *joy*, the name of an herb.

To TRA'VERSE (of *traverſer*, F.) 1 to croſs, or go croſs.
2 to croſs, or thwart.
3 to contradict, or deny ſome part of.

TRA'VERSE, 1 a-croſs, athwart.
2 (in Navigation) is the variation or alteration of a ſhip's courſe, upon the ſhifting of the wind, &c.
3 (in Horſemanſhip) a horſe is ſaid to traverſe when he cuts his tread croſs-wiſe, throwing his croupe to one ſide, and his head to another.
4 (in Carpentry) a piece of wood, or iron, placed tranſverſely, to ſtrengthen and fortify another.

TRA'VERSE *table* (in Navigation) a paper on which the traverſes, or various courſes of the ſhip are ſet down, with the points of the compaſs, variation, diſtances, alteration of the wind, &c. ſo as to find her true courſe and diſtance.

TRA'VERSES, 1 croſſes, troubles.
2 (in Fortification) are lines which return back from the ends of the trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the place attack'd, called alſo *coudes*.

TRAVES (of *travas*, Span.) ſhackles with which horſes are tied, to teach them to amble, or pace.

TRA'VESTED (of *traveſti*, F.) diſguiſed, or burleſqued.

TRA'VICE. See *Trave*.

TRAULISMUS, L. (of τραυλιζω, G. to ſtutter, or ſtammer) a ſtuttering repetition of the firſt ſyllable of a word.

TRAUMA, G. a wound.

TRAUMA'TICA, G. See *Vulneraries*.

TRAW'LEY *men*, thoſe who practiſe unlawful methods of deſtroying fiſh in the river Thames.

TRAY, a ſhallow veſſel of wood, uſed by butchers, &c.

TRAY'TOR. See *Traitor*.

TREA'CHEROUS, perfidious, unfaithful.

TREA'CHERY, perfidiouſneſs.

TRE'ACLE (of θηριακη, G. of θηριον a viper)
1 a medicinal compoſition, that, among other ingredients, has vipers fleſh in it.
2 moloſſes.

To TREAD, 1 to ſet the foot, or feet on.
2 to go, to walk.
3 to ſtamp, or preſs.
4 to gender, as a cock.

TREA'DLES, 1 the dung, or ordure of ſheep.
2 that part of the weaver's loom which they move with their feet.

TREA'SON (of *trabiſon*, F.) 1 treachery, or perfidiouſneſs.
2 high offence, or crime.

High TREA'SON, an offence againſt the ſecurity of the king or commonwealth.

Petty TREA'SON, is the crime of a wife's killing her huſband, a ſervant his maſter, a prieſt his biſhop, &c.

TREA'SONABLE, traiterous, treacherous, perfidious.

TREA'SURE (of *treſor*, F.) 1 a heap of riches.
2 any thing of great value and excellence.

To TREA'SURE *up*, to heap up riches.

TREA'SURER, an officer that keeps the money of a prince, ſtate, corporation, &c.

Lord high TREA'SURER (of England) is the third great officer of the crown; he receives the office by the delivery of a white ſtaff; he has the charge and management of all the king's money, &c. in the exchequer; alſo the check of all officers employed in collecting impoſts, tributes, or any other revenues belonging to the crown.

TREA'SURER *of the king's houſhold*, an officer who, in the abſence of the lord ſteward, has power, with the comptroller and other officers of the green-cloth, &c. to determine felonies, and other crimes committed within the verge of the king's palace.

TREA'SURER *of the navy*, an officer who receives money out of the exchequer, by a warrant from the lord high treaſurer, &c. and pays all the charges of the navy, by a warrant from the principal officer of the navy.

TREA'SURERSHIP, the office, or dignity of a treaſurer.

TREA'SURY, the treaſurer's office, or place where the public money is depoſited.

Lords of the TREA'SURY, certain perſons of honour, appointed as commiſſioners to execute the office of treaſurer of England, when it is not committed to a ſingle perſon.

TREAT, a feaſt, or entertainment.

To TREAT, 1 to entertain, or give a feaſt to.
2 to uſe, or deal with.
3 to diſcourſe, or reaſon.
4 to negociate.

TREA'TABLE, tractable, reaſonable.

TREA'TISE (of *tractatus*, L. of *tracto* to handle) a diſcourſe upon ſome particular ſubject.

TREA'TMENT (of *traitement*, F.) uſage.

TREA'TY (of *traité*, F.) an argument, covenant, or convention.

TRE'BBLE, or TRE'BLE (of *triplex*, L. of *tres* three, and *plico* to fold) threefold.

TRE'BLE, ſub. the higheſt or laſt part in muſical proportion.

TRE'DLES. See *Treadles*.

TREE, 1 a plant with a ſingle, woody, perennial ſtalk, or trunk.
2 a long and thick piece of timber.

TREE *of conſanguinity*, a figure drawn in form of a tree, containing the genealogy of a perſon, &c.

TREE'FOIL (of *trifolium*, L. of *tres* three, and *folium* a leaf) the herb three-leaved graſs.

TREEKS *of a cart*, the iron hoops about the naves.

TREE'NELS, or TRE'NELS, long wooden pins with which the planks of a ſhip are faſtened to the timbers.

TRE'LLIS (of *treilles*, F.) 1 a lattice, or grate.
2 a grated wooden frame to faſten wall-trees to.
3 a ſort of ſtiff linen cloth.

TRE'LLISED, latticed, grated with wood.

To TRE'MBLE (of *trembler*, F.) 1 to quake, or ſhiver.

2 to fear, or be afraid of.

TRE'MEBUND (of *temebundus*, L. of *tremo* to tremble, and *abundanter* greatly) fearful, that trembleth much.

TREME'LLA, or TREME'NTA (of *tremo*, L. to tremble) the hopper of a mill, from whence the corn falls into the grinding-ſtones.

TREME'NDOUS (of *tremendus*, L. of *tremo* to tremble) that is much to be feared, or dreaded.

TRE'MOR, L. a trembling, quacking, or ſhaking.

TRE'MULOUS (of *tremulus*, L. of *tremo* to ſhake) trembling, quacking, ſhaking, twinkling, moving to and fro.

TREN, an inſtrument ſomewhat like an eel-ſpear, wherewith mariners ſtrike and kill fiſh at ſea.

TRENCH (of *tranchee*, F.) 1 a ditch, or drain made in the earth, to drain the water off a meadow, &c.

2 a large ditch made round a fortified town.

3 a line to defend an army.

To TRENCH, 1 to cut a trench, or drain.

2 to fence with trenches.

TRE'NCHER (of *tranchoir*, F.) an utenſil of wood for eating meat on.

TRE'NCHER-*man*, a belly friend, or hearty eater.

TRE'NCHES (in the Military Art) are a way hollowed in the earth in the form of a foſs, having a parapet towards the place beſieged, called lines of approach, or lines of attack; or a work raiſed with faſcines, gabions, wool-packs, &c. which can cover the men from the fire of the beſieged.

To open the TRE'NCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the lines of approach.

To carry on the TRE'NCHES, is to advance them, or bring them near the place.

TRE'NDEL, or TRE'NDLE, 1 a ſort of weight, or poſt in a mill.

2 a veſſel called a keever.

TRE'NTAL, a Romiſh office for the dead, that continues thirty days, or conſiſts of thirty maſſes.

TREPA'N, F. 1 an inſtrument wherewith ſurgeons open a broken ſkull.

2 a ſharper, a cheat.

To TREPA'N, 1 to open a fracture in a broken ſkull and take out broken pieces of bones, and clotted blood.

2 to catch in a trap, to decoy.

3 to bring into a premunire.

TRE'PID (of *trepidus*, L. of τρεπω to turn) fearful, trembling for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, a trembling.

TREPI'DITY, fearfulneſs.

TRE'SPASS, an offence, or crime.

To TRE'SPASS, to offend, or tranſgreſs.

TRE'SPASSER, an offender.

TRE'SSEL, or TRE'STLE (of *treteau*, F.) 1 a frame, or ſupport for a table.

2 a three-legged ſtool.

TRE'SSES, F. locks of hair hanging down looſely.

TRET, an allowance made by merchants to retail dealers, for the waſte or refuſe of ſome commodities, being four pound in every hundred.

TRE'VET, or TRI'VET (of *tripus*, L. of *tres* three, and *pes* a foot) an iron thing with three feet, to ſet a ſkillet or pot upon over the fire.

TREY (of *trois*, F. or *tres*, L. three) the three at dice, or cards.

TRI'A, It. (in Muſic) a name given to the three parts of muſic, either for voices or inſtruments.

TRI'A prima, L. (with Chemiſts) the three hypoſtatical principles, viz. ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury; of which three, they ſay, all mixed bodies are primarily made, and into which they may be reſolved by means of fire.

TRI'AL, 1 eſſay, or experiment.

2 endeavour, or effort.

3 temptation.

4 an examination of cauſes criminal, or civil, before a judge.

TRIA'NGLE (of *triangulum*, L. of *tres* three, and *angulus* an angle, or corner) a figure that has three angles and as many ſides, and is either plain or ſpherical.

Plain TRIA'NGLE, is one that is contained under three right-lines, as A B C. See Fig. 5.

Spherical TRIA'NGLE, is one that is contained under three arches of a great circle of the ſphere, as A C D. See Fig. 11.

TRIA'NGULAR, after the form of a triangle.

TRIA'NGULAR *compaſs*, an inſtrument having three legs, or feet, to take off any triangle at once.

TRIA'NGULAR *quadrant*, is a ſector with a looſe piece to make it an equilateral triangle, which has the calendar graduated on it with the ſun's place, declination, &c. uſed in ſurveying, dialling, &c.

TRIA'RIANS, or TRIA'RII (of *triarii*, L.) the ſtout Roman ſoldiers placed in the rear, who were to aſſiſt in time of danger.

TRIBE (of *tribus*, L. a ward) 1 a kindred, or company of people that dwell together in the ſame ward, or liberty.

2 a race, or family.

3 a ſort, or ſpecies.

TRI'BLET, a goldſmith's tool.

TRI'BRACHUS, or *TRI'BRACHYS*, Gr. a foot in Greek and Latin verſe, conſiſting of three ſhort ſyllables, as *Legeret*.

TRIBULA'TION, a ſcripture word uſed for trouble, or affliction.

TRI'BULUS, L. (of τριβω, Gr. to bruiſe) a thiſtle, or bramble.

TRI'BUNE, a chief officer, among the Romans, ſet over the three orders of the people.
TRI'BUNESHIP, the office or dignity of a tribune.
TRI'BUTARY, that pays tribute.
TRI'BUTE (of *tributum*, L. of *tribuo* to give) 1 what a prince or ſtate pays to another, as a token of dependence.
2 a tax.
TRICE, a moment of time.
TRICE'NNIAL (of *tricennalis*, L. of *triceni* thirty, and *annus* a year) of, or belonging to the term of thirty years.
TRICHI'ASIS, or *TRICHO'SIS*, Gr. (of θριξ an hair) 1 a growing of much hair.
2 a fault in the eye-lids, where there is a double row of hairs.
3 a hairy urine, cauſed by phlegmatic humours, ſo that hairs ſeem to ſwim in it.
TRICHOMA'NES, L. (of θριξ an hair, and μαινομαι, Gr. to be mad) the herb called maiden-hair.
TRI'CHORON, Gr. (of τρεις three, and χωρος a room) a building with three lodgings, or ſtories.
TRICK, 1 a device, or way to bring a thing about.
2 a ſlight of hand.
3 a fetch, a wile, a reach.
4 action, or proceeding.
5 malice, or abuſe.
6 a lift at cards.
To TRICK, 1 to put a trick upon, to bubble, or cheat.
To TRICK *up*, to deck, trim, or ſet off.
TRI'CKER. See *Trigger*.
To TRI'CKLE, to run down in drops, as tears from the eyes, &c.
TRICORNI'GEROUS (of *tricorniger*, L. of *tres* three, *cornu* a horn, and *gero* to bear, or carry) bearing, or having three horns.
TRICO'RPOROUS (of *tricorpor*, L. of *tres* three, and *corpus* a body) that hath three bodies.
TRIDE (with Horſemen) ſhort and ſwift.
TRIDE-*pace*, is a going of ſhort and thick motions, though united and eaſy.
TRIDE-*career*, a faſt gallop that has its motions ſhort and nimble.
To work TRIDE (in Horſemanſhip) is to make the horſe's time with his haunches ſhort and ready.
TRI'DENT (of *tridens*, L. of *tres* three, and *dens* a tooth) 1 the tree-forked mace, which the poets feign that Neptune, the fabulous god of the ſea bears.
2 any inſtrument that has three tangs, or prongs.
3 (in Mathematics) that kind of parabola by which Des Cartes conſtructed equations of ſix dimenſions. This figure hath four infinite legs, two of which are hyperbolical, tending contrary ways, but placed about an aſymptote; and the other two are parabolical and converging, and which with the firſt two form the figure of the trident.
TRIDENTI'FEROUS (of *tridentifer*, L. of *tridens* a trident, and *fero* to bear) that bears a trident.
TRI'DUAN (of *triduanus*, L. of *tres* three, and *dies* a day) of three days continuance.
TRIE'NNIAL (of *triennis*, L. of *tres* three, and *annus* a year) of three years.
TRI'ER, one that tries or proves.
TRIETE'RICA, Gr. (of τρεις three, and ετος a year) certain feaſts of Bacchus obſerved every third year.
To TRIFA'LLOW, to plough land the third time for the ſame crop.
TRI'FEROUS (of *trifer*, L. of *tres* three, or thrice, and *fero* to bear) that bears fruit thrice a year.
TRI'FLE, 1 a thing of little or no value.
2 a toy, or child's play-thing.
To TRI'FLE, 1 to toy.
2 to amuſe.
TRIFO'LIATED *leaf* (of *tres* three, and *folium* a leaf, L.) a kind of digitated leaf, conſiſting of three fingers, as in clover-graſs, &c.
TRIFO'LIUM, L. (of *tres* three, and *folium* a leaf) three-leaved graſs.
TRI'FORM (of *triformis*, L. of *tres* three, and *forma* a ſhape) that hath three forms, ſhapes, or faſhions.
TRIFU'RCATED (of *trifurcatus*, L. of *tres* three, and *furca* a fork) three forked.
To TRIG, 1 to ſkid, or take up, as a wheel.
2 to make a mark for a perſon to ſtand on, at nine-pins, &c.
3 to ſet one's foot at the trigger at nine-pins, bowls, &c.
TRI'GAMY (of τριγαμια, Gr. of τρεις three, and γαμος marriage) the having three huſbands, or wives at the ſame time.
TRI'GGER, 1 a piece of iron that pulls away the ſpring of a gun-lock.
2 an iron to trig a wheel with.
3 a mark to ſet one's foot on, at nine-pins, &c.
TRI'GLYPH (of τριγλυφος, Gr. of τρεις three, and γλυφη ſculpture) 1 a hollow carving like three furrows, or gutters.
2 (in Architecture) a member of the frize of the Doric order, ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations.
TRI'GON (of τριγωνος, Gr. of τρεις three, and γωνια an angle) a figure conſiſting of three angles, a triangle.
TRIGO'NAL, triangular.
TRIGONOME'TRICAL, of, or belonging to trigonometry.

TRIGONO'METRY (of τριγωνον a triangle, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure) the art of meaſuring triangles.

Plain TRIGONO'METRY, is that which treats of the menſuration of plain triangles, or ſuch as are compoſed of right lines.

Spherical TRIGONO'METRY, is that which treats of the menſuration of ſpherical triangles, or ſuch as are compoſed of three great circles of the ſphere.

TRILA'TERAL (of *tres* three, and *latus* a ſide, L.) having three ſides.

TRILL (in Muſic) a ſhaking of the voice, &c.

To TRILL, 1 to quaver, or ſhake.
2 to trickle, or deſcend in drops.

TRILLE'TTO, It. (in Muſic) a ſhort, or little trill.

TRILU'MINAR, or TRILU'MINOUS (of *triluminaris*, L. of *tres* three, and *luminare* a light) having three lights.

TRIM, adj. 1 neat in cloaths, ſpruce.
2 neat, fine, handſome.

TRIM, ſub. 1 that manner of ballaſting a ſhip which moſt conduceth to her ſailing.
2 ſorry dreſs.

To TRIM, 1 to furniſh, or ſet off.
2 to ſhave the beard.
3 to ſet a boat, or ſhip, ſo even on both ſides that ſhe does not ſwag one way more than the other.
4 to carry it fair between two parties.
5 to dreſs, adjuſt, or poliſh.
6 to mend, or furbiſh
7 to cut off the ſuperfluous branches.

TRI'MACRUS, L. (of τριμακρος, Gr. of τρεις three, and μακρος long) a foot in verſe conſiſting of three long ſyllables.

TRI'MENS (in Architecture) pieces of timber framed at right angles with the joints againſt the wall, for chimneys, and well-holes for ſtairs.

TRI'NCUMS, trinkets, or baubles.

TRINE (of *trinum*, L. of *tres* three) of, or belonging to three.

TRINE *aſpect* (in Aſtronomy) the diſtance of four ſigns; it is repreſented by the character △.

TRINE *dimenſion* (in Geometry) length, breadth, and thickneſs.

TRI'NGLE, F. 1 a bed-curtain.
2 a lath that reaches from one bed-poſt to another.
3 (in Architecture) a ſmall member fixed exactly upon every triglyph, under the plat-band of the architrave, from whence hang down the pendant-drops in the Doric order; it is called alſo a riglet, liſtel, &c.

TRINITA'RIANS, 1 an order of monks, who hold that all churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity.
2 a name given by the Socinians to thoſe that believed the myſtery of the Trinity.
3 a ſort of heretics maintaining ſome errors relating to the Trinity.

TRI'NITY (of *trinitas*, L. of *tres* three)
1 one only God in three perſons.
2 the herb heart's-eaſe.

TRI'NITY *houſe*, a ſort of college at Deptford, belonging to a company, or corporation of ancient maſters of ſhips, &c. who have a power, by the king's charter, to take cognizance of all thoſe who deſtroy ſea-marks; and alſo to correct the faults of ſailors, &c. and to take care of ſeveral other matters belonging to navigation; alſo to examine young officers, &c.

TRI'NITY *Sunday*, the firſt Sunday after Whitſunday.

TRI'NKET, a toy, a play-thing, a gew-gaw.

TRINO'CTIAL (of *trinoctialis*, L. of *tres* three, and *nox* the night) of, or belonging to the ſpace of three nights.

TRINO'MIAL (of τριωνυμος, Gr. of τρεις three, and ονομα a name) that which hath three names, or denominations.

TRI'O, It. (in Muſic) a muſical compoſition in three parts.

TRI'ONES, L. (in Aſtronomy) a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars, called Charles's wain.

TRIP, 1 a ſtumble, or falſe ſtep.
2 a fall.
3 a little journey.
4 a herd of goats.

To TRIP, 1 to ſtumble.
2 to go faſt, and by little or ſhort ſteps.
3 to faulter with the tongue.
4 to throw down.

TRIPA'RTIENT (of *tripartiens*, L. of *tres* three, and *partior* to divide) dividing into three parts, without leaving any remainder.

TRIPARTI'TE, divided into three parts, or made or done by three parties.

TRIPARTI'TION, a dividing into three parts, or taking the third part of any thing.

TRIPE, F. the intrails of an ox cleanſed and parboiled, fit for eating.

TRI'PERY, a tripe market.

TRIPE'DAL (of *tripedalis*, L. of *tres* three, and *pes* a foot) of three feet in length.

TRIPETALO'DES, L. (of τρεις three, πετηλον, Gr. a leaf) that is deeply cut into three parts, which ſeem to be three diſtinct leaves, but are all joined at the bottom.

TRIPE'TALOUS (of τρεις three, and πετηλον, Gr. a leaf) compoſed of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG (of *triphthongus*, L. of τριφθογγος, Gr. of τρεις three, and φωνεις a vowel) the joining together of three vowels, as *eau*, *iea*, &c.

TRIPHY'LLON, Gr. (of τρεις three, and φυλλον a leaf) the herb trifoil, or three-leaved graſs.

TRIPHY'LLOS, Gr. (of τρεις three, and φυλλον a leaf) whoſe leaf conſiſts of three parts.

TRI'PLE, three-fold.

To TRI'PLE (of *triplico*, L. of *tres* three, and *plico* to fold) to make three-fold, or three times the ſame.

The TRI'PLE-*coloured bow*, the rainbow. *Milton.*

TRI'PLE *tree*, the gallows.

TRI'PLICATE, tripled.

TRI'PLICATE *ratio* (in Mathematics) is the reaſon or ratio that cubes bear to each other.

TRIPLICA'TION, making three-fold.

TRIPLI'CITY (of *triplicitas*, L. of *tres* three, and *plico* to fold) the quantity that is three-fold.

TRI'POD (of τριπους, Gr. of τρεις three, and πους a foot) a three-footed ſtool, on which the prieſteſs of Apollo at Delphos uſed to ſit, when ſhe gave forth her oracles.

TRI'POLA, It. (in Muſic) one of the kinds of time, or movement, generally called triple-time, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

TRI'POLY (of *ter* thrice, and *polio*, L. to poliſh) 1 a ſtone finely powdered, uſed in poliſhing.

2 the herb turbith, or blue camomile.

TRI'POS (at Cambridge) the ſame as terræ-filius at Oxford.

TRI'PPING, 1 walking nimbly, or lightly upon the toes.

2 ſtumbling, or making a falſe ſtep.

3 faultering with the tongue.

TRI'PTOTE 3 (of τριπτωτον, Gr. of τρεις three, πτωμα a caſe) a noun having but three caſes.

TRIQUE'TRA, L. a triangle, or three-cornered figure.

TRIRE'ME (of *triremis*, L. of *tres* three, and *remus* an oar) a galley with three oars on each ſide, or bank, or rather with three banks of oars, one above another.

TRISACRAMENTA'LES (of *tres* three, and *ſacramentum*, L. a ſacrament) thoſe that admit of three ſacraments in the Chriſtian religion and no more.

TRISAGIUM, L. (of τρισαγιον, Gr. of τρις thrice, and ἁγιος holy) a particular hymn uſed in the Greek church, wherein the word ἁγιος, or holy, is thrice repeated.

TRISA'GO, L. (of *tres* three, and *ago* to drive) the herb germander.

TRISE'CTION (of *ter* thrice, and *ſeco*, L. to cut) a dividing, or cutting a thing into three parts.

TRI'SMUS, or *TRI'GMUS*, L. (of τριζω, G. to crack) the grinding of the teeth, or the convulſion of the muſcles of the temples, which cauſes an involuntary gnaſhing of the teeth.

TRI'SPAST (of τρισπαςος, Gr. of τρις thrice, and σπαω to draw) drawn or pulled with three pullies.

TRISPE'RMOS, Gr. (of τρεις three, and σπερμα ſeed) which bears three ſeeds.

TRISTI'SONOUS (of *triſtiſonus*, L. of *triſte* ſorrowfully) and *ſono* to ſound) ſounding ſorrowfully.

TRISYLLA'BICAL, of, or belonging to a triſyllable.

TRISY'LLABLE (of τρισυλλαβος, Gr. of τρεις three, and συλλαβος a ſyllable) a word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE (of *tritus*, L. of *tero* to rub) 1 worn much with uſing, thread-bare.

2 very common.

TRITHE'ITES (of τρεις three, and θεος God, Gr.) heretics holding three diſtinct Gods.

TRI'TON, Gr. 1 the ſon of Neptune and Amphitrite, according to the poets; they tell us, that his fore-feet are like thoſe of an horſe, his tail is forked in a lunar form, but his buſt is of a man, his lower parts of a fiſh.

2 a weather-cock.

TRI'TONE (of *tres* three, and *tonus*, L. a tone) a falſe concord, conſiſting of three tones, or a greater third and a greater tone.

TRITURA'TION (of *trituro*, L. to pound) 1 a pulverizing, or pounding in a mortar.

2 (with Phyſicians) the action of the ſtomach upon the food.

TRI'VIAL (of *trivialis*, L. of *tres* three, and *via* a way) common, ordinary, trifling, or vulgar.

TRI'UMPH (of *triumphus*, L. of θριαμβος, Gr. a ſolemn pomp) 1 a ſolemn ſhew among the ancient Romans, at the return of a general from noted victories.

2 a victory.

To TRI'UMPH, 1 to make a ſolemn and pompous entry.

2 to vanquiſh, or overcome.

3 to pride, or hug one's ſelf.

TRIU'MPHAL, of, or belonging to a triumph.

TRIU'MPHANT, 1 triumphal, or belonging to a triumph.

2 that triumphs victorious.

TRIU'MPHER, he that triumphs.

TRIU'MPHING, 1 making a triumphant proceſſion.

2 glorying.

TRIU'MVIR, one of the three magiſtrates that governed Rome in chief, who were called *triumviri*.

TRIU'MVIRATE, the government of old Rome by the *triumviri*.

TRIU'NE (q. d. *tres in uno*, L. i. e. three in one) an epithet applied by ſome to God,

to

to ſignify the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of perſons.

To TROAT (with Hunters) to cry as a buck does at rutting time.

TRO'CHAR (in Surgery) a pipe made of metal, with a ſharp-pointed end, uſed in tapping dropſical perſons.

TROCHA'IC, a kind of verſe conſiſting of trochees.

TRO'CHEE (of τροχαιος, G. of τροχαω to run) a foot in Greek and Latin verſe, which conſiſts of two ſyllables, the one long, and the other ſhort.

TROCHILI'CE, G. (of τροχιλιον, G. of τροχος a wheel) the art of wheel-work, or a mathematical ſcience which demonſtrates the properties of all circular motions.

TRO'CHILUS, L. or TRO'CHILE (of τροχιλος, or τροχιλη, G. of τροχος a wheel) that hollow ring, or cavity, that runs round a column next to the tore, commonly called the *caſemate*, and oftentimes the *ſcotia*, on account of its ſhady dark appearance.

TRO'CHINGS (with Hunters) the ſmall branches on the top of a deer's head.

TRO'CHITAE, L. a kind of figured foſſil ſtones, reſembling plants, vulgarly called St. Cuthbert's beard.

TRO'CHLEA, L. (of τρεχω to run round) one of the ſix mechanical powers, commonly called *a pulley*.

TROCHO'LICS (of τροχος, G. a wheel) See *Trochilice*.

TRO'CHUS, L. (of τροχος, G. of τρεχω to run round) 1 a wheel.
2 a round lump of any thing.

To TROLL *about*, to ramble up and down in a ſluttiſh or careleſs dreſs.

TROLL-*madam*, a ſort of game, otherwiſe called pigeon-holes.

TRO'LLING, fiſhing for pikes with a rod whoſe line runs on a reel.

TRO'LLOP, a ſlattern, a woman careleſs in dreſs.

TRO'MA, G. a wound proceeding from any outward cauſe.

TROMOE'SIS, or *TRO'MOS*, G. (of τρομεω to tremble) a trembling, or deprivation of the voluntary motion of the ſenſes.

TRO'NAGE (of *trona*, old Eng. a beam to weigh with) 1 a cuſtom, or toll, taken for weighing wool.
2 the act of weighing wool in a public market.

TRONA'TOR, an officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs it is to weigh wool.

TROOP (of *troupe*, F.) 1 a multitude of people.
2 a company of Horſe.
3 (in the plural number) forces, or armies.
4 (in the art of war) is the ſecond beat of the drum, when the foot ſoldiers are to march.

Independent TROOP, a troop that is not imbodied into, or joined to any regiment.

To TROOP *together*, to aſſemble, or get together.

TROO'PER, a horſe ſoldier.

TROPE (of τροπος, G. of τρεπω to turn) a term of rhetoric, ſignifying the turning of a word from its proper ſenſe.

TRO'PHY (of *trophæum*, L. of τροπαιον, G. of τρεπω to turn) 1 a glorious monument of a victory ſet up in the place where the enemy was vanquiſhed.
2 (in Architecture) an ornament repreſenting the trunk of a tree, charged or encompaſſed all about with arms or military weapons, both offenſive and defenſive.

TRO'PHY-*money*, a duty paid annually by houſe-keepers, or their landlords, for the drums, colours, &c. of the companies or regiments of militia.

TRO'PICAL, of, or belonging to the tropics.

TRO'PICS (of τροπικοι, G. of τρεπω to turn) two leſſer circles of the ſphere, parallel to the equator, at twenty three degrees thirty minutes from it; that towards the north is called the tropic of Cancer, being the ſun's north boundary, as, *nm*; and that towards the ſouth, the tropic of Capricorn, being the ſun's ſouth boundary, as *k l*. See fig. 6.

TRO'PISTS, ſuch as explain the ſcripture altogether by tropes and figures.

TROPOLO'GICAL, of, or belonging to tropology.

TROPO'LOGY (of τροπολοσια, G. of τροπος a trope, and λοσος a ſpeech) figurative, or moral diſcourſe.

TROT, F. a horſe's going between pace and gallop.

An old TROT, an old decrepit woman.

TROTH, faith.

TRO'TTER (of *trotteux*, F.) 1 a trotting horſe.
2 a ſheep's foot.

TROU'BLE, F. 1 pains, inconveniency.
2 misfortune, croſs accident, miſery, affliction, ſorrow.
3 inconveniency, danger, premunire.
4 confuſion, or diſturbance.
5 vexation, or anxiety.

To TROU'BLE (of *troubler*, F.) 1 to make a liquor thick and muddy.
2 to be troubleſome, to importune.
3 to diſorder, or cauſe confuſion.
4 to diſturb, or interrupt.
5 to vex, to diſquiet, to afflict.
6 to bring into trouble, to find buſineſs.
7 to cauſe pain, to torment.

TROU'BLER, one that cauſes trouble.

TROU'BLESOME, 1 that cauſes trouble.
2 dangerous, or difficult.
3 full of trouble.

TROUGH, a hollow wooden veſſel for divers uſes.

To TROUNCE, 1 to ſue at law, to puniſh ſeverely.
2 to abuſe.
3 to bubble, or cheat.

TROUSSEQUE'VE, F. (with Horſemen) a large caſe of leather, as long as the dock of a horſe's tail, which ſerves as a covering to the tails of leaping horſes.

TROUSSIQUIN, F. (with Horſemen) a piece of wood cut arch-wiſe, and raiſed above the hinder bow of a great ſaddle, which ſerves to keep the bolſters right.

TROUT, a delicate fiſh.

TROW'EL (of *truelle*, F.) a brick-layer's tool.

TROY-*weight*, a weight of 12 ounces to the pound.

TRU'ANT, or TRU'AND (of *truand*, F.)
1 a vagabond, or common beggar.
2 an idle fellow.
3 a boy that plays the rogue inſtead of going to ſchool.

TRUB, or TRUB-*tail*, a little ſquat woman.

TRUCE, a ceſſation of arms.

TRU'CHMAN (of *trucheman*, F.) an interpreter, a linguiſt.

TRUCIDA'TION (of *trucidatio*, L. of *trucido* to murder) a ſlaughter, carnage, or butchery.

TRUCK (of *troc*, F.) 1 exchange, or bartering.
2 a round piece of wood on the top of a flag-ſtaff, &c.

To TRUCK, to barter, to chop, to change.

To TRU'CKLE, to buckle to, to ſubmit.

TRU'CKLE-*bed*, a low bed with wheels, to run under another bed.

TRUCKS (of *trucca*, It. of τροχος, G. a wheel) round pieces of wood like wheels fixed on the axle-trees of carriages, to move the ordnance at ſea.
2 an Italian game, a kind of billiards.

TRU'CULENT (of *truculentus*, L. of *trux* cruel) 1 cruel, fierce, ſavage, barbarous.
2 clowniſh, ruſtic, ill-bred.

To TRUDGE, 1 to toil, or moil.
2 to walk on foot.

TRUE, 1 ſure, certain.
2 right, that is as it ſhould be, genuine.
3 perfect, ſincere, real.
4 faithful, truſty.
5 fit, convenient, proper.
6 exact.
7 good, proper.

TRUE-*love*, the name of an herb.

TRUE *place of a planet* (in Aſtronomy) the place in the heavens pointed out by a right line drawn from the centre of the earth through the centre of the object, which is often different from the apparent place.

TRU'FFLE (of *truffe*, F.) an exquiſite root, ſomething like a potatoe.

TRUGG, a tray, or hod, to carry mortar in.

TRULL (of *trulla*, It.) a harlot, or one that follows the camp.

TRULLISA'TION, or TRULLIZA'TION (of *trulliſatio*, L. of *trulliſſo* to plaiſter)
1 plaiſtering, or laying on of mortar with a trowel.
2 the hatches made on the layers of mortar, to retain the lining of the *ſtriæ*.

TRU'LY, 1 in truth, ſincerely.
2 as it ought to be.

TRUMP, 1 the card that is turned up at certain games.
2 a trumpet.
3 the trunk of an elephant.
4 (in the plural number) ſhifts, or extremities.

To TRUMP, 1 to take with a trump, at cards.
2 to cry up.
3 to forge, or counterfeit.

TRU'MPERY, traſh, old pitiful ſtuff.

TRU'MPET (of *trompette*, F.) a warlike muſical inſtrument.

TRU'MPET-*marine*, a muſical inſtrument with one ſtring, which being ſtruck with a hair-bow ſounds like a trumpet.

Speaking TRU'MPET, a ſort of large trumpet uſed at ſea to ſpeak through, becauſe it greatly magnifies the ſound.

To TRU'MPET, 1 to blow a trumpet.
2 to divulge, or publiſh.

TRU'MPETER, one who ſounds a trumpet.

To TRU'NCATE (of *trunco*, L. of *truncus* a ſtump) to cut ſhorter, to maim, to cut off.

TRU'NCHEON (of *tronçon*, F. of *truncus*, L. a ſtump) a ſhort club.

TRU'NCHEONS (with Farriers) ſhort thick worms, that breed in the maws of horſes, which in time will eat their way through, if not deſtroyed.

TRU'NCUS, L. (of τρεχνος, G. a ſtump)
1 a ſtump, ſtock, or body of a tree without the boughs.
2 a body without a head.
3 (with Architects) part of the pedeſtal of a pillar.

To TRU'NDLE (of *trondeler*, F.) to roll along.

TRU'NDLE, a carriage with low wheels to draw heavy burdens.

TRU'NDLE-*ſhot*, a ſort of iron ſhot about 17 inches long, ſharp-pointed at both ends, with a round bowl of lead caſt upon it, at an hand's breadth from each end.

TRU'NDLE-*tail*, a woman that runs friſking up and down with a draggled tail.

TRUNK (of *truncus*, L. of τρεχνος, G. a ſtump) 1 a ſtump of a tree, or the body without the branches.
2 a body without a head.
3 a cheſt, or coffer covered with leather.
4 the pedeſtal of a pillar.

5 a wooden pipe for the conveyance of water.
6 the proboſcis of an elephant.

TRUNK-*roots* (with Botaniſts) ſmall roots breaking or growing out of the trunks of plants, which are of two ſorts.
1 ſuch roots as grow by a downright deſcent, ſometimes all along the trunk, as in mint, &c. ſometimes only at the ends or points, as in brambles.
2 ſuch roots as neither deſcend nor aſcend, but ſhoot forth at right angles with the trunk.

TRU'NNIONS (of *trognons*, F.) the knobs of a cannon, which bears it on the cheeks of the carriage.

TRU'NNION-*ring*, the ring about a great gun, that is next before the trunnions.

TRUSS (of *trouſſe*, F.) 1 a fardel, or bundle.
2 a bandage, or ſuſpenſory for thoſe that are burſten.

To TRUSS, 1 to tie up.
2 to hang upon a tree.
3 to make a fardel, or bundle.
4 to ſnatch up, as a bird of prey.

TRUST, 1 confidence, or aſſurance.
2 depoſitum.
3 charge, or importance.
4 credit, or tick.

To TRUST, 1 to put one in truſt with.
2 to depend, or rely upon.
3 to give credit to.
4 to believe.
5 to hope, or expect.

TRUSTEE', one into whoſe hands an eſtate or money is put for the uſe of another.

TRU'STY, faithful, that may be depended upon.

TRUTH, 1 verity, in oppoſition to falſity.
2 certainty, fidelity, faithfulneſs.

Logical TRUTH, is the conformity of the thing with the idea itſelf.

Metaphyſical TRUTH, is the conformity of the things with the divine underſtanding.

Moral TRUTH, is the conformity of words, geſtures and actions with the heart, when a man's heart and mouth go together; when he ſpeaks what he thinks, and is in reality what, by his outward appearance, he ſeems to be.

TRUTH *in being* (in Metaphyſics) is the agreeableneſs of the eſſence of any thing to the underſtanding of God.

TRUTH *in ſignifying* (in Metaphyſics) is where there is an exact correſpondence between the ſign and the thing ſignified.

TRUTH *in knowing* (in Metaphyſics) is when by its ideas the underſtanding repreſents the thing that is to be underſtood exactly as it is.

Artificial TRUTH (in Metaphyſics) is ſuch a truth, the immediate rule of which is the underſtanding of the artificer.

Natural TRUTH (in Metaphyſics) is ſuch a truth, of which the underſtanding of God is the immediate rule.

TRUTI'NA, L. (of τρυτανη, G. a pair of ſcales) a pair of ſcales, or balances.

TRUTINA'TION, 1 a weighing, a balancing.
2 conſidering a thing ſeriouſly.

To TRY, 1 to eſſay, to prove.
2 to examine, or conſider.
3 to decide, or determine.
4 to bring to a trial.
5 to cleanſe, or fine.
6 to have a trial for.
7 to give a trial, or proof of.
8 to endeavour, or eſſay.

TRY'AL. See *Trial*.

TU'ANT, F. ſharp, biting, tart.

TUB, a wooden veſſel well known.

TUB *of vermilion*, from 3 to 400 lb. weight.

TUB *of tea*, about 60 lb. weight.

TUB *of camphire*, from 56 to 80 lb. weight.

TUBE (of *tubus*, L. of τυπος, G. hollow)
1 a conduit-pipe.
2 any hollow body.

TU'BER, L. (of *tumeo* to ſwell) 1 a puff, a knob, or knot in a tree.
2 (in Surgery) a tumour, or ſwelling.
3 (in Botany) the round bunching out of the roots of ſome plants.

TU'BERCLE (of *tuberculum*, L. a dim. of *tuber* a boil) a little ſwelling puſtle, as in the ſmall pox.

TU'BEROSE (of *tubereuſe*, F.) a white fragrant flower.

TUBERO'SITY (of *tuberoſitas*, L. of *tuber* a bunch) a natural tumour.

TU'BEROUS (of *tuberoſus*, L. of *tuber* a bunch) full of bunches, or knots.

TU'BULATED (of *tubulatus*, L. of *tubus* a tube) made hollow like a tube, or pipe.

TUBULA'TION, a making hollow like a pipe, or tube.

TU'BULOUS, hollow like a pipe, or tube.

TUCK, a ſort of rapier, or long ſword.

To TUCK, to turn, or gather up.

TU'CKER, the top of a woman's ſhift, made of lace, cambrick, &c.

Lace TUCKER, that goes upon the top of a woman's ſtays.

TU'CKSELS, the teeth of a horſe, called grinders.

TU'EL, the fundament of a beaſt.

TUE'SDAY, the third day of the week. It has its name from Tuiſco, an idol which the Saxons worſhipped on this day.

TUFT (of *touffe*, F.) a lock of hair.
2 a bunch of feathers, &c.
3 the creſt of a bird.
4 (with Botaniſts) a thicket of trees, a bunch of graſs, &c.

TUG, 1 a hard pull.
2 a waggon to carry timber.

To TUG, 1 to pull.

2 to labour hard.

TUI'TION (of *tuitio*, L. of *tuto* to keep) 1 care, or government.
2 patronage, or protection.

TU'LIP (of *tulipe*, F.) a flower, a kind of lilly of various colours.

TULIPA'NT, a ſaſh or wreath worn by the Indians inſtead of a hat.

To TUM *wool*, to mix together wool of different colours.

TU'MBLE, a fall.

To TU'MBLE, 1 to throw, or roll.
2 to rumple, as one's cloaths.
3 to turn, as to tumble over the leaves of a book.
4 to fall down.
5 to roll or wallow, throw or ſtretch one's ſelf.
6 to play tumbling tricks.

TU'MBLER, 1 a perſon who performs tumbling tricks.
2 a glaſs without a foot to drink out of.
3 a ſort of hunting dog.

TU'MBREL (of *tombereau*, F.) 1 a dung-cart.
2 a ducking-ſtool for ſcolds, &c.

TUMEFA'CTION, the making tumid.

TU'MEFIED (of *tumifactus*, L. of *tumor* a ſwelling, and *facio* to make) ſwelled, raiſed into a ſwelling.

To TU'MEFY (of *tumeo* to ſwell) to ſwell, or grow into a tumor.

TU'MID (of *tumidus*, L. of *tumeo* to ſwell) 1 ſwoln, puffed up.
2 proud, lofty, haughty.

TU'MOR, or TUMOUR (of *tumor*, L. of *tumeo* to ſwell) a ſwelling, cauſed by the ſettling of humours in ſome part of the body, when it is enlarged and ſtretched beyond its due tone, ſo as to be rendered unfit to perform its natural actions.

Critical TU'MORS, are impoſtumes, or thoſe which appear at once in acute diſeaſes, and put an end to them, with either good or bad ſucceſs.

Malignant TU'MORS, are ſuch as are attended with extraordinary and dangerous ſymptoms, the conſequences of which are very dangerous, as the carbuncle in the plague.

Peſtilential TU'MORS, are ſuch as uſually ariſe in the time of a peſtilence, or plague.

Venereal TU'MORS, are ſwellings at the bottom of the groin, proceeding from impure copulation.

To TUMP (with Gardiners) to fence trees about.

TU'MULATED (of *tumulatus*, L. of *tumulo* to bury) buried, interred.

TUMULO'SE (of *tumuloſus*, L. of *tumulus* a hillock) full of little hills, or hillocks.

TUMULO'SITY, hilline's.

TU'MULT (of *tumultus*, L. of *tumeo* to riſe) an uproar, a buſtle, a riot.

TUMU'LTUOUS, done with tumult, riotous.

TUN, 1 a pipe.
2 a veſſel containing 252 gallons.
3 a weight of two thouſand pounds.
4 forty ſolid feet of timber.

TU'NA, an American tree, on which thoſe animals called cochineal are ſaid to breed.

TUNE, 1 concord, or conſonance in ſound.
2 air, way of ſinging, or playing.
3 a muſical compoſition.

To TUNE, 1 to put in tune, as an inſtrument.
2 to play, or ſing a tune.

Out of TUNE, out of order, frame, or temper.

TU'NEABLE, 1 that may be tuned, or put in tune.
2 harmonious.

TU'NELESS, without any tune.

TUN-*hoof*, ground-ivy.

TU'NIC (of *tunique*, F. of *tunica*, L. a man's waſtecoat) 1 a veſt, or a ſort of ſleeveleſs coat.
2 a thin ſkin, or membrane.

TU'NICLE (of *tunicula*, L. a dim. of *tunica* a coat) 1 a little coat, a petticoat.
2 a little membrane, or membranous coat of an animal body.

TUNI'CULATED *root* (with Botaniſts) is a kind of bulbous root, which conſiſts of ſeveral coats involving each other, as the onion.

TUNI'SIAN *falcon* (ſo called of Tunis in Barbary, from whence it is brought) a certain kind of hawk.

TU'NNAGE, a duty of ſo much *per* ton, to be paid for merchandize imported, or exported.

TU'NNEL (of *tonnelle*, F.) 1 a funnel through which liquor is poured into a veſſel.
2 a kind of net to catch partridges, being in the form of a cone.
3 part of a chimney.

TU'NNELLER, one who takes partridges with a tunnel.

TU'NNY, a ſea-fiſh.

TUP, a ram, or male ſheep.

TU'PPING, a ram's covering an ewe.

TU'RBANT (of *turban*, F.) a ſort of cap worn by the Turks, and moſt of the eaſtern people.

TURBA'RIA, the ground where turf is dug.

TU'RBARY, a right to dig turves upon a common.

TU'RBID (of *turbidus*, L. of *turbo* to trouble) 1 muddy, thick.
2 troubleſome.

TU'RBINATED *plants* (with Botaniſts) ſuch plants as, in ſome part of them, reſemble a turbant in ſhape, and are of a conical figure.

TURBINA'TION, a faſhioning like a top, a ſharpening at one end.

TU'RBITH, an herb of a violent purging quality.
TU'RBITH *mineral*, the yellow precipitate of mercury.
TU'RBULENT (of *turbulens*, L. of *turbo* to embroil) 1 boiſterous, furious.
2 ſeditious.
TU'RBUT, or TU'RBOT (of *turbot*, F.) a ſea-fiſh.
TU'RCISM, the religion of the Turks.
TURCOI'SE (ſo called from its being found in Turky) a precious ſtone of an azure colour.
TURD, a fir-reverence.
TU'RDY, 1 full of turd.
2 ill, ſcurvy.
3 rude, uncivil.
4 moroſe, peeviſh.
TURF, 1 the green ſurface of the ground.
2 a ſort of earth that ſerves for fuel.
TU'RGENT. See *Turgid*.
TURGE'SCENT (of *turgeſcens*, L. of *turgeo* to ſwell) ſwelling, or being turgid.
TU'RGID (of *turgidus*, L. of *turgeo* to ſwell) ſwoln, or puffed up.
TURIO'NES, L. (in Botany) the firſt young tender ſhoots which any plant annually puts forth out of the ground.
TURK, a native of Turky.
TU'RKEY, a fowl well known.
TU'RKEY-*pout*, a young turkey.
TU'RKISH, of, or belonging to Turky, or to the Turks.
TU'RKY, a country in Europe and Aſia.
TURKS-*cap*, the name of a flower.
TU'RMERICK, a root of a yellow colour.
TURMOI'L, a tumult.
To TURMOI'L, to toil, or keep a heavy to do.
TURN, 1 a turner's lath.
2 a walk, or tour.
3 a ſhort way.
4 courſe, or rank.
5 change, or revolution.
6 an office, either good or bad.
7 turning.
8 way of writing, or of managing a buſineſs.
9 buſineſs, or occupation.
10 place, or charge.
To TURN, 1 to move round, or ſomething like it.
2 to point, or direct.
3 to put the inſide out.
4 to weigh down, as to turn the ſcale.
5 to faſhion with a turn, or turner's lath.
6 to bend one's thoughts.
7 to tranſlate.
8 to manage, or conduct.
9 to order to a certain turn of one's thoughts or words, in proſe or poetry.
10 to move, or go round.
11 to move this way or that way.
12 to incline, to end, to have a certain iſſue.
13 to curdle, as milk does.
14 to return, or go back.
15 to bend another way.
16 to change, or convert, as one thing into another.
17 to change, or revolt from.
18 to be changed, or converted, to become.
19 to change, as the wind.
20 to ſend, as to turn a horſe to graſs.
21 to go againſt, as to turn one's ſtomach.
22 to take, or tuck, as to turn up.
23 to dig, as to turn up the ground.
24 to wind round any thing.
25 to improve, as to turn a penny.
TURN-*coat*, 1 one that goes over to another party.
2 one who changes his religion.
TURN-*ſol*, a ſort of flower.
TURN-*pike*, 1 a culthrop.
2 a port, or bar to ſtop a way, or paſſage.
TU'RNAMENT (of *torneamento*, It.) a martial exerciſe on horſeback, a juſting, a tilting.
TU'RNER (of *tornor*, L. of *torno* to turn) one who turns veſſels or utenſils in wood, or metal.
TU'RNING *evil*, a diſeaſe in cattle, called alſo the *ſturdy*.
TU'RNIP, a root too well known to need deſcription.
TU'RPENTINE, a kind of clear, reſinous gum, iſſuing from the pine tree, &c.
TU'RPENTINY, 1 of the nature of turpentine.
2 dawbed or mixed with turpentine.
TU'RPIFIED (of *turpifactus*, L. of *turpis* unclean, and *facio* to make) made unclean, defiled.
TU'RPITUDE, filthineſs, baſeneſs.
TURQUOI'SE. See *Turcoiſe*.
TU'RREL, a ſort of tool uſed by coopers.
TU'RRET (of *turricula*, L. a dim. of *turris* a tower) a little tower.
TURRI'FEROUS (of *turrifer*, L. of *turris* a tower, and *fero* to bear) carrying, or bearing towers.
TU'RTLE (of *tortuë*, F.) 1 a ſea-tortoiſe.
2 a kind of dove remarkable for its kind diſpoſition and chaſtity.
TURU'NDA, L. (with Surgeons) a tent to be put into wounds and ulcers.
TURU'NDULA, L. (a dim. of *turunda* a tent) a little tent.
TU'SCAN *order* (ſo called becauſe uſed in Tuſcany in Italy) an order of architecture, in which the column or pillar, with the baſe and chapiter, is ſeven modules in length, the thickneſs of which is to be diminiſhed gradually to a fourth part. The pedeſtal is one module in height, and the baſe of the column is to be of the height of half its thickneſs. Its capital baſe and entablement have no ornaments, and but few mouldings.
TU'SCAN *work*, is the moſt ſimple and rude of the five antient orders of pillars, ſo that

it is rarely uſed, except in vaults, in ſome ruſtic edifices, and huge piles of building, ſuch as amphitheatres, &c.

TUSH, a ſlighting interjection, now rarely uſed.

TU'SHES, or TUSKS, 1 four particular teeth of a horſe ſeated beyond the corner-teeth upon the bars.
2 the ſtanding-out teeth of a boar.

TU'SKED, that hath tuſks.

TU'STLE, a buſtle, a ſtriving with a perſon.

TUT, 1 an imperial enſign, being a golden globe with a croſs on it.
2 a mound.

TUT *mouthed*, having the chin, or nether jaw ſtanding out farther that the upper part of the mouth.

TU'TELAGE, guardianſhip, or protection.

TU'TELAR, or TU'TELARY (of *tutelaris*, L. of *tueor* to defend) a guardian, or one that protects.

TU'TOR, L. (of *tueor* to defend) 1 a guardian, or protector.
2 a private maſter, or preceptor.
3 a member of a college or hall, that takes upon him the inſtruction of young ſtudents in the arts and faculties.

To TU'TOR, to inſtruct, to teach manners.

TU'TORESS, a woman tutor, a ſhe-guardian.

TU'TORSHIP, the tutor's place.

TU'TSAN, the name of an herb.

TU'TTY, or TUTY (of *tutia*, L.) the heavier foil of braſs that cleaves or ſticks to the furnace while melting, as the flakes of iron do, when juſt taken out of the fire.

TU'TTO, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies loud, or all together.

TWANG, 1 a ſharp ſound.
2 an ill ſound, or accent in one's pronunciation.
3 an ill taſte, or hogo.
4 a root or forked branch at the bottom of a great tooth.

To TWANG, to ſound like the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, or as a whip, &c.

To TWA'TTLE, to prittle prattle.

TWA'TTLE-*baſket*, one that does nothing but prattle.

TWAY *blade*, the name of an herb.

TWEAG, or TWEAK, trouble, or perplexity.

TWEE'ZERS, nippers, a ſort of ſmall pincers belonging to a pocket caſe.

TWELFTH, the XIIth, or 12th.

TWELFTH-*day*, or TWELFTH-*tide*, the feaſt of the epiphany, or the manifeſtation of our bleſſed Saviour to the Gentiles; ſo called as being the twelfth day, excluſively from Chriſtmaſs-day.

TWELVE, the number XII, or 12.

TWELVE *month*, a year, as being compoſed of twelve kalendar months.

TWE'NTIETH, the XXth, or 20th.

TWE'NTY, the number XX, or 20.

TWICE, two times.

To TWIFA'LLOW, to plow or till the ground twice before it is ſowed.

TWIG, a ſmall ſprout of the branch of a tree.

TWI'LIGHT, that dubious or half light in the dawn of the morning and cloſe of the evening. It is occaſioned by the earth's atmoſphere refracting the rays of the ſun, and reflecting them from the particles thereof.

TWINE, ſmall twiſted thread.

To TWINE, 1 to twiſt thread, &c.
2 to cling round.

TWINGE, 1 a violent pain.
2 torment.

To TWINGE, to give a violent pain.

TWI'NING, twiſting, or clinging about.

TWI'NING *ſtalk* (with Botaniſts) a ſtalk that twiſts about any prop without the help of tendrils.

To TWINKLE, 1 to ſparkle as the ſtars do.
2 to wink with the eyes.

TWINS, two children born at the ſame birth.

To TWIRL, to turn round ſwiftly.

TWIST, 1 a complication or folding of a rope.
2 the hollow of the thigh.
3 tea and coffee mixt together.
4 a girder, a piece of timber.

To TWIST, 1 to complicate ſeveral lines or threads together.
2 to wring round.

TWISTING (with Horſemen) is the reducing a horſe to the ſame ſtate of impotence with a gelding, by the violent wringing or twiſting of his teſticles twice about, which dries them up and deprives them of nouriſhment.

To TWIT, to upbraid, or hit in the teeth with.

TWITCH, 1 a pinch, or pluck.
2 a twinge, or violent pain.

To TWI'TTER, to ſneer, or laugh.

TWI'TTLE-TWA'TTLE, ſilly, childiſh, prating.

TWO, the number II, or 2.

TWO-*fold*, double.

TYCHO'NIC *ſyſtem* (in Aſtronomy) ſo called of Tycho Brahe, a nobleman of Denmark. This ſyſtem, like that of Ptolemy, has the earth placed in the middle, and ſuppoſed to be immoveable, and the ſun and moon revolving about it as a centre; but the other five planets are ſuppoſed to revolve round the ſun as a centre.

To TYE, to bind.

TY'MPAN (of τυμπανον, G. a drum) 1 a tymbrel, tabor, or drum.
2 (in Architecture) is that part of the bot-

tom of the frontons, which is incloſed between the cornices, and anſwers the naked freeze.

TY'MPAN *of an arch*, is a triangular table placed in its corners, uſually hollowed, and ſometimes enriched with branches of laurel, oak, trophies, flying figures, as fame, &c.

TY'MPAN (with Printers) a frame covered with parchment, on which the ſheets are printed.

TY'MPANIST, one troubled with a tympany.

TY'MPANUM, L. 1 a drum.

2 (in Mechanics) a kind of wheel placed on an axis or cylindrical beam, on the top of which are placed levers or fix'd ſtaves, for the more eaſy turning the axis about to raiſe the weight required. It differs not from the peritrochium, excepting that the cylinder or axis of the peritrochium is much ſhorter and leſſer than the cylinder of the tympanum.

3 (in Anatomy) the drum of the ear.

TY'MPANY (of *tympanum*, L. a drum) a tumour or ſwelling of the abdomen or belly, very hard, equable and permanent, whereby the ſkin is ſtretched ſo tight, that, when ſtruck, it gives a ſound like that of a drum.

TYPE (of τυπος, G. of τυπτω to ſtrike) 1 a figure, or ſhadow.

2 an example, or model.

3 a printing letter.

TYPHO'DES, G. (of τυφω to inflame) a continual burning fever, proceeding, as it were, from an inflammation of the bowels.

TYPHOMA'NIA, G. (of τυφω to inflame, and μανια madneſs) a delirium with a frenzy, a diſeaſe of the brain, whereby the patient not being able to ſleep, tho' greatly inclined to it, lies with his eyes ſhut, talks abſurdly, and tumbles and toſſes.

TY'PICAL, of, or belonging to a type.

TY'PICALLY, in a typical ſenſe.

TYPOCO'SMY (of τυπος a type, and κοσμος, G. the world) a type or figure of the world.

TYPO'GRAPHER (of τυπογραφος, G. of τυπος a type or letter, and γραφω to deſcribe) a printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL, of, or belonging to typography.

TYPO'GRAPHY (of τυπογραφια, G. of τυπος a type, or letter, and γραφω to deſcribe) the art of printing.

TYRA'NNICAL, cruel, unjuſt, after the manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE (of *tyrannicida*, L. of *tyrannus* a tyrant, and *cædo* to kill) 1 a killer, or ſlayer of a tyrant.

2 the killing of a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE, or to TY'RANNIZE (of *tyrannizo*, L. of *tyrannus* a tyrant) to oppreſs, or uſe tyrannically.

TY'RANNY, 1 the government of a tyrant.

2 oppreſſion, or violence.

3 tyrannical power.

TY'RANT (of *tyrannus*, L. of τυραννος, G. of τρυω to oppreſs) 1 one that has invaded or uſurped the ſovereign power in a ſtate.

2 a prince, tho' lawful, that governs with cruelty and injuſtice.

3 any one that abuſes his authority.

TYRI'ASIS, G. a leproſy.

TY'RO, L. a young beginner, a novice.

TY'ROSIS (of τυρος, G. cheeſe) a curdling of milk in the ſtomach, into a ſubſtance reſembling cheeſe.

TY-TOP, 1 a garland.

2 a top-knot.

V.

VA'CANCY (of *vaco* to be empty) 1 an empty ſpace.

2 an empty place, or dignity.

VA'CANT (of *vacans*, L. of *vaco* to be empty) 1 void, empty, uninhabited.

2 leiſure.

To VA'CATE (of *vaco* to be empty) 1 to empty.

2 to annul, or make void.

VACA'TION, 1 a being at leiſure, ceaſing from ordinary buſineſs.

2 all the time from one term to another.

3 vacancy of a living.

VACCA'RIA, L. (of *vacca* a cow) the herb cow-baſil, or thoroughwax.

VA'CCARY (of *vaccarius*, L. of *vacca* a cow) 1 a cow-herd.

2 a place to keep cows in.

3 cow-paſture.

VACCI'NIUM, L. 1 a blackberry, according to ſome, a billberry, hurtleberry; a violet flower, according to others.

2 the flower of the plant hyacinth, or cows-toes.

VA'CILLATING (of *vacillans*, L. of *vacillo* to move to and fro) tottering, wavering.

VACILLA'TION, 1 a ſtaggering, or wavering.

2 an irreſolution, a quandary.

VACUA'TION (of *vacuatio*, L. of *vaco* to be empty) an emptying.

VACU'ITIES (with Phyſicians) thoſe days in which an imperfect or ill criſis of a diſtemper often happens.

VACU'ITY, voidneſs, or emptineſs.

VACU'NA, L. (of *vaco* to be at leiſure) the goddeſs of reſt, to whom the huſbandmen uſed to ſacrifice after harveſt.

VA'CUUM, L. (of *vaco* to be empty) is ſuppoſed to be a place devoid or empty of all matter

matter or body, and is diſtinguiſhed into *vacuum diſſeminatum*, or *interſperſum*, and *vacuum coacervatum*.

VACUUM diſſeminatum, or *VACUUM interſperſum*, L. are ſmall void ſpaces interſperſed between the particles of all bodies.

VACUUM coacervatum, L. is a large and void ſpace, made by the meeting together of the ſeveral diſſeminated or interſperſed vacuities.

VADE-mecum, L. (i. e. go with me) a pocket-book, or any little uſeful book fit and neceſſary to be carried in the pocket.

VA'FROUS (of *vafruus*, L. of *vafer* crafty) ſly, cunning, ſharp, ſubtile.

VAGA arthritis, L. (of *vago* to wander, and ἀρθρῖτις, Gr. the gout) the wandering gout, or that which wanders or moves from one part of the body to another.

VA'GABOND (of *vagabundus*, L. of *vagor* to wander, or ſtray) one that wanders up and down, a beggar, &c.

VA'GARY, a figary, a caprice, a whimſey.

VAGINA, L. 1 a ſcabbard, a ſheath, a caſe.
2 the boſs, or cod of corn.

VAGINIPE'NNOUS *animals* (of *vaginipennes*, L. of *vagina* a caſe, and *penna* a wing) ſuch as have their wings in caſes or ſheaths, as the beetle, &c. hath.

VA'GRANCY, a vagrant or idle life.

VA'GRANT, adj. (of *vagor*, L. to wander)
1 wandering up and down.
2 unruly, that cannot be governed.

VA'GRANT, ſub. a vagabond, a ſtroller, an idle perſon that wanders from place to place.

VAGUE (of *vagus*, L. of *vagor* to wander)
1 wandering, roving, moving up and down.
2 running at random out of courſe.
3 looſe, incoherent.

VAIL (of *voile*, F.) a garment, or any thing that covers or hides from being ſeen.

To VAIL, to cover with a vail.

VAILS, a ſervant's profits, beſides his or her wages.

VAIN (of *vanus*, L. empty) 1 empty, proud, fooliſh.
2 uſeleſs, frivolous, idle, chimerical.

VAIN-GLO'RIOUS, full of vain-glory.

VAIN-GLORY, boaſting in vain, to no benefit or purpoſe.

VALE (of *vallée*, F. of *vallis*, L. a valley) a valley or dale.

VALEDI'CTION (of *valedictio*, L. of *vale* farewel, and *dico* to ſpeak) a bidding farewel.

VALEDI'CTORY, of, or belonging to valediction, or bidding farewel.

VA'LENCES, or VA'LLENS, ſhort curtains to the upper part of the furniture of a bed, window, &c.

VA'LENTINE, a ſaint choſen on the 14th of February, for ſpecial patron for that year, among the papiſts; and among the Engliſh, a man or woman choſen the 13th of February by lot, or the firſt one ſees the next morning, of a different ſex, which is accounted one's love for that year.

VALE'RIAN, a phyſical herb, called alſo ſet-wall, and capon's-tail.

VALET, F. (ſometimes, though corruptly, written *varlet*) 1 a ſervitor, or mean ſervant; it denoted anciently any young gentleman under eighteen.
2 (with Horſemen) a ſtick armed at one end with a blunt point of iron, to prick or aid a leaping horſe.

VALET de chambre, F. one who waits upon a perſon of quality in his bed-chamber.

VALETUDINA'RIAN (of *valetudinarius*, L. of *valetudo* ſickneſs) 1 a ſickly perſon.
2 one that anxiouſly takes care of his health.

VALETU'DINARY, adj. ſickly, ſubject to ſickneſs, often ſick.

VALETU'DINARY, ſub. an infirmary, or hoſpital for ſick people.

VA'LIANT (of *vaillant*, F.) ſtout, bold, courageous.

VA'LID (of *validus*, L. of *valeo* to be ſtrong)
1 ſtrong, luſty, ſtout.
2 well in health.
3 authentic, good in law.

To VA'LIDATE, to make valid.

VALI'DITY, 1 ability, power, might.
2 authenticneſs.

VA'LLEY (of *vallée*, F. of *vallis*, L. a dale)
1 a dale, or low ground encompaſſed with hills.
2 (in Architecture) a gutter over the ſleepers in the roof of a building.

VA'LOROUS, courageous, ſtout, valiant.

VA'LOUR (of *valeur*, F.) courage, ſtoutneſs, bravery.

VA'LUABLE, 1 of great value.
2 weighty, importunate.
3 that may be valued.

VALUA'TION, eſtimate, or price.

VA'LUE (of *valeur*, F.) 1 price.
2 eſteem.

To VA'LUE, 1 to prize, or rate.
2 to eſteem, or ſet much by.

VALVE (of *valvæ*, L. folding-doors) a term uſed in hydraulics, ſignifying a kind of lid or cover of a tube, &c. opening one way, but the more forcibly it is preſſed the other, the more cloſely it ſhuts the aperture.

VAMP, the upper leather of a ſhoe, &c.

To VAMP, to mend, or furbiſh up.

VA'MPBRACE, armour for the arm.

VAN, or VAN-GUARD (of *vant*, or *avant-garde*, F.) the front, or fore-part of an army.

VAN,

VAN, F. (of *vannus*, L. a fan to winnow corn with) a fan to winnow corn with.

To VAN, to winnow corn.

VANCOURIE'RS, light-armed troops ſent before to beat the road upon the approach of an army.

VA'NDALS, a barbarous and fierce people of a part of Sweden, afterwards from the Goths, their ſucceſſors, called Gothland, who, leaving their native ſoil, took pleaſure in ranging to and fro, and ſpoiling countries.

VANE 1 a weather-cock, a device to ſhew which way the wind blows.

2 a temple.

3 a ſight that ſlides upon a mathematical inſtrument.

VA'NFOSS (in Fortification) a ditch dug without the counterſcarp, and running all along the glacis, uſually full of water.

VAN-GUARD (of *avant-garde*, F.) the firſt line of an army drawn up in batallia.

VANI'LLA, a little ſeed growing in longiſh pods, a principal ingredient in the compoſition of chocolate, to give it ſtrength and an agreeable flavour.

VANI'LOQUENCE (of *vaniloquentia*, L. of *vanus* vain, and *loquor* to ſpeak) vain talking, prittle-prattle.

VANI'LOQUENT, talking vainly.

To VA'NISH (of *vaneſco*, L. to diſappear) 1 to diſappear, or go out of ſight.

2 to come to nothing.

VA'NITY (of *vanitas*, L. of *vanus* vain) 1 emptineſs, unprofitableneſs.

2 vain-glory.

To VA'NQUISH, to ſubdue, or overcome.

VA'NQUISHER, a victor, or conqueror.

VA'NTAGE (of *avantage*, F.) overplus, or that which is allowed over-weight, or over-meaſure.

VA'PID (of *vapidus*, L. of *vaporo* to evaporate) ill-taſted, or dead, ſpoken of liquors.

VA'PORARY (of *vaporarium*, L. of *vaporo* to ſend forth vapours) 1 a hot-houſe, a ſtow, a lagnio.

2 (with Phyſicians) a decoction of herbs, &c. poured hot into a veſſel, ſo that the patient ſitting over it may receive its fumes.

VAPORA'TION, a ſending forth vapours or fumes.

VAPORI'FEROUS (of *vaporifer*, L. of *vapor* a vapour, and *fero* to bear) cauſing vapours.

VA'POROUS (of *vaporoſus*, L. of *vapor* a vapour) full of vapours.

To VA'POUR, to brag, crack, or boaſt.

VA'POURS (of *vapores*, L. ſteams) 1 hot and moiſt exhalations, or ſteams.

2 (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe, generally called the *hyp*.

VA'RDINGALE, a whalebone circle that ladies formerly wore on their hips, and upon which they tied their petticoats.

VA'RI (with Phyſicians) ſmall, hard, ruddy tumours, about the ſize of an hemp-ſeed, on the face and neck of young people, eſpecially ſuch as are addicted to venery.

VA'RIABLE, F. (of *vario*, L. to change) changeable, fickle, or uncertain.

VA'RIANCE (of *variantia*, L. of *vario* to change) 1 difference, or diſpute.

2 variation, alteration, or change.

VARI'ATION (of *variatio*, L. of *vario* to change) 1 change, or alteration.

2 (in Navigation) the deviation of the magnetic needle, or compaſs, from the true north-point, either towards the eaſt or weſt.

3 (in Muſic) is the different manner of playing or ſinging a tune or ſong, either by dividing the notes into ſeveral others, or by adding graces, &c.

To VA'RIEGATE (of *variego*, L. of *vario* to diverſify) to diverſify, or make of different colours.

VA'RIEGATED, ſpeckled, ſtreaked, diverſified with ſeveral colours.

VARIEGA'TION (with Floriſts) the art of ſtreaking, or diverſifying the leaves of flowers, or plants, with ſeveral colours.

VARI'ETY (of *varietas*, L. of *vario* to change) diverſity, or change.

VARIFO'RMITY (of *varius* diverſe, and *forma*, L. a ſhape) variouſneſs of form.

VA'RIOUS (of *varius*, L. diverſe) diverſe, different.

VARI'SSE (with Farriers) an imperfection upon the inſide of the ham of a horſe, a little diſtance from the curb.

VA'RIX, L. (of *varus*, i. e. *obtortus* twiſted) 1 a crooked vein ſwelling with melancholy, eſpecially in the legs.

2 a ſmall dilatation of the veins, where the blood turns in a kind of eddy, and makes a knot upon the part.

VA'RLET, 1 a rogue, or raſcal.

2 a ſervant. See *Valet*.

VA'RNISH (of *vernis*, F.) 1 a compound of gum, ſpirit of wine, and other ingredients, to ſet a fine gloſs upon cabinets, pictures, &c.

2 colour, or gloſs.

To VA'RNISH, 1 to do over with varniſh.

2 to colour, or palliate.

VA'RVELS (of *vervelles*, F.) ſilver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraven.

To VA'RY (of *vario*, L. to change) 1 to diverſify, or change.

2 to change, or alter.

3 to be at variance.

VASCULI'FEROUS *plants* (of *vaſculifer*, L. of *vaſculum* a little veſſel, and *fero* to bear)

are thoſe which beſides the common calix, or flower-cup, have a peculiar veſſel to hold their ſeed, one belonging to each flower, but ſometimes divided into diſtinct cells.

VASE (of *vas*, L. a veſſel) 1 (with Floriſts) the calix, or cup.

2 the middle of a church candleſtick, which is uſually of a round figure.

VA'SES, 1 a ſort of flower-pots.

2 (in Architecture) are ornaments placed on cornices, ſocles, or pedeſtals, repreſenting ſuch veſſels as the ancients uſed in ſacrifices, as incenſe-pots, &c. often enriched with baſſo relievo's.

3 alſo the body of a Corinthian and Compoſite capital, called the tambour.

VASSAL, F. 1 one who holds his land of another by homage and fealty.

2 a ſlave.

VA'SSALAGE, the ſtate or condition of a vaſſal.

VAST (of *vaſtus*, L. huge) 1 huge, great, large, immenſe.

2 unbounded, as a vaſt genius.

VA'STITY, hugeneſs, exceſſive bigneſs.

VAT, a veſſel uſed in brewing, &c.

VA'TICAN, the name of a hill in Rome, ſo called of Vaticinia the reſponſes of oracles anciently there received from the deity cal-Vaticinius, on which ſtands a famous palace of the ſame name: at the foot of this hill is the magnificent church of St. Peter.

VA'TICAN *library*, is one of the moſt celebrated in the world; it was founded by pope Sixtus IV. who ſtored it with the choiceſt books that could be picked up in Europe, ancient manuſcripts, &c.

VATICINA'TION (of *vaticinatio*, L. of *vaticinor* to propheſy) a foretelling, propheſying, or ſoothſaying.

VAVA'SORY, lands held by a vavaſour.

VA'VASOUR (of *vavaſſeur*, F.) a dignity of old next to a baron.

VAU'DEVIL (of *vaudeville*, F.) a country ballad.

VAULT (of *voute*, F.) 1 an arched building, a round roof built like an arch.

2 a cellar for laying in wines.

3 a place under ground in a burying-place for laying dead bodies.

4 a privy, or houſe of office.

To VAULT, to cover arch-wiſe with bricks, &c.

Maſter VAULT (in Architecture) the chief vault in a building, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from others that are leſs, which ſerve only to cover gates, windows, paſſages, &c.

The key of a VAULT, is a ſtone or brick in the middle of a vault, in the form of a truncated cone, ſerving to bind or faſten all the reſt.

The pendentive of a VAULT, is the part ſuſpended between the arches or orgives.

The reins of a VAULT, or the fillings up, are the ſides which ſuſtain it.

The impoſt of a VAULT, is the ſtone whereon the firſt vouſſoir or ſtone of the vault is laid.

Double VAULTS (in Architecture) are ſuch as are built over other vaults, to make the beauty and decoration of the inſide conſiſtent with that on the outſide, a chaſm or vacancy being left between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other, as it is in the cathedral of St. Paul's in London.

To VAUNT (of *vanter*, F.) to boaſt, or brag.

VAU'NTULARY, or VAU'NTLAY (among Hunters) a ſetting of hounds in a readineſs where the chace is to paſs, and caſting off before the kennel come in.

VAWMURE, a bulwark, out-work, or defence againſt an enemy.

VAY'VODE, a prince, or ruler in chief in Tranſilvania, Valachia, &c. who are tributaries to the grand ſeignior.

UBE'RITY, 1 fertility, fruitfulneſs.

2 abundance, plenty, ſtore.

U'BEROUS (of *uberoſus*, L. of *uber* plentiful) plentiful, copious.

U'BI, L. (i. e. where, in what place) ſignifies the preſence of a being in a place.

UBICA'TION, 1 the where, reſidence, or ſituation of any thing.

2 the being in a place.

UBI'ETY (in Metaphyſics) is the preſence of any thing in the *ubi* or place.

Infinite UBI'ETY (with Metaphyſicians) is the undeterminate preſence of a thing in every place; this is the property of God, and is the ſame as ubiquity.

Finite UBI'ETY (in Metaphyſics) is the determinate preſence of a being in a place, and is either circumſcriptive, or definitive.

Circumſcriptive UBI'ETY (in Metaphyſics) is that by which a thing is exactly circumſcribed in its *ubi*, and this is properly called *place*. This is the condition of all bodies.

Definitive UBI'ETY (in Metaphyſics) is when a thing is ſo in a place without any circumſcription, as to be no where elſe. After this manner accidents, material forms and ſpirits are in a place; the title of *definitive* is given to it, becauſe it may be defined to be here, and not there.

UBIQUITA'RIAN (of *ubiquitaire*, F. of *ubique*, L. every where) an heretic holding that the body of Chriſt is every where preſent as well as his divinity.

UBI'QUITY (of *ubique*, L. every where) omnipreſence, or a quality of being every where, or in all places at the ſame time.

U'BIQUIST, a doctor of divinity in France, who belongs to no particular college in the univerſity of Paris.

U'DDER, a milk-bag of a cow, or other animal.

VEAL (of *veau*, F.) calves-flesh.

VE'CTIBLE (of *vectibilis*, L. of *vebo* to carry) that may be carried.

VE'CTION, a carrying.

VE'CTIS, L. (of *vebo* to carry) a lever, which is reckoned the first of the mechanic powers, and is supposed to be a perfect inflexible right line of no weight at all, to which three weights or powers are applied at different distances for raising or sustaining heavy bodies.

VE'CTOR, L. (of *vebo* to carry) a line supposed, by astronomers, to be drawn from the centre of any planet, moving in an elliptical orbit, to the focus or centre of that ellipsis.

VEDE'TTE, F. (in the Military art) is a centinel on horseback, detached from the main body of an army, to discover and give notice of the designs of an enemy, or to guard an advanced post.

To VEER, 1 to traverse.
2 to chop about as the wind does.

VE'GETABLE (of *vegetabilis*, L. of *vegito* to quicken) capable of growing, or that hath life, as trees, plants, &c.

VE'GETABLES, are such natural bodies as grow and increase from parts organically formed.

To VE'GETATE (of *vegito* to quicken) to cause to grow.

VEGETA'TION, the act whereby plants receive nourishment, and grow.

VE'GETA'TIVE, growing, or increasing.

VE'GETA'TIVE *soul*, that principle whereby trees and plants live, grow, produce their kind, &c.

VEGE'TE (of *vegetus*, L. of *vegeo* to be sound) 1 lively, quick, fresh, lusty, sound.
2 that hath growing life.

VE'GETIVE, lusty, strong, vigorous.

VE'HEMENCE, or VE'HEMENCY, 1 violence, strength, impetuosity.
2 eagerness, great warmth of spirit, heat.

VE'HEMENT (of *vehemens*, L. of *ve* an intensive particle, and *mens* resolution)
1 fierce, strong, violent.
2 eager, hot, passionate.

VE'HICLE (of *vehiculum*, L. of *vebo* to carry) 1 a thing that serves to carry or convey.
2 any kind of carriage, as a cart, coach, &c.

VEIN (of *vena*, L. of ις, ινος, Gr. a fibre, or nerve) 1 a long and round pipe, or canal, that conveys the blood, in an animal body, back again to the heart.
2 the natural disposition or humour of a man.
3 genius, or way of writing.
4 a stratum of stone, metal, &c.
5 a strake in stone, wood, &c.

To VEIN, to paint with veins, or strakes, like marble.

VE'INY, full of, or having veins.

VELA'MEN, or *VELAME'NTUM*, L. (of *velo* to cover) 1 a covering, carpet, or coverlet.
2 (with Surgeons) the bag, skin, or bladder of an impostume or swelling.

VELI'FIC (of *velificus*, L. of *velum* a sail, and *facio* to do) done or performed with sails.

VE'LLAM, or VE'LLUM (of *vellus*, L. the skin of a bear) the finest sort of parchment.

VELLE'ITY (of *velleité*, F.) a wishing, a languishing, a cold and remiss will.

To VE'LLICATE (of *vellico*, L. of *vello* to pluck) 1 to twitch, pluck, or pinch.
2 to rail at, to detract from.

VELLICA'TION, 1 a plucking, twitching, or giving a sudden pull.
2 a convulsion of the nerves.

VE'LLING (in Husbandry) a plowing up by the turf.

VELO'CITY (of *velocitas*, L. of *velox* swift) 1 swiftness, agility, nimbleness.
2 (in Mechanics) that affection of motion, whereby a moving body is disposed to run over a certain space, in a certain time.

VE'LOURS, a velvet rubber for a hat.

VELTRA'RIUS, a leader of greyhounds, or hunting dogs.

VE'LVET, a sort of silk-stuff.

VE'LVET-*runner*, a water-fowl, whose feathers are black and smooth as velvet.

VE'NAL (of *venalis*, L. of *venor* to hunt, or seek after) 1 that is to be sold.
2 mercenary, base.

VENA'LITY, the being venal.

To VEND (of *vendo*, L. of *venum* to be sold, and *do* to offer) to sell, or put off.

VE'NDABLE, 1 to be sold.
2 that one may vend or put off, saleable.

To VE'NDICATE (of *vendico*, L. to claim) to claim or challenge a thing.

VENDI'TION, a selling, or vending.

VE'NDOR, or VE'NDER, a seller, or salesman.

VENEE'RING, VANEE'RING, or VENIE'RING (with Cabinet-makers, &c.) a kind of marquetry, or inlaid-work, whereby several thin slices, or leaves of fine woods (sometimes of different sorts of colours) are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood.

VE'NEFICE (of *veneficium*, L. of *venenum* poison, and *facio* to make) 1 impoisoning.
2 witchcraft, or sorcery.

VENE'FICAL, or VENE'FIC, venomous, poisonous.

VENE'FEROUS (of *venefer*, L. of *venenum* poiſon, and *fero* to bear) bearing poiſon, venomous.
VENENO'SE (of *venenoſus*, L. of *venenum* poiſon) full of poiſon, or venom.
VENENO'SITY, fulneſs of poiſon.
VENE'NOUS, poiſonous.
VE'NERABLE (of *venerabilis*, L. of *veneror* to honour) worthy of reſpect.
To VE'NERATE (of *veneror*, L. to adore)
1 to worſhip, or adore.
2 to honour, or reſpect.
VENERA'TION, worſhip, honour, reverence, great reſpect.
VENE'REAL, or VENE'REOUS (of *venereus*, L. of *Venus* the goddeſs of love and beauty) of, or belonging to venery, luſtful.
VE'NERY, carnal luſt.
VE'NERY (of *veuerie*, F. of *venatura*, L. of *venor* to hunt) the exerciſe of hunting.
VE'NGEANCE, F. revenge.
VE'NGEFUL, revengeful, apt to take revenge.
VE'NIAL (of *venialis*, L. of *venia* pardon) pardonable, or that may be forgiven.
VE'NISON (of *venaiſon*, F. of *venor*, L. to hunt) the fleſh of bucks, does, &c. and other beaſts of chaſe.
VE'NOM (of *venin*, F. of *venenum*, L. poiſon) poiſon, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
VE'NOMOUS, 1 poiſonous.
2 virulent, abuſive.
VENO'SUS, L. (of *vena* a vein) full of veins.
VENT (of *ventus*, L. wind) 1 air, wind.
2 a vent-hole, or hole to let out wind.
3 the touch-hole of a cannon.
4 ſale, as of commodities.
5 (with Gunners) the difference between the diameter of a bullet and the diameter of the bore of a cannon.
6 a ſmall aperture left in the tubes or pipes of fountains to facilitate the going out of the wind, or to give them air, that they may not burſt in froſty weather, &c.
To VENT, 1 to wind, as a ſpaniel does.
2 to take breath, as an otter does.
3 to divulge, or publiſh.
4 to utter one's thoughts.
6 to diſcharge, or let fall, as to vent one's fury upon.
7 to ſell, or put off by ſale.
8 (with the workers of glaſs plates) to crack in the making.
VE'NTER, L. 1 the belly, or paunch.
2 one of the four ſtomachs of ruminant animals.
3 (in Law) a mother, as brothers by the ſame venter, i. e. by the ſame mother.
VE'NTIDUCT (of *ventiductus*, L. of *ventus* wind, and *duco* to draw) a channel, paſſage, or conveyance for wind.
VE'NTIDUCTS, ſpiracles, or ſubterraneous paſſages, where freſh cool winds being kept, are made to communicate by means of ducts, funnels, or vaults, with the chambers or other apartments of a houſe, to cool them in ſultry weather.
To VE'NTILATE (of *ventilo*, L. of *ventus* wind) 1 to fan, or winnow.
2 to gather wind.
2 to breathe, or open, as a vein.
VENTILA'TION, a fanning, or winnowing corn.
VENTO'SE (of *ventoſus*, L. of *ventus* wind)
1 full of wind.
2 empty, bragging, taunting.
VENTO'SITY, windineſs.
VE'NTRICLE (of *ventriculus*, L. a dim. of *venter* the belly) 1 the ſtomach.
2 a cavity in the brain or heart.
VENTRI'FLUOUS (of *ventriſluus*, L. of *venter* the belly, and *fluo* to flow) laxative, that purgeth the belly.
VENTRI'LOQUIST (of *ventriloquus*, L. of *venter* the belly, and *loquor* to ſpeak)
1 one who ſpeaks inwardly, as it were from the belly.
2 one poſſeſſed of a ſpirit that ſpeaks out of his belly.
To VE'NTURE (of *aventurer*, F.) 1 to hazard, or riſque.
2 to expoſe to danger.
3 to undertake.
VE'NTURE, 1 a hazard, or riſque.
2 goods that a man ventures at ſea.
VE'NTURESOME, or VE'NTUROUS, daring, bold, that ventures too much.
VE'NUE, a word uſed in law for a neighbouring place.
VE'NUS, L. (of *veniendo*, L. coming) 1 the goddeſs of love and beauty.
2 (with Aſtronomers) one of the ſeven planets, the brighteſt of all the heavenly bodies except the ſun and moon. It performs its periodical motion in 224 days 17 hours, and its motion round its axis is performed in 23 hours. The diameter of it is almoſt equal to that of the earth.
3 (with Chemiſts) copper.
VENU'STITY (of *venuſtas*, L. of *Venus* the goddeſs of love and beauty) 1 beautifulneſs.
2 a grace and becomingneſs in ſpeech and utterance.
VEPRECO'SE (of *veprecoſus*, L. of *vepres* a briar) full of briars, or brambles.
VERA'CITY (of *veracitas*, L. of *verax* true of ſpeech) a ſpeaking of the truth.
VERA'TRUM, L. the herb called hellebore.
VERB (of *verbum*, L. a word) a part of ſpeech declined with mood and tenſe, which betokeneth either doing, ſuffering, or being.
Active VERB, is that which expreſſes an action that paſſes on another ſubject or object, as *to love God, to write a letter*, &c.

Paſſive VERB, is that which expreſſeth bearing or ſuffering, as *I am loved.*

Neuter VERB, is ſuch as expreſſes an action that has no particular object on which to fall, as, *I run, I ſleep,* &c.

Subſtantive VERB, is ſuch an one as expreſſes the being or ſubſtance which the mind forms to itſelf, or ſuppoſes to be in the object, whether it be there or not, as, *I am, thou art,* &c.

Auxiliary VERBS, are ſuch as ſerve in conjugating active and paſſive verbs, as *am, was, have, had,* &c.

Regular VERBS, are ſuch as are conjugated after ſome one manner, rule, or analogy.

Irregular VERBS, are ſuch as have ſomething ſingular in their termination, or the formation of their tenſes.

Impersonal VERBS, are ſuch as have only the third perſon, as, *it becometh, it irketh,* &c.

VE'RBAL (of *verbalis*, L. of *verbum* a word) 1 derived from a verb.
2 by word of mouth, not written.

VERBA'LITY, the being verbal.

VERBALI'ZING, making many words, tedious in diſcourſe.

VERBA'SCUM, L. the herb petty-mullein, wool-blade, hig-taper, or long-wort.

VERBA'TIM, L. word for word.

VERBE'NA, L. the herb vervain.

To VE'RBERATE (of *verbero*, L. of *verber* a ſtroke) to beat, or ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION, a beating, or ſtriking.

VE'RDANT (of *viridans*, L. of *vireo* to be green, to flouriſh) green.

VE'RDE, or VE'RDEA (of *verdée*, F.) white Florentine wine.

VE'RDEGREASE (of *verd de gris*, F. of *viridis* green, and *æris*, L. of braſs) a green colour made of the ruſt of braſs, or copper.

VERDE'LLIO, It. a kind of a greeniſh marble, uſed as a touch-ſtone to try gold and other metals.

VE'RDERER, or VE'RDEROR, a judicial officer of the king's foreſt.

VE'RDICT (of *verum* the truth, and *dico*, L. to ſpeak) 1 the jury's anſwer upon any cauſe, committed by the court for examination.
2 judgment, or opinion.

VE'RDITURE, one of the greens uſed by painters.

VE'RDOUR, or VE'RDURE (of *verdeur*, F.) greenneſs, as of trees, vegetables, &c.

VE'RDUROUS, full of verdure, green.

VE'RECUND (of *verecundus*, L. of *vereor* to fear) ſhamefaced, baſhful, modeſt, demure.

VERECU'NDITY, baſhfulneſs, ſhame-facedneſs, demureneſs, modeſty.

VERGE, F. 1 a wand, a rod, a ſergeant's mace.
2 the compaſs, or extent of judicature.
3 the edge.

Tenant of the VERGE, one who ſwears fealty to his lord, holding a ſtick, or rod in his hand.

VE'RGER, one who carries a white wand before a lord chief juſtice, &c. alſo before a biſhop, dean, &c.

VERI'DICAL (of *veridicus*, L. of *verum* the truth, and *dico* to ſpeak) telling, or ſpeaking truth.

To VE'RIFY (of *verifico*, L. of *verum* the truth, and *facio* to make) 1 to make good, to prove to be true.
2 (in Law) to record edicts, or decrees in parliament.

VERI'LOQUENT, or VERI'LOQUOUS (of *viriloquus*, L. of *verum* the truth, and *loquor* to ſpeak) ſpeaking the truth.

VE'RILY, truly.

VERISI'MILAR (of *veriſimilis*, L. of *verum* the truth, and *ſimulis* alike) likely, probable.

VERISIMI'LITY, or VERISIMI'LITUDE, likelihood, or probability.

VE'RITY (of *veritas*, L. truth) truth.

VE'RJUICE (of *verjus*, F.) the juice of ſowr and unripe grapes, crab-apples, &c.

VERMI'CULAR (of *vermicularis*, L. of *vermiculus* a little worm) of, pertaining to, or bearing a reſemblance to a worm.

VERMICULA'RIS, L. (in Botany) worm-graſs, ſtone-crap, mouſe-tail, wall-pepper, jack of the buttery.

To VERMI'CULATE (of *vermiculor*, L. of *vermis* a worm) 1 to bring forth worms.
2 to make chequer-work, or inlay with divers colours.

VERMICULA'TION, 1 the breeding of worms.
2 (with Phyſicians) the griping of the guts.

VERMICULO'SE, full of worms.

VERMICULO'SITY, abundance, or fulneſs of worms.

VE'RMIFORM (of *vermiformis*, L. of *vermis* a worm, and *forma* a ſhape) ſhaped like a worm.

VERMI'FUGOUS (of *vermis* a worm, and *fugo* to drive away) expelling worms.

VERMI'LION, (of *vermillon*, F.) factitious cinnaber, of a fine ſcarlet colour.

VE'RMIN, or VE'RMINE (of *vermine*, F. of *vermes*, L. a worm) 1 worms.
2 hurtful inſects, as lice, fleas, caterpillars, &c.
3 hurtful beaſts, as mice, rats, &c.
4 rogues, or villains.

VERMINA'TION, the act of engendering, or producing worms.

VE'RMINOUS (of *verminoſus*, L. of *vermis* a worm) full of worms.

VERMI'PAROUS (of *vermis* a worm, and *pario*, L. to breed) breeding worms.

VERMI'VOROUS (of *vermis* a worm, and *voro*, L. to devour) devouring, or feeding on worms.

VERNA'CULAR (of *vernaculus*, L. of *verna*

a ſervant born in the houſe) that is born in one's houſe, that belongeth to the country where one liveth, or where one was born, proper and peculiar to the country.

VE'RNAL (of *vernalis*, L. of *verno* to bud) of, or belonging to the ſpring.

VE'RNAL *ſigns* (in Aſtronomy) thoſe ſigns the ſun is in during the ſpring ſeaſon, viz. Aries, Taurus, and Gemini.

VE'RNAL *equinox* (in Aſtronomy) is the time that the ſun firſt enters into the ſign Aries.

VE'RNANT (of *vernans*, L. of *verno* to ſpring) ſpringing, or growing.

VERNI'LITY (of *vernilitas*, L. of *verna* a ſlave) ſervile carriage, the ſubmiſſive, fawning behaviour of a ſlave.

VE'RNUS, L. 1 of, or belonging to the ſpring time.

2 (with Botaniſts) that blows in the ſpring.

VERO'NICA (an Abbreviation of *veriſonica* quaſi *vera icon*, a true image) thoſe portraits or repreſentations of the face of our Saviour on handkerchiefs, the original one at Rome being ſaid to be impreſſed by Chriſt's wiping his face, as he carried the croſs, with the handkerchief of St. Veronica; others imagine it to be the handkerchief laid over his face in the ſepulchre.

VERRU'CA, L. 1 a wart.

2 a hillock.

VE'RRIL, or VE'RREL, a little ſmall braſs or iron ring at the end of a walking-ſtick, or the handle of ſome working tool.

VERSABI'LITY, aptneſs to be turned, or wound any way.

VE'RSABLE (of *verſabilis*, L. of *verto* to turn) 1 that may be turned, and winded.

2 unſtable, inconſtant.

VE'RSATILE (of *verſatilis*, L. of *verto* to turn) 1 that turneth eaſily, or may be turned.

2 apt, or ſuitable to any thing.

VERSE (of *verſus*, L. of *verto* to turn) 1 a number of words having a certain cadence, and determined meaſure.

2 a clauſe of a ſentence, a ſmall portion of a chapter in a bible, &c.

VE'RSED, ſkilled in any thing.

VERSED *ſine* (in Mathematics) is a ſegment of the diameter of a circle, lying between the right ſine, and the lower extremity of the arch; thus *d*B, is the verſed ſine of the arch DEB. See fig. 15.

VE'RSICLE (of *verſiculus*, L. a dim. of *verſus* a verſe) a little verſe.

VERSICO'LOURED (of *verſicolor*, L. of *verto* to change, and *color* a colour) 1 changing, coloured.

2 of ſundry colours.

VERSIFICA'TION (of *verſus* a verſe, and *facio*, L. to make) the art of making verſes.

VE'RSIFIER, a maker of verſes, a poet.

VE'RSIFORM (of *verſiformis*, L. of *verto* to change, and *forma* a ſhape) that changes its ſhape.

VE'RSI'LOQUY (of *verſus* a verſe, and *loquor*, L. to ſpeak) ſpeaking in verſe.

VE'RSION (of *verſio*, L. of *verto* to turn) a tranſlation.

VERSUTI'LOQUOUS (of *verſutiloquus*, L. of *verſutus* crafty, and *loquor* to ſpeak) talking cunningly or craftily.

VERT (of *verd*, F.) any green in the foreſt apt to cover deer.

VE'RTAGUS, L. (of *verto* to turn, and *ago* to drive) a hound that will hunt by himſelf, and bring home his game, a tumbler.

VE'RTEBRÆ, L. (of *verto* to turn) the chine-bones.

VE'RTEBRAL, of, or belonging to the vertebræ, or turning joints of the body.

VE'RTEX, L. (of *verto* to turn) 1 the top of any thing.

2 (in Aſtronomy) that point of heaven which is juſt over our heads, and is otherwiſe called the zenith.

VE'RTEX *of a cone, pyramid*, &c. is the point of the upper extremity, or end of the axis, or top of the figure.

VE'RTEX *of a conic ſection*, is the point of the curve where the axis cuts it.

VE'RTEX *of a glaſs* (in Optics) the ſame with the pole.

VE'RTIBLE (of *vertibilis*, L. of *verto* to turn) that may be turned.

VE'RTICAL, of, or belonging to the vertex.

VE'RTICAL *angles* (in Geometry) are thoſe, which being oppoſite to each other, touch only in the angular point. As the angle EGB, and the angle FGA. See fig. 8.

VE'RTICAL *circles* (in Aſtronomy) are great circles of the ſphere interſecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and of conſequence are at right angles to the horizon; as the circles Z*p*N, Z*b*N. See fig. 6.

VE'RTICAL *line* (in Conics) is a right line drawn in the vertical plane, and paſſing through the vertex of the cone.

VE'RTICAL *plane* 1 (in Dialling) is a plane perpendicular to the horizon, and parallel to a vertical circle.

2 (in Perſpective) is a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, paſſing through the eye, and cutting the perſpective plane at right angles.

Prime VE'RTICAL (in Aſtronomy) is that vertical circle or azimuth which paſſeth through the poles of the meridian; or, which is perpendicular to it, and paſſes through the equinoctial points; as ZCN. See fig. 6.

VERTICALU'RE (with Aſtronomers) the meridian, ſo called, becauſe it paſſes through the vertical point.

VERTI'CITY (of *verto* to turn) the nature

or quality of the loadſtone, or a touch'd needle, of pointing towards the north and ſouth.

VERTI'CILLATED (of *verticillatus*, L. of *verto* to turn) jointed together, apt to turn.

VERTICILLATED *plants* (in Botany) are ſuch as have their flowers intermixed with ſmall leaves, growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of the ſtalk, as penny-royal, hore-hound, &c.

VERTI'GINOUS (of *vertiginoſus*, L. of *vertigo* turning round) giddy.

VERTI'GO, L. (of *verto* to turn) a diſeaſe of the head, when all things ſeem to turn round; giddineſs, dizzineſs, ſwimming of the head.

VERTI'LLAGE, a preparing of ground to receive ſeed, by ſtirring or turning it.

VE'RTUE. See *Virtue*.

VERTUO'SO. See *Virtuoſo*.

VE'RU, L. 1 a ſpit.

2 (with Meteorologiſts) a comet that reſembles a ſpit.

VE'RVAIN (of *verveine*, F.) the name of an herb, otherwiſe called pidgeon's-graſs, Juno's tears, and holy-herb.

VE'RVISE, blankets, a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth.

VE'RY (of *verus*, L. true) 1 true, or perfect.

2 true and arrant.

3 ſelf, or himſelf, herſelf, or itſelf.

VESI'CA, L. a bladder.

VESICA'RIA, the plant alkakengi, or winter-cherry.

VESICA'RIUS, L. (of *veſica* a bladder) bladdered, a word applied by botanical writers, to ſuch plants whoſe ſeed-veſſel, or fruit, is incloſed in a ſort of bladder, as the bladder-nut, the winter-cherry, &c.

VESI'CATORY (of *veſicatorium*, L. of *veſica* a bladder) a bliſter, or an external medicine which ſerves to raiſe bliſters.

VE'SICLE (of *veſicula*, L. a dim. of *veſica* a bladder) a little bladder.

VE'SPER, L. (of ἑσπερος, G. *quaſi* κατ' ἐξοχην περας, the end of the day) 1 the evening.

2 the evening ſtar.

VE'SPERIES, the laſt act or exerciſe for taking the degree of doctor, among the Sorboniſts at Paris.

VE'SPERS, the evening-prayers in the Roman church.

Sicilian VE'SPERS, veſpers, or evening-prayers, ſo called on account of a general maſſacre of the French, by the inhabitants of the iſland of Sicily, in the year 1582.

VESPERTI'LIO, L. (*quod veſperi volet* that flies in the evening) a bat, or rere-mouſe.

VESPERTI'NE (of *veſpertinus*, L. of *veſper* the evening) of, or that is done in the evening.

VESPERTI'NE (with Aſtronomers) a term uſed of a planet or ſtar, which is ſaid *to be veſpertine*, when it ſets after the ſun.

VE'SSEL (of *vaſe*, F.) 1 a general name for a great many utenſils to put any thing in.

2 a ſhip, bark, &c.

3 a little conduit, or pipe for blood or humours in an animal body.

A VE'SSEL *of election, or reprobation*, a ſcripture expreſſion for an elect, or a reprobate perſon.

VE'SSEL *of paper*, half a quarter of a ſheet.

VE'SSELS (in Architecture) certain ornaments uſually ſet over cornices, and ſo called, becauſe they repreſent ſeveral ſorts of utenſils, which were in uſe among the ancients, as ſhips, barks, &c.

VE'SSES, or VE'SSET, a ſort of woollen cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

VEST (of *veſte*, F. of *veſtio*, L. to clothe) 1 a waſtecoat.

2 a garment for a child.

To VEST, to beſtow upon, to admit to the poſſeſſion of.

VE'STA, L. the name of two goddeſſes among the ancient Romans; the one the goddeſs of fire (of ἑστια, G. a fire-hearth), the other the goddeſs of the earth (of ἱστημι, G. to eſtabliſh.) In the former reſpect ſhe had no image in her temple. See Pauſanias in Corinth, and Ovid affirmeth the ſame. However this be, it is certain in both reſpects her image is ſeen in Roman coins, with attributes ſuitable to both fire and earth. As ſhe regardeth the former, ſhe is taken for the wife of Cœlus and mother of Saturn, by ſome; by others, for the daughter of Saturn and Ops; the latter for the daughter of Jupiter.

A VE'STAL, or VE'STAL *virgin*, a virgin conſecrated for 30 years to the ſervice of Veſta.

VESTA'LIA, L. feaſts held on the fifth of June, in honour of the goddeſs Veſta.

VE'STIBLE (of *veſtibulum*, L. of the goddeſs *Veſta*, becauſe it was uſual for people to ſtop here before they entered the houſe) 1 a large open ſpace before the door, or at the entry of a houſe.

2 a kind of anti-chamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.

VESTI'GIA, L. 1 foot-ſteps, prints of the feet.

2 prints, or impreſſions.

VESTI'GIA *of tendons* (in Natural Hiſtory) little hollows in the ſhells formed for faſtening or rooting the tendons of the muſcles.

VE'STMENT (of *veſtimentum*, L. of *veſtio* to clothe) a garment, or veſture.

VE'STRY (of *veſtiarium*, L. of *veſtio* to array) 1 a room belonging to a church, where prieſts veſtments and ſacred utenſils are kept.

2 a meeting of the chief pariſhioners in the veſtry.

VE'STRY-*clerk*, a ſcrivener who keeps the pariſh accounts.

VE'STRY-*keeper*, a ſexton, whoſe office is to look after the veſtry.

VE'STRY-*men*, a ſelect number of the principal inhabitants of a pariſh, who annually chooſe officers to manage the affairs of it.

VE'STURE (of *veſtitus*, L. of *veſtio* to clothe) 1 any garment.

2 poſſeſſion, or admittance to a poſſeſſion.

3 profit, as of an acre of land.

VE'TCHES (of *viciæ*, L. tares) a kind of pulſe, tares.

VE'TERAN (of *veteranus*, L. of *vetero* to grow old) that has ſerved long in a place or office.

VE'TERAN *ſoldiers*, old ſoldiers that have ſerved long in the wars. In France officers of 20 years ſtanding are called by this name.

VETERATO'RIAN (of *veteratorius*, L. of *veterator*, a crafty knave, an old fox) crafty, deceitful.

VETERINA'RIUS, L. 1 a farrier, a horſe-leech.

2 a letter out of horſes to hire.

3 a horſe-courſer.

VETE'RNUS, L. 1 a drowſy diſeaſe called a lethargy.

2 ſlothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, immoderate ſleeping.

VETO'NICA, L. (with Botaniſts) the herb betony.

VETURI'NO, It. a hirer of horſes in Italy, who is alſo a guide to travellers, and brings back their horſes.

To VEX (of *vexo* to trouble) 1 to teaze, to trouble, to torment.

2 to be a trouble to.

VEXA'TION, grief, trouble, torment.

VEXA'TIOUS, cauſing trouble, or grief, burdenſome, troubleſome.

VEXI'LLUM, L (of *veho* to be carried) a banner, a ſtandard, an enſign.

U'GLY, 1 homely, deformed.

2 unbecoming, or indecent.

3 naughty, or villainous.

4 baſe, or ſhameful.

VI'A, L. a way, paſſage, or road.

Lactea VIA, i. e. the milky way (with Aſtronomers) a circle that encompaſſes the whole firmament, extending itſelf ſometimes with a double path, ſometimes with a ſingle one, to be ſeen in a clear night. Many were the conjectures of what this tract conſiſted; but ſince the invention of the teleſcope, it has been diſcovered to be an innumerable company of fix'd ſtars, different in ſize and ſituation.

VIA ſolis, L. i. e. the ſun's way (with Aſtronomers) the ecliptic, ſo called becauſe the ſun never goes out of it.

VI'AL, a thin glaſs bottle.

VI'ANDS (of *viandes*, F.) 1 victuals of fleſh.

2 paſture of deer.

VIA'TICUM, L. (of *via* a way) 1 all manner of proviſions, or neceſſaries for a journey.

2 (among the Roman catholics) the holy ſacrament given to ſick perſons.

VI'BEX, L. 1 a mark or print of a ſtripe or blow.

2 (in Phyſic) a black or blue ſpot, occaſioned by a flux of blood.

VI'BO, L. (in Botany) the flower of the herb *Britannica*.

To VI'BRATE (of *vibro*, L. to ſhake a thing) 1 to ſhake, to brandiſh.

2 to move to and fro.

VI'BRATING *motion* (with Naturaliſts) is a very quick motion of the ſolid parts of bodies, cauſed by the pulſe or ſtroke of ſome body upon them. So the rays of light or fire, ſtriking upon the ſmall particles of bodies, do excite in them ſuch vibrations, and cauſe them to grow hot and ſhine.

For all fixed ſolid bodies, when heated to a due degree, will emit light and ſhine, which way ſoever their parts come to be agitated into theſe vibrating motions, whether it be by heat, by rubbing or ſtriking, or by putrefaction, or ſome animal or vital motion.

VIBRA'TION, 1 a brandiſhing, or ſhaking.

2 a ſwinging to and fro.

VIBRI'SSANT (of *vibriſſans*, L. of *vibriſſo* to quaver) quavering, trilling, ſhaking.

VI'CAR (of *vicarius*, L. one that performeth the place or office of another) 1 one in another's ſtead, or who performs the duty of another.

2 a prieſt of a pariſh, where the predial tythes are impropriated.

Grand VI'CAR (of the Pope) a cardinal, who has juriſdiction over all ſecular and regular prieſts, and over all offenders againſt the Church of Rome.

VI'CARAGE, the benefice of a vicar.

VICA'RIOUS, 1 of, or belonging to a vicar.

2 ſubordinate, or in the place of another.

VICE, F. (of *vitium*, L. of *vitupero* to blame) 1 a habit contrary to virtue.

2 the ſpindle of a preſs.

3 a jeſter in a play.

4 an inſtrument uſed by ſmiths and many other artificers.

5 a glazier's inſtrument with two wheels for drawing lead.

VICE, F. a particle that ſignifies nothing of itſelf, but in compound words it imports ſubordination, or being inſtead of.

VICE-*admiral*, an officer who commands the ſecond ſquadron of the royal navy, and has his flag at the fore-topmaſt-head of his ſhip.

VICE-*chamberlain* (of the king's court) a great officer under the lord chamberlain, who,

who, in his abſence, has the command and controul of all officers belonging to that part of the houſe called the chamber, or above ſtairs.

VICE-*chancellor* (of an Univerſity) a member who is choſen annually to perform the office of the chancellor.

VICE-*chancellorſhip*, the office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

VICEGE'RENT, F. a deputy, or ſubſtitute.

VI'CEROY (of *viceroi*, F.) a deputy king, or one who governs a ſtate inſtead of a king.

VICEROY'ALTY, the dignity or office of a viceroy.

VICE-*treaſurer*, an under-treaſurer.

VICE VERSA, L. on the contrary.

VI'CINAGE, or VICI'NITY (of *voiſinage*, F. or *vicinitas*, L. of *vicus* a ſtreet) nearneſs, neighbourhood.

VI'CINAL, belonging to neighbours.

VI'CIOUS (from *vice*) corrupt, faulty, lewd.

VICI'SSITUDE (of *viciſſitudo*, L. of *vicis* change) change, turn, or revolution.

VICI'SSITY (of *viciſſitas*, L. of *vicis* change) a changing, or ſucceeding by courſe.

VI'COUNT. See *Viſcount*.

VI'CTIM (of *victima*, L. a ſacrifice) 1 a beaſt to be ſacrificed.
2 a perſon made a ſacrifice.

VI'CTOR, L. (of *vinco* to conquer) 1 a conqueror, or vanquiſher.
2 he that hath his deſire or wiſh.

VICTO'RIAL, of, or belonging to victory.

VICTORIO'LA, L. (a dim. of *victoria* victory) 1 laurel of Alexandria, tongue-laurel.
2 a little image repreſenting victory.

VICTO'RIOUS, triumphant, having gotten the victory.

VI'CTORY (of *victoria*, L. of *vinco* to conquer) 1 the defeat or overthrow of one's enemies, or the getting the better of one in any thing.
2 conqueſt, as in love.

To VI'CTUAL (of *avitailler*, F. of *victus*, L. ſuſtenance) to provide with victuals.

VI'CTUALLER, 1 one that provides victuals.
2 a victualling ſhip, or one that carries proviſions for a fleet.
3 an ale-houſe-keeper.

VI'CTUALS (of *victus*, L. of *vivo* to live) proviſions, all manner of food.

VI'DAME, F. the judge of a French biſhop's temporal juriſdiction.

VIDE'LICET, L. to wit, that is.

VIDU'ITY (of *viduitas*, L. of *vidua* a widow) widowhood.

To VIE. See *To Vye*.

VIEW (of *vuë*, F. of *video*, L. to ſee) 1 the ſight, or eyes.
2 examination made by viewers, or able workmen.
3 the ſight, or act of ſeeing.
4 a proſpect, a ſurvey.
5 review, as of ſoldiers.
6 (with Hunters) the print of a fallow deer's foot.

To VIEW (of *video*, L. of εἰδω, G. to behold) 1 to take a view of.
2 to review, or muſter.
3 to conſider, or conceive.

To VIEW (in Military affairs) is when the quarter-maſter-general of an army goes with a ſtrong party to take a ſurvey of the roads for the march of an army, and to find out the moſt convenient place for an encampment; as where water and forage may be had, and not be too much expoſed to the inſults of the enemy.

To VIEW *a place, in order to beſiege it*, is the general's being accompanied with engineers, riding round it, and obſerving the ſituation of it, with the nature of the country lying about it, as to hills, valleys, rivers, marſhes, &c. thereby to make a judgment of the moſt convenient place for opening the trenches, carrying on the approaches, &c.

To VIEW *an enemy*, is to approach as near their camp as poſſible, in order to diſcover the nature of the ground, and the avenues to it, and alſo the ſtrength and weakneſs of their encampment; where they may be beſt attacked, or whether it may be proper to run the hazard of bringing them to an action.

VIEW'ERS, men ſent by the court to ſee any place or perſon.

VIEW'LESS, inviſible, not to be viewed. *Milton*.

VIGE'SIMAL (of *vigeſimalis*, L. of *viginti* twenty) the twentieth.

VIGESIMA'TION (of *vigeſimatio*, L. of *vigeſimus* the twentieth) the putting to death every twentieth man, among the ancient Romans.

VI'GIL, a watchman, one who watches a-nights.

VI'GILANCE, or VI'GILANCY (of *vigilantia*, L. of *vigilo* to watch) watchfulneſs.

VI'GILANT, watchful.

VI'GILS (of *vigiliæ*, L. of *vigilo* to watch) certain faſts preceding feſtivals, ſo called, becauſe the primitive chriſtians uſed to watch all night, as preparatory to the due obſervation of the following ſolemnities.

VIGINTIVI'RATE (of *viginti* twenty, and *viri*, L. men) a dignity among the ancient Romans, conſiſting of twenty men, of equal authority, three whereof judged all criminal caſes, three others had the inſpection of coins and coinage, four took care of the ſtreets of Rome, and the others were judges in civil affairs.

VIGINTIVI'RI, L. the twenty magiſtrates that compoſed the vigintivirate.

VIGO'NE, F. 1 a ſort of Spaniſh wool.

2 a hat made of that wool.
VI'GOR. See *Vigour*.
VIGORO'SO, or *VIGOROSAME'NTE*, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play with ſtrength or vigour.
VI'GOROUS ſtout, briſk, full of vigour.
VI'GOUR (of *vigor*, L. of *vigeo* to flouriſh) 1 ſtrength, luſtineſs.
2 livelineſs, briſkneſs.
3 ſtoutneſs, reſolution.
VILE (of *vilis*, L. of no value) 1 mean, deſpicable.
2 of no value or account, little ſet by.
3 wicked, baſe, filthy.
To VI'LIFY (of *vilifico*, L. of *vilis* vile, and *facio* to make) to run down, to deſpiſe.
VI'LLA, L. (a dim. of *vicus* a ſtreet) 1 a village.
2 a manor-houſe, a farm-houſe, out of the city or town.
VI'LLAGE (of *villa*, L. a dim. of *vicus* a ſtreet) a certain number of country-houſes, or cottages, without any wall or incloſure.
VI'LLAGER, an inhabitant of a village.
VI'LLAIN (of *vilain*, F. mean, or vile) 1 a bond-ſervant, or man, to the lord of the manor.
2 a rogue, or vile perſon.
VI'LLANAGE, or VI'LLENAGE, a tenure by doing ſervile work to the lord.
VI'LLANOUS, baſe, infamous, knaviſh.
VI'LLANY, baſeneſs, the actions of a villain.
VI'LLI, L. (the plural of *villus* a hair) 1 coarſe hairs.
2 wool.
3 the nap of cloth.
4 (with Botaniſts) ſmall hairs like the grain of pluſh or ſhag, with which ſome trees abound.
VILLO'SE (of *villoſus*, L. of *villus* a hair) hairy, full of hairs.
VI'MINAL (of *viminalis*, L. of *vimen* a twig) of, or belonging to twigs.
VIMI'NEOUS (of *vimineus*, L. of *vimen* a twig) made of twigs.
VINA'CEOUS (of *vinaceus*, L. of *vinum* wine) of, or belonging to wine.
VINA'LIA, L. (of *vinum* wine) feaſts held by the antient Romans, at the firſt broaching or taſting of their wine.
VI'NCA, L. (of *vincio* to bind) the herb perewinkle, ſo called becauſe it binds or intangles every thing that is near it with its ſprigs.
VI'NCIBLE (of *vincibilis*, L. of *vinco* to conquer) that may be overcome.
VI'NCTURE (of *vinctura*, L. of *vincio* to bind) a binding.
VI'NCULUM, L. (in Fluxions) denotes the multiplication of ſome compound ſurd quantity into a fluxion, &c.
VINDE'MIAL (of *vindemialis*, L. of *vindemia* vintage) of, or belonging to a vintage.
To VINDE'MIATE (of *vindemio*, L. to gather grapes) to gather grapes.
VINDEMIA'TION, a gathering of grapes.
To VI'NDICATE (of *vindico*, L. to defend) 1 to defend, or maintain.
2 to make an apology for, to clear, or juſtify.
3 to revenge.
VINDICA'TION, 1 defence, or protection.
2 apology, or juſtification.
3 revenging, or vengeance.
VINDICA'TOR, 1 a defender, or aſſerter.
2 an avenger.
VINDI'CTA, L. (of *vindico* to defend) 1 defence, or maintenance.
2 vengeance, or puniſhment.
3 a rod which was laid on the head of a ſervant when he was made free.
4 liberty, or freedom itſelf.
VINDI'CTIVE, revengeful.
VINE (of *vinea*, L. the grape-tree) the plant that bears grapes.
VINE-*fretter*, or VINE-*grub*, an inſect that gnaws vines.
VINE-*pear*, an October pear.
VI'NEGAR (of *vinaigre*, F. q. d. *vinum acre*, L. i. e. acid wine) wine, beer, &c. rendered acid or ſour.
VI'NEYARD, a piece of ground ſet with vines.
VI'NIPOTE (of *vinipotor*, L. of *vinum* wine, and *poto* to drink) a wine-bibber, a drinker of wine.
VI'NNED, VI'NNY, or VI'NEWY, mouldy, hoary, muſty.
VI'NNET, a kind of border, or flower, uſed by printers, at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c.
VINO'SITY, the being vinous.
VI'NOUS (of *vinoſus*, L. of *vinum* wine) that has the taſte or ſmell of wine.
VI'NTAGE, 1 vine-harveſt, or the gathering of grapes.
2 the time wherein grapes are gathered.
VI'NTAGER, a grape-gatherer, or vine-reaper.
VI'NTNER, a tavern-keeper.
VI'NTRY, a great place for ſelling wine.
VI'OL (of *viola*, It.) a muſical inſtrument.
VI'OLABLE, that may be violated.
VI'OLACEOUS (of *violaceus*, L. of *viola* a violet) of a violet colour, or like a violet.
To VI'OLATE (of *violo*, L. to break) 1 to break, or tranſgreſs.
2 to raviſh, or deflower.
3 to ſpoil, defile, or ſully.
VIOLA'TION, the act of violating.
VIOLA'TOR, or VIOLA'TER, a tranſgreſſor.
VI'OLENCE (of *violentia*, L. of *violo* to force) 1 fierceneſs, or vehemency.
2 force, or conſtraint, uſed unlawfully.
3 raſhneſs.

4 eager-

4 eagerneſs, earneſtneſs.
5 boiſterouſneſs, ſtorminess.

VI'OLENT, 1 fierce, vehement, forcible.
2 haſty, paſſionate.
3 ſharp, or acute.
4 ſtrong, or very great.

VI'OLET, ſub. (of *viola*, L. of *via* a way, becauſe they generally grow by the way ſide) a flower well known.

VI'OLET, adj. of a violet or purple colour.

VI'OLIN (from *viol*, F.) a fiddle.

VI'OLIST, a player on a viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO, It. a baſs-viol.

VIOLO'NE, It. a double baſs.

VIO'RNA, L. (with Botaniſts) the herb called travellers joy.

VI'PER (of *vipera*, L. of ἰπάω, G. to hurt) a poiſonous reptile of the ſerpent kind, an adder.

VIPERA'LIS, L. (with Botaniſts) the herb rue, or herb-graſs.

VIPERA'RIA, L. (with Botaniſts) the herb viper's-graſs.

VIPERI'NA, L. (with Botaniſts) the herb viper's-bugloſs.

VI'PERINE, of, or belonging to the viper.

VI'PEROUS, 1 of the viper kind.
2 of, or belonging to the viper.

VIRA'GO, L. (of *vir* a man, and *ago* to drive) a ſtout or manly woman, a heroine.

VIRELAY', F. a ſort of comical ſong.

VI'RGA, L. 1 a twig, a young branch.
2 a rod, whip, or ſcourge.

VI'RGÆ, L. (in Meteorology) a meteor bearing a reſemblance to a bundle of rods, which is cauſed by the beams of the ſun paſſing obliquely through the more looſe and open parts of a watery cloud, and commonly denotes rain.

VI'RGIN, ſub. (of *virgo*, L. of *vireo* to flouriſh) a maid.

VI'RGIN, adj. of, or belonging to a virgin.

VI'RGIN-*oil*, that which oozes ſpontaneouſly out of the olive, &c. without preſſing.

VI'RGIN's-*bower*, an herb or plant uſed in covering arbours, which ſpreads itſelf into woody branches.

VI'RGIN-*copper*, is that which has never been melted down.

VI'RGIN-*gold*, the gold that is gotten out of the ore without any mixture or alloy, in which ſtate it is ſo ſoft that it will take the impreſſion of a ſeal.

VI'RGIN-*honey*, the honey that is made by young bees, the firſt year after their ſwarming.

VI'RGIN-*mercury*, is that which is form'd and fluid in the veins of mines, or that is gotten from the mineral earth by lotion, without fire.

VI'RGIN's-*milk*, benjamin-water, a ſort of compoſition, uſed as a coſmetic.

VI'RGIN-*parchment*, a ſort of fine parchment made of the ſkin of a young lamb.

VI'RGIN's-*thread*, a ropy dew, which flies in the air like fine untwiſted ſilk.

VI'RGINAL, maiden-like.

VI'RGINALS, a muſical inſtrument.

VIRGI'NIA, Virginia tobacco.

VIRGI'NIAN *nightingale*, a bird of a ſcarlet colour with a tuft on the head.

VIRGI'NIAN-*ſilk*, a plant which bears flowers of a purple colour and long pods, in which are flat ſeeds, containing fine ſoft ſilk.

VIRGI'NITY (of *virginitas*, L. of *virgo* a virgin) a maiden-head, chaſtity.

VI'RGO, L. 1 a maid, or virgin.
2 one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, marked thus ♍.

VIRI'DITY (of *viriditas*, L. of *vireo* to flouriſh) verdure, greenneſs.

VIRI'LE (of *virilis*, L. of *vir* a man) manly, ſtout.

VIRI'LITY, 1 man's eſtate, manhood.
2 ſtoutneſs, or valour.

VIRI'POTENT (of *viripotens*, L. of *vir* a man, and *potens* powerful) 1 mighty, powerful.
2 marriageable, fit for man.

VI'RTUAL (of *vertuel*, F.) equivalent, effectual, potential.

VI'RTUAL *focus* (in Dioptrics) the point of divergence.

VI'RTUE (of *virtus*, L. of *vi* ſtrength) 1 efficacy, power, propriety.
2 an habit of the ſoul, whereby a man is inclined to do good and to ſhun evil.

Moral VI'RTUE (in Ethics) is an elective habit placed in a mediocrity, determined by reaſon, or as a prudent man would determine.

Intellectual VI'RTUE (in Ethics) is a habit of the reaſonable ſoul, whereby it conceives or ſpeaks the truth, either in affirming or denying.

VI'RTUES (in Theology) one of the orders of angels, of the third rank or choir.

Cardinal VI'RTUES (with Moraliſts) prudence, juſtice, fortitude, and temperance.

VIRTUO'SO, It. a learned and ſkilful philoſopher.

VI'RTUOUS, endowed with, or having the habit of virtue.

VI'RULENCE, or VI'RULENCY (of *virulentus*, L. of *virus* poiſon) 1 poiſon, or venom.
2 venom in a venereal diſeaſe.

VI'RULENT, 1 venomous, or poiſonous.
2 ſharp, or biting.

VI'RUS, L. 1 poiſon, or venom.
2 (with Surgeons) a kind of watery ſtinking matter, which iſſues out of ulcers, of a malignant and corroding quality.

VIS, L. might, force, power.

Centrifuga VIS, L. (in Philoſophy) that force by which any natural body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the

the axis of the motion in a tangent to that curve.

Centripeta VIS, L. (in Phyſics) that force by which all bodies tend to the centre of the earth, or to any point as their centre; of which kind is gravity towards the centre of the earth, and the magnetical force by which iron tends towards the centre of the magnet.

VIS inertiæ, L. (in Mechanics) is the bare power of reſiſtance only, by which every body endeavours to continue in that ſtate in which it is, either of reſt or motion; whereby it becomes difficult to alter its ſtate, either of reſt or motion.

VIS impreſſa, L. (in Philoſophy) is an impulſe, force, or action, communicated to, and exerciſed upon, any body, in order to change its preſent ſtate, either of reſt or motion, uniformly in a right line.

VI'SAGE, F. the face.

VI'SARD. See *Vizard*.

VI'SCERA, L. (of *viſcus* a bowel) the bowels, intrails, or guts.

VI'SCERAL, or VI'SCEROUS, of, or belonging to the bowels, or entrails.

To VI'SCERATE (of *viſcero*, L. of *viſcera* the bowels) to bowel, or take out the bowels.

VI'SCERATED, having the bowels taken out.

VI'SCERATION, the garbage which huntſmen give their dogs.

VISCO'SE (of *viſcoſus*, L. of *viſcus* glue) gluey, ſticky, clammy.

VISCO'SITY, clammineſs, ſtickineſs, of a gluey quality.

VI'SCOUNT (of *vicomte*, F.) a title of honour next to an earl.

VI'SCOUNTESS, a viſcount's wife.

VI'SCOUNTY (of *vicomté*, F.) the territory of a viſcount.

VI'SCOUS (of *viſcoſus*, L. of *viſcus* glue) clammy, ſlimy, ſticky.

VI'SIBLE, that may be ſeen.

VI'SIER, or VIZIER, a principal officer among the Turks.

Grand VI'ZIER, or *Prime* VI'ZIER, he that governs in chief the Ottoman empire, under the grand ſignior.

VI'SION (of *viſio*, L. of *video* to ſee) 1 ſeeing, or ſight.
2 an apparition, phantaſm, or ghoſt.
3 a divine revelation in a dream.

Clear VI'SION (in Optics) is cauſed by a great quantity of rays in the ſame pencil, enlightening the correſpondent points of the image ſtrongly, and vigorouſly.

Confuſed VI'SION, is cauſed by the pencils of rays being intermix'd one with another.

Direct VI'SION, is when the rays of light come from the object directly to the eye.

Reflected VI'SION, is when the rays of light are reflected or turned back again from any body to the eye.

Refracted VI'SION (in Optics) is that performed by means of rays refracted, or turned out of their way, by paſſing through mediums of different denſities, chiefly through glaſſes and lenſes.

VI'SIONARY, adj. of, or belonging to viſion.

VI'SIONARY, or VI'SIONIST, ſub. 1 a perſon that pretends to viſions.
2 one that has got chimeras in his head.

VI'SIT, an act of civility and friendſhip performed by friends going to each other's houſe.

To VI'SIT (of *viſito*, L. of *viſo* to go to ſee) 1 to go to ſee, or pay a viſit.
2 to go about to ſee whether things be as they ſhould.
3 to afflict, or try.

VISITA'TION, 1 the act of viſiting.
2 the act of trying.
3 (among the Clergy) an act of juriſdiction, whereby a ſuperior viſits ſome corporation, college, church, or other public or private houſe, to ſee if the regulations thereof are duly obſerved.

The VISITA'TION, the great ſickneſs which afflicted this nation during the years 1665 and 1666.

VI'SITER, one that goes a viſiting, or ſeeing his neighbours.

VI'SITOR, one that viſits a monaſtery or religious houſe.

VISNE, 1 tent wine mixt with brandy.
2 (in Law) a neighbouring place, or place near at hand.

VI'SOR (of *viſiere*, F.) the ſight of an headpiece.

VISO'RUM, F. (of *viſum*, L. of *video* to ſee) an inſtrument uſed by printers, being a hook or device into which a leaf of the copy is fixed, for the compoſitor's more convenient ſeeing it.

VI'STA, or *VI'STO*, It. a proſpect or ſtreight walk through trees, eſpecially through a wood, the trees being cut away.

VI'STAMENTE, or *VI'STO*, It. (in Muſic) very faſt or quick, and is much the ſame as *preſto*.

VI'SUAL (of *viſus*, L. the ſight) of, or belonging to the ſight.

VI'SUAL *point* (in Perſpective) is a point in the horizontal line where the ocular rays unite.

VI'SUAL *rays* (in Perſpective) are lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye.

VI'SUS, L. (of *video* to ſee) the ſenſe of ſeeing, the ſight.

VI'TA, L. (of *vivo* to live) life.

VI'TA corporis, L. i. e. the life of the body. It conſiſts in an uninterrupted motion thereof.

VI'TA mentis, L. i. e. the life of the mind, this (according to the Carteſians) conſiſts in a perpetual cogitation, or an uninterrupted courſe of thinking.

VI'TA hominis, L. i. e. the life of man. This, according to Mr. Locke, conſiſts in a continued communication of body and mind, or in the operations to which both the motions of the body and the ideas of the mind contribute.

VI'TAL, of, belonging to, or that ſupports life.

VI'TAL *faculty* (in Phyſics) an action whereby men live, that is performed by them whether they deſign it or not; ſuch are the motions of the heart, perſpiration, or breathing, nutrition, &c.

VI'TAL *flame* (in Phyſics) ſome have ſuppoſed that there is in the heart of animals, a fine, enkindled, mild ſubſtance, which they call by this name, and imagine the air that is taken in by reſpiration to be neceſſary to the preſervation of it, as it is to the conſervation of life.

VI'TAL *ſpirits*, are the fineſt and moſt volatile parts of the blood.

VITA'LITY (of *vitalitas*, L. of *vita* life) the ſpirit of life whereby we live.

VI'TALS, thoſe parts of the body that are the principal ſeats of life; as the heart, brain, lungs, and liver.

VI'TE, It. (in Muſic) quick and lively.

VI'TIABLE, ſinful, faulty.

To VI'TIATE (of *vitio*, L. of *vitium* a crime) 1 to corrupt, or ſpoil.
2 to defile, or deflower.

VITI'FEROUS (of *vitifer*, L. of *vitis* a vine, and *fero* to bear) that beareth vines.

VITIGI'NEOUS (of *vitigineus*, L. of *vitis* a vine, and *gigno* to beget) that cometh of a vine.

VITIO'SITY, naughtineſs, lewdneſs.

VI'TIOUS (of *vitioſus*, L. of *vitio* to ſpoil) wicked, lewd, naught.

VI'TREAL, or VI'TREOUS (of *vitreus*, L. of *vitrum* glaſs) 1 of, or belonging to glaſs.
2 clear like glaſs, tranſpareht.

VI'TREOUS *tunicle*, a thin film or coat, which, as ſome ſay, ſeparates the vitreous or glaſſy humour from the cryſtalline; but others deny that there is any ſuch coat, before the humours are taken out and expoſed to the air.

VI'TREOUS *humours*, the glaſſy humour of the eye, being the third of it, ſo called from its reſemblance of melted glaſs; it is thicker than the aqueous humour, but not ſo ſolid as the cryſtalline; it is round, or convex behind, and ſomewhat plain before, only hollowed a little in the middle, where it receives the cryſtalline.

VITRI'FICABLE, capable of being turned into glaſs.

VITRIFICA'TION, the art of changing any natural body into glaſs.

To VI'TRIFY (of *vitrum*, glaſs, and *facio*, L. to make) 1 to turn into glaſs.
2 to grow as hard and tranſparent as glaſs.

VI'TRIOL (of *vitriolum*, L. copperas) a kind of mineral ſalt, of which there are four ſorts, the white, the blue, the green, and the red.

VI'TRIOLATED, 1 turned into vitriol.
2 compounded of vitriol, or having vitriol infuſed into it.

VITRIO'LIC, or VITRIO'LOUS, of, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of vitriol.

VITRO'SE (of *vitroſus*, L. of *vitrum* glaſs) glaſſy, full of glaſs.

VI'TRUM, L. (of *vireo* to ſhine) 1 glaſs.
2 the plant called woad.

VI'TTA, L. a fillet, ribband, garland, or head-band, wherewith prieſts, prieſteſſes, poets, as alſo the altars and victims were dreſſed.

VI'TULINE (of *vitulinus*, L. of *vitulus* a calf) of, or belonging to a calf, or veal.

VITU'PERABLE (of *vituperabilis*, L. of *vitupero* to blame) blame-worthy, that may be blamed.

VITUPERA'TION, a blaming, or finding fault with.

St. VI'TUS's *dance* (with Phyſicians) a kind of phrenzy or madneſs proceeding from a malignant humour, near of kin to the madneſs cauſed by the bite of the Tarantula.

VI'VA VO'CE, L. by word of mouth.

VIVA'CE, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to play with life and ſpirit; and is a degree of movement between *largo* and *allegro*, but neareſt to *allegro*.

VIVACEME'NTE, or *VIVAME'NTE*, It. (in Muſic) the ſame as *vivace*; which ſee.

VIVA'CIOUS (of *vivax*, L. of *vivo* to live) lively, briſk, ſtrong, luſty.

VIVACI'SSIMO, It. (in Muſic books) denotes a movement as quick as *allegro*.

VIVA'CITY, 1 livelineſs, fire, ſprightlineſs.
2 quickneſs, or readineſs of wit.

VI'VARY (of *vivarium*, L. of *vivo* to live) a place where wild beaſts or fiſhes are kept, a park, a warren, a ſtew, or fiſh-pond.

VI'VER, a ſea-dragon, a fiſh.

VIVES, F. a diſeaſe in horſes, being a ſwelling in the glandules on the ſide of the throat.

VI'VID (of *vividus*, L. of *vivo* to live) 1 lively, full of life.
2 of a blooming, or lively colour.

VIVI'FICAL, or VIVI'FIC, that vivifies, or gives life.

To VIVI'FICATE, or to VI'VIFY (of *vivifico*, L. of *vivus* alive, and *facio* to make) to quicken, or enliven.

VIVIFICA'TION, a vivifying, quickening, or making alive.

VIVI'PAROUS (of *viviparus*, L. of *vivus* alive, and *pario* to bring forth) which bringeth forth young ones alive, and does neither ſpawn nor lay eggs.

VI'VO, It. (in Architecture) 1 the ſhaft, or ſuſt of a column.
2 the naked of a column, or other part.

VI'XEN, 1 a froward, or croſs child.
2 a ſcold, or ſcolding woman.

VIZ. (a contraction of *videlicet*, L. that is) to wit, that is.

VI'ZARD (of *vizera*, Sp.) a maſk.

VI'ZIER. See *Viſier*.

U'LCER (of *ulcus*, L. of ἑλκος, G. a ſore) a running ſore, full of putrid, or virulent matter.

Cancerous U'LCER (in Surgery) a large ulcer, the lips of which are ſwoln, hard and knotty, with thick veins round about, full of dark, blackiſh blood.

Cavernous U'LCER, is one, the entrance of which is ſtreight or narrow, and the bottom wide, in which there are many holes filled with malignant matter.

Compound U'LCER, is one that happens in a ſcorbutic, dropſical, or ſcrophulous conſtitution, and is attended with pain, a fever, and other maladies.

Corroſive U'LCER, is an ulcer, which, by the ſharpneſs or corroſiveneſs of its matter, eats through, corrupts, and mortifies the fleſh.

Fiſtulous U'LCER, is one that has long, ſtrait, and deep holes, and is very hard on its ſides.

Phagedænic U'LCER, is one of a corroſive nature, eating away the adjacent parts, the lips of it remaining tumefied.

Putrid U'LCER, is one whoſe ſides are lined with a tough, viſcous humour, attended with heat, pain, inflammation, and a large flux of humours to the part.

Simple U'LCER, is one that happens in a good conſtitution, and proves of eaſy cure.

Sinuous U'LCER, one which runs aſlant, or ſideways from its orifice.

Varicous U'LCER, is one ſeated in the veins, which, becoming painful and inflammatory, ſwells up the parts it poſſeſſes.

To U'LCERATE, to cauſe an ulcer.

ULCERA'TION, the turning to an ulcer.

U'LCEROUS, of, belonging to, or full of ulcers.

ULI'GINOUS (of *uliginoſus*, L. of *uligo* the natural moiſture of the earth) moiſt, mooriſh.

U'LLAGE (in Gauging) what a caſk, or veſſel, wants of being full.

ULMA'RIA, L. the herb meadow-ſweet, or moon-wort.

U'LMUS, L. (with Botaniſts) the elm-tree.

ULOME'LIA, G. the ſoundneſs of a whole member.

ULO'PHONON, G. (with Botaniſts) great, or wild garlick.

ULTE'RIOR, L. (of *ultra* beyond, or on the fartheſt ſide) 1 on the farther ſide.
2 (in Geography) is ſaid of thoſe parts of a country, province, &c. that are ſituated on the farther ſide of a river, mountain, or other boundary which divides the country.

U'LTIMA baſia, L. i. e. the laſt kiſſes in painting, the laſt touches of the pencil.

U'LTIMATE (of *ultimus*, L. of *ultra* beyond) laſt, utmoſt, final.

U'LTION (of *ultio*, L. of *ultor* a revenger) a revenging, or taking vengeance.

ULTRAMARI'NE (of *ultramarinus*, L. of *ultra* beyond, and *mare* the ſea) brought from beyond the ſea.

ULTRAMARI'NE, ſub. the fineſt ſort of blue uſed by painters.

ULTRAMONTA'NES 5, It. (of *ultra* beyond, and *montes*, L. the mountains) a name given by the Italians to all people that dwell on this ſide the Alps.

ULTRAMU'NDANE (of *ultramundanus*, L. of *ultra* beyond, and *mundus* the world) beyond the world, or that part of it that is viſible to us.

ULTRO'NEOUS (of *ultroneus*, L. of *ultro* willing) voluntary, done or profered of one's own accord.

U'LVA, L. (with Botaniſts) ſea-graſs, or weeds of the ſea, or weeds growing in pools or ſtanding waters.

ULULA'TION (of *ululatio*, L. of *ululo* to howl) a howling.

ULVO'SE (of *ulvoſus*, L. of *ulva* a weed) full of reeds, or weeds that grow.

U'MBEL (of *umbella*, L. a dim. of *umbra* a ſhadow) 1 a little ſhadow, or ſcreen fan.
2 an umbrello.
3 (with Botaniſts) the round head, or tuft of fennel, or other herbs, wherein the ſeed is.

UMBE'LLA. See *Umbrello*.

UMBELLI'FEROUS (of *umbella*, L. a tuft, and *fero* to bear) bearing tufts.

U'MBER (of *ombre*, F.) 1 a trout-fiſh.
2 a dark yellowiſh colour, uſed by painters.

UMBI'LICAL (of *umbilicalis*, L. of *umbilicus* the navel) of, or belonging to the navel.

UMBI'LICAL *points* (with Mathematicians) the ſame as *foci*.

U'MBLES, or **HU'MBLES**, part of the intrails of a deer.

UMBO'NE (with Floriſts) any pointed ſtyle or puſtule in the middle of a flower.

U'MBRA, L. 1 a ſhadow, or ſhade.
2 a perſon whom one invited to a feaſt carries along with him.

U'MBRAGE (of *ombrage*, F. of *umbra*, L. a ſhadow) 1 a ſhadow, or ſhade.
2 pretence, or colour.
3 ſuſpicion, or diſtruſt.

UMBRA'GEOUS (of *ombrageux*, F. of *umbra*, L. a ſhadow) ſhady. *Milton.*

UMBRATI'LE (of *umbratilis*, L. of *umbra* a ſhadow) ſhady.

UMBRE'LLO, It. (of *umbella*, L. a dim. of *umbra* a ſhadow) 1 a ſkreen carried over the head to keep one from the ſun or rain.
2 a ſort of wooden frame covered with cloth, to keep off the ſun from a window.

UMBRI'FEROUS (of *umbra* a ſhadow, and *fero* to bear, L.) ſhadow-bearing.

UMBRO'SE (of *umbroſus*, L. of *umbra* a ſhadow) ſhady.

UMBRO'SITY, ſhadineſs, a thick ſhadow of trees.

U'MPIRAGE, the power of deciding a controverſy left to the determination of two arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an agreement about the matter.

U'MPIRE, a perſon choſen by two or more arbitrators to decide a controverſy that was referred to their deciſion.

UN, a negative, or privative inſeparable preposition.

UNABI'LITY, incapability, or not being capable to perform.

UNA'BLE, incapable, wanting ability.

UNABSO'LVED, the not being abſolved, without abſolution.

UNACCE'PTABLE (of *in*, neg. and *acceptabilis*, L. acceptable) diſagreeable, ungrateful, diſpleaſing.

UNACCE'SSIBLE. See *Inacceſſible.*

UNACCOU'NTABLE, 1 not to be juſtified.
2 odd, ſtrange, not to be accounted for.

UNACCU'STOMED, 1 unuſual, not common.
2 not uſed.

UNACQUAI'NTED *with*, ignorant, not acquainted with.

UNA'CTIVE (of *in*, neg. and *activus* active) idle, ſluggiſh, not acting.

UNADDI'CTED, not addicted, or attach'd to.

UNADMO'NISHED (of *in*, neg. and *admoneo*, L. to admoniſh) not admoniſhed, informed, or warned of.

UNADVI'SED, raſh, inconſiderate, without mature deliberation.

UNAFFE'CTED (of *in*, neg. and *affectus*, L. affected) 1 natural, without affectation.
2 not moved.

UNAFFE'CTEDNESS, or UNAFFECTA'TION, plainneſs, ſimplicity, without affectation.

UNAFFE'CTING, that does not move the affections.

UNAGREE'ING, differing, not agreeing.

UNAI'DED (of *un*, and *aider*, F. to aid) not aided, helped, or aſſiſted.

UNA'LIENABLE (of *inalienable*, F.) that cannot be alienated

UNALLI'ED, not in alliance.

UNALLOW'ABLE, not to be allowed.

UNALLOW'ED, diſallowed.

UNA'LTERABLE (of *inalterable*, F.) that cannot be altered, or changed.

UNAMA'ZED, intrepid, not amazed.

UNAME'NDABLE, incorrigible, not to be mended.

UNA'MIABLE (of *in*, neg. and *amiabilis*, L. amiable) diſagreeable, not to be deſired.

UNAMI'SSIBLE (of *inamiſſible*, F.) that cannot be loſt.

UNANI'MITY, a being unanimous.

UNA'NIMOUS (of *unanimis*, L. of *una* together, and *animus* the mind) 1 of one mind, or of one accord.
2 done with one accord.

UNA'NSWERABLE, that cannot be anſwered.

UNAPPA'RENT (of *un*, or *in*, neg. and *appareo*, L. to appear) not appearing.

UNAPPEA'SABLE, implacable, not to be appeaſed.

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE, that cannot apprehend.

UNAPPROA'CHABLE, inacceſſible, that cannot be approached.

UNA'PT (of *ineptus*, L. of *in* not, and *aptus* ready) unready, not diſpoſed to.

UNA'PTNESS, indiſpoſition, unfitneſs.

UNA'RGUED (of *in*, neg. and *arguo*, L. to reaſon) not argued, reaſoned, or diſputed.

UNA'RMED, without arms.

UNARRAY'ED, 1 not ranged in order of battle.
2 uncloathed, naked.

UNASSAY'ED, untried.

UNASSI'STED, without aſſiſtance.

UNASSU'RED, not aſſured.

UNASSWA'GED, not appeaſed.

UNATTAI'NABLE, that cannot be attained.

UNATTE'MPTED, that has not been tried.

UNATTE'NDED, 1 unaccompanied, alone.
2 diſregarded, neglected.

UNATTE'NTIVE, not regarding, or giving ear to.

UNAVAI'LABLE, that does not, or cannot avail or ſucceed.

UNAUGME'NTED, not augmented, or increaſed.

UNAVOI'DABLE, inevitable, that cannot be avoided.

UNAWA'KED, aſleep, not awaked.

UNAWA'RES 3, 1 ſuddenly, unexpectedly, unthought on, or unlooked for, napping.
2 through an overſight, or miſtake.

To UNBA'R, to take away a bar.

UNBECO'MING, unſeemly, undecent.

UNBEFI'TTING, not becoming.
UNBEFRIE'NDED, 1 not dealt with friendly.
2 not having friends.
UNBEGO'TTEN, not begotten.
UNBEGU'N, not begun.
UNBEHE'LD, not ſeen, or looked upon.
UNBELIE'F, incredulity, diffidence.
UNBELIE'VER, an infidel.
To UNBE'ND, 1 to ſlacken, or relax.
2 to eaſe, or refreſh.
UNBENE'VOLENT, not tender, or humane.
UNBENI'GHTED, not overtaken by night, or darkneſs.
UNBENI'GN (of *un*, neg. and *benignus* favourable) unfavourable, not bountiful.
To UNBENU'M, to quicken, to revive, to remove a numbneſs, or ſtiffneſs.
To UNBESEE'M, not to become.
To UNBESO'T, to make ſober.
UNBESOU'GHT, without being deſired, or ſought to.
UNBEWAI'LED, not regreted.
To UNBEWI'TCH, to deliver from witchcraft.
UNBI'ASSED, impartial, diſintereſted.
UNBIDDEN, not invited, or commanded.
To UNBI'ND, to untie, or deliver.
UNBLA'MEABLE, innocent, irreproveable, not to be blamed.
UNBLE'ST, not bleſt, or happy.
To UNBLI'ND, to cauſe to ſee, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
UNBLOO'DY, not bloody, not ſtained with blood.
UNBO'DY'D, incorporeal, without a body.
UNBOI'LED, not boiled.
To UNBO'LT, to draw back a bolt.
To UNBO'NE, to take out the bones.
UNBOO'TED, without boots.
To UNBO'RDER, to take off the border.
UNBO'RN, not born.
To UNBO'SOM, to open or declare the mind freely.
UNBOU'GHT, not bought.
UNBOU'ND, untied, ſet at liberty.
UNBOU'NDED, unlimited, without bounds.
To UNBOW'EL, to take out the guts.
UNBOW'ERED, diveſted of, or not in a bower, or ſhade.
To UNBO'Y, to make a man.
To UNBRA'CE, to undo, or ſlacken the braces, to untie.
UNBRI'BED, not corrupted, diſintereſted.
UNBRI'DLED, 1 without a bridle.
2 unruly.
UNBRO'KEN, 1 whole.
2 wild, not ridden, ſpoken of a horſe.
To UNBU'CKLE, to looſe a buckle.
UNBUI'LT, not builded.
To UNBU'NG, to take out the bung.
To UNBU'RDEN, 1 to take off a burden.
2 to vent, or diſcharge, as one's grief, &c.
UNBU'RIED, not buried, or interred.
UNBU'RNT, not burnt, or ſcorched.
To UNBU'RTHEN, to eaſe of a burthen.
To UNBU'TTON, to undo buttons.
UNCA'LLED, not called, or bidden.
UNCA'NDID, infincere, fallacious.
UNCANO'NICAL, 1 not canonical, or conformable to the canons.
2 deſtitute of public approbation.
UNCA'PABLE, not capable, incapable.
To UNCA'SE, 1 to take out of a caſe.
2 to ſtrip, as a man.
3 to flea, or take off the ſkin.
UNCAU'GHT, not caught.
UNCE'NSURED, free from cenſure.
UNCE'RTAIN, 1 not certain or ſure, doubtful.
2 irreſolute, not reſolved.
3 wavering, not ſettled.
4 indefinite, unlimited.
UNCE'RTAINTY, 1 irreſolution.
2 doubtfulneſs.
UNCE'SSANT, continual, without ceaſing.
To UNCHAI'N, to looſe, or take off a chain.
UNCHA'NGEABLE, immutable, conſtant, that cannot be changed.
UNCHA'RITABLE (of *incharitable*, F.) not charitable.
To UNCHA'RM, to undo, or take away a charm.
UNCHA'ST, 1 not chaſt, lecherous.
2 ſmutty, bawdy, laſcivious.
UNCHE'WED, not chewed.
UNCHRI'STENED, not baptized.
UNCHRI'STIAN, not like a Chriſtian, or repugnant to the rules of Chriſtianity.
UNCHU'RCHED, 1 excommunicated, diſſolved from the church.
2 not churched, as a woman that has lain in.
U'NCIA, L. 1 an ounce.
2 (in Algebra) are the numbers prefixed to the letters of any power produced from a binomial, reſidual, or multinomial root; thus in the ſeventh power of $a+b$, that is $a^7+7a^6b+21a^5b^2+35a^4b^3+21a^2b^5+7ab^6+b^7$, the uncia's are 7, 21, 35, 21, 7.
U'NCIAL (with Antiquarians) an epithet given to certain large-ſized letters or characters, anciently uſed in inſcriptions, epitaphs, &c.
UNCI'RCUMCI'SED, not circumciſed.
UNCI'RCUMCI'SION, an uncircumciſed ſtate.
UNCI'RCUMSPE'CT (of *un*, and *circumſpectus*, L. wary) unwary, inconſiderate, indiſcreet.
UNCI'VIL (of *un*, and *civilis*, L. civil) not civil or courteous.
UNCIVI'LITY, rudeneſs.
UNCLA'D, uncloathed, without cloaths.

To UNCLA'SP, to unlooſe claſps.
U'NCLE (of *oncle*, F.) the father's or mother's brother.
UNCLEA'N, foul, filthy, polluted.
UNCLEA'NNESS, filthineſs, impurity.
UNCLE'FT, not cleaved or ſplit.
To UNCLOA'TH, to take off the cloaths.
To UNCLO'SE. See *To Diſcloſe*.
UNCLOU'DED, not covered with clouds.
UNCLO'Y'D, 1 not cloy'd or glutted.
2 unſtopt, as a piece of ordnance that has been nailed up.
To UNCOI'F, to take off the coif.
UNCOLLE'CTED, not gathered together.
UNCO'MBED, not combed.
UN-COME-A'T-ABLE, 1 not to be reached, or attained to.
2 inacceſſible.
UNCO'MELINESS, indecency, unbecomingneſs.
UNCO'MELY, 1 unſeemly, unhandſome.
2 indecent.
UNCO'MFORTABLE, 1 ſad, grievous, troubleſome.
2 naughty.
UNCOMMO'DIOUS. See *Incommodious*.
UNCO'MMON, 1 unuſual, rare.
2 extraordinary.
UNCOMPOU'NDED, ſimple, not mixed.
UNCONCEI'VABLE, inconceivable, incomprehenſible.
UNCONCE'RNED, indifferent, not concerned.
UNCONCLU'SIVE, or UNCONCLU'DING, not concluſive.
UNCONCO'CTED, crude, indigeſted.
UNCONDE'MNABLE, not deſerving to be condemned.
UNCONDE'MNED, not condemned.
UNCONFI'NED, 1 unlimited, without bounds.
2 free, at liberty.
UNCONFI'RMED, not confirmed.
UNCONFO'RMABLE, that does not conform.
UNCONFO'RMITY, difference, the not being conformed.
UNCONNE'CTED, not joined, or connected together.
UNCO'NQUERABLE, invincible, not to be conquered.
UNCO'NSCIONABLE, unjuſt, unreaſonable.
UNCO'NSECRATED, not conſecrated.
UNCO'NSEQUENT. See *Inconſequent*.
UNCO'NSTANT, wavering, not conſtant.
UNCONSTRAI'NABLE, that cannot be conſtrained.
UNCONSTRAI'NED, uncompelled.
UNCONSU'MABLE, not to be conſumed.
UNCONSU'MED, not waſted, ſpent, or conſumed.
UNCONTE'MNED, not deſpiſed, or contemned.
UNCONTE'STABLE, without diſpute.
UNCONTE'STED, not diſputed, or conteſted.
UNCONTRO'LABLE, 1 not controlable.
2 not to be diſputed.
UNCONTRO'LED, 1 without controul.
2 unconteſted, undiſputed.
UNCONVE'RSABLE, not to be converſed with.
UNCONVI'NCIBLE, not to be convinced.
To UNCO'RD, to unbind.
UNCORRE'CT, full of errors, not correct.
UNCORRE'CTED, 1 unpuniſhed.
2 unamended.
UNCORRU'PT, 1 not corrupted, or turned to corruption.
2 not ſtained, or without fault.
UNCORRU'PTABLE. See *Incorruptable*.
To UNCO'VER, to take off the cover.
To UNCOU'PLE, to ſeparate.
UNCOU'RTEOUS. See *Diſcourteous*.
UNCOU'RTLY, 1 againſt the court.
2 unmannerly, uncivil.
UNCOU'TH, 1 odd, rude, rough, harſh, unpoliſhed.
2 ſtrange, hard to be underſtood.
UNCREA'TED, not created.
UNCROW'NED, 1 not crowned.
2 depoſed, or deprived of a crown.
U'NCTION (of *unctio*, L. of *unctum* fat) an anointing.
UNCTUO'SITY, the being unctuous.
U'NCTUOUS, oily, fat, greaſy.
UNCU'LTIVABLE, not to be cultivated.
UNCU'LTIVATED, not tilled, or cultivated.
UNCU'RABLE. See *Incurable*.
UNCU'RED, unhealed, not cured.
UNCU'RIOUS, not curious.
U'NCUS, L. 1 a hook.
2 (with Surgeons) an inſtrument to draw a dead child out of the womb.
UNCU'STOMABLE, not liable to pay cuſtom.
UNCU'STOMED, that has not paid cuſtom.
UNCU'T, entire, not cut.
UNDAU'NTED, intrepid, reſolute, not daunted.
UNDE'CAGON (of ενδεκαγωνος, G. of ενδεκα eleven, and γωνια an angle) a regular polygon of eleven ſides, and as many angles.
UNDECEI'VABLE, not to be deceived.
To UNDECEI'VE, to diſabuſe, to put out of conceit.
UNDE'CENT. See *Indecent*.
UNDECI'DED (of *un*, and *deciſus*, L. determined) undetermined.
UNDE'CKED, without ornament.
UNDECLI'NED (of *un*, and *declinatus*, L. declined) not declined.
UNDEFA'CEABLE, indelible, that cannot be blotted out.
UNDEFE'NDED, not defended.

UNDEFI'LED, unpolluted, not defiled.
UNDEFRA'Y'D, not paid.
UNDEJE'CTED, not dejected or caſt down.
UNDELI'BERATED, without premeditation.
UNDELI'GHTFUL, diſagreeable, not delightful.
UNDENI'ABLE, 1 undiſputeable, inconteſtable.
2 not to be refuſed.
UNDEPRA'VED, innocent, not depraved or corrupted.
U'NDER, 1 beneath, or below.
2 leſs, or not ſo much.
U'NDER-AGE, non-age, or minority.
To U'NDER-BEA''R, to undergo, or ſuffer. *Congreve.*
To U'NDER-BI''D, to offer leſs for a thing than it is worth.
To U'NDER-BI''ND, to bind beneath.
U'NDER-BRIGADE''ER, a ſub-brigadeer.
U'NDER-BU'TLER, one that cleans the plate, glaſſes, &c. for the butler.
U'NDER-CHA''MBERLAIN. See *Vice-chamberlain.*
U'NDER-CHA''NTER. See *Sub-chanter.*
U'NDER-COO''K, one who helps the cook.
To U'NDER-FLO''W, to flow beneath.
U'NDER-FOO''T, trampled upon.
To U'NDER-GI''RD, to bind below.
To U'NDERGO, to bear, or ſuffer.
U'NDER-GO'VERNOR, one who acts under the governor, or ſupplies his place when he is abſent.
U'NDER-HA'ND, clandeſtinely.
To U'NDER-LA''Y, to put under.
U'NDER-LA''YER, a prop to ſhore up any thing.
U'NDERLING, one who acts under another.
To UNDERMI'NE, 1 to make hollow underneath.
2 to waſte, conſume, or deſtroy by degrees.
3 to ſupplant.
U'NDERMOST, the loweſt.
UNDERNEA'TH, below, or beneath.
To U'NDER-PI'N, to put in any pins below.
U'NDER-PI'NNING (in Architecture) a term uſed to expreſs the filling up of a building with ſtone under the groundſels.
UNDER-PLO'T, an epiſode, or by-plot in a play.
UNDER-*prior*, a ſub-prior.
To UNDER-PRO'P, to ſupport with a prop.
To UNDER-RA'TE, to under-value.
UNDER-SE'CRETARY, one who writes under the ſecretary.
To U'NDER-SELL, 1 to ſell for leſs than a thing is worth.
2 to ſell for leſs than another.
U'NDER-*ſervant*, an inferior ſervant, or one that is under the other ſervants.
U'NDER-*ſheriff*, one who acts under the ſheriff.
To UNDERSTA'ND, 1 to conceive, or apprehend.
2 to know, to have ſkill, or be ſkilled in.
3 to hear, to be told.
4 to think, or believe.
UNDERSTA'NDER, one ſkilled in any thing.
UNDERSTA'NDING, 1 the intellect.
2 knowledge.
3 intelligence, or correſpondence.
UNDERSTRA'PPER, an underling, or fool.
To UNDERTA'KE, 1 to take upon one.
2 to be bail, or ſurety for.
UNDERTA'KER, 1 a perſon who provides all neceſſaries for the decent interrment of the dead.
2 a bail, or ſurety.
UNDERTA'KERS (of the King) the deputies of the purveyors.
U'NDER-*treaſurer*, the treaſurer's deputy.
To UNDERVA'LUE, to ſlight, or ſet a leſs value on a thing than its worth.
UNDER-WOO'D, a coppice, or any wood that is not reckoned as timber.
To UNDER-WO'RK, 1 to work for an under price.
2 to undermine, or endeavour to ſupplant.
To UNDER-WRI'TE, 1 to ſign one's name to a writing.
2 to inſure.
UNDER-WRI'TTEN, ſubſcribed.
UNDESE'RVED, unmerited.
UNDESI'GNING, without malice.
UNDETE'RMINABLE, not to be determined.
UNDETE'RMINATE. See *Indeterminate.*
UNDETE'RMINED, 1 undecided.
2 uncertain, or irreſolute.
UNDEVO'UT, not devout, irreverend.
UNDI'LIGENT, negligent.
UNDIMI'NISHABLE, not to be diminiſhed.
UNDISCE'RNABLE, not to be diſcerned.
UNDISCHA'RGED, not diſcharged.
UNDI'SCIPLINED, uninſtructed, or untaught.
UNDISCO'VERED, ſecret, not diſcovered.
UNDISPO'SED. See *Indiſpoſed.*
UNDISPRO'VABLE, not to be excepted againſt.
UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE, general, not to be diſtinguiſhed.
UNDISTI'NGUISHED, not diſcerned from others, &c.
UNDISTU'RBED, without interruption.
UNDIVI'DABLE, not to be divided, or ſeparated.
To U'NDO, 1 to untie, as a knot, &c.
2 to take in pieces.
3 to diſannul, or make void.
4 to break off.
5 to ruin.

UNDOU'BTED, inconteſtable, not to be doubted.
UNDRAI'NABLE, not to be drained.
To UNDRA'W, to draw back.
UNDRE'SS, a diſhabille.
To UNDRE'SS, to pull off one's cloaths.
UNDRI'ED, not dried.
UNDRO'SSY, cleared from droſs.
UNDU'E, 1 undeſerved, not due.
2 ill, wicked.
U'NDULATED (of *undulatus*, L. of *unda* a wave) made like waves.
UNDULA'TION, 1 a motion like that of the waves.
2 (in Surgery) a motion enſuing in the matter contained in the abſceſs upon ſqueezing it.
U'NDULATORY *motion*, the ſame as undulation.
UNDU'TIFUL, diſobedient, irreverend, rebellious.
UNEA'SINESS, 1 inconveniency.
2 trouble, or diſquiet.
UNEA'SY, 1 difficult.
2 troubleſome, or inconvenient.
3 not at his eaſe.
4 diſturbed, diſquieted, concerned, in pain.
5 ſtirring, never contented with his condition, or place.
UNEA'TEN, not eaten.
UNE'DIFY'D, not edified.
UNE'FFABLE, unſpeakable, inexpreſſible.
UNE'LOQUENT, not eloquent.
UNEMPLO'YED, idle, not employed.
UNENDOW'ED, having no dowry.
UNE'QUAL, not equal.
UNE'RRING (of *un*, and *errans*, L. going aſtray) infallible, that cannot err.
UNEVANGE'LICAL, contrary to the doctrine of the evangeliſts.
UNE'VEN, not plain or even, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
UNEXA'MPLED, without example.
UNEXCE'PTIONAL, 1 irreprovable, ſpeaking of a witneſs.
2 unanſwerable.
UNEXCU'SABLE. See *Inexcuſable*.
UNE'XECUTED, not executed.
UNEXHAU'STED, not exhauſted.
UNEXPE'CTED, not looked for.
UNEXPE'NSIVE, frugal, not expenſive.
UNEXPE'RIENCED, not having experience, or tried.
UNEXPE'RT, unſkilful, ignorant.
UNEXPI'RED, not expired.
UNE'XPLICABLE. See *Inexplicable*.
UNEXPOU'NDABLE, inexplicable, not to be expounded.
UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. See *Inexpreſſible*.
UNEXPU'GNABLE. See *Inexpugnable*.
UNEXTE'NDED, not extended.
UNEXTE'RMINABLE, not to be exterminated.
UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. See *Inextinguiſhable*.
UNEXTI'RPATED, not extirpated.
UNFAI'R, unjuſt, not fair.
UNFAI'THFUL, adj. 1 not faithful, or truſty.
2 incredulous, not believing.
The UNFAI'THFUL, ſub. the infidels, or unbelievers.
UNFA'SHIONABLE, not in the mode, or faſhion.
UNFA'SHIONED, unformed.
To UNFA'STEN, to unlooſe, or undo what was faſt.
UNFA'THOMABLE, not to be fathomed.
UNFEA'SIBLE, not feaſible.
UNFEA'THERED, not fledged, or covered with feathers.
UNFE'D, not fed.
UNFEE'D, without fees.
UNFEI'GNED, ſincere, without diſſimulation.
UNFE'LT, not felt.
UNFE'NCED, 1 having no hedge, or fence.
2 having on fortifications.
To UNFE'TTER, to take off fetters.
UNFE'TTERED, without fetters.
UNFI'NISHED, imperfect, not ended, or finiſhed.
UNFI'T, 1 not fit, unapt, or incapable.
2 not fit, or convenient.
3 not proper.
UNFI'XED, or UNFI'XT, not fixed, or ſettled.
UNFLE'DGED, not covered with feathers, that cannot fly.
To UNFO'LD, 1 to open, as a napkin, &c.
2 to explain.
3 to let out of the fold, as ſheep.
UNFO'RCED, unconſtrained, voluntary.
UNFORESEE'N, not ſeen before-hand.
UNFO'RFEITED, not forfeited.
UNFO'RMED (of *un*, and *forma*, L. a form)
1 without form.
2 not put into form.
UNFO'RMED *ſtars* (with Aſtronomers) are thoſe ſtars which are not reduced into any conſtellation.
UNFO'RTIFIED, not fortified, without fortifications.
UNFO'RTUNATE, unhappy, unlucky.
UNFOU'ND, not found.
UNFREE', not free.
To UNFREE'ZE, to thaw.
UNFRE'QUENT, rare, not often.
UNFREQUE'NTED, not often gone to.
UNFRIE'NDLY, not friendly, or obliging.
UNFRUI'TFUL, barren.
UNFU'RNISHED, without furniture.
UNGAI'NED, odd, ſtrange.
UNGAI'NFUL, not gainful.
UNGA'INLY, aukward.
UNGA'RNISHED, not ſet off with garniture.

UNGA'THERED, not gathered.
UNGENTEE'L, 1 clowniſh, ruſtic.
2 not gentleman-like.
UNGE'NTLE, 1 untractable.
2 ſevere, hard, rigorous.
UNGE'NEROUS, ungrateful, not generous.
To UNGI'RD, to looſen, or untie a girdle.
To UNGLUE', to looſen what is glued.
UNGO'DLY, impious, irreligious, not fearing God.
UNGO'VERNABLE, unruly, that cannot be governed.
UNGRA'CEFUL, not graceful.
UNGRA'CIOUS, 1 void of grace.
2 unlucky, or untoward.
UNGRA'CIOUSLY, 1 unluckily.
2 ungenteelly.
UNGRAMMA'TICAL, contrary to the rules of grammar.
To UNGRA'PPLE, to looſe from a grapple.
UNGRA'TEFUL, 1 unthankful.
2 barren, or unfertile, as a ſoil.
3 that makes no return.
4 unpleaſant, or diſagreeable.
5 odious, or hateful to.
UNGUA'RDED, 1 not guarded.
2 free, indiſcreet.
U'NGUENT (of *unguentum*, L. of *unguo* to anoint) ointment, or ſalve.
UNGUENTA'RIA, L. the art of compounding and making ointments.
UNGUE'NTUM, L. (of *unguo* to anoint) an ointment.
UNGUI'LTY, innocent, not guilty.
U'NGUIS, L. (of *ονυξ*, G. a nail) a nail of the fingers or toes.
U'NGULA, L. 1 the hoof of a beaſt.
2 (with Geometricians) the ſection of a cylinder cut off by a plane, paſſing obliquely through the plane of the baſe and part of the cylindric ſurface.
3 (with Surgeons) a ſort of hooked inſtrument for extracting a dead fœtus out of the womb.
U'NGULUS, or *UNGUI'CULUS*, L. (with Botaniſts) a little ſpeck of a different colour from the reſt of the petala or flower-leaves.
UNHA'BITABLE, not fit to be inhabited.
To UNHA'FT, to take out of the haft.
To UNHA'LLOW, to profane.
To UNHA'LTER, to take off the halter.
To UNHA'ND, to looſe, or let go.
UNHA'NDSOME, 1 ugly, ill-featured.
UNHA'NDY, awkward, not handy.
2 ungenteel.
3 rude, vulgar.
To UNHA'NG, 1 to take off the hooks, as a door, &c.
2 to take down the tapiſtry, or hangings.
UNHA'PPY, 1 unlucky, unfortunate, or miſerable.
2 malicious, full of malice.
To UNHA'RBOUR, to rowze, or diſlodge, as a deer, &c.
UNHA'RMFUL, innocent.
UNHARMO'NIOUS, diſſonant, jarring, untuneful.
To UNHA'RNESS, to take off the harneſs.
To UNHA'SP, to undo a haſp.
UNHEA'LABLE, incurable, not to be healed.
UNHEA'LTHFUL, 1 ſickly, ſubject to diſeaſes.
2 unwholſome, cauſing diſeaſes.
UNHEA'RD, extraordinary, ſupernatural.
UNHEE'DED, not minded, or regarded.
UNHEE'DFUL, unattentive, heedleſs.
UNHEE'DY, negligent, careleſs.
To UNHI'NGE, 1 to take off the hinges.
2 to overturn, or diſorder.
UNHO'LY, profane, impious.
UNHO'NEST, diſhoneſt.
To UNHOO'D, to take off the hood.
To UNHOO'DWINK, to remove any thing that obſtructs the ſight.
To UNHOO'K, to take off the hook.
To UNHO'RSE, to pull off a horſe.
UNHO'SPITABLE. See *Inhoſpitable*.
UNHU'MAN. See *Inhuman*.
UNHU'RT, having received no injury.
UNHU'SBANDED, not managed with good huſbandry.
To UNHU'SK, to take out of the huſk.
U'NICORN (of *unus* one, and *cornu*, L. a horn) is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a very rare and beautiful beaſt, having one long horn in the middle of the forehead.
Sea UNICORN, a fiſh about eighteen or twenty foot in length, having a head like a horſe, and a white horn in the middle of the forehead about five handfuls long. Its ſcales are as big as a crown-piece, and it has three large fins like a galley-oar.
UNICO'RNOUS (of *unicornis*, L. of *unus* one, and *cornu* a horn) having one horn.
U'NIFORM (of *uniformis*, L. of *unus* one, and *forma* a form) regular, or of one form, or faſhion.
U'NIFORM *flowers*, or U'NIFORM *plants*, are ſuch as are all around of the ſame figure, having all their parts exactly alike.
U'NIFORM *motions of bodies*, are the ſame with equable, or equal motions.
UNIFO'RMITY, regularity, a ſimilitude or reſemblance.
U'NIFORMLY, after an uniform manner.
To U'NIFY (of *unifico*, L. of *unus* one, and *facio* to make) to make one, to reconcile.
UNIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagined.
UNIMMO'RTAL, not immortal.
UNIMPLOY'ED, 1 not uſed.
2 idle, having nothing to do.
UNINCLI'NED, not inclined.
UNINDEA'RED, not having gained affection.
UNINDE'BTED, not indebted.
UNINFLA'MMABLE, that cannot be made to flame, or be ſet on fire.

UNINHA'BITED, 1 not dwelt in.
2 deſert, not peopled.
UNI'NSTITUTED, not inſtituted.
UNINSTRU'CTED, ignorant, not inſtructed.
UNINTE'LLIGIBLE, not to be underſtood.
UNI'NTERESTED, diſintereſted.
UNINTERMI'TTED, continual, without intermiſſion.
UNINTERRU'PTED, continual, without interruption.
UNINTHRA'LLED, not inthralled.
UNINTREA'TABLE, inexorable, not to be intreated.
UNINVI'TED, not invited.
To UNJOI'NT, 1 to cut at the joint.
2 to put out of joint.
U'NION (of *unio*, L. of *unus* one) 1 a conjunction, or joining together.
2 concord, or agreement.
3 (in Architecture) is the harmony between the colours in the materials of a building.
4 (in Painting) is the ſymmetry or agreement between the ſeveral parts of a piece of painting, ſo that they may apparently conſpire to form one thing.
5 (in Metaphyſics) is the concourſe of many beings, in order to make one individual.
Eſſential U'NION (in Metaphyſics) is when many uncomplete beings, adapted to one another, concur to make one eſſential individual. Thus the elements of all mixed bodies, are united by an eſſential union.
Perſonal U'NION (in Metaphyſics) is when two natures are ſo united as to make one perſon. The union of the divine and human nature, in the perſon of our Saviour Chriſt, is the only inſtance that can be given of this union.
Accidental U'NION (in Metaphyſics) is when many cauſes accidentally concur to make one thing by accident.
Verbal U'NION (in Metaphyſics) conſiſts only in the bare agreement of words.
Real U'NION (in Metaphyſics) is the concourſe of many diſtinct beings, in order to form one individual.
U'NION *pearls*, the beſt ſort of pearls, ſo called becauſe they grow in couples.
U'NISON (of *uniſonus*, L. of *unus* one, and *ſonus* a ſound) is when two or more voices, or inſtruments, produce the ſame ſound.
U'NIT (of *unitas*, L. of *unus* one) a term in arithmetic, ſignifying one.
UNI'TABLE, capable of being united.
UNITA'RIANS, a name aſſumed by the anti-trinitarians, as making a profeſſion of preſerving the glory and attribute by which he is one and no more.
To UNI'TE (of *unio*, L. of *unus* one) to join, or make one, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
UNI'TION (in Surgery) the uniting of diſjointed parts.
U'NITY (of *unitas*, L. of *unus* one) 1 oneneſs, ſingularity.
2 union, or concord.
3 (in Arithmetic) the firſt principle of number.
4 (in the Drama) is three-fold, of action, time, and place.
5 (in Theology) is an incommunicable attribute of God, by which he is one and no more.
6 (in Metaphyſics) is the indiviſion of any being, i. e. the diviſion of its eſſence implying ſuch a contradiction, that, except a thing can be divided from itſelf, it is impoſſible to divide it.
Real U'NITY (in Metaphyſics) is that which, without any operation of the mind, is really in every particular being.
Rational U'NITY (in Metaphyſics) is that common nature that is diffuſed in all the particulars of any kind, yet by the operation of the mind, or underſtanding, is made one.
U'NITY *of poſſeſſion* (in Law) is a joint poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles.
UNJU'DGED, not judged, or tried.
UNIVE'RSAL, adj. (of *univerſalis*, L. of *univerſus* the whole) general, extending or belonging to all, common.
UNIVE'RSAL *equinoctial dial*, a mathematical inſtrument, to find the latitude, hour of the day, and moſt propoſitions of the globe.
UNIVE'RSAL, ſub. (with Logicians) that which is common to ſeveral things, a predicable.
UNIVE'RSAL *incomplex* (in Logic) is ſuch as produces one only conception in the mind, and is a ſimple thing, that reſpects many, as human nature.
UNIVE'RSAL *complex* (in Logic) is either an univerſal propoſition, as *every whole is greater than its part*; or elſe whatever raiſes a manifold conception in the mind, as a definition of a rational creature.
UNIVERSA'LITY, the being univerſal, generality.
Metaphyſical UNIVERSA'LITY (with Schoolmen) is that which excepts nothing, as every man is mortal.
Moral UNIVERSA'LITY (with Schoolmen) is that which admits of ſome exceptions, as all men are proud.
UNIVE'RSALS *in cauſing* (in Logic) are ſuch as are the common efficient cauſes of divers effects, as the ſun, &c.
UNIVE'RSALS *in diſtributing* (in Logic) are common or univerſal ſigns, as *all*, *none*, &c.
UNIVE'RSALS *in knowing* (in Logic) are ſuch as know all things, as the underſtanding, &c.

UNIVE'RSALS *in repreſenting* (in Logic) are images or ideas of univerſal things, as a *man*, a *houſe*, &c.
UNIVERSALS *in ſignifying* (in Logic) common words that ſignify many things, as a *ſtone*, an *animal*, &c.
UNIVE'RSALS *in being, or exiſting* (in Logic) are natures which exiſt in ſeveral, as humanity in *John*, *Thomas*, &c.
UNIVERSALS *in predicating* (in Logic) are ſuch as do exiſt in many things, and are ſeparately predicated of them all.
UNIVE'RSE (of *univerſus*, L. the whole) 1 the whole world, or whole frame of material beings.
2 the earth.
UNIVE'RSITY, 1 the whole in general.
2 a ſociety of learned men eſtabliſhed by public authority, to teach languages, arts, and ſciences.
3 a body politic, or corporation.
UNI'VOCAL (of *univocus*, L. of *unus* one, and *voco* to call) of one ſound, or name.
UNI'VOCAL *terms* (with Logicians) are ſuch whoſe name and nature are the ſame.
UNI'VOCAL *ſigns* (in Surgery) are the ſigns of the fractures of the ſkull, viz. dimneſs of ſight, loſs of underſtanding, &c.
UNI'VOCAL *generation* (in Phyſics) the ſole union or copulation of male and female of the ſame ſpecies.
UNJU'ST, not juſt.
UNJU'STICE. See *Injuſtice*.
UNJU'STIFIABLE, not to be juſtified.
To UNKE'NNEL, to put or rouze out of its kennel.
UNKI'ND, not kind.
To UNKI'NG, to dethrone.
UNKI'SS'D, not kiſs'd.
U'NKLE. See *Uncle*.
UNKNI'T, not knit.
UNKNOW'ABLE, not to be known.
UNKNOW'ING, ignorant.
UNKNOW'N, 1 not known.
2 without the perſon's knowledge.
3 without the party's perceiving it.
UNLA'BOURED, 1 untilled.
2 not elaborate, not well done.
To UNLA'CE, to looſen, or take off a lace.
To UNLA'DE, 1 to diſburden.
2 to throw, or lade out.
UNLAME'NTED, not bewailed, or lamented.
UNLAU'DABLE, not commendable, or praiſeworthy.
UNLAW'FUL, contrary to law.
To UNLEA'RN, to forget.
UNLEA'RNED, ignorant, illiterate.
To UNLEA'SH, to looſe, or let go the leaſh, or line.
To UNLEA'VE, to pluck off the leaves.
UNLEA'VENED, not fermented with leaven.
UNLE'SS, without.
UNLE'TTERED, illiterate.
UNLIBI'DINOUS (of *un*, and *libidinoſus*, L. luſtful) not luſtful, free from luſt.
UNLI'CENCED, 1 without leave, or permiſſion.
2 not having a licence.
UNLI'GHTSOME, obſcure.
UNLI'KE, different, not like.
UNLI'KELY, improbable, not likely.
UNLI'MITED, indetermined, without limits, or bounds.
UNLI'MITED *problem* (in Mathematics) is ſuch an one as is capable of infinite ſolutions.
To UNLI'NE, to take out the lining.
To UNLOA'D, to diſburthen.
To UNLO'CK, 1 to undo, or open a lock.
2 to open, or reveal.
UNLOO'KED *for*, unexpected, not looked for.
UNLOO'PED, not cock'd up, ſpoken of a hat.
To UNLOO'SE, 1 to looſen.
2 to reſolve.
UNLO'VELY, unamiable, diſagreeable.
UNLO'VING, unkind.
UNLU'CKINESS, 1 misfortune.
2 malice.
UNLU'CKY, 1 unfortunate.
2 untoward.
3 miſchievous.
To UNLU'TE, to take off the lute from ſome chemical veſſel.
UNMA'DE, not made.
To UNMA'N, 1 to geld.
2 to ſoften.
3 to degrade.
4 to diveſt of humanity.
5 to diſarm, ſpoken of a ſhip.
UNMA'NNERLY, incivil, not mannerly.
UNMANU'RED, uncultivated, undung'd.
UNMA'RK'D, not obſerved, or taken notice of.
UNMA'RRIED, 1 ſingle, not married.
2 having the marriage diſſolved.
To UNMA'RRY, to diſſolve a marriage.
To UNMASK, 1 to take off a maſk.
2 to expoſe openly.
To UNMA'ST, to take down the maſt.
UNMA'STERED, not overcome.
UNMA'TCHED, 1 not matched, or paired.
2 matchleſs, not to be paralleled.
3 unmarried.
UNMA'TTED, not matted.
UNMEA'NING, without meaning.
UNMEA'SURABLE, immenſe, not to be meaſured.
UNME'DITATED, not meditated.
UNMEE'T, unfit, unbecoming.
UNME'LTED, not melted, or made fluid.
UNME'RCIFUL, cruel, void of pity, barbarous.
UNME'RCIFULLY, 1 without mercy.
2 exceſſively.
UNMI'NDED, neglected.

UNMI'NDFUL, negligent.
UNMI'NGLED, or UNMI'XED, ſimple, not mixed or mingled.
UNMOLE'STED, not moleſted, or diſturbed.
To UNMOO'R, to weigh anchor.
UNMO'VEABLE, not to be moved.
UNMO'VED, 1 quiet, not moved.
2 not touched, or affected.
To UNMU'FFLE, to take off a muffler.
To UNNAI'L, to take out the nails.
UNNA'TURAL, 1 preternatural, againſt nature.
2 void of natural affection.
UNNA'VIGABLE, not to be ſailed over.
UNNE'CESSARY, not neceſſary, or needful.
UNNEE'DFUL, needleſs, not neceſſary.
UNNO'BLE. See *Ignoble*.
UNNU'MBERED, 1 not numbered.
2 infinite, that cannot be numbered.
UNOBNO'XIOUS, not liable, or expoſed to.
UNO'CCUPIED, unemployed, not occupied.
UNOFFE'NDING, innocent, not offending.
UNO'RGANIZED, not having organs.
UNORI'GINAL, not original.
UNOPPO'SED, without oppoſition.
To UNPA'CK, to open a pack, &c.
UNPAI'D, not paid.
UNPAI'NTED, not painted.
UNPAI'RED, uncoupled.
UNPA'RALLELED, incomparable, not equalled, or paralleled.
UNPA'RDONABLE, not to be pardoned or forgiven.
UNPARLIAME'NTARY, contrary to the rules of parliament.
UNPA'RTABLE, inſeparable, not to be parted.
UNPA'RTED, whole, not ſeparated, or divided.
UNPA'SSABLE, not to be paſſed over.
UNPA'SSIONATE, tranquil, void of paſſion.
UNPA'STURED, 1 without paſture.
2 without a paſtor or teacher.
UNPA'TTERNED, without example.
To UNPA'VE, to take up the paving.
UNPEA'CEABLE, unquiet, troubleſome.
To UNPE'G, to take out the peg.
UNPE'NETRATING, not penetrating.
UNPEO'PLED, diſpeopled.
UNPERCEI'VABLE, imperceptible, not to be perceived.
UNPE'RFECT. See *Imperfect*.
UNPERFO'RMED, not executed, or performed.
UNPE'RISHABLE, incorruptible.
To UNPE'STER, to free from embaraſſment.
UNPHILOSO'PHICAL, contrary to reaſon, or philoſophy.
To UNPI'N, to take out a pin.
UNPI'NIONED, not pinioned.
UNPI'TIED, not pitied.

To UNPLAI'T, to take out of the plaits.
UNPLEA'SANT, diſagreeable, not pleaſant.
UNPLI'ANT, inflexible.
UNPLOW'ED, not plowed, or tilled.
UNPO'LISHED, 1 rough, not poliſhed.
2 rude, not learned.
UNPOLI'TE, rude, not polite.
UNPO'LLED, the hair being uncut.
UNPOLLU'TED, not defiled, or polluted.
UNPRA'CTICABLE. See *Impracticable*.
UNPRA'CTISED, 1 not practiſed, or uſed.
2 unſkilled, not verſed in.
UNPRECEDE'NTED, without precedent, or example.
UNPREFE'RRED, not preferred.
UNPRE'JUDICED, not prejudiced.
UNPREME'DITATED, not deſigned.
UNPREPA'RED, 1 unready.
2 not prepared ſpeaking of a medicine.
UNPREPOSSE'SSED, unprejudiced.
UNPRESIDE'NTED. See *Unprecedented*.
UNPRE'SSED, not preſſed.
UNPRETE'NDED, not pretended.
UNPRI'SABLE, unvaluable, ineſtimable.
UNPRO'FITABLE, 1 vain, or uſeleſs.
2 of no profit.
UNPRO'MISING, having a bad appearance.
UNPRONOU'NCED, not pronounced.
UNPROPO'RTIONABLE, diſproportionable.
UNPRO'SPEROUS, unſucceſsful.
UNPRO'VED, not proved.
UNPROVI'DED, not provided with.
UNPRO'VIDENT, imprudent, not thrifty.
UNPROVO'KED, not provoked.
UNPRU'NED, not pruned.
UNPU'NISHED, not puniſhed.
UNQUA'LIFIED, not qualified.
UNQUE'NCHABLE, that cannot be quenched.
UNQUE'STIONABLE, 1 not to be queſtioned.
2 irreprovable.
UNQUI'ET, not quiet, uneaſy.
UNRA'TED, not mentioned in the book of rates.
To UNRA'VEL, 1 to pull out the threads of linen.
2 to clear up.
UNREA'DY, 1 not ready.
2 not dreſſed.
3 not broke, as a horſe.
UNREA'SONABLE, 1 contrary to reaſon.
2 unjuſt.
UNREA'SONABLY, 1 without reaſon.
2 unjuſtly.
3 exceſſively.
UNREBU'KABLE, 1 not capable of rebuke.
2 not deſerving rebuke.
UNRECA'LLABLE, irrevocable, not to be recalled.
UNRECLAI'MED, 1 not reformed from ill habits, vices, &c.
2 (in Falconry) wild.

UNRE'COMPENCED, unrewarded, not made amends for.
UNRECONCI'LEABLE. See *Irreconcileable.*
UNRECO'VERED, not recovered.
UNREDEE'MABLE, not to be redeemed.
UNREDU'CED, not reduced.
UNREFO'RMABLE, not to be reformed.
UNREGA'RDED, diſregarded, or ſlighted.
UNREGA'RDFUL, heedleſs.
UNRELE'NTING, inflexible, inexorable.
UNRELIE'VED, not relieved.
UNREME'DIABLE, not to be remedied.
UNREMI'TTED, 1 not pardoned, or forgiven.
2 inceſſant, continual.
UNREMO'VED, not taken out of its place.
UNREPAI'RABLE, not to be repaired.
UNREPAI'RED, not put into good repair.
UNREPEA'LABLE, irrevocable, not to be repealed.
UNREPEA'LED, in force, not repealed.
UNREPROA'CHABLE. See *Irreproachable.*
UNREPRO'VABLE, not to be reproved, unblameable.
UNREQUI'TED, not recompenced.
UNRESE'MBLING, not reſembling.
UNRESE'RVED, frank, open, free, not reſerved.
UNRESI'STABLE, irreſiſtable.
UNRESI'STED, not reſiſted, or oppoſed.
UNRESO'LVED, 1 wavering, not determined.
2 not ſolved, or anſwered.
UNRESPE'CTFUL, diſreſpectful.
UNRE'ST, diſquietneſs.
UNRESTO'RED, not reſtored.
UNRESTRAI'NED, not limited.
UNRETU'RNABLE, not to be returned.
UNREVEA'LED, not revealed.
UNREVE'NGED, not avenged.
UNREWA'RDED, not recompenſed.
To UNRI'DDLE, to reſolve, or unravel.
UNRI'GGED, 1 without rigging, ſpoken of a ſhip.
2 undreſſed.
UNRI'GHTEOUS, unjuſt, wicked.
To UNRI'P, to open a ſeam.
UNRI'PE, immature, not ripe.
UNRI'VAL'D, not out-done.
To UNRI'VET, to looſe a rivet.
To UNRO'LL, to open a roll.
UNRU'FFLED, compoſed, tranquil, not ruffled.
UNRU'LY, not to be governed, or ruled.
To UNSA'DDLE, to take off a ſaddle.
UNSA'FE, liable to danger, not ſafe.
UNSAI'D, not ſpoken.
UNSA'LEABLE, not fit for ſale.
UNSA'LTED, not ſalted.
UNSALU'TED, not ſaluted.
UNSA'NCTIFIED, unholy, not conſecrated.
UNSA'TIABLE. See *Inſatiable.*
UNSATISFA'CTORY, imperfect, not ſatisfactory.
UNSA'TISFIABLE, not to be ſatisfied.
UNSA'TISFIED, not ſatisfied, or contented.
UNSA'VORY, taſteleſs, inſipid.
To UNSAY', to recant, or retract.
To UNSCA'LE, to ſcrape off the ſcales.
To UNSCREW', to looſen a ſcrew.
UNSCRI'PTURAL, not preſcribed in the holy ſcriptures.
To UNSEA'L, to open a ſeal.
UNSEA'LED, having no ſeal.
UNSEA'RCHABLE, impenetrable, inconceivable, not to be ſearched out.
UNSEA'SONABLE, not ſeaſonable.
UNSEA'SONED, not ſeaſoned.
UNSECU'RE, in danger, not ſecure.
UNSEE'LING (with Falconers) a taking away the thread which runs through the eye-lids of a hawk and hinders his ſight.
UNSEE'MLY, indecent, unbecoming.
UNSEE'N, 1 inviſible, that cannot be ſeen.
2 not beheld.
UNSE'NT, not ſent.
UNSE'PARABLE. See *Inſeparable.*
UNSE'RVICEABLE, of no uſe.
UNSE'RVILE, not ſervile.
UNSE'T, not planted.
UNSE'TTLED, 1 not ſettled as a liquor.
2 unconſtant, fickle.
3 that has no ſettlement in the world.
To UNSEW', to undo what was ſewn.
To UNSHA'CKLE, to take off ſhackles.
UNSHA'DED, open, having no ſhade.
UNSHA'KEN, 1 not ſhaken, or moved.
2 firm, not to be ſhaken from.
UNSHAMEFA'CED, impudent.
UNSHA'PEN, unformed.
UNSHA'VEN, not ſhaved.
To UNSHEA'TH, to draw out of the ſheath.
UNSHO'D, without ſhoes.
UNSHO'RN, not having the wool clipped off.
UNSHU'T, open, not ſhut.
UNSI'GHTLY, unpleaſant to the ſight.
UNSINCE'RE, not ſincere.
UNSI'NNING, perfect.
UNSKI'LFUL, without knowledge or experience.
UNSLA'CKED, not ſlacked.
UNSNA'RED, not entangled in a ſnare.
UNSO'CIABLE, not a good companion.
UNSO'DDEN, not boiled.
UNSO'LED, without ſoles.
To UNSO'LDER, to take off ſolder.
UNSO'LDIERY, contrary to military diſcipline.
UNSO'LID, hollow.
UNSOLLI'CITOUS, not ſollicitous.
UNSOU'GHT, not ſought.
UNSOU'ND, 1 unhealthy.
2 corrupt, rotten.
3 not true, or right.
UNSPEA'KABLE, unutterable, inexpreſſible.

UNSPE'NT, not ſpent, or expended.
UNSPO'TTED, without ſpots.
UNSTA'BLE, inconſtant, not fixed.
NSTAI'DNESS, want of ſedateneſs.
UNSTAI'NED, having no ſtain, immaculate.
UNSTA'NCHED, not ſtanched, or ſtopped, as blood.
UNSTA'TUTABLE, contrary to the ſtatutes of an univerſity.
UNSTAY'ED, inconſtant, fickle.
UNSTEA'DFAST, or UNSTEA'DY, 1 not ſteady, fickle, or uncertain.
2 irregular.
UNSTI'RRED, unmoved.
To UNSTI'TCH, to pick out ſtitches.
To UNSTO'CK *a gun*, to take its ſtock off.
To UNSTO'P, to open a ſtoppage.
To UNSTRI'KE *the hood* (with Falconers) is to draw the ſtrings of a hawk's hood, that it may be ready to be pull'd off.
UNSTRU'NG, not furniſhed with ſtrings.
UNSTU'FFED, not ſtuffed.
UNSUBDU'ED, not brought under.
UNSUCCE'SSFUL, not ſucceeding well.
UNSU'FFERABLE, intolerable, inſupportable.
UNSU'LLIED, not ſullied, the luſtre not impaired.
UNSU'MMED (in Falconry) is ſaid of a hawk, when the feathers are not at full length.
UNSUPPLI'ED, not ſupplied.
UNSU'RE, uncertain.
UNSURMOU'NTABLE, invincible, not to be ſurmounted.
UNSU'TABLE, not ſutable, or convenient.
To UNSWA'THE, to undo a ſwathe.
UNSWO'RN, not depoſed upon oath.
UNTAI'NTED, 1 not tainted, ſweet, as meat.
UNTA'KEN, not apprehended.
UNTA'MABLE, not to be tamed.
UNTA'MED, wild, not tamed.
To UNTA'NGLE, to let looſe.
UNTA'NNED, not tanned.
UNTA'STED, not taſted.
UNTAU'GHT, unlearned.
UNTEA'CHABLE, not to be taught.
To UNTEA'M, to take out of the team.
UNTE'NABLE, that cannot be held or kept.
UNTE'RRIFIED, not terrified.
UNTE'STATE. See *Inteſtate*.
UNTHA'NKFUL, 1 ingrateful.
2 not deſerving thanks.
UNTHAW'ED, frozen, not thawed.
To UNTHI'CKEN, to rarify, or make thin.
UNTHI'NKING, thoughtleſs.
UNTHOU'GHT *of*, not thought of.
To UNTHREA'D, to pull out the thread.
UNTHRI'FTY, prodigal, waſteful.
UNTHRI'VING, not thriving.
To UNTHRO'NE, to dethrone.
To UNTI'E, to looſen what was tied.
UNTI'LLED, uncultivated.
UNTI'MED, out of time.
UNTI'MELY, 1 unſeaſonably.
2 haſty, before the time.
UNTI'RED, unwearied.
UNTO', to.
UNTO'LD, 1 not ſaid.
2 not counted.
UNTOO'THSOME, not pleaſant to the taſte.
UNTOU'CHED, not touched, or meddled with.
UNTO'WARD, 1 unruly, ſtubborn.
2 unlucky, ſcurvy, ſad.
3 awkward.
UNTO'WARDLY, 1 ſtubbornly.
2 awkwardly.
3 unluckily.
4 againſt the grain, unwillingly.
UNTRA'CTABLE, not apt to learn.
UNTREA'TABLE, untractable. *Sir William Temple.*
To UNTRA'P, to take out of a trap.
UNTRI'ED, not eſſayed.
UNTRI'MMED, 1 not adorned.
2 not ſhaven.
UNTRO'D, not trod.
UNTROU'BLED, not troubled.
UNTRU'E, 1 falſe, not true.
2 treacherous, perfidious.
To UNTRU'SS, to untie a truſs or bundle, to ungird.
To UNTRU'SS *a point*, to untie one's breeches.
UNTRU'STY, not to be truſted.
U'NTRUTH, falſity, a lye.
UNTU'NEABLE, not melodious.
To UNTWI'NE, or to UNTWI'ST, to undo what is twiſted.
To UNVAI'L, to uncover, or take off a vail.
UNVA'LUABLE, ineſtimable, not to be valued.
UNVA'NQUISHED, unconquered.
UNVA'RIABLE. See *Invariable*.
UNVA'RIED, not varied, or changed.
UNVE'RSED, not experienced.
UNU'NIFORM, irregular, not uniform.
UNU'SEFUL, of no uſe.
UNU'SUAL, 1 uncommon, extraordinary, rare.
2 not often uſed.
UNU'TTERABLE, unſpeakable, inexpreſſible, not to be uttered.
UNWA'LLED, without walls.
UNWA'RINESS, imprudence.
UNWA'RLIKE, not like a warrior.
UNWA'RMED, not made warm.
UNWA'RRANTABLE, unjuſtifiable, not to be juſtified.
UNWA'RRANTED, not ſecured by authority, &c.
UNWA'RY, imprudent, not cautious.
UNWA'SHED, not waſhed.
UNWA'STED, not waſted, or conſumed.
UNWA'TCHED, not guarded by a watch.

UNWA'TERED, not moiſtened, &c. with water.
UNWA'VERING, firm, not wavering.
UNWEA'NED, not taken from the breaſt.
UNWEA'RIED, 1 refreſhed, not tired.
2 indefatigable.
To UNWEA'VE, to undo what was woven.
UNWE'DDED, 1 not married.
2 not prone to.
UNWE'LCOME, 1 not deſired.
2 unpleaſant, diſagreeable.
UNWHO'LESOME, 1 not fit to be eaten.
2 unhealthy, ſickly.
UNWIE'LDY, over heavy, unmanageable.
UNWI'LLING, not willing.
To UNWI'ND, to undo what was wound.
UNWI'SE, void of wiſdom, fooliſh.
UNWI'SHED *for*, not deſired or wiſhed for.
UNWI'THERABLE, that cannot be withered.
UNWI'TTING, not knowing.
UNWI'TTY, ſilly, fooliſh.
UNWO'NTED, unaccuſtomed.
UNWO'RKMAN-*like*, not like a workman.
UNWO'RN, not worn.
UNWO'RTHINESS, 1 want of merit, or deſert.
2 indignity, baſeneſs.
UNWO'RTHY, 1 not worthy, or deſerving.
2 below, not fit for.
3 ill, baſe, infamous.
UNWOU'ND, not wound up.
UNWOU'NDED, having received no wound.
UNWO'VEN, 1 unravelled.
2 not woven.
To UNWRA'P, to unfold.
UNWREA'THED not wreathed, or wound.
To UNWRI'NG, to wring the contrary way.
To UNWRI'NKLE, to ſmooth out wrinkles.
UNWRI'TTEN, not written.
UNWROU'GHT, unworked, not wrought.
UNYIE'LDING, inflexible, not yielding.
To UNYO'KE, 1 to ſet free from, or take off the yoke.
2 to free from bondage.
VOCA'BULARY (of *vocabulaire*, F. of *vocabulum*, L. a word) a ſmall dictionary, a word-book.
VO'CAL (of *vocalis*, L. of *voco* to call) of, or belonging to the voice.
VO'CAL *muſic*, muſic performed by the voice, ſinging.
VOCA'LITY, a vocal quality.
VO'CALLY, with the voice.
VOCA'TION (*vocatio*, L. of *voco* to call) 1 a calling, an employ.
2 (in Theology) the grace or favour which God does any one in calling him out of the way of death, and putting him into a way of ſalvation.
VO'CATIVE *caſe* (of *vocativus*, L. of *voco* to call) the fifth caſe of nouns, in grammar, uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.
VOCIFERA'TION (of *vociferatio*, L. of *vox* a voice, and *fero* to bear) 1 a crying out aloud.
2 an exclamation, an invective.
VOCI'FEROUS, crying, or brawling aloud.
VO'GUE, 1 eſteem, credit, popular applauſe.
2 faſhion, or mode.
VOICE (of *vox*, L. of *voco* to call) 1 the ſound that comes out of the mouth.
2 command, or order, as the voice of God.
3 vote, ſuffrage, or the right of voting.
4 approbation.
Articulate VOI'CES, are ſuch as conſpire together to form ſome aſſemblage, or little ſyſtem of ſounds, as in expreſſing the letters of the alphabet, ſeveral of which joined together form words.
Inarticulate VOI'CES, are ſuch as are not aſſembled into words, as the barking of dogs, ſinging of birds, &c.
VOID (of *vuide*, F.) 1 empty.
2 vacant.
3 deprived of, that has not.
4 of no effect.
VOID, ſub. an empty ſpace.
To VOID, 1 to go out, or depart from a place.
2 to throw out, as the excrements.
VOI'DANCE, a want of an incumbent upon a benefice.
VOI'DABLE, that may be voided.
VOI'DNESS, 1 emptineſs.
2 invalidity.
VO'LA, L. the hollow, or palm of the hand.
VOLA'CIOUS (of *volo*, L. to fly) apt to fly.
VO'LANT (of *volans*, L. of *volo* to fly) flying.
Camp VO'LANT, a flying camp.
VO'LARY, a large bird-cage, ſo capacious that the birds have room to fly about in it.
VOLA'TIC (of *volaticus*, L. of *volo* to fly) flying, fleeting, inconſtant.
VOLA'TICA, L. (of *volo* to fly) 1 a witch, or hag, that is ſaid to fly in the air.
2 (in Surgery) a tetter or ring-worm.
VO'LATILE (of *volatilis*, L. of *volo* to fly) 1 that flies, or can fly, airy light.
2 (in Chemiſtry) apt to fly, or ſteam out in vapours.
VO'LATILE *ſpirit* (in Chemiſtry) a volatile ſalt diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of phlegm.
VOLATI'LITY, a being volatile.
To VOLA'TILIZE, to render volatile.
VO'LERY. See *Volary*.
VOLGI'VAGANT (of *volgivagus*, L. of *vulgus* the vulgar, and *vago* to wander) paſſing among the vulgar or common people.
To VO'LITATE (of *volito*, L. of *volo* to fly) to flit up and down.
VOLITA'TION (of *volitatio*, L. of *volito*, of *volo* to fly) a flying, or fluttering about.
VOLI'TION (of *volitio*, L. of *volo* to wiſh) the act of willing, an act of the mind, when it knowingly exerciſes that dominion

it takes to itſelf over any part of the man, by employing ſuch a faculty in, or withholding it from any particular action.

VO'LLEY, 1 a great ſhout, or acclamation.
2 a diſcharge of muſkets by a whole company, &c. at once.

VOLSE'LLA, L. (of *vello* to pluck) a pair of nippers or tweezers, to pluck up hair by the roots.

VO'LTA (in the Manage) a volt, a bounding turn.

VOLTE, F. (in Horſemanſhip) ſignifies a round and circular tread.

Demi VOLTE (in Horſemanſhip) is a demi-round of one tread or two, made by a horſe at one of the angles of the volt, or elſe at the end of the line of the paſſade; ſo that being near the end of this line, or elſe one of the corners of the volt, he changes hands to return by a ſemicircle, to regain the ſame line.

Reverſed VOLTE (in Horſemanſhip) is a tract of two treads, which a horſe makes with his head to the centre, and his croup out; ſo that he goes ſide-ways upon a walk, trot, or gallop, and traces out a ſmall circumference with his ſhoulders, and a larger with his croup.

VO'LTI, VOLTA'RE, or *VOLTA*, It. (in Muſic) ſignifies to turn, or turn over a leaf.

VO'LTI ſubito, It. (in Muſic) turn over quick.

VO'LTI preſto, It. (in Muſic) turn over quick.

VO'LTI ſi place, It. (in Muſic) i. e. turn over if you pleaſe.

To make VOLTS, or, *To manage upon* VOLTS (in riding Academies) ſignifies to make a gate of two treads, by the horſe going ſide-ways round the centre, in ſuch a manner, that thoſe two treads make parallel tracts, the larger by the fore-feet, and the ſmaller by the hinder-feet, the croup approaching towards the centre, and the ſhoulders bearing outwards.

Demi VOLTS, of the length of a horſe, are ſemicircles of two treads, which a horſe traces in working ſide-ways, the haunches low, and the head high, turning very narrow; ſo that having formed a demi-round, he changes the round to make another, which is again followed by another change of hand, and another demi-round that croſſes the firſt, and may be compared to a figure of 8.

VOLU'BILIS, L. (in Botany) the herb withwind, bind-weed, or rope-weed.

VOLUBI'LITY (of *volubilitas*, L. of *volvo* to roll) 1 an aptneſs to roll.
2 nimble in ſpeech.

VO'LUBLE, 1 that is, or may be eaſily turned, wound, or rolled.
2 gliding ſwift.
3 fluent, having a round pronunciation.

VO'LUME (of *volumen*, L. of *volvo* to roll, becauſe the ancients uſed to write on rolls) 1 a book of a reaſonable ſize, fit to be bound up by itſelf.
2 part of a large work.
3 a poetical word for a wave.

VOLU'MINOUS, 1 of a large volume, bulky.
2 conſiſting of ſeveral volumes.

VO'LUNTARY (of *voluntarius*, L. of *voluntas* affection) willing, free, without compulſion.

VO'LUNTARY, ſub. 1 a voluntary action.
2 a muſician's play extempore, ſuch as comes next to his fancy.

VOLUNTEE'R (of *volontaire*, F.) 1 one that goes to the wars, either without having any employment, or taking pay.
2 one that liſts for a ſoldier.

VOLU'PTABLE (of *voluptabilis*, L. of *voluptas* pleaſure) pleaſurable, delightful.

VOLU'PTUARY, a voluptuous man.

VOLU'PTUOUS (of *voluptuoſus*, L. of *voluptas* pleaſure) ſenſual, given to carnal pleaſures or delights.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, ſenſual pleaſures.

VOLU'TA, It. (in Architecture) is one of the principal ornaments of the Ionic and Compoſite capitals, repreſenting the bark of a tree, wreathed into a ſpiral ſcroll, or (as ſome will have it) the curls or treſſes of virgins in long hair. There are in the Corinthian capital eight angular volutas, and theſe are accompanied with eight other little ones, called helices; in the Ionic order there are four; and in the Compoſite eight.

VOLUTA'TION (of *volutatio*, L. of *volvo* to roll) a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing.

VO'LVUS, L. (of *volvo* to roll) a diſeaſe, otherwiſe called the twiſting of the guts, alſo the Iliac paſſion, and *miſerere mei*.

VO'MICA, L. 1 (in Surgery) an impoſthume.
2 (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe in the lungs, which cauſes a ſmall fever, attended with reſtleſſneſs and leanneſs.

VO'MIT (of *vomitus*, L. of *vomo* to vomit) 1 a phyſical potion to cauſe a perſon to vomit, or ſpue.
2 a vomiting, or caſting up.

To VO'MIT (of *vomo*, L. of ἐμέω, G. to ſpue) to ſpue, to caſt, or bring up.

VO'MITORY, that provokes vomiting.

A VO'MITORY, a medicine that provokes vomiting.

VORA'CIOUS (of *vorax*, L. of *voro* to devour) ravenous, greedy, gluttonous.

VORA'CITY, a greedy or devouring nature.

VORA'GINOUS (of *voraginoſus*, L. of *vorago* a gulph) full of gulphs, or bogs.

VO'RTEX, L. (of *voro* to devour) 1 a ſudden, rapid, violent motion of the air in gyres, or circles.
2 (in the Carteſian Philoſophy) is a ſyſtem of particles of air, or celeſtial matter, moving

moving round like a whirlpool, and having no void interſtices or vacuities between the particles, which carries the planets about the ſun, either ſwifter or ſlower, according as they are farther off, or nearer to its center.

VO'TARESS, one who has bound herſelf to the performance of ſome religious vow.

VO'TARY (of *votarius*, L. of *votum* a vow)
1 one who has bound himſelf to the performance of a religious vow.
2 one devoted or wholly given up to love, learning, &c.

VOTE, 1 voice, or ſuffrage.
2 advice, or opinion in a deliberation.
3 (in the plural number) the things voted for, the reſolves of an aſſembly.

To VOTE, 1 to give one's vote.
2 to reſolve by the majority of votes.

VO'TIVE (of *votivus*, L. of *votum* a vow) of, or belonging to a vow.

VO'TIVE *medals* (with Antiquarians) thoſe whereon the vows of the people for the emperors, or empreſſes, are expreſſed.

To VOUCH (of *voucher*, F.) 1 to affirm, or maintain.
2 to warrant.
3 to challenge.
4 to paſs one's word.
5 (in Law) is to call one into court to make good his warranty.

VOUCHEE', one vouched in law.

VOU'CHER, 1 he that vouches one at law.
2 authentic deed to prove an allegation.
3 authority, or proof in hiſtory.

To VOUCHSA'FE, 1 to condeſcend, to be pleaſed to do a thing.
2 (among Divines) to grant graciouſly.

VOUSSOI'RS, F. (in Architecture) the ſtones that form the arch.

VOW (of *votum*, L. of *voveo* to vow) a ſolemn promiſe.

To VOW, 1 to make a ſolemn promiſe.
2 to ſwear, proteſt, promiſe, or aſſure.

VO'WEL (of *voyelle*, F.) a ſingle ſounding letter.

VO'YAGE, F. 1 a going from one place to another, eſpecially by the ſea.
2 the profit gained by going to ſea.

To VO'YAGE, to travel, eſpecially by ſea.

VO'YAGER, a traveller, but eſpecially one that goes by ſea.

UP, 1 above, aloft.
2 not ſitting, or lying.
3 riſing from bed.
4 riſen, ſitting no longer.
5 the game, at play.
6 expired.
7 upon.
8 all over.

To UPBRA'ID, 1 to reproach, or hit in the teeth.
2 to revile, or ſpeak evil of.

To UPHO'LD, to ſupport, maintain, or favour.

UPHO'LDER, 1 one that ſupports or upholds another.
2 an undertaker of burials.

UPHO'LSTERER, one who makes beds and chamber-furniture.

U'PLAND, high-ground, in contra-diſtinction to ſuch as are mooriſh, marſhy, or low.

UPLA'NDER, a mountaineer, a highlander, one who dwells in the higher parts of a country.

UPLA'NDISH, belonging to the uplands, or high-grounds.

UPO'N, 1 over, or a-top.
2 next, or nearer.
3 about, or towards.
4 It ſerves to expreſs the cauſe, motive, ground, or ſubject to any action.
5 It expreſſes all aſſignments, payments, and impoſitions.
6 at, or on.

U'PPER, 1 ſuperior, or higher in place.
2 higher in ſituation.

UPPERHA'ND, the advantage.

U'PPERMOST, 1 the higheſt in place.
2 the higheſt in ſituation.
3 firſt, or foremoſt.

U'PPISH, proud, haughty.

U'PRIGHT, 1 ſet or ſtanding upright, in oppoſition to lying or ſitting.
2 ſincere, honeſt, juſt.

U'PRIGHT, ſub. (with Architects) a repreſentation, or draught of the front of a building.

U'PRIGHTNESS, 1 ſtrait, ſtanding.
2 ſincerity, honeſty.

UP-RI'SING, firſt-riſing.

U'PROAR, tumult, riot, hurly-burly, a great noiſe.

U'PSHOT, 1 the iſſue, end, or event.
2 the greateſt merit.

U'P-SIDE, the higher ſide.

UPSI'TTING, a woman's ſitting up that has lain-in.

UPSTA'RING, ſtaring up.

U'PSTART, one of mean birth, or little fortune, grown wealthy on a ſudden, and who behaves himſelf inſolently.

U'PWARD, or U'PWARDS, 1 towards the upper parts.
2 more ſpoken of time, quantity, &c.

URA'NIA, L. (of οὐρανος, G. heaven) the daughter of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne (according to the poets) the goddeſs who preſideth in aſtronomy; one of the nine muſes.

URANO'SCOPIST, an aſtronomer, one that obſerves the courſes of the heavenly bodies.

URANO'SCOPY (of οὐρανοσκοπια, G. of οὐρανος the heavens, and σκοπεω to view) aſtronomy.

URBA'NE 3 (of *urbanus*, L. of *urbs* a city)
1 of, or belonging to a city, dwelling in a city.
2 polite, civil, courteous, genteel.

U'RBANISTS, a ſort of nuns.

URBA'NITY, 1 a city life.
2 courteſy, civility, good manners.

U'RCHIN, 1 a hedge-hog.
2 a little unluckly boy or girl.

Sea U'RCHIN, the name of a fiſh, ſo called becauſe it is round and full of prickles like a hedge-hog rolled up.

U'RCHIN-LIKE *rind* (in Botany) the outward rind of the horſe-cheſnut, ſo called becauſe it is ſet with prickles.

URE (of *uſura*, L. uſe) uſe, or cuſtom.

URE-OX, a kind of wild ox, a buffle.

URE'DO, L. (of *uro* to burn) 1 the blaſting of trees, &c.
2 (in Phyſic) the itch, or burning of the ſkin.

URE'NTIA, L. (with Phyſicians) medicines of a burning quality.

U'RETERS (of ουρητηρ, G. of ουρον urine) two conduits, or pipes, that convey the urine from the reins to the bladder.

URE'THRA, L. (of ουρηθρα, G. of ουρον urine) the pipe or conduit through which the urine paſſes from the bladder to the end of the penis.

URE'TICS, the ſame as diuretics, which ſee.

To URGE (of *urgeo*, L. to preſs on) 1 to preſs, to ſollicit.
2 to incenſe, provoke, or exaſperate.
3 to inſiſt upon, in diſcourſe.
4 to follow cloſe in a diſpute.

U'RGENT, preſſing.

U'RIM *and* THU'MMIM (אורים תמים Heb. i. e. lights and perfections) the name of an ornament belonging to the habit of Aaron, and the high-prieſt of the Jews, by virtue whereof he gave oracular anſwers to the people. For their high-prieſts conſulted God in the moſt important affairs of the commonwealth, and received anſwers by אורים Urim, i. e. lights or explanations, and is ſuppoſed, by ſome, to be the ancient Teraphims, or little human figures which the prieſt carried hid in the fold of his robe or gown. The word תמים ſignifies perfections. Diodorus Siculus relates, that the Egyptians had a like cuſtom in uſe among them, their principal miniſter of juſtice carrying an image of precious ſtones about his neck, which they called Truth. Others take them to be the twelve precious ſtones in the breaſt-plate of the high-prieſt, which ſhone like a flame of fire.

URINAL, F. (of *urina*, L. urine) a ſort of glaſs bottle in which ſick people make their water.

U'RINARY, of, or belonging to urine.

URINA'TION (of *urinatio*, L. of *urino* to dive) a diving, or ſwimming under water.

URINA'TOR, L. (of *urino* to dive) a diver, or ſwimmer under water.

U'RINE (of *urina*, L. of ουρον, G. water of an animal) the water that comes out of the bladder of an animal, piſs.

U'RINES (in Falconry) nets for catching of hawks.

U'RINOUS (of *urinoſus*, L. of *urina* urine)
1 of, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of urine.
2 full of urine.

U'RINOUS *ſalt* (with Chemiſts) all ſorts of volatile ſalts that are drawn from the urine, or other parts of the animal body.

URN (of *urna*, L. of *uro* to burn) 1 a pot, or coffin, into which the ancients uſed to put the aſhes and bones of the dead.
2 a ſort of water pitcher, in uſe among the ancients.
3 a meaſure of the ancient Romans, containing four gallons.
4 a pot into which the ancients put the names of thoſe who were to be choſen into any office by lot.

UROCRITE'RIUM, L. (of ουρον urine, and κριτηριον, G. of κρινω to judge) a giving a judgment of diſeaſes, by inſpecting the urine.

UROCRI'TICA, L. (of ουρον urine, and κρινω to judge, G.) the ſigns which phyſicians obſerve from urine.

UROMA'NCY (of ουρομαντεια, G. of ουρον urine, and μαντεια divination) the gueſſing the nature of a diſeaſe by the urine.

URO'SCOPY (of ουρον urine, and σκοπεω, G. to view) an inſpection of urine, in order to diſcover the patient's diſeaſe.

U'RRAY (with Coal-miners) a ſort of blue or black clay, which lies next the coals, and is uſed in dunging land.

U'RSA, L. (the feminine of *urſus* a bear) a ſhe-bear.

U'RSA *minor* (in Aſtronomy) the leſſer bear, a conſtellation near the north-pole, conſiſting, according to Mr. Flamſtead's catalogue, of 14 ſtars. It is alſo called Charles's wain.

U'RSA *major* (in Aſtronomy) the great bear, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, conſiſting of 215 ſtars, according to the Britannic catalogue.

U'RSA *major*, according to Heſiod, was the daughter of Lycaon, and dwelt in Arcadia, and was ſo devoted to hunting, as to be one of the companions of Diana in ranging the mountains; and being debauched by Jupiter, ſhe concealed it, for ſome time, from the goddeſs, but growing near her time, Diana diſcovered it as they were bathing themſelves, and being angry at it, transformed her into a bear, and ſhe brought forth

forth Arcas; and being found by ſome ſhepherds, as ſhe was wandering on the mountains, they brought her and her infant to Lycaon for a preſent. Some time after ſhe entered the temple of Jupiter, which being unlawful for her to do, her ſon Arcas, accompanied by the Arcadians, followed her, in order to kill her, for violating the law; but Jupiter, mindful of the converſation he had with her, ſnatched her away, and placed her among the ſtars.

U'RSULINES, an order of nuns, which obſerve the rules of St. Auguſtine.

U'RTICA, L. (in Botany) a nettle.

URTICO'SE (of *urticoſus*, L. of *urtica* a nettle) full of nettles.

US, we.

U'SAGE, 1 uſe, practice, or cuſtom.
2 habit.
3 treatment, entertainment.

U'SANCE, a term uſed among merchants for the ſpace of a month.

Double U'SANCE (with Merchants) the ſpace of two months.

USE (of *uſus*, L. of *utor* to enjoy) 1 the uſing of a thing.
2 enjoyment of a thing for a while.
3 uſage, or cuſtom.
4 practice, or exerciſe.
5 habit, or cuſtom.
6 intereſt of money.
7 uſefulneſs, utility, or ſervice.
8 profit, or improvement.
9 (in the plural number) occaſions, &c.

To USE, 1 to make uſe of, to employ.
2 to treat, or entertain.
3 to accuſtom, or bring up.
4 to frequent.
5 to be wont, or accuſtomed.

U'SEFUL, 1 profitable, advantageous.
2 neceſſary.

U'SHER, 1 a gentleman that attends on a lady or perſon of quality.
2 an under-maſter in a ſchool.
3 the door-keeper of a court.

U'SHER *of the black-rod*, is the gentleman-uſher to the king, the houſe of lords, and the knights of the garter; and keeps the door of the chapter-houſe, when a chapter of the order is ſitting.

To U'SHER *in*, to introduce, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.

U'SHERSHIP, the office of an uſher.

USQUEBAU'GH (of *uſqueba*, F.) a ſtrong diſtilled liquor made in Ireland.

U'STION (of *uſtio*, L. of *uro* to burn) 1 a burning.
2 (in Pharmacy) the preparing certain ſubſtances, or ingredients, by burning them.
3 (in Surgery) a ſearing with a hot iron.

U'SUAL, common, ordinary, or accuſtomed.

USUCA'PTION (of *uſucapion*, F.) the enjoying of a thing by continuance of time, long poſſeſſion.

USUFRU'CTUARY (of *uſus* uſe, and *fructuarius*, L. one who enjoys the profit of a thing) one who has the uſe and profit of a thing, but not the property and right.

U'SURER (of *uſurier*, F. of *utor*, L. to enjoy) one that lends upon uſury.

U'SURIOUS (of *uſurarius*, L. of *uſura* uſury) 1 of, or belonging to uſury.
2 griping, pinching.

To USU'RP (of *uſurpo*, L. of *utor* to enjoy) 1 to take or ſeize upon violently.
2 to grow, increaſe, or multiply.

USURPA'TION, the act of uſurping, the unjuſt poſſeſſion of another's property, gained by violence againſt right and equity.

USU'RPER, one who wrongfully ſeizes that which is the right of another.

U'SURY (of *uſura*, L. of *utor* to enjoy) an unreaſonable and unlawful intereſt.

UT, one of the chief muſical notes.

U'TAS, a word uſed in the return of writs, ſignifying the eighth day following any term or feaſt.

UTE'NSIL (of *utenſile*, L. of *utor* to be uſed) a tool, or implement, a veſſel, any thing for uſe.

UTE'NSILS (in Military Affairs) are ſuch neceſſaries as every hoſt is obliged to furniſh a ſoldier with, who is quartered upon him, viz. a bed with ſheets, a pot, glaſs, or cup, a diſh, a place at the fire, and a candle.

UTERI'NE (of *uterinus*, L. of *uterus* the womb) 1 of, or belonging to the womb.
2 of the ſame womb, belly, or mother.

UTERI'NE *fury* (in Phyſic) a kind of madneſs, attended with laſcivious ſpeeches and geſtures, and an invincible inclination to venery.

U'TERUS, L. (of *uter* a bladder) the matrix or womb, the receptacle for the ſeed.

U'TIBLE (of *utibilis*, L. of *utor* to be uſed) that may be uſed.

UTI'LITY, uſe, profit, or benefit.

U'TLAGH. See *Outlaw*.

U'TLARY. See *Outlawry*.

U'TMOST, adj. farthermoſt.

U'TMOST, ſub. 1 the greateſt power, or ability.
2 the fartheſt diſtance, &c.

UTO'PIA (of ευτοπια, G. i. e. a fine place) a fictitious well-governed country deſcribed by Sir Thomas More.

U'TTER, 1 total, or intire.
2 outward, or exterior.

To U'TTER, 1 to ſpeak forth.
2 to tell, diſcover, or expreſs.
3 to vend, or ſell.

U'TTERANCE, 1 pronounciation.
2 elocution.

3 ſale.

U'TTERABLE, capable of being uttered.

U'TTERLY, totally, to all intents and purpoſes.

U'TTERMOST, the fartheſt, the moſt extreme.

U'VA, L. a grape.

U'VEA membrana, or *U'VEA tunica*, L. the third tunic, or membrane of the eye, ſo called from its reſembling a grape-ſtone.

VU'LCAN (of *vulcanus*, L. of *volando* flying, and *candens* growing hot) according to Phurnutus he was the ſon of Jupiter and Juno, or according to Heſiod the ſon of Juno alone. Jupiter being angry with him hurled him out of heaven, and he was falling from morning until ſun-ſet, when he pitched upon the iſland Lemnos, but was much diſpirited and lame. He was Jupiter's founder, and with his ſervants, the Cyclopes forged his bolts, and taught the Lemnians the ſmith's trade.

VULCA'NIAN, of, or belonging to Vulcan.

VULCA'NO, a name given to the chaſm or mouth of a burning mountain, out of which the flames, aſhes, cinders, ſtones, &c. are emitted, ſo called from Vulcan, the poetical god of fire.

VU'LGAR, adj. (of *vulgaris*, L. of *vulgus* the rabble) 1 common, ordinary, general.

2 vile, mean, trivial.

VU'LGAR, ſub. the common people, the rude multitude, the rabble.

The VU'LGAR *tranſlation of the Bible* (called alſo the Vulgate) an ancient Latin tranſlation of the bible, and the only one the church of Rome acknowledges authentic; it was tranſlated verbatim from the Septuagint.

VU'LGAR *fractions* (in Arithmetic) the ordinary, or common fractions, ſo called in diſtinction to decimal ones.

VU'LGARLY, 1 commonly, generally.

2 meanly, baſely.

VU'LNERABLE (of *vulnerabilis*, L. of *vulnus* a wound) that may be wounded.

VU'LNERARY, adj. (of *vulnerarius*, L. of *vulnus* a wound) 1 of, or belonging to a wound.

2 good to heal wounds.

VU'LNERARY, ſub. a cure for wounds, or a medicine that is good for wounds.

VULNERA'TION (of *vulneratio*, L. of *vulnero* to wound) a wounding.

VULNI'FIC (of *vulnificus*, L. of *vulnus* a wound, and *facio* to make) making, or cauſing wounds.

VU'LPINARY (of *vulpinaris*, L. of *vulpes* a fox) of, or belonging to a fox, cunning, crafty.

VU'LPIN (of *vulpinus*, L. of *vulpes* a fox) the ſame as vulpinary.

VULTUO'SE (of *vultuoſus*, L. of *vultus* the countenance) 1 of a ſullen, ſour, or grim countenance, big looks, frowning.

2 affected, or making many faces.

VU'LTURE (of *vultur*, L.) the name of a ravenous bird of prey.

VULTURI'NE (of *vulturinus*, L. of *vultur* a vulture) 1 of, or belonging to a vulture.

2 of the nature of a vulture, rapacious.

VU'LVA, L. the matrix, or womb.

U'VULA, L. (a dim. of *uva* a grape) the palate, or piece of fleſh in the roof of the mouth.

UXO'RIOUS (of *uxorioſus*, L. of *uxor* a wife) that dotes on his wife.

To VYE. See *To Vie*.

U'ZIFUR (with Chemiſts) a cinnabar made of ſulphur and mercury.

W.

TO WA'BBLE, to wriggle about, as an arrow does ſometimes.

WAD, 1 the ſtuffing of chairs, inſide of a coach, &c.

2 a ſort of flocks of ſilk, coarſe flannel, or cotton.

3 a bunch of peaſe, ſtraw, &c.

4 a ſtopple uſed in charging a gun.

To WAD, 1 to ſtuff.

2 to put wadding into a coat, &c.

WA'DDEMOLE, WO'DDEMEL, or WO'DDENEL, coarſe ſtuff uſed for the covering of the collars of cart horſes.

WA'DDING, ſtuff put between the inſide and outſide of a coat, &c.

To WA'DDLE, to totter, as a duck does.

WA'DDLES, the ſtones of a cock.

To WADE, 1 to go through.

2 to go into the water.

3 to penetrate, or dive into.

WAD-*hook* (with Gunners) a rod, or ſtaff, with an iron turned ſerpent-wiſe, or like a ſcrew, to draw the wads or okam out of a gun, when it is to be unloaded.

WA'FER, 1 a thin ſort of cake.

2 paſte dried for ſealing letters.

3 (with Roman Catholics) the conſecrated bread given in the ſacrament.

WAFT, a ſignal, or ſign made to ſhips, or boats, for men to come on board in caſe of danger, &c.

To WAFT, 1 to convey.

2 to carry over.

WA'FTERS, 1 frigats to convoy merchantmen.

2 officers created under Edward IV. to look after the fiſhery.

To WAG, to move, to ſtir, to ſhake.

A WAG, a merry fellow, a droll.
WAG-*tail*, the name of a bird.
WA'GA, a weight, a quantity of wool, cheeſe, &c. of 256 pound.
To WAGE, 1 to lay a wager.
2 to enter upon, to begin a war.
3 to proſecute, as the law.
WA'GER, 1 a bett.
2 (in Law) an offer of making an oath, that a man detains not the goods of, nor owes any thing to the plaintiff.
WA'GES, hire, reward for ſervice, ſalary, ſtipend.
WA'GGERY, wantonneſs, frolickſome, or merry pranks.
WA'GGISH, merry, wanton, frolickſome.
To WA'GGLE, to joggle, to be always in motion.
WA'GGON, a ſort of long cart with four wheels.
WA'GGONAGE, money paid for the hire, or driving of waggons.
WA'GGONER, 1 the driver of a waggon.
2 a northern conſtellation, otherwiſe called Charles's wain.
WAIF, any thing that is found and claimed by no body, which is a regality, and belongs to the king.
WAI'FARING, travelling.
WAIN, a cart, or waggon.
WAI'NABLE, that may be tilled, plowable.
WAI'NAGE, 1 carriage by a wain, or cart.
2 the furniture of a wain, or cart.
WAI'NCOPE, that part to which the hinder oxen are yoked to draw the wain.
WAI'NSCOT, the timber-work that lines the walls of rooms, being uſually in pannels to ſerve inſtead of hangings.
To WAI'NSCOT, to line the walls of a room with wainſcot.
WAIR, a piece of timber two yards long and one foot broad.
To WAIT, 1 to ſtay for, or expect.
2 to ſerve, or attend upon.
To WAIT *on*, to accompany, or to go along.
2 to go to viſit.
3 to come to be with.
WAI'TER, one that waits on a perſon, or an affair.
WAITES, or WAITS, a ſort of muſic, or muſicians.
To WAIVE, to quit, forſake, or abandon.
WAI'VED, the ſame for women as outlawed for men, for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear.
WAI'WARD. See *Wayward*.
WAKE, 1 that ſmooth water which a ſhip makes a-ſtern her, and ſhews which way ſhe goes.
2 a country feaſt obſerved uſually on the Sunday next after the ſaint's day to whom the church is dedicated, in which they uſed to feaſt and dance all night. It had its riſe from a letter that Gregory the Great ſent to Melitus the abbot, who came into England with St. Auſtin, in theſe words. "It may therefore be permitted them, on the dedication days, or other ſolemn days of martyrs, to make them bowers about the churches, and refreſhing themſelves, and feaſting together after a good religious ſort; kill their oxen now to the glory of God and increaſe of charity, which before they were wont to ſacrifice to the Devil, &c." But now the feaſting part is all that is retained.
To WAKE, 1 to rouze one from ſleep.
2 to awake from ſleep.
3 to watch, or forbear ſleeping.
WA'KEFUL, 1 apt, ready to awake.
2 that does not ſleep.
WA'KE-MAN, the chief magiſtrate of Ripon in Yorkſhire.
WA'KE-ROBIN, the name of an herb.
WALD, a wood, a wild woody ground.
WALK, 1 a path, or place to walk in.
2 a walking, or ſhort journey on foot.
To WALK, 1 to carry about.
2 to go about for pleaſure or exerciſe.
3 to go, or march.
4 to appear, or trouble, as a ſpirit that walks in a houſe.
WA'LKER, 1 one that walks.
2 a fuller.
Night-WA'LKER, a common trull.
WA'LKERS, foreſters, or thoſe that guard the foreſt.
WALL, 1 a partition, or incloſure of ſtone, brick, &c.
2 the place of honour in walking the ſtreets.
To WALL, to incloſe with a wall.
WALL-*creeper*, a ſort of bird.
WALL-*eye*, a blemiſhed eye.
WALL-*flower*, the name of a flower, well known.
WALL-*louſe*, a bug.
WALL-*tree*, an eſpalier.
WALL-*wort*, the name of an herb.
WA'LLET, a ſort of travelling bag with two diviſions.
WA'LLOP, a roll, or lump, as of fat.
To WA'LLOW, to roll, or tumble, both in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
WA'LLOWISH, inſipid.
WA'LNUT, a ſort of large nut well known.
To WA'MBLE, 1 to riſe up, as ſeething water does.
2 to wabble, as an arrow.
3 to want food.
WAN, pale-faced, faint and feeble in countenance.
WAND, a rod, a twig.
To WA'NDER, 1 to ſtray, or ſtraggle about.
2 to go out of the way.

WANE, decreaſe, or decline.
To WANE, to decreaſe, or decline.
WA'NLASS (in Hunting) as driving the wanlaſs, i. e. driving the deer to the ſtand.
WANT, 1 need, or occaſion.
2 indigence, or poverty.
3 leſs than expected.
To WANT, 1 to lack, or need.
2 to miſs one.
3 to be in want, to be poor.
4 to be wanting, or miſſing.
WA'NTEY, a ſurcingle, or large girth for a pack-horſe.
WA'NTON, adj. 1 gameſome, full of play or ſport.
2 laſcivious, impudent.
3 rogiſh, flippant.
4 nice, or delicate.
WA'NTON, ſub. a perſon full of play.
To WA'NTON, 1 to play.
2 to flow looſely, or careleſly.
WA'PENTAKE, a diviſion of a county, the ſame as hundred.
WAR, 1 a ſtate of hoſtility between two nations, powers, ſtates, provinces, or parties.
2 a word uſed in poetry for fighting or combat.
3 arms.
4 open defiance.
To WAR, to make war, or go to war.
To WA'RBLE, 1 to ſing, as birds do.
2 to ſing in a trilling or quavering way.
3 to murmur or purl, as a brook or ſtream.
WARD, 1 part of a city.
2 part of a foreſt.
3 an apartment in an hoſpital.
4 a priſon, or particular diviſion of it.
5 a pupil, or orphan under guardianſhip.
6 a keeper of a priſon.
7 part of a lock.
8 a watching, or keeping ward.
WARD-*penny*, or WA'RDAGE, the money contributed to watch and ward.
To WARD, 1 to watch.
2 to keep off.
WA'RDEN, 1 a keeper, or guardian.
2 the head of a college, anſwering to the maſter.
3 a goaler.
4 a large fine ſort of pear.
WA'RDEN *of the mint*, an officer who receives the gold and ſilver brought in by the merchants, pays them for it, and overſees the other officers.
Lord WA'RDEN *of the cinque ports*, the governor of thoſe noted havens, who has the authority of an admiral, and ſends out writs in his own name.
WA'RDENSHIP, the office of a warden.
WA'RD-*mote*, or WA'RD-*mote-court*, a court in every ward in London.
WA'RDER, a beadle or ſtaff-man, who keeps watch or guard in the day time.
WA'RDERS *of the tower*, called *Yeoman warders*, are officers who attend at the gate of the tower of London, to take account of all perſons who come into it; alſo, to attend priſoners of ſtate, &c.
WA'RDROBE, a place where kings and great perſons garments are kept.
Clerk of the WA'RDROBE *to the king*, an officer who keeps an inventory of all things belonging to the king's wardrobe.
WARE, 1 commodities, goods, merchandize.
2 a dam in a river.
WARE-*houſe*, a houſe to put wares in.
WA'RFARE, going to war, a military expedition.
WA'RIANGLES, a kind of noiſy ravenous birds in Staffordſhire and Shropſhire, which prey upon other birds, which, when they have taken, they hang them upon thorns or prickles, and tear them in pieces and devour them.
WA'RINESS, 1 prudence, circumſpection.
2 ſavingneſs, œconomy.
WARK, or WERK, a work or building.
WA'RLIKE, 1 belonging to the war, military.
2 that loves the war, valiant.
WARM, 1 temperate, neither too hot or cold.
2 paſſionate.
3 eager, argent.
4 having wherewithal to live.
To WARM, to heat, or make warm.
WA'RMING-*pan*, a chamber utenſil, well known.
WARMTH, moderate heat, in a proper and figurative ſenſe.
To WARN, 1 to tell, or give notice of a thing.
2 to admoniſh.
3 to bid one provide himſelf elſewhere.
4 to ſummon a perſon to appear in a court of juſtice.
WA'RNEL-*worms*, worms within the ſkin on the backs of cattle.
WA'RNING, the action of the verb, *to warn*.
WA'RNING-*wheel* (of a clock) is the third or fourth wheel, according to its diſtance from the firſt wheel.
WA'RNOTH, a forfeit of double rent by the tenants of Dover-caſtle, if they fail at the day.
To WARP, 1 to weave a woof.
2 to caſt as boards do, when they are cut before they are thoroughly dry.
3 to tow a ſhip.
WARP, 1 the thread at length into which the woof is woven.
2 a hawſer, or any other ſmall rope to warp up a ſhip.

3 a mole.

WA'RRANT, 1 an order, an authentic power.
2 an order for a place at court, &c.
3 a letter of attorney, whereby a perſon authorizes another to do ſomething in his name, and warrants his action.
4 power, or authority.
5 permiſſion, or leave.
6 (with Horſemen) a jockey that ſells a horſe, is by an inviolable cuſtom to warrant him; and in caſe he is ſold under ſuch infirmities that are not obviouſly diſcovered, and ſo may eſcape the buyer, he is obliged, in nine days, to refund the money, and take back the horſe; but he does not warrant him clear of ſuch infirmities as may be ſeen and diſcerned.

To WA'RRANT, 1 to ſecure, to maintain.
2 to aſſure, or promiſe.

Clerk of the WA'RRANTS, an officer, in the common-pleas, who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant.

WA'RRANTABLE, that may be warranted, or defended.

WA'RRANTER, the perſon who covenants or promiſes to ſecure a thing to the purchaſer.

WA'RRANTY, 1 a covenant to ſecure a bargain.
2 authority.

WA'RREN, 1 a place privileged to keep hares, conies, partridges and pheaſants.
2 a device for preſerving and ſtoring fiſh in the midſt of a river, to the end that they may be taken at pleaſure.

WA'RRENER, a keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIER, or WA'RRIOUR, one that has been uſed to the wars.

WA'RSCOT, a contribution, antiently uſed to be paid, towards war or armour.

WART, 1 a little hard knob, or excreſcence on the ſkin.
2 a ſpungy ſubſtance growing near the eye of a horſe.
3 a ſubſtance growing in the middle of a flower.

WA'RY, 1 prudent, provident, cautious, wiſe.
2 thrifty.

WA'RY-*angle*, 1 a ſort of bird, a kind of mag-pie.
2 See *Wariangles*.

WAS, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb, *to be*.

WASE, a wreath of cloth, &c. to be laid under any veſſel or burden that is born on the head.

WASH, 1 food for hogs.
2 a lotion for waſhing.
3 a lotion for beautifying.
4 ten ſtrikes of oiſters.

To WASH, 1 to cleanſe with water, or any other liquor.
2 to bathe, to water, to lave.
3 to run by, or near to.
4 to purge, or cleanſe.
5 (with Painters) to lay on the colours.

WA'SH-*brew*, ſmall oatmeal ſteeped in water, and cleanſed, and afterwards boiled to a jelly, otherwiſe called flummery.

The WA'SHES, the marſhes in Lincolnſhire.

WA'SHING, 1 the action of the verb, *to waſh*.
2 (with Goldſmiths) are the lotions whereby they draw the particles of gold and ſilver out of the aſhes, earth, ſweepings, &c.
3 (with Painters) is when a deſign, drawn with a pencil or crayon, has ſome other colour laid over it with a pencil, as Indian ink, biſtre, &c. to make it appear the more natural, by adding the ſhadows of prominences, apertures, &c.

WA'SKITE, a kind of Virginian hawk.

WA'SHY, feeble, weak.

WASP, a ſort of ſtinging fly, well known.

WA'SPISH, peeviſh, fretful, ill-humoured.

WA'SSEL, a common feaſt.

WA'SSEL-*bowl*, or WA'STEL-*bowl*, a large cup or bowl carried by waſſelers at Chriſtmaſs.

WA'SSELERS, thoſe who go a waſſeling.

WA'SSELING, a going about at Chriſtmaſs, Twelfth-tide, &c. with a bowl, ſinging a Chriſtmaſs-carol, and begging good cheer, money, &c.

WAST, or WASTE, adj. 1 good for nothing.
2 uncultivated, not tilled.

WAST, or WASTE, ſub. 1 ravaging, deſtroying, ſpoiling.
2 profuſion.
3 ſpoil or decay of a houſe or land, to the prejudice of an heir, &c.
4 the middle of the body.
5 the middle part of a ſhip.
6 thoſe lands that are not in any man's occupation, but lie in common.
7 looſe ſheets of a printed book, kept by the printer, or bookſeller, to perfect books that are imperfect.

WASTE-*book* (with Merchants) a memorial, or memorandum book.

WASTE *of the foreſt*, is when a man cuts down his own woods within the foreſt without leave.

WASTE-*coat*, a man's garment worn under the coat.

To WASTE, 1 to ſpend, or conſume.
2 to ſpoil, lay waſte, or ruin.
3 to decay.
4 to grow towards an end.

WA'STER, a deſtroyer.

WA'STORS, thieves, or robbers.
WATCH, 1 a guard in the night.
2 the fourth part of the night.
3 a ſet portion of time for keeping watch.
4 a pocket clock.
To WATCH, 1 to ſit up at night.
2 to look to, to be upon one's guard.
3 to watch and ward.
4 to ſit up with a ſick perſon.
5 to obſerve one,
WATCH-*work*, the inner-parts of any watch, or movement, which is deſigned to ſhew the hours without ſtriking.
WATCH-*tower*, a tower for a watchman to ſtand upon.
WA'TCHET, a kind of pale blue.
WA'TCHFUL, 1 vigilant, attentive.
2 wakeful, not ſubject to ſleep.
3 having a careful eye over.
WA'TER, 1 one of the four elements, being cold and moiſt.
2 urine.
3 rain.
4 a certain luſtre of pearls, diamonds, &c.
5 a river, lake, or pond.
6 tide.
7 a certain luſtre in imitation of waves, ſet on ſilks, mohairs, &c.
8 (with Chemiſts) more uſually called phlegm, is the fourth of the five chemical principles, and one of the paſſive ones.
To WA'TER, 1 to ſprinkle with water, to bathe, or waſh.
2 to give water to drink.
3 to lay in water.
WA'TERAGE, money paid for paſſage by water.
WA'TER-*archer*, the name of an herb.
WA'TER-*bailiff*, an officer who collects the duties on the water.
WA'TER-*bears*, a ſort of bears at Spitſberg, that live upon what they catch in the ſea.
WA'TER-*betony*, the name of an herb.
WA'TER-*born*, juſt afloat, as a ſhip.
WA'TER-*colours*, colours that are ground with gum-water.
WA'TER-*crewet*, a nick-name for a popiſh altar.
WA'TER *engine*, an engine driven by the water.
WA'TER-*farcin*, a diſeaſe in horſes.
WA'TER-*flag*, the name of an herb.
WA'TER-*gage*, 1 an inſtrument to meaſure the quantity and depth of any water.
2 a ſea-wall, or bank to keep off the water.
WA'TER-*gang*, a trench to carry a ſtream of water.
WA'TER-*gavel*, a rent formerly paid for fiſhing in, or other benefit received from ſome river, or water.
WA'TER-*lily*, the name of a flower.
WA'TER-*lock*, a fenced watering place.
WA'TER-*meaſure*, a meaſure that exceeds the Wincheſter meaſure, by about three gallons in a buſhel, uſed for ſelling coals in the pool, &c.
WA'TER-*murrain*, a diſeaſe in black-cattle.
WA'TER-*mill*, a mill driven by the water.
WA'TER-*fall*, a caſcade.
WA'TER-*houſe*, a reſervoir of water.
WA'TER-*ordeal*, an antient Saxon way of trial or purgation, when ſuſpected of a crime, by putting the hands into ſcalding water.
WA'TER-*pepper*, the name of an herb.
WA'TER-*pot*, an utenſil to hold water.
WA'TER-*poiſe*, an inſtrument for trying the ſtrength of liquors.
WA'TER-*ſcape*, an aqueduct, or water-courſe.
WA'TER-*ſhoot* (with Gardeners) a young ſprig, which ſprings out of the root of a tree.
WA'TER-*ſhot* (with Sailors) a term uſed of a ſhip when ſhe rides at anchor, being moored, neither a-croſs the tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.
WA'TER *of ſeparation*, or WA'TER *of departing* (with Refiners) *aqua fortis*, ſo named becauſe it ſeparates gold from ſilver.
WA'TER *table* (in Architecture) a ſort of ledge left in ſtone or brick walls, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground, from which place the thickneſs of the wall begins to abate.
WA'TER-*ſnake*, a ſnake that lives on the water.
WA'TER-*ſpider*, a ſpider that lives on the water.
WA'TER-*trough*, a trough to hold water.
WA'TER-*tub*, a tub to contain water.
WA'TER-*wheel*, an engine for raiſing water in great quantities out of a deep well.
WA'TER-*willow*, the name of an herb.
WA'TER-*way* (in a ſhip) is a ſmall ledge of timber lying on the neck cloſe by the ſides, to keep the water from running down there.
WA'TERED, 1 waſhed, or ſoaked in water.
2 having drank, or been led to the water.
3 made like waves, as ſtuffs.
WA'TERISH, like, or having water.
WA'TERMAN, one who carries paſſengers upon the water.
WA'TERY, 1 full of, or having water.
2 weak, ſubject to water, as the eyes.
WA'TERY *ſores*, a diſeaſe in horſes.
WA'TERY-*triplicity*, the three ſigns of the zodiac, Cancer, Scorpio and Piſces.
To WA'TTLE, to cover with hurdles, or grates.
WA'TTLED, made of wattles, or hurdles.
WA'TTLES, 1 ſpleeted grates, or hurdles; for folds for ſheep, &c.
2 the gills of a cock.

3 the red puggered fleſh that hangs under a turkey-cock's neck.

WA'TRY. See *Watery*.

WAVE, a billow, a ſurge.

WAVE-*loaves*, or WAVE-*offerings* (with the Jews) certain loaves which were to be paid as the firſt fruits of every year's increaſe.

To WAVE, 1 to riſe and fall like waves.
2 to faſhion or make like waves, as watered ſtuffs.
3 to turn to and fro.
4 to forego, or renounce.
5 to decline, or give over.
6 to turn another way, as a diſcourſe.

To WA'VER, to doubt, to be irreſolute, to be at an uncertainty.

WA'VERING, ſub. the action of the verb, *to waver*.

WA'VERING, adj. fickle, uncertain.

WA'VESON, ſuch goods as after a ſhipwreck appear floating on the waves.

WA'VY, in the faſhion or form of waves.

WAU'MISH, or WA'LMISH, ſick, or ſickiſh at the ſtomach.

To WAWL, to cry as a cat does in the night, to catterwawl.

WAX, a ſoft yellowiſh matter wherewith the bees form their cells to receive their honey.

Sealing-WAX, a ſort of ſticky ſubſtance for ſealing letters, &c.

To WAX, 1 to cover with wax.
2 to grow or become, to increaſe.

WAX-*chandler*, a maker of wax-candles, ſealing-wax, &c.

WAY, 1 a road, or ſpace to go from one place to another.
2 the courſe, run, or rake, as of a ſhip.
3 the ſmooth water after the ſtern of a ſhip when under ſail.
4 track, or trace.
5 ſide.
6 means, expedient, or courſe.
7 manner, method, courſe, or maxim.
8 cuſtom, or uſe.
9 condition, or paſs.
10 example, pattern.
11 ſtreet.
12 profeſſion, or calling.

Covert WAY (in Fortification) a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, having a parapet, or breaſtwork, with its banquet and glacis, ranging quite round the half-moons, and other works towards the country.

WAY *of the rounds* (in Fortification) is a ſpace left for the paſſage of the rounds, between the wall and rampart of a fortified town; but it is not now much in uſe.

To WAY *a horſe*, to teach him to travel in the ways.

WAY-*bit*, a little or ſmall ſpace of ground, a little way.

WAY'D-*horſe* (with Horſemen) is one who is already backed, ſuppled, and broken, and ſhews a diſpoſition to the manage.

WAY-*faring*, travelling.

WAY-*faring tree*, the wild vine, or hedge-plant.

WAY-*goer*, a beggar that has no home.

WAY-*herb*, the herb plantane.

To WAY-*lay*, to lie in wait for one by the way.

WAY-*layer*, a lyer in wait.

WAY *of eſſay* (with Authors) is a particular method of handling a ſubject, in which the writer delivers himſelf more freely and modeſtly than in the dogmatic way.

WAY-*thorn*, the name of a plant.

WAY'WARD, 1 obſtinate.
2 peeviſh, froward.

WAY'WARD *ſiſters*, the witches.

WAY-*wiſer*, 1 a pocket movement like a watch, for counting one's ſteps or paces, in order to know how far a perſon walks in a day, &c.
2 an inſtrument fixed to the great wheel of a chariot, to ſhew how far it travels in a day, &c.

WAY'WOD, a governor of a chief place in Muſcovy.

WE, a pronoun, the plural of *I*.

WEAK, 1 feeble, infirm, that has little or no ſtrength.
2 ſimple, fooliſh.
3 faint, poor, ſmall, inconſiderable.
4 treacherous, forgetful.

To WEA'KEN, 1 to make weak.
2 to grow weak.

WEA'KLING, a child that has little or no ſtrength.

WEA'KNESS, 1 want of ſtrength.
2 weak-ſide, imbecillity, poorneſs.

WEAL, benefit, or advantage, as the common-weal.

WEALD, the woody part of a country, as the weald of Kent.

WEALTH, riches, ſubſtance.

Common-WEALTH, a republic.

A Common-WEALTH'*s-man*, a republican, a ſtickler for a common-wealth.

WEA'LTHY, rich, opulent.

To WEAN, 1 to take from the breaſt.
2 to abſtain from.

WEA'NEL, a young beaſt newly weaned.

WEA'NLING, a young creature fit to be weaned.

WEA'PON, a general name for any inſtrument, either offenſive or defenſive.

WEA'PON-*ſalve*, a ſort of ointment, which, ſome pretended, would cure a wound, if the weapon that gave it were dreſſed with it.

WEAR, or WARE, 1 any thing that worn for cloathing.
2 a dam in a river fitted for taking fiſh.
3 a dam to turn the ſtream to a mill, &c.

To WEAR, 1 to have on, or about.
2 to laſt, to hold out, to endure.

3 to decay, or rub away.
WEA'RABLE, that may be weared.
WEA'RIED, tired.
WEA'RINESS, the being weary.
WEA'RING, 1 decaying.
2 the being cloathed with.
WEA'RISOME, fatiguing, tireſome.
WEA'RY, 1 tired, or fatigued.
2 tired, or diſguſted with.
To WEA'RY, 1 to tire, or fatigue.
2 to incommode.
WEA'SAND, the wind-pipe, or gullet.
WEA'THER, the ſtate or diſpoſition of the air round us, as to moiſture or drought, heat or cold, wind or calm, rain, ſnow, hail, fog, froſt, &c.
WEA'THER-*board*, that ſide of the ſhip that is to the windward.
WEA'THER-*beaten*, worn, or having loſt its beauty by being expoſed to the weather.
WEA'THER-*cock*, 1 a vane on the top of a ſteeple, tower, &c. to ſhew which way the wind blows.
2 one that turns any way for intereſt.
WEA'THER-*gage*, the advantage of the wind.
WEA'THER-*glaſs*. See *Barometer*.
WEA'THER-*man* (with Archers) one who carefully obſerves the wind and weather in ſhooting.
WEA'THER-*wiſe*, ſkill'd in predicting the changes of the weather.
To WEA'THER *a point*, 1 to go to the windward of a point, or headland.
2 to overcome a difficulty.
To WEA'THER *a hawk* (with Falconers) to ſet her abroad to take the air.
To WEAVE, 1 to make a web of cloth, ſilk, ſtuff, linen, &c. in a loom.
2 to work hair for periwigs.
WEA'VER, 1 one that weaves cloth, ſilk, &c. in a loom with a ſhuttle.
2 one that weaves hair for periwigs.
WEB, 1 cloth while weaving in the loom.
2 a cob-web.
3 a pearl in the eye.
WEB-*footed*, ſuch fowls as have their claws joined together by a thin ſkin, as ducks, &c.
WE'BSTER, a weaver.
To WED, to marry.
WE'DDED, 1 married.
2 attached to.
WE'DDING, 1 the celebration of marriage.
2 a wedding-dinner, ſupper, or rejoicing.
3 the emptying of a houſe of office.
WEDGE, 1 an inſtrument for cleaving wood.
2 an ingot, or bar of metal.
To WEDGE, to put a thing between two others.
WE'DLOCK, marriage, the matrimonial tie.
WE'DNESDAY, the fourth day of the week. It has its name from an idol called Woden, which the Saxons worſhipped on this day.
WEED, 1 any wild herb that grows of itſelf.
2 a habit, or garment.
To WEED, to pull up weeds.
WEED (among Miners) the degeneracy of a load or vein of fine metal into an uſeleſs marcaſite.
WEEK, the ſpace of ſeven days.
WEEK, or WICK, the match in a candle.
WEE'KLY, every week, week by week.
WEEL, 1 a bow-net to catch fiſh in.
2 a whirl-pool.
To WEEN, to think, to ſuppoſe.
WEE'NING, thinking, or ſuppoſing.
To WEEP, 1 to ſhed tears.
2 to lament, or grieve for.
WEE'SEL, a little wild beaſt, that kills rats, &c.
WEE'VIL, a little black inſect that eats corn.
WEFT, 1 a thing woven.
2 a treſs of hair.
WEIGH, a weight of 256 lb. averdupois.
WEIGH *of corn*, forty buſhels.
To WEIGH, 1 to poiſe, to examine how heavy a thing is.
2 to examine, judge, or conſider.
3 to heave up, as to weigh anchor.
4 to be of weight, to have a certain weight.
5 to be conſiderable, important, &c.
WEI'GHABLE, that may be weighed, or ſold by weight.
WEI'GHING, the action of the verb, *to weigh*.
WEIGHT, 1 the being heavy.
2 burden.
3 a piece of metal, ſtone, &c. to weigh withal.
4 importance, or conſequence.
5 a piece of metal faſtened to a jack, clock, &c.
6 a quantity proportioned to the weight.
7 (in Mechanics) any thing that is to be ſuſtained, raiſed, or moved by a machine, or any thing that in any manner reſiſts the motion that is to be produced.
WEI'GHTINESS, 1 the being weighty.
2 importance.
WEI'GHTY, 1 heavy.
2 important, of conſequence.
To WEILD. See *To Wield*.
WELCH, of, or belonging to the principality of Wales.
A WELCH *rabbit*, toaſted bread and cheeſe.
WE'LCOME, adj. agreeable, acceptable.
WE'LCOME, ſub. 1 a happy coming.
2 a kind reception.
3 a feaſt, or treat.
To WE'LCOME, to bid welcome.
WELCOMED, 1 made welcome.
2 received.
WELD, an herb ſo called, the ſtalk and root whereof are uſed in dying yellow, &c.
To WELD (in Smithery) is to forge iron.
WE'LDING-*heat* (with Smiths) a degree of heat that they give their iron in the forge, when they have occaſion to double up iron.

WE'LFARE, health, or proſperity.
WELK, or WILK, a ſort of ſhell-fiſh.
WE'LKIN, or WE'LKING, the ſky, the firmament.
WELL, 1 a deep round hole in the ground for water.
2 mineral water.
WELL, adv. 1 in health.
2 much, as well-beloved.
3 ſucceſsful, proſperous, right.
4 regular, as one ought to do.
WELL (in Military affairs) is a depth that the miner ſinks into the ground, to prepare a mine, or to find out and ruin a mine.
WE'LLADAY, or WE'LLAWAY, an interjection of grief.
WELL-*affected*, or WELL-*minded*, of a good intention.
WELL-*born*, or WELL-*deſcended*, of a good family, a gentleman born.
WELL-*bottomed*, of a good bottom, rich.
WELL-*diſpoſed*, charitable.
WELL-*hole* (in a Building) the hole left for the ſtairs to come up.
WELL-*meaning*, honeſt, juſt, that means well.
WELL-*near*, or WELL-*nigh*, almoſt, as it were.
WELL-*ſet*, of a ſtrong make of body.
WELL-*ſpring*, a fountain, or ſpring.
WELT, 1 a fold, or doubling down of cloth in making a garment.
2 a ſlip of leather to faſten the ſole of a ſhoe.
To WE'LTER, to wallow, or roll.
WEM, a blemiſh in cloth.
† WEM, or WEMB, the belly, or guts.
WEN, a ſort of hard ſwelling in the fleſh, conſiſting of tough phlegmatic matter.
WENCE, a word uſed in Kent for a place where two ways meet.
WENCH, 1 a familiar or contemptuous word for a maid, or girl.
2 a whore, or crack.
To WENCH, to whore, or frequent bawdy-houſes.
WE'NCHER, a whore-maſter, one who keeps wenches company.
WE'NCHING, whoring, following wenches.
WEND, a tract of land containing many acres.
WENT, 1 (the only tenſe in uſe of the obſolete verb *to wend*) did go.
2 pierced, or did pierce.
3 paſſed, or did paſs.
WENT, ſub. a way.
WEPT, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb, *to weep*.
WERE, the plural of *was*, in the verb, *to be*.
WE'RISH, unſavoury, inſipid.
WE'RVANCE, a title the natives in the Weſt Indies give to a great lord.
WER-*wolf*, a man-wolf, or wolf-man, one who by ſorcery inveſts himſelf with the nature and form of a wolf.

WE'SAND. See *Weaſand*.
WEST, ſub. 1 one of the four quarters of the world, being that where the ſun ſets.
2 the weſtern parts.
WEST, adj. occidental, towards the weſt.
WE'STERLY, or WE'STERN, weſtward, toward the weſt.
WE'STWARD, toward the weſt.
WET, adj. moiſt, or damp.
WET, ſub. moiſture, or water.
To WET, 1 to moiſten with liquor.
2 to water, or flow with water.
WE'THER. See *Weather*.
A WET-*glover*, one who dreſſes ſheep, lambs, goat-ſkins, &c. which are thin, gentle, and pliable.
WE'TTISH, ſomewhat wet.
WE'VIL. See *Weevil*.
WEY, the greateſt meaſure for dry things, containing five chaldrons.
WHALE, the greateſt of ſea-fiſhes.
WHARF, a broad plain place near the water to lay wares on.
To WHARF *goods*, to unlade goods and put them on the wharf.
WHARF-*porter*, a porter who works or attends at a wharf.
WHA'RFAGE, the fee due for laying goods on a wharf, or for ſhipping them off, &c.
WHA'RFINGER, the owner, or keeper of a wharf.
WHA'RLES 2 *of flowers* (with Floriſts) rows of leſſer flowers ſet at a certain diſtance about the main ſtock, or ſpike.
WHAT, 1 an interrogative pronoun.
2 that which; as, mind well what I ſay to you.
3 how much; as, what do you aſk for it?
WHA'TSOEVER, or WHA'TEVER, any thing in general.
WHAY, the wateriſh part of milk.
WHEAL, or WHELK, a pimple, or puſtle.
WHEAT, the beſt of corn for bread.
WHEA'TEN, made of wheat.
WHEAT-*ear*, 1 an ear of wheat.
2 the name of a bird.
WHEA'TEN-*flour*, the flour of wheat.
WHEE'DLE, a ſubtile drawing of one in, a flattering cajoling expreſſion.
To WHEE'DLE, to draw in by fair words.
WHEE'DLER, a cajoler.
WHEEL, 1 a round utenſil for various uſes.
2 viciſſitudes, or changes, as the wheel of fortune.
A meaſuring WHEEL, a mathematical inſtrument uſed for meaſuring lengths or diſtances upon the ground, generally called a perambulator.
To WHEEL, 1 to carry on a wheel-barrow.
2 to turn about.
3 (in Military affairs) is to make a motion that brings a battalion or ſquadron to front that ſide which before was the flank.

WHEEL, a puniſhment which is inflicted on great criminals, and eſpecially on aſſaſſines, parricides, and robbers on the highway, in France, Holland, Germany, &c. They have their bones firſt broken with an iron bar on a ſcaffold, and then are placed on the circumference of a wheel, and there left to expire; ſometimes their bones are broken on the wheel, &c.

WHEE'LAGE, a duty antiently paid for the paſſage of carts and waggons.

WHEE'L-BARROW, a ſort of ſmall cart with one wheel.

WHEE'LER, or WHEE'LWRIGHT, a maker of wheels for carts, waggons, &c.

WHEEL-*fire* (with Chemiſts) a fire for the melting metals, &c. where the crucible, coppel, or melting pot, is entirely covered over on the top, the ſame as round the ſides.

To WHEEZE, to ſpeak with a cold.

WHEE'ZING, making a noiſe in the throat, as one that has the cold.

To WHELM, to overwhelm.

WHELP, 1 the young of a wild beaſt, as of a dog, a lion, &c.
2 an opprobrious word for a boy, man, &c.

To WHELP, to bring forth whelps, or young, as a bitch, fox, bear, &c.

WHE'LPISH, 1 like, or appertaining to a whelp.
2 churliſh.

WHEN, 1 an interrogation, as, when?
2 at what time.
3 at, or in the time that.
4 (with Logicians) is the eighth of the categories, and is what anſwers to the queſtion relating to time, as, *When was it done? Yeſterday.*

WHENCE, from what place.

WHENE'VER, or WHENSOE'VER, at any time.

WHERE, 1 in what place.
2 (with Logicians) is the ſeventh of the categories, and is what anſwers to queſtions relating to place; as, *Where was it done? At London.*

WHEREABOU'T, or WHEREABOU'TS, in what place.

WHEREA'S, 1 becauſe, ſeeing that.
2 whenas.

WHERA'T, at which.

WHEREBY', by which.

WHE'REFORE, 1 why, for what cauſe.
2 therefore, for that cauſe.

WHEREI'N, in which.

WHEREINTO', into which.

WHERE'OF, of which.

WHERESOE'VER, in any place.

WHERETO', or WHEREUNTO', to which,

WHERE'VER, any where.

WHEREUPO'N, upon which, unto which.

WHEREWI'TH, with which.

WHEREWITHA'L, wherewith, with which.

WHE'RRET, a box on the ear.

WHE'RRY, a ſmall boat to carry paſſengers over a river, &c.

WHE'RRY-*man*, one that keeps a wherry.

To WHET, 1 to ſharpen.
2 to drink.

WHE'THER, pron. which.

WHE'THER, conj. 1 if.
2 where, at which place.

WHE'T-STONE, a ſtone for ſharpening edge-tools.

WHEY, the wateriſh part of milk.

WHICH, 1 a relative pronoun, ſignifying the ſame as *that*; as, a *place which is wholeſome.*
2 a pronoun interrogative; as, *which is the beſt?*

WHIFF, an attraction or expulſion of the breath.

To WHI'FFLE, 1 to play on a pipe.
2 to ſtand trifling.
3 to trick, or chouſe.

WHI'FFLER, 1 a piper in a company of ſoldiers.
2 a trifler.
3 a pitiful, poor, or inconſiderable fellow.

WHI'FFLING, mean, inconſiderable.

WHIG, very ſmall beer.

WHIG, in oppoſition to Tory, a nick-name given to the fanatics, that were againſt the king's intereſt in king Charles the ſecond, and James the ſecond's time.

WHI'GGISM, the principles of the whigs.

WHILE, ſub. a time, as for a while.

WHILE, conj. 1 during the time.
2 until.

WHILK. See *Whelk.*

To WHILK, to make a ſhrill bark, as a little dog.

WHILST, during the time.

WHIM, WHI'MSEY, or WHIMSY, a maggotty-fancy, or conceit, a freakiſh humour.

WHI'MMISH. See *Whimſical.*

To WHI'MPER, to cry, or complain.

WHI'MSEY, or WHI'MSY. See *Whim.*

WHI'MSICAL, full of whimſies, maggotty, freakiſh.

WHIM-WHAM, 1 a toy.
2 a ſilly thing.

WHIN, a ſhrub, otherwiſe called *Kneeholm.*

WHIN-*berries*, the berries growing on the whin, or kneeholm.

To WHINE, to complain, to whimper.

WHINE (with Hunters) the cry of an otter.

To WHI'NDLE. See *To Whine.*

WHI'NIARD, a large crooked ſword.

WHI'NING, making a mournful complaining noiſe, ſpeaking in a crying tone.

To WHI'NNY, to neigh, as a horſe or young colt.

WHINS, the furz, or furz-buſh.

A WHIP, 1 a ſcourge, a laſh.
2 a ſort of round ſtick.

To WHIP, 1 to laſh, or ſcourge with a whip.
2 to ſew in a particular manner.
3 to go or run quickly.
4 to take ſuddenly.
5 to ramble.

WHI'PPING, 1 the action of the verb, *to whip*.
2 clubbing, or joining.
3 (with Anglers) a faſtening the line to the hook, or rod.
4 a caſting in a hook and drawing it gently on the water.

WHIP-*ſtaff*, a piece of wood or ſtaff faſtened to the helm, by which the ſteerſman guides the ſhip.

WHI'PSTER, 1 one that loves to whip.
2 a ſharper, a ſhuffling fellow, a trickſter.

WHIRL, 1 a vortex.
2 a little round thing which is put upon a ſpindle to ſpin with.

To WHIRL, to turn ſwiftly about.

WHIRL-*bat*, See *Hurlibat*.

WHIRL-*bone*, the round bone of the knee.

WHI'RLIGIG, or WHI'RLY-*gig*, a play-thing for a child.

WHIRL-*pool*, a gulph in the ſea, where the water continually turns round.

WHIRL-*wind*, a hurricane, a wind that blows whirling round, or in a vortex.

WHISK, 1 a bruſh made of oſier twigs.
2 the ſound of a ſwitch.
3 a neck-ornament for women, now out of faſhion.
4 a quick motion of a twig, &c.
5 a game at cards, well known.

To WHISK, 1 to bruſh, or cleanſe with a whiſk.
2 to give a ſlight bruſh with a ſwift motion, as a fox with her tail, a woman with her petticoats, &c.
3 to make haſte, or be quick.

WHI'SKER, 1 a muſtachio, or little tuft of hair at the corner of the mouth, on the upper lip.
2 one that plays at whiſk.

WHI'SKING, very great, ſwinging, as a whiſking lie.

To WHI'SPER, to ſpeak ſoftly, or in the ear.

WHI'SPERER, 1 one that whiſpers.
2 a backbiter, a ſlanderer.

WHIST, an interjection of ſilence.

WHIST, ſub. a game at cards.

WHI'STLE, 1 a little pipe to whiſtle with.
2 wind-pipe, or weazand-pipe.

To WHI'STLE, to play tunes with the lips and breath, a ſort of ſinging without ſpeaking.

WHIT, a very ſmall part.

WHITE, adj. the contrary of black.

WHITE, ſub. 1 a white colour.
2 white clothes.
3 the white part of any thing.
4 white paint.
5 a blank in writing or printing.
6 a white man or woman, in oppoſition to a black.
7 a mark to ſhoot at.

WHITE-*cob*, a mew, a ſea-bird.

WHITE-*heat* (with Smiths) a degree of heat leſs than a welding heat, given to iron in the forge, when it has got its form and ſize.

WHITE-*lead*. See *Ceruſſa*.

WHITE-*livered*, 1 of a pale thin complexion.
2 envious.

WHI'TELY, pale, or wan.

WHITE-*meats*, milk, white-pots, cuſtards, cheeſe-cakes, butter and cheeſe.

To WHI'TEN, 1 to make white.
2 to grow white.

WHITE-*oakum*, tow or flax that is not tarred.

WHITE-*pot*, milk, eggs, white bread, ſugar and ſpice baked together in a pot.

WHITE-*rent*. See *Quit-rent*.

WHITE-*winning*, a ſmall white apple of a pleaſant flavour.

WHI'THER, to what place.

WHITHERSOE'VER, to what place ſoever.

WHI'TING, 1 the action of the verb, *to whiten*.
2 a ſize to whiten walls withal.
3 a ſea-fiſh.
4 a ſubſtance made of chalk.

WHI'TISH, ſomewhat white.

WHI'TLOW, a preternatural ſwelling at the finger's end.

WHI'TLOW-*graſs*, an herb good for whitlows.

WHI'TSTER, a whitener, or blancher of linen.

WHI'TSUNDAY, a ſolemn feſtival, otherwiſe called Pentecoſt, ſo called becauſe on the eve of this feſtival the catechumens were antiently clothed in white robes, and admitted to the ſacrament of baptiſm.

WHI'TSUN-*farthings*, offerings antiently made at Whitſuntide by pariſhioners to their prieſt.

WHI'TSUNTIDE, the Whitſun holy-days.

WHI'TTAIL, a dainty ſort of little bird.

WHI'TTEN-*tree*, a ſhrub.

WHI'TTLE, 1 a little knife.
2 a ſort of child's cloak.
3 a ſort of baſket.

To WHI'TTLE, to cut.

WHI'ZZING, making a noiſe, as water when a hot iron is put into it, &c.

WHO, what perſon.

WHOLE, 1 all, intire.
2 well, ſound.
3 not broken.

The WHOLE, is that which is made up of parts united in due order or diſpoſition.

WHOLE (among Logicians) is twofold, one compoſed of ſeveral parts really diſtinct, which in Latin is called *totum*, and the parts

parts of it are termed integral parts, as the apartments of a houſe, the precincts of a city or town, the provinces of a kingdom: the other whole is called in Latin *omne*, and the parts of it are termed ſubjective or inferior, becauſe this whole is a common term, and its parts are comprized within its extent, as the word *animal* is a whole of this nature, the inferiors of which are man or beaſt, which are comprized within its extent, and are its ſubjective parts.

An eſſential WHOLE (in Metaphyſics) is that which conſiſts of ſuch parts as compleat the eſſence of that being, as man is made up of ſoul and body.

Integral WHOLE (in Metaphyſics) is that which has the ſame nature as its parts; ſo every ſingle drop of water is water.

WHOLE-CHASE *boots*, large riding boots.

WHO'LESOME, 1 healthful, ſound.
2 good for my ſelf.
3 true, good, ſolid, juſt.

WHOM, who.

WHOMSOE'VER, whoſoever.

WHOO'DINGS, thoſe planks in a ſhip, which are joined and faſtened along the ſides of her upon the ſtern.

WHOOP, 1 a pewet, a ſort of bird.
2 the cry a ſhepherd makes to call his ſheep together.

To WHOOP, to hollow.

WHORE, a proſtitute, a ſtrumpet, an incontinent woman.

To WHORE, 1 to commit whoredom.
2 to follow whores.

WHO'REDOM, incontinency.

WHORE-*maſter*, or WHORE-*monger*, one who follows whores.

WHO'RISH, 1 like a whore.
2 inclinable to play the whore.
3 inclinable to follow whores.

WHO'RTLE, a kind of ſhrub.

WHO'RTLE-*berries*, the berries of the ſhrub called whortle, or hurtle.

WHOSE, a pronoun, ſignifying of whom, from whom, of which, from which.

WHOSOE'VER, any perſon in general.

WHO'SO, the ſame as whoſoever.

WHUR, or WHUZ (in Falconry) the fluttering of partridges and pheaſants as they riſe.

To WHUR, 1 to make a noiſe as partridges do when they riſe.
2 to ſnarl as a dog does.

WHY, for what reaſon, or cauſe.

WICK, 1 a borough. This word is hardly now uſed, but at the end of ſome names of towns, as Berwick, and the like.
2 the cotton, &c. of a candle, lamp, &c.

WI'CKED, adj. ungodly, impious, unjuſt, debauched, &c.

The WI'CKED, ſub. the reprobates, or ſuch as are wicked.

WI'CKEDNESS, impiety, ungodlineſs, &c.

WI'CKER, 1 an oſier twig.
2 a vine twig.

WI'CKET, a little door within a gate.

WI'CKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wickliff, the firſt Engliſh proteſtant reformer.

WI'DDLE-WA'DDLE, going ſideling, or rolling from ſide to ſide, as a duck does when it walks.

WIDE, adj. 1 large, broad.
2 great, or vaſt.

WIDE, adv. 1 quite, intirely, as to ſet a door wide open.
2 at a great diſtance from, as to ſhoot wide of the mark.
3 far, as that is wide from the truth.

To WI'DEN, to enlarge, or make wider.

WI'DGEON, or WI'DGIN, 1 a ſilly ſort of bird.
2 a ſimpleton, or ſilly fellow.

WI'DOW, a woman whoſe huſband is dead.

WI'DOWER, a man whoſe wife is dead.

WI'DOWHOOD, the condition of a widow, or widower.

WI'DOW-*bench*, is that ſhare which a widow is allowed out of her huſband's eſtate beſides her jointure.

WI'DOW-*wail*, a ſhrub.

WIDTH, wideneſs.

To WIELD, 1 to handle.
2 to manage, to ſway.

WIE'LDY, 1 eaſy to be managed or governed by the hand.
2 active.

WIFE, a married woman.

WIG, 1 a periwig, or cap of hair for the head.
2 a kind of bun, or cake.

WIGHT, a living man or woman.

WILD, 1 ſavage, fierce.
2 deſart, or uninhabited.
3 that grows of itſelf, as ſome trees, fruits, plants, and herbs do.
4 ſcared, frightened, as a wild look.
5 mad.
6 hair-brained.
7 extravagant, impertinent.

WI'LDERNESS, a deſart, an unfrequented place.

WILD-*fire*, 1 a ſort of fire firſt invented by the Grecians, *Anno Dom.* 771.
2 a diſeaſe in ſheep.
3 the running worm, a diſeaſe.

WILD-*fire arrows*, arrows trimmed with wild-fire, and ſhot burning, to ſtick in the ſails or rigging of ſhips in a fight.

WILDS, wild regions.

WILD-*Williams*, the name of a plant.

WILE, a cunning ſhift, a ſubtle trick.

WI'LFUL, 1 obſtinate, head-ſtrong.
2 affected.
3 premeditated, prepenſed.

WILL, 1 a faculty of the ſoul.
2 what one would have done, pleaſure.

3 re-

3 reſolution.
4 teſtament, or laſt will.
5 a good or bad diſpoſition, a kindneſs or unkindneſs towards one.
6 deſire, or choice.
7 a nick-name, or diminutive of William.

WILL *with a wiſp*, a meteor better known to the learned world by the name of *ignis fatuus*, a fiery exhalation that appears in the night, commonly haunting marſhy and fenny places and church-yards, as being evaporated out of a fat ſoil; it alſo flies about rivers, hedges, &c. and frequently miſleads travellers in a dark night, by reaſon of their making towards it, and not taking due care to keep the way.

The WILL (with Moraliſts) is defined to be the internal guide of a man's actions, ſo that when the objects are propoſed and known, this power can, by an intrinſic principle, and without any phyſical neceſſity, move itſelf towards them, and chuſe that which ſeems moſt agreeable and convenient, and reject that which appears unſuitable and incommodious.

WILL *parole*, or WILL *nuncupative*, a will only by word of mouth, which being proved by three or more witneſſes, may be as valid as one in writing, except for lands which are only deviſable by teſtament in writing, during the life of the teſtator.

Sweet WI'LLIAM, the name of a flower.

WILL-JILL, an hermaphrodite.

WI'LLOW, or WI'LLOW-*tree*, a tree well known.

WI'LLOW-*plot*, a plot planted with willows.

WI'LY, full of wiles, cunning.

WI'MBLE, an inſtrument to bore holes with.

To WI'MBLE, to make a hole with a wimble.

WI'MPLE, 1 a plaited linen cloth which nuns wear about their necks.
2 a flag, or ſtreamer.

To WIN, 1 to get, or gain by play.
2 to get the better, to obtain, to carry.
3 to carry, to make one's ſelf maſter of.
4 to bribe, or prevail with.
5 to get, gain, or acquire.
6 to perſuade one to a thing.

To WINCE, or to WINCH, to kick, or ſpurn, to throw out the hinder feet, as a horſe does.

WINCH, a kind of engine to draw barges up the water, &c.

To WINCH, to wind round, or ſkrew with a winch.

WI'NCHESTER-*gooſe*, a pocky ſwelling in the groin.

WIND, 1 the air in motion, or a vapour agitated and rarified.
2 vanity.
3 breath, or reſpiration.
4 air retained in the body of an animal.

To WIND, 1 to turn, or to turn about.
2 to ſcent, to have in the wind.
3 to blow, as a horn, &c.
4 to improve, as to wind a penny.
5 to roll up, as a ſerpent.
6 to run in turnings and windings, as a river.
7 to inſnare.
8 to ſcrew, or inſinuate.
9 to wrap, or fold.
10 to conclude, as to wind up a diſcourſe.

WIND-*berry*, a bill-berry, or whortle-berry.

WIND-*bound*, hindered, ſtopped, or kept from ſailing by a contrary wind.

WIND-*broken*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

WIND-*colic*, a painful diſeaſe in the ſtomach, &c.

WIND-*egg*, an addled egg, one that has taken wind.

WIND-*fall*, 1 things pulled or blown down by the wind.
2 ſomething coming to one by the death of a perſon, or unexpectedly.

WIND-*gall*, a ſoft ſwelling, juſt by a horſe's fetlock, about half as big as a pigeon's egg, and at firſt full of water; it is occaſioned by over-working.

WIND-*gun*, an inſtrument to diſcharge a bullet only by the means of air cloſe pent within it.

WIND-*mill*, a mill driven by the wind.

WIND-*pipe*, the weaſand-pipe, the throat.

WIND-*row*, hay or graſs raked into a row, in order to be dried by the wind before cocking up.

WIND-*thruſh*, a bird ſo called, becauſe it comes into England in high winds in the beginning of winter.

WI'NDAGE (of a Gun) the difference between the diameter of the bore, and the diameter of the ball.

WI'NDLASS, or WI'NDLESS, a machine uſed in raiſing great weights, as guns, ſtones, anchors, &c. alſo to wind up or draw any thing out of a well. It is a roller of wood, ſquare at each end, through which are either ſquare holes for handſpikes, or ſtaves to turn it round; by which means it draws a cord, one end of which is faſtened to ſome weight which it raiſes up.

WI'NDOW, a caſement, or place to let light into a houſe, &c.

Trade WINDS, are winds which blow conſtantly from the eaſt, between the latitude of 30 degrees north and ſouth, in the Atlantic, Ethiopic, and Pacific oceans.

Shifting-trade WINDS, are the ſame as monſoons, and are periodical winds in the Indian ſea, that blow for half the year one way, and the other half upon the oppoſite points; and thoſe points and times of ſhifting are different in different parts of the ocean. And in ſome places the wind is conſtant for three months one way, then three

three months more the contrary way, and ſo all the year.

Coaſting-trade WINDS, are ſuch as the ſoutherly and ſouth-weſt winds, which blow conſtantly all along the coaſts of Africa, to the ſouthward of the equator, within the limits of the trade-wind; and the northerly and north-weſt winds on the north ſide of the equator, blowing on the ſame continent.

WI'NDWARD, towards the wind.

WI'NDWARD-*tide*, a tide that runs againſt the wind.

WI'NDY, 1 ſubject, or expoſed to the wind.
2 that cauſes wind in the body, or that is cauſed by wind.
3 flaſhy, not ſolid, as a windy expreſſion.

WINE, 1 the juice of the grape.
2 a liquor extracted from other fruits beſides the grape.
3 the vapours of wine, as the wine diſturbs his reaſon.

WINE-*bibber*, a drunkard, a drinker of wine.

WINE-*licenſe*, a licenſe or permiſſion to ſell wine.

Spirit of WINE, the ſubtle or ſpiritous part of wine, extracted by diſtillation.

WING, 1 that part of a bird that ſerves him to fly.
2 the fore-leg of a rabbit, &c.
3 ſide, as the wing of an army.

To WING, to raiſe, or elevate.

WI'NGED *ſeeds* (with Botaniſts) are ſuch as have down or hairs on them, whereby they are tranſported to a great diſtance by the wind.

WI'NGED *plants* (with Botaniſts) a term applied to ſuch ſtems of plants, as are furniſhed all their length with a ſort of membranous leaves.

WINGS, 1 (in Fortification) are the larger ſides of horn-works, crown-works, tenailles, and the like out-works; including the ramparts and parapets, with which they are bounded on the right and left, from their gorge to the front.
2 (with Botaniſts) the angles which the leaves of a plant form with the ſtem or a branch of the plant.
3 (with Gardeners) are ſuch branches of trees, or other plants, as grow up aſide of each other.

To WINK, 1 to ſhut the eye.
2 to tip the wink, or make a ſign.
3 to connive at, or not diſcover.

WI'NNER, he that wins.

To WI'NNOW, to fan, or ſeparate corn from chaff by the wind.

WI'NTER, 1 one of the four ſeaſons of the year.
2 part of a printing-preſs.

To WI'NTER, to paſs the winter.

WI'NTER-*creſſes*, the name of an herb.

WI'NTER-*finer*, the name of a pear.

WI'NTER-*green*, a plant that flouriſhes in the winter.

WI'NTER-*Heyning*, a ſeaſon which is expected from the liberty of commoning in the foreſt of Dean.

WI'NTER-*lemon*, the name of a pear.

To WI'NTER *rig* (with Huſbandmen) to fallow or till the ground in winter.

WI'NTER *ſolſtice* (with Aſtronomers) is the time when the ſun enters the tropic of Capricorn, which happens about the 11th of December.

WIPE, 1 a bruſh, or rub.
2 a jeer.

To WIPE, 1 to rub off.
2 to jeer.

WIRE, gold, ſilver, copper, braſs, &c. drawn out into long threads.

To WIRE-DRAW, 1 to draw out gold, ſilver, &c. into wire.
2 to ſpin out, or prolong.
3 to decoy, or draw aſide.
4 to get what one can out of a perſon.

WIRES (in Botany) the long threads that run from ſtrawberries, and other plants, and fix in the earth and propagate other plants.

WI'SDOM, 1 the knowledge of high things, human or divine.
2 prudence, or diſcretion.
3 (with Moraliſts) is defined to be ſuch a diſpoſition of mind, by which a man is firmly inclined to have right ſentiments of things that occur to his perception, and to make a juſt examination of the actions that belong to his life.

WI'SDOM *of God*, is a communicable attribute, and conſiders the relation of things one to another, under the notion of means and ends, and of their fitneſs or unfitneſs, for the various purpoſes to which they are deſigned.

WISE, adj. 1 prudent, diſcreet.
2 learned, ſkilled, cunning, witty.

WISE, ſub. 1 the ſage, or prudent.
2 manner, or faſhion.

WISE-ACRE, an ironical expreſſion, ſignifying a fool, or ſottiſh fellow.

WI'SEMAN, 1 a ſage, or philoſopher.
2 a cunning-man, or conjurer.

A WI'SEMAN *of Gotham*, a fool.

WISH, 1 deſire, or craving.
2 choice.

To WISH, to deſire, or crave after.

WISP, 1 a handful of ſtraw, hay, &c.
2 a wreath to put on the head, for the more eaſy carrying a pail, &c.

WIT, 1 the faculties of the rational ſoul.
2 genius, fancy, or underſtanding.
3 wiſdom, judgment.
4 cunning, ſubtilty.
5 genius, or aptneſs for any thing.

6 witty or ingenious things in a diſcourſe.
A WIT, 1 a man of wit, a virtuoſo.
2 a perſon who affects to be above the common opinions.
To WIT, to know.
To WIT, adv. viz. or that is.
WITCH, an enchantreſs, or ſorcereſs.
WI'TCHCRAFT, the art of bewitching, enchanting, &c.
WITCH-*elm*, a ſort of elm.
WITCH-*hazel*, a ſort of hazel.
WITE, a puniſhment, a penalty, a fine.
WITE-*free*, free from fines or amerciaments.
WITH, a conjunctive prepoſition, denoting
1 company, or union.
2 it is uſed to expreſs the matter, inſtrument, and manner whereby a thing is done.
3 by, as ſurrounded with the ſea.
WITHA'L, prep. with.
WITHA'L, adv. alſo, or beſides.
To WITHDRA'W, 1 to take away, or draw away.
2 to eſtrange, or alienate.
3 to go away.
To WI'THER, to fade, or grow dry.
WI'THER-*band*, a piece of iron laid underneath a ſaddle, about four fingers above the withers of a horſe, to keep the two pieces of wood that form the bow in a right poſition.
WI'THERS *of a horſe*, the juncture or joining of the ſhoulder-bones, at the bottom of the neck and mane.
WI'THER-*wrung* (with Horſemen) hurt in the withers.
To WITH-HO'LD, to keep, or retain.
WITHI'N, 1 on the inſide.
2 in.
3 it expreſſes the diſtance of time or place.
4 at home.
WITHOU'T, an excluſive prepoſition, the contrary of within.
WITHOU'T, conj. unleſs.
To WITHSTA'ND, to reſiſt, or oppoſe.
WI'THY, ozier, or willow.
WI'TLESS, without wit.
WI'TNESS, 1 one who teſtifies a thing.
2 a godfather, or godmother.
To WI'TNESS, 1 to atteſt, or bear witneſs.
2 to ſubſcribe a writing as a witneſs.
WITS, 1 good ſenſe, or judgment.
2 induſtry.
WI'TTAL, or WI'TTOL, a contented cuckold.
WI'TTY, that has a great deal of wit, ingenious, full of wit, ſpeaking of perſons and things.
WI'TWAL, a ſort of bird.
WI'ZARD, a cunning-man, a ſorcerer, a magician.
WO, or WOE, calamity, miſery, trouble, grief.

WOAD, a ſort of plant uſed in dying blue.
To WOAD, to dye with woad.
WO'DEN, the firſt or chief god of the ancients: he, according to their notions, was not to be appeaſed but by human ſacrifices, and to be made propitious by many barbarous rites.
WO'FUL, 1 ſad, or doleful.
2 calamitous, or unhappy.
3 a ſtrange, or odd ſort of perſon or thing.
WOLD, an open champaign ground, hilly and void of wood.
WOLF, 1 a fierce wild beaſt.
2 a ſort of eating ulcer.
WOLF-*man*. See *Were-wolf*.
WOLF'S-*bane*, the name of an herb.
WOLF'S-*milk*, the name of an herb.
WOLF'S-*tooth* (with Horſemen) is a name given to the exceſſive height of ſome of the grinders, which ſhoot out points as they increaſe in length, and not only prick the tongue, but hurt the lips in feeding.
WO'LVISH, of the nature of wolves, ravenous.
WO'MAN, the female of man.
A WO'MAN *of the town*, a courtezan, a crack.
WO'MANISH, of a woman, effeminate.
WOMB, the matrix of a woman.
WO'MEN, the plural of woman.
WO'NDER, 1 marvel, miracle, prodigy.
2 wondering, admiration, ſurprize.
To WO'NDER, 1 to marvel, to admire.
2 to deſire to know.
WO'NDERMENT, wondering, or ſurprize.
WO'NDROUS, adj. admirable, ſtrange.
WO'NDROUS, adv. wonderfully, extremely.
WON'T, an abbreviation of *will not*.
WONT, adj. accuſtomed, uſed.
WONT, ſub. cuſtom, or uſage.
To WONT, to be uſually at a place.
To WOO, 1 to court, or make love to.
2 to pray, or beſeech.
WOOD, 1 a place ſet with trees.
2 the ſubſtance of trees.
WOOD-*bind*, a honey-ſuckle.
WOOD-*caſe* (with Gunners) a caſe made of two pieces of hollow wood, ſo that the wood of the one joins cloſe to the other.
WOOD-*cock*, a ſort of wild fowl.
WOOD-*culver*, or WOOD-*pigeon*, a ſort of wild pigeon.
WOO'DEN, made of wood.
WOOD-*fretter*, an inſect, a kind of worm.
WOOD-*geld*, an immunity from paying of money for taking wood in the foreſt.
WOOD-*lands*, places in thoſe countries, where are many woods.
WOOD-*lark*, a ſinging bird well known.
WOOD-*louſe*, a church or houſe bug, an inſect.
WOOD-*men*, thoſe in the foreſt that have the charge, eſpecially of the king's wood.
WOOD-*monger*, a timber-merchant.

WOOD-*mote*, the ſame as is now called the court of attachment.
WOOD-*pecker*, the name of a bird.
WOOD *ſage*, an herb.
WOOD-*ſere*, an inſect.
WOOD-*ſnipe*, a fowl.
WOOD-*ſorrel*, an herb.
WOOD-*ward*, an officer in the foreſt, who takes cognizance of all offences committed at the next court of attachments.
WOOD-*wax*, an herb.
WOO'DY, 1 full of woods, or trees.
2 of the nature of wood.
WOO'ER, a ſweetheart.
WOOF, the thread interwoven croſs the warp.
WOOL, a matter for clothing, growing on backs of ſheep.
WOOL-*drivers*, thoſe perſons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers or market-towns to ſell it again.
WOO'LEN, or WOO'LLEN, made of wool.
WOOLLY, 1 made of wool.
2 like, or of the nature of, wool.
WOOL-*ſtaple*, a city, town, or any place appointed for the ſale of wool.
WOOL-*winders*, thoſe perſons who wind up the fleeces of wool, in order to be packed and ſold, it being cleanſed according to the ſtatute.
WOO'STED. See *Worſted*.
WORD, 1 a term, or expreſſion.
2 what one ſpeaks or writes.
3 offer in a bargain.
4 promiſe.
5 (in an Army, &c.) is ſome word that is given to be the token and mark of diſtinction, by which ſpies or treacherous perſons are known; it ſerves likewiſe to prevent ſurprizes.
To WORD, 1 to expreſs, or indite.
2 to ſpeak to.
WORDS, 1 the plural of *word*.
2 vain words, in oppoſition to deeds.
3 ill, abuſive language.
WO'RDY, abounding in words.
WORK, 1 labour, buſineſs, pains to do any thing.
2 any thing that is done.
3 the production or reſult of our work or pains.
4 deed, or action.
5 buſineſs, or trouble.
6 the product of the brain.
To WORK, 1 to be at work, to work, to labour.
2 to machinate, to endeavour at.
3 to faſhion.
4 to operate, to do, to act, to have an effect.
5 to be in a fermentation, as wine, and other liquors.
6 to ſwell, or rage.
7 to ſcrew, or inſinuate.
WO'RKMAN, an artificer.
WO'RKMAN-LIKE, artificially, like a workman.
WO'RKMANSHIP, 1 the thing produced by the artificer.
2 art, or artificialneſs.
WORKS (in Fortification) all the fortifications about the body of the place, in contradiſtinction to out-works, which are thoſe without the firſt incloſure.
WORLD, 1 the univerſe, heaven and earth.
2 the earth, or terreſtrial globe.
3 the ſociety of men, or part of that ſociety.
4 a ſecular life, in oppoſition to a religious one.
5 an expletive term; as, he ſays the fineſt things in the world.
6 a great number, a great quantity, a deal.
7 the public.
8 people in general.
WO'RLDLINESS, worldly vanity, or fondneſs of the world.
WO'RLDLING, a worldly-minded man.
WO'RLDLY, 1 fond of the vanities of the world.
2 ſenſual.
WO'RLDLY-*minded*, having the mind fixed on the profits or pleaſures of this world.
WORM, 1 a creeping inſect.
2 a wretched creature.
3 a maggot, or freak.
4 a ſort of ſcrew to draw a charge out of a gun.
5 (with Diſtillers) a long ſpirally winding pewter pipe, placed in a tub of water, to cool and condenſe the vapours in diſtillation.
A glow WORM, a worm that glitters in the night.
A ſloe WORM, a poiſonous inſect.
To WORM *a dog*, is to take out a worm from under his tongue, which if let alone would cauſe him to run mad.
To WORM *a cable*, to ſtrengthen it, by winding a ſmall line all along between the ſtrands.
WORM-*eaten*, eaten with worms.
WORM-*graſs*, an herb.
WORM-*ſeed*, a ſeed of a plant good againſt worms.
WO'RMWOOD, a plant well known.
WO'RMY, full of worms.
To WO'RRY, 1 to tear in pieces.
2 to teaze, or vex.
WORSE, the comparative of *bad*.
WO'RSHIP, 1 adoration, religious ſervice.
2 a title given by an inferior to a juſtice of the peace.
To WO'RSHIP, 1 to praiſe, or adore.
2 to fall down before.
WO'RSHIPFUL, worthy of worſhip.

WORST, the ſuperlative of *bad*.
WORST, ſub. the worſt thing, the worſt part of any thing.
To WORST *one*, to have the better of him.
WO'RSTED, a kind of fine woollen yarn.
WORT, 1 an herb.
2 new drink.
WORTH, adj. of a certain price, or value.
WORTH, ſub. 1 price or value.
2 deſert, or merit.
WO'RTHIES, men of great worth or merit, illuſtrious perſonages.
The nine WO'RTHIES *of the world*. Of theſe, three were Jews, viz. Joſhua, David, and Judas Maccabeus; three Heathens, viz. Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæſar; and three Chriſtians, viz. Arthur of Britain, Charles the Great of France, and Godfrey of Bouillon.
WO'RTHILY, according to merit.
WO'RTHY, 1 that deſerves any thing.
2 meritorious, of worth.
3 virtuous, or well principled.
4 honourable.
5 conſiderable, or of great value.
WOT, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *to wit*.
WO'VEN, weaved.
WOULD, deſired, as he would.
WOUND, a cutting, or breaking the continuity of the parts of the body; or a bloody rupture or ſolution of the natural union of the ſoft parts of the body by a cutting or bruiſing inſtrument.
A complicated WOUND, one that is attended with grievous ſymptoms, as fluxes of blood, breaking of disjointed bones, lameneſs, &c.
A dangerous WOUND, a wound that is complicated, and of which the accidents are dreadful, as when an artery is opened, a nerve or tendon is cut, &c.
A mortal WOUND, is ſuch an one as muſt unavoidably be attended by death.
A ſimple WOUND (in Surgery) one which only opens the fleſh, and has no other circumſtances attending it.
To WOUND, 1 to give a wound.
2 to offend, or wrong.
WOUND-*wort*, a plant.
WOU'NDY, extreme, very great, exorbitant.
WRACK, a ſea weed.
WRACK, or WRECK, 1 the periſhing, or being caſt away of a ſhip.
2 ruin, or deſtruction.
3 the part of a ſhip which is periſhed and caſt aſhore.
To WRACK, to ſuffer ſhip-wreck.
WRA'NGLANDS, miſgrown trees that will never prove timber.
To WRA'NGLE, to brawl, to ſcold, to quarrel.
To WRAP, to infold, to cloſe in.
WRAPPED, or WRAPT, infolded, or incloſed.
WRA'PPER, a piece of linen or woollen cloth, to wrap up things withal.
WRATH, extreme anger, indignation.
WRA'THFUL, full of wrath, or indignation.
To WREAK, to diſcharge, to vent, as to wreak one's anger upon one.
WREATH, 1 a piece of cloth twiſted round, a roll.
2 a garland.
3 (in Architecture) a torce or twiſted work.
4 (in Hunting) the tail of a boar.
To WREATH, 1 to twiſt.
2 to crown.
WRECK. See *Wrack*.
WREN, a little ſort of bird.
WRENCH, a ſprain, or ſtrain.
To WRENCH, 1 to ſprain, or ſtrain.
2 to force open.
WREST, a ſort of bow to tune muſical inſtruments with.
To WREST, 1 to wreath, wrap, twiſt, or turn about.
2 to pull with great force.
3 to force the ſenſe of a paſſage.
To WRE'STLE, 1 to uſe the exerciſe of wreſtling.
2 to contend, or ſtruggle earneſtly.
3 to ſtrive for the maſtery.
WRE'STLER, one that wreſtles.
WRE'STLING, a ſtriving, or ſtruggling to get the maſtery; a kind of combat or engagement between two perſons unarmed, body to body, to prove their ſtrength and dexterity, and try which can throw the other to the ground.
WRETCH, a miſerable, forlorn perſon.
WRE'TCHED, 1 pitiful, miſerable, unfortunate.
2 wicked, unjuſt.
3 pitiful, ſorry, ſcurvy, ſad.
To WRI'GGLE, 1 to wind like a ſnake.
2 to force one's ſelf in.
3 to ſcrew, or inſinuate.
WRIGHT, a workman, as a ſhipwright, &c.
WRIGHT's (generally called Mercator's) *ſailing*, is the method of finding on a plane, the place of a ſhip upon any courſe aſſigned, true in longitude and latitude, where the rhumbs, parallels of latitude, and meridians, are all ſtraight lines.
To WRING, 1 to wreſt, or turn about.
2 to ſqueeze hard, to pinch.
3 to hurt, or cauſe pain.
WRI'NKLE, a creaſe or fold, as in a garment, the ſkin, &c.
To WRI'NKLE, 1 to make creaſes or wrinkles.
2 to have wrinkles.
WRIST, the part of the arm adjoining to the hand.
WRIST-*band*, the band of a ſhirt, &c. that comes round the wriſt.
WRIT, 1 a precept that comes either from

the king, or a court of judicature; the former being called an original writ, and the other a judicial writ.
2 a warrant to arreſt one.
Holy WRIT, the ſcripture.
To WRITE, 1 to enter a thing down in writing.
2 to compoſe, or couch.
3 to ſend, as to write one word.
4 to qualify, as to write one's ſelf.
5 to copy, or tranſcribe.
WRI'TER, 1 a ſcribe.
2 an author.
WRI'TER *of the tallies* (in the Exchequer) an officer or clerk to the auditor of receipt, who writes upon the tallies the whole letters of the tellers bills.
WRI'THEN, wrung, twiſted, wreſted.
WRI'TING, 1 the art or act of ſignifying and conveying our ideas to others, by letters or characters viſible to the eye.
2 a written paper, or note.
WRI'TINGS, 1 papers, as of a ſuit of law.
2 works of an author.
WRONG, 1 imprudent, not right.
2 improper.
WRONG, ſub. injury, injuſtice.
WRONG, adv. not in the right ſenſe.
To WRONG, to do injury, or injuſtice.
WRO'NGFUL, unjuſt.
WROTE, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb, *to write*.
WROTH, very angry.
WROUGHT, did work, the preterperfect tenſe of the verb, *to work*.
WRUNG, ſqueezed, griped, pinched, twiſted.
WRY, awry, or on one ſide.
WRY-NECK, a little aſh-coloured and long-tongued bird.
WYCHE, a ſalt ſpring.
WYRD, or WYRT. See WORT.
WYTE, WY'THERS. See *Wite* and *Withers*.

X.

X A'NGTI (among the Chineſe) the ſupreme governour of heaven and earth; which is the only name they have for God.
XA'NTHENES, L. (of ξανθος, G. yellow) a precious ſtone of an amber colour.
XA'NTHIUM, L. (of ξανθιον, G. of ξανθος yellow) the leſſer bur-dock, the clot-bur, or ditch-bur.
XE'NIA, G. (of ξενος a gueſt) preſents, gifts, or tokens beſtowed upon gueſts, or ſtrangers.
XENODO'CHY (of ξενοδοχια, G. of ξενος a gueſt) hoſpitality, kindneſs to ſtrangers.
XENODO'CHIUM, L. (of ξενοδοχιον, G. of ξενος a gueſt) 1 an inn for the entertainment of ſtrangers.
2 an hoſpital.
XERA'NTICA, G. (of ξηρος dry) drugs, &c. of a drying quality.
XERA'PHIUM, L. (of ξηραφιον, G. of ξηρος dry) a medicine proper againſt breakings out of the head, &c.
XERA'SIA, G. a fault in the hairs, when they appear like down, and as it were ſprinkled with duſt.
XE'RIFF, the title of a prince, or chief ruler in Barbary.
XEROCOLLY'RIUM, L. (of ξηροκολλυριον, G. of ξηρος dry, and κολλυριον a medicine for the eyes) a dry medicine for the eyes.
XERO'DES 3, G. (of ξηρος dry) any tumor attended with dryneſs.
XEROMY'RUM (of ξηρομυρον, G. of ξηρος dry, and μυρον an ointment) a drying ointment.
XEROPHA'GY (of ξηροφαγια, G. of ξηρος dry, and φαγια eating) 1 the eating of dry meat, a kind of faſt among the primitive chriſtians.
2 a diet uſed by wreſtlers.
XEROPHTHA'LMY (of ξηροφθαλμια, G. of ξηρος dry, and οφθαλμια a diſeaſe of the eye) a dry red ſoreneſs, or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or ſwelling.
XERO'TES 3, G. (of ξηρος dry) a dry habit or diſpoſition of body.
XI'PHIAS, G. (of ξιφος a ſword) 1 a ſword-fiſh, having a ſnout like a ſword.
2 a comet, or blazing-ſtar, appearing like a ſword without any rays.
XI'PHION, G. the herb called ſtinking-gladden, or ſpurge-wort.
XIPHOI'DES 3, G. (of ξιφος a ſword, and ειδος ſhape) the pointed ſword-like cartilage, or griſtle of the breaſt-bone.
XO'ANA, G. (of ξεω to ſcrape) graven images, ſtatues carved out of wood or ſtone.
XOCHAITO'TOLE, a bird in America, like a ſparrow, having feathers of different colours, called the hang-neſt.
XYLA'LOES (of ξυλαλοη, G. of ξυλον wood, and αλοη the aloe) the wood of the aloe, or the aloe-tree.
XYLI'NUM, L. (of ξυλον, G. the name of a tree) bombaſt, cotton, fuſtian, a kind of wool or flax, growing in little balls, which are the fruit of the tree xylon.
XYLOBA'LSAMUM, L. (of ξυλοβαλσαμον, G. of ξυλον wood, and βαλσαμον balſam, or balm) the wood of the balſam tree.
XYLOCA'SSIA, G. (of ξυλον wood, and κασσια caſſia) the wood of the caſſia tree.
XYLOCI'NNAMON (of ξυλοκινναμωμον, G. of ξυλον wood, and κινναμωμον cinnamon) the wood of the cinnamon tree.
XYLOCO'LLA, G. (of ξυλον wood, and κολλα glue) wood-glue, or glue for the joining wood.

XY'LON, G. 1 wood.
2 the cotton-tree.
XYNOE'CIA, G. (of ξυνοω to unite) an Athenian feſtival obſerved in commemoration of Theſeus's uniting all the petty communities of Attica into one commonwealth.
XYSTARCHA, L. (of ξυσαρχης, G. of ξυστος a wreſtling place, and αρχος a chief) the maſter of a fencing or wreſtling-ſchool.
XY'STER (of ξυστρα, G. of ξαω to ſcrape) an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in ſcraping bones.
XY'STOS, G. an ordinary ſtone in the Indies of the jaſper kind.
XY'STOS, G. a large gallery or portico, where the Greek wreſtlers uſed to exerciſe in the winter time.
XY'STUS, or *XY'STUM*, L. (of ξυστος, G. a portico) 1 an open walking place where the Romans made entertainments.
2 a cloſe walk to walk in, out of the ſun and rain.

Y.

YACHT, F. a pleaſure-boat, or ſmall ſhip with one deck, in burden from 30 to 160 tons; contrived and adorned both within ſide and without, for carrying ſtate paſſengers, and for ſwiftneſs and pleaſure.
YAP, a little dog.
YARD, 1 a meaſure of three foot.
2 a man's penis.
3 a long piece of timber croſs the maſt of a ſhip, on which the ſails hang.
4 a piece of ground belonging to a houſe.
5 a ſmall piece of ground ſurrounded with houſes.
YARD-*land*, a quantity of land, various according to the place.
YARE, eager, ſharp upon a thing.
YARN, wool ſpun into a thread.
YA'RRINGLES, or YA'RRINGLE-*blades*, a kind of reel or inſtrument to wind yarn.
YA'RROW, the herb milkfoil, or noſebleed.
YATCH. See *Yacht*.
To YAWL, to bawl, or cry aloud.
To YAWN, to gape.
YEA, 1 yes.
2 even.
To YEAN. See *To Ean*.
YEAR, the time the ſun takes in performing his courſe through the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, or the earth round its annual orbit. This is what is properly called the natural or tropical year, and contains (according to Sir Iſaac Newton) 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 15 ſeconds.
The civil YEAR, is that which each nation has contrived to keep time by, and is various, both as to its beginning and length, according as they follow either the courſe of the ſun or moon, or both.
The lunar YEAR, contains 12 lunations, or ſynodical months, and is leſs than the ſolar by eleven days nearly. This kind of year is now in uſe among the Turks.
The ſydereal YEAR, is that in which the ſun departing from any fix'd ſtar returns to it again; and this, according to the great Sir Iſaac Newton, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 14 ſeconds.
YEA'RLING, a beaſt of one year old.
YEA'RLY, annually, that happens every year.
To YEARN, 1 to bark, as beagles do.
2 to be moved with compaſſion.
YEA'RNING, 1 ſhrill barking.
2 pity, or compaſſion.
YEAST, the froth of the fermentation of new beer, &c.
YELK, the middle, or yellow part of an egg.
To YELL, to make a diſmal howling.
YE'LLOW, 1 a bright colour.
2 jealous.
YE'LLOWS (with Farriers) a diſeaſe in horſes, the ſame as the jaundice in men.
To YELP, to bark or howl like a fox, dog, &c.
YEO'MAN, a country man that uſes his own land, the firſt degree of commoners.
YEO'MANRY, the eſtate or condition of a yeoman.
YEO'MAN-*treader*, an uſher in a prince's court.
YEO'MEN (in the king's court) a title of office in the king's houſhold, of a middle place or rank between an uſher and a groom.
YEO'MEN *of the guards*, a ſort of foot guards to the kings perſon; they are generally called by a nick-name the beef-eaters.
YE'RKING, a term uſed in the Academy, of a leaping horſe, when he flings and kicks with the whole hind-quarters, ſtretching out the hinder-legs near together, and even to their full extent.
YES, an adverb which anſwers to the affirmative.
YEST. See *Yeaſt*.
YE'STER, of yeſterday, as yeſter ſun.
YE'STERDAY, the day before the preſent.
YE'STERNIGHT, the night before the preſent day.
YET, adv. ſtill, till this time.
YET, conj. nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding.
YEW, a tree well known.
To YEX, to kick up.
To YIELD, 1 to give over, or up.
2 to give, or grant.
3 to produce, or bring forth.
4 (with Horſemen) to ſlack the hand.
5 to give up, or abandon.
6 to make over.
7 to ſubmit, to ſurrender.
8 to grant, or confeſs.

9 to conſent to a thing.
10 to give, as ſtones do in wet weather.

YOAK, or YOKE, 1 a known piece of wood to couple oxen.
2 ſlavery, or bondage.
3 a couple, as of oxen.

To YOKE, to couple, or join with a yoke.

YOKE-*elm*, a ſort of tree.

YOKE-*fellow*, one engaged or tied to another, in the ſame band of union or fellowſhip; a huſband or wife.

YOLK. See *Yelk*.

YON, yonder.

YO'NDER, there, in that place.

YO'NKER, a youngſter.

YORE, antient times.

YOU, a pronoun perſonal.

To YOUK (with Falconers) to ſleep.

YOUNG, adj. 1 not old.
2 not ripe in judgment.
3 raw, unexperienced.
4 freſh, vigorous.

YOUNG, ſub. the young ones of a beaſt.

YOU'NGER, the comparative of young.

YOU'NGLING, a young creature.

YOU'NGSTER, a young man, a youth.

YOU'NKERS, the young foremaſt-men.

YOUR, a pronoun poſſeſſive, from *you*.

YOU'TH, 1 a young man, or boy.
2 young people.
3 tender age.

YOUTH-*wort*, an herb.

YOU'THFUL, 1 young, vigorous.
2 mad, full of play.

YU'BA, an Indian herb, of which the natives make bread.

YULE, a north-country word for Chriſtmaſs.

YULE-*games*, Chriſtmaſs-gambols, or ſuch ſports as are uſed at that feſtival.

Z.

ZA'CCHO (with Architects) the loweſt part of the pedeſtal of a column.

ZA'MORIN, a title of ſovereign princes in Malabar in the Eaſt Indies.

ZA'NY, a tumbler, a buffoon, one that procures laughter by his mimic geſtures.

ZEAL (of ζηλος, G. of ζεω to burn) ardent affection.

ZEA'LOT, a great ſtickler in matters of religion.

ZEA'LOUS, full of zeal.

ZE'BRA, an Indian beaſt like a mule.

ZE'CHIN (ſo called from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the Mint is ſettled for coinage) a gold coin worth about 7 s. 6 d. ſterling.

ZE'DOARY, a Chineſe root like ginger, but of a ſweeter ſcent, and not ſo biting.

ZE'NITH (of سمت, Arab. the top of the head) the vertex, or point in the heavens directly over one's head.

ZE'NITH *diſtance* (with Aſtronomers) is the complement of the ſun or ſtars meridian altitude; or what the meridian altitude wants of 90 degrees.

ZE'PHYRUS, L. (of ζεφυρος, G. of ζαω life, and φερος bringing) Favonius, or the weſt wind.

ZE'RNA, L. a tetter, or ring-worm.

ZE'RO, F. the cypher, or nought.

ZEST, 1 the peel of an orange ſqueezed into a glaſs of wine to give it a flavour.
2 the woody thick ſkin quartering the kernel of a walnut.
3 an afternoon's nap.

ZE'TA, L. (of ζεω, G. to make hot) a room kept warm like a ſtove, a withdrawing room, with pipes conveyed along in the walls, to receive from below either the cold air, or the heat of warm water.

ZETE'TIC *method* (with Mathematicians) is the algebraical or analytical method of reſolving problems.

ZETE'TICE, G. (of ζητεω to ſeek) the method uſed to inveſtigate or find out the ſolution of a problem.

ZEU'GMA, G. (of ζευγνυω to join) a figure whereby many clauſes are joined to one verb, as *luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon*.

ZIBELLI'NA, a ſable, a ſmall wild creature, ſomewhat leſs than a marten, breeding in the woods of Muſcovy, bearing a very rich fur.

ZIBE'THUM, L. (of זוב, Heb. to flow) civet, a perfume like muſk.

ZINK, a metallic marcaſite, which ſome call *ſpelter*, others *biſmuth*.

ZI'ZIPHUM, L. (in Pharmacy) a kind of fruit called jujubes.

ZO'CCO, ZO'CLE, or SO'CLE (in Architecture) a ſmall ſort of ſtand, or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed.

Continued ZO'CLE, a continued pedeſtal, on which a ſtructure is raiſed; but has no baſe or cornice.

ZO'DIAC (of ζωδιακος, G. of ζαω to live) a zone, or belt, which is imagined in the heavens, which the ecliptic divides into two equal parts, and which is terminated on either ſide by a circle parallel to it, and at eight degrees diſtance from it. It contains the twelve celeſtial ſigns, and in it the planets perform their revolutions.

ZO'DIAC *of the comets*. Mr. Caſſini has obſerved a certain tract in the heavens, within the bounds of which (by many Obſervations) he has obſerved moſt comets keep, but not all of them. This zodiac he makes of the ſame breadth with the other.

ZOI'LUS, a grammarian of Amphipolis, called Homeromaſtrix, or Homer's ſcourge, becauſe he wrote againſt Homer. He alſo carped at the writings of Plato and other approved Authors; whence it came to paſs that Zoilus was uſed for any ſnarling, ill-natured critic.

ZONE, G. (of ζωννυω to bind) 1 a belt, a girdle, ſuch as virgins antiently wore about the middle, when they were eſpouſed or married, and which the bridegroom untied the firſt night.

2 (in Phyſic) a diſeaſe, a kind of ſhingles.

3 (in Geography) is a ſpace contained between two parallels of latitude. The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five zones. The firſt is contained between the two tropics, and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones; the northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropic of cancer and the arctic circle; the ſouthern temperate zone is contained between the tropic of capricorn and the antarctic circle; the frigid zones are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in the centers of them.

ZOOGO'NIA, G. (of ζωος alive, and γονη an offſpring) a breeding, or bringing forth animals, or living creatures.

ZOO'GRAPHER, or ZOO'GRAPHIST, one who deſcribes the natures, properties, forms, &c. of animals of any kind.

ZOO'GRAPHY (of ζωογραφια, G. of ζωον an animal, and γραφω to deſcribe) a deſcription of animals in general.

ZOO'LOGY (of ζωολογια, G. of ζωον an animal, and λογια a diſcourſe) a diſcourſe, or treatiſe of animals.

ZOO'PHYTES 3 (of ζωον an animal, and φυτον a plant) plant-animals, partaking the nature both of plants and animals, as ſpunges, &c.

ZOO'PHORIC *column* (in Architecture) a ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS, L. (in Architecture) a part between the architrave and cornice, ſo called on account of the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOO'TOMIST (of ζωον an animal, and τεμνω, G. to cut) one who diſſects animal bodies.

ZO'TICA, G. (of ζαω to live) the vital faculty.

ZYMO'MA, G. (of ζυμοω to ferment)

1 leaven, or yeaſt.

2 (in Phyſic) any kind of ferment, as that of the nitrous air, the watery juice in the mouth, the acid or ſharp liquor of the ſtomach, the blood in the ſpleen, &c.

ZYMOSI'METER (of ζυμωσις fermentation, and μετρεω to meaſure) an inſtrument for meaſuring the degree of fermentation, ariſing from the mixture of divers liquors; or the temperament or degree of heat in the blood of animals, &c.

ZYTHO'GALA, G. (of ζυθος ale, and γαλα milk) poſſet drink.

ZY'THUM, L. (of ζυθος, G. of ζεω to grow hot) beer or ale, drink made of corn. A drink uſed by the old Gauls, ſo called from the ſeething or boiling of it.

F I N I S.