A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS, AND
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS, TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED, A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE, AND AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON,
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MDCCLV.
I. To walk; to soak; to steep.

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

3. To prepare for any purpose.

4. A channel of water.

5. A draft; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

6. To rectify; to adjust.

7. To dress, to drench, to drencher.

DR ENSCH, n.f. [from drench.]

1. That kicks or dips any thing.

2. One that prepares for any purpose.

3. To phyllick by violence.

4. To prepare for any purpose.

5. To dress, to drench, to drencher.

6. To rectify; to adjust.

7. To dress, to drench, to drencher.

If any of your cattle are infected, feedly let both sick and well be drench'd. Mortimer's Husbandry.

DRENSCH. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

2. To phyllick by violence.

3. To prepare for any purpose.

4. To dress, to drench, to drencher.

5. To rectify; to adjust.

6. To dress, to drench, to drencher.

7. To dress, to drench, to drencher.

Drencher. n.f. [from drench.]

1. One that dips or soaks any thing.

2. One that gives physic by force.

DRENCHER. probably corrupted from drench'd, to make a proverbial chyme, drench or move.

What flames, spoth he, when I the pounding for.

In danger rather to be drench'd than beat. Fairy Queen, ii, ii.

To DRESS, v.t. [from drefser. French.]

1. To clothe pompously or elegantly.

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly.

3. To prepare for any purpose.

4. A channel of water.

5. A draft; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

6. To rectify; to adjust.

7. To dress, to drench, to drencher.

Dress'd. adj. [from the verb.]

1. That dips or soaks any thing.

2. One that prepares for any purpose.

3. To phyllick by violence.

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Dress'd. v.t. [from drefser. French.]

1. To clothe, to invest with dressings.

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly.

3. To clothe pompously or elegantly.

The first requelt

He made, was, like his brothers to dress'd;

And, as his wish required, above the red.

To drench'd. n.f. [from drench.]

1. One that dips or soaks any thing.

2. One that prepares for any purpose.

3. To phyllick by violence.

4. To prepare for any purpose.

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Dressing, adj. [from dress.]

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DRI

1. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

To DRIFFT. v. a. [from driff.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Dribble, n. f. [from drib.] A Malay; a Dutch; Jndian, Saxon, from Jnjagh, to dribble.

Dribble, a. v. To Dribble, to. 1. Anv thing driven or born along in a body.

2. To fall in drops.

3. A shower; a storm.

4. A small sum; odd money in dry.

5. To drive; to urge along.

6. Force impelling; impulsion; overbearing influence.

7. To range troops. An old cant word.

DriBBLE, a. v. To Dribble, to.

1. To dribble; to worry along.

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Drip, n. f. [from drip.]

Drip, a. v. To Drip, to.

1. To dribble; to worry along.

2. An ape; a baboon.

Drip, n. f. [from drip.]

Drip, a. v. To Drip, to.

1. To dribble; to worry along.

2. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is pressed hard on.
To have drops falling from it.

Dutch.

One from drops.

n.f.

DR

Money given to PNK MONEY.

houfewives

n.f.

DROPPING, ga¬

The fat

2. To drop fat in rafting.

5. To make drunk.

4. To act upon by drinking.

DRI'PPINGPAN.

n.f. [drip

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

DRINK,

verb.

5. To force or urge in any direction.

4. To make drunk.

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.

To force along by impetuous prelure.

On helmets, helmets strong.

Shald pref'nts of

5. To find by force to any place.

To expel by force from any place.

Drives from his native land to foreign grounds.

He with a great rage refused to the world with a rage.

His ignominious flight the victors boast.

Beard born, beard, and smoothlocks fourteen drops.

4. To find by force to any place.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold.

When rivers rage and rocks grow cruel.

His own disposition to rigour.

King Charles.

For candles how she trucks her

And let the purple vi'lets

Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ.

To drive the country, force the swarms away.

Dryden's Des Solipsit.

5. To force or urge in any direction.

He flood of tears

Gay's Trivia.

Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ j

In the compafs of fome years he will drown his health and

Gay's Trivia.

When the cook turns her back, throw

For candles how sh' trucks her

And let the purple vi'lets

A Treatise of Seneca.

A Treatise of Seneca.

Drip.

Prior.

Is cloath'd with grafs, and fruitful to be till'd ;

Seem like the lofty barn of fome rich swain,

Which from the thatch

Dryden's Des Solipsit.

His ignominious flight the victors boaft,

His ignominious flight the victors boaft,

His ignominious flight the victors boaft,

His ignominious flight the victors boaft,

His ignominious flight the victors boaft,

His ignominious flight the victors boaft,

His ignominious flight the victors boaft,

His ignominious flight the victors boaft,
To pass in a carriage.

7. driveth

dribble

1 Silver; moisture fired from the mouth.

Drive

2 A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use.

DRI'VELLER. [from Participle of drive. DRIVEN.

DRIVER, n. f. drive.

One who drives beaks.

2° We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another.

Dryd.

driving

Addison on the War.

end that we have been driven

Dryd. Ail for Love.


By sparks that on, and nail'd him to the wood.

Perithous' dart

Dryd. drove

Dryden's Don Sebastah.

T' inibofs their hives in clusters.

The imperious tempest, and th' impetuous Teas.

Dryden.

drives

noble thoughts.

She feels a double force, by turns obeys

This during Winter's dreven reign be done.

DROIL. n. f. [by Tusias understood a contrivance of drive.] A drone; a dogged.

To drool, v. n. To work sluggishly and slowly to pool.

'Let such vile valets, born to base vocation, Droge in the world, and for their living drive,

Which to wit to live and die.

Steevens.

We see in all things how detestate does contrive and narrow our faculties, so that we can comprehend only rude things in which the drollaries are not.

Fairy fpuccn.

DRONE, n. f. [droni, Italian.] A drone; a sluggard.

A drone; a fluggard.

The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out of the adjacent parts.

The lazy yawning drones, that have only wit enough to buzz in clusters, that have only wit enough to laugh or make no honey, and are therefore driven out of the adjacent parts.

The drowsy sitting on the adjacent parts.

They keep the water long in their stomachs, which, as some report, travellers in necessity will open for the sake of the water contained in them. The throats of this animal is composed of four cavities; and in the frowns are frowns, which open a passage into twenty cavities, which are for conservatories of water. See Camel. Camel.

The lazy drones from the laborious hive.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or driven into them.

L'Éffrange.

Let such vile vaffals, born to bafe vocation,

in which we are conversant: the droiling

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians faith, and the atheists drollery upon its. Government of the Tongue. DROÍEY, n. f. [droi, French.] A bumblebee. DROIL. n. f. [droi, French.] To jeer; to jeer at.

For lofty lines in Smithfield droll.

To droop, v. n. [droi, French.] To jeer; to jeer at.

Such drollaries as inspire your inquiries undo to be decided by drolling facticks, that have only wit enough to make them think they are great, and that have no wit to live without toyle.

We see in all things how desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can comprehend only rude things in which the drollaries are not.

A fort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some albions one hundred and fifty.

Dromedaries are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two small bushels, covered with hair, on its back; the other lower, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue, and very serviceable in the western parts of Asia, where they abound.

Luxurious kings are to their people lost; because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some albions one hundred and fifty.

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Their hair is soft and {horn: they have no fangs and foremost mouths, which open a passage into twenty cavities, which are for conservatories of water. See Camel. Camel.

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2. A Haggard; an idler.

Idle; fuggifh; dreaming; DROOP.

n. _droef_ V. forrovv, Dutch.

To faint; to grow weak; to be defpirited.

3. To fink; to lean downwards.

In falling drops a new courage-leave.

1. To pour in drops or Angle globules.

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

3. That which falls in drops.

4. To utter flightly or casually.

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

6. To quit a mafter.

7. To let go; to difmiff from the hand, or the pofll-flion.

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther ab- 

le. 

9. To faint; to grow weak; to be defpirited.

When, by impuife from heav'n Tyrrant's fang,

In falling drops a new courage-leave.

Can fay's but when in abfence of the fun, 

Which waft their sweet's; and mine, alas! is gone.

The mufes hung their head, 

He fleeps by day 

So thick a cloud of Icarus, 

Stain'd with my blood th' unhofpitable coaft.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by fuch re- 

Then the queen of beauty and the court of love, 

My thoughts are on my forrows bent. 

I find my zenith doth depend upon 

So may'ft thou live, 'till, like ripe fruit, thou 

DRO DRO 

I heard of threats, occaAoned by my verfes: I fent to ac-

Meet we the med'eine ef our country's weal, 

Dr. Popple's friends thought fit to let this incident of Helen 

Virgin's friends thought fit to let this incident of Helen. 

DROLE. 

It was your prefurmife, 

And rhyme with all the rage of impotence.

For certain friends that are both his and mine, 

Thou abhorr'dft in us our human griefs, 

As the gentle rain from heaven, 

I never from the fide henceforth mutt fay, 

It was your prefurmife, 

Thou wak'd their fweets? and mine, alas ! is gone.

In falling drops a new courage-leave.

When, by impuife from heav'n Tyrrant's fang,

The heavens with gold.

Milt.
DROUGHT, n. f. [spunge, Saxon; drought, Scotch.] 1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will beseech thee more with rain Than you can see at all with all his flowers; In Summer's drought I'll drop upon you still. Sh. St. And. 2. Great droughts in summer, lasting till the end of August, for want of rain, and then some dry weather, called a prudent summer the year following. Bacon. 3. To parch the fruitful bay; And incessive grief of the bolts of Mars. Milton; Para. Reg. 4. As torrents in the summer of Summer. 5. To profligate man from drought never life. 

Sunday.

They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, and great plagues.

In a drought the thirsty creatures cry, And long for the gather'd clouds for rain. Dryden. Upon a flower, after a drought, earthworms and land-fungi commence come out of their lurking places. Ray. 3. Thinly; want of drink.

The carcass, pitch'd with hunger and with drought. Milton. 1. Whole droughts. Yet scarce alway'd, still eyes the current firem. Whole liquid marmot heard, now thristier excites. Milt. P. L.

DROUGHTINESS, n. f. [from drought.] The state of wanting rain. 1. Wanting rain; dry.

That came, to patient of long drought, should be bred in such droughty and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts, where no water holds, must be acknowledged as an article of Providence and defence. Ray in the Christian.

DROUGHTY, adj. [from droughty.] 1. Foul; stinking; rank; putrid. 2. Worthless; foul; feculent. 3. Full of scoriaceous or recrementitious parts; full of drofs.

DROUGHY, adj. [from droughty.] Foul; stinking; rank; putrid. 1. Foul; stinking; rank; putrid.

DROUGHLY, adv. [from droughty.] 1. Foully; stinkingly; rankly; putridly.

DROGHTIL, n.f. [corrupted perhaps from droft, droofen.] A body or number of cattle; generally ufed of oxen or black bullocks. 1. A number of oxen for sale, and drives them home. 2. A number of cattle: generally ufed of oxen or black bullocks. 3. A number of sheep driven.

To DROVE, v. n. [from droved, below, German, Stiver, from furnan, Saxon, Art. Lyre.] 1. To fuffocate in water.

They would from anis troth that refused to swim down the popular firem.

King Charles.

Whom of God's image only eight be found Smoocht'd from the wat'ry grave, and far'd from nations drown'd.

Prior.

2. To overweigh in water.

To DROWN, v. n. [from drown, below, German, Stiver, from furnan, Saxon, Art. Lyre.] 1. To weigh; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

The barriers of the flate on either hand; May neither overflow, for then they drown the land. Dry.

3. To immerse; to lose in any thing.

When being in the pleasant scenes drown'd, It seems their backs but in their fere's are.

Davies.

While they would from anis troth that refused to swim down the popular firem.

Davies.

My private voice is drown'd amid the female. Add. Cate.

Some aged man, who lives this left to see, And who in former times remember'd me, May flye, the fohn, in fortunes and forms, Outgoes the mark, and drown's his father's name. Dryden.

To DROWN, v. n. To be holpocated in the water.

There bo be, that keep out of fire, and yet was never burned; but ware of water, and yet was never night drowning.

To DROWSE, v. n. [from drowsen, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep.

The time of day they first found me, at a city-gate, may pass. Dryden's 'Fives.

DROPSILY, adv. [from drowsen.] 1. To fall in sleep. 2. To make heavy with sleep.

All their shape.

Shakef. R. III. 1. To be drowsen. 2. To be drowsen without control. Drowsen's Paradise Left.

To DROWSILY, v. n. 1. To drowsen; to grow heavy with sleep. All their shape.

Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those Of Apollo, are to mortal man, to drown. Churn'd with Aracnian pipe, the pastoral reed Of Hermes, or his epitaph rod. "Myndre's Paradize Left, b. xvi.

2. To body of a number of cattle: generally ufed of oxen or black bullocks.

They rather drown'd, and hung their eyelids down.

Sh. Tit. Andr.

As cloudy man site to their adversaries. Sh. Henry VI.
DRU

DRUWILY, adv. [from Drup] 1. Sleepily; heavily, with an inclination to sleep. 
2. Sleepily, drowsily; heavily; indolently.

To DRUB. v. a. To kill, Danifti.

To DRUBER, n. f. [from Drub] A thump, a knock, a blow. DRUB, n. bpeccan, to vex, Saxon; b. from the verb. A thump, a knock, a blow.

DROWFINESS. To DRUDGE, n. f. [from the verb.] One employed in mean offices; to toil without advantage, capable of. 

DROGB, and contusions. Carry, Dutch. To labour in mean offices; to toil without advantage.

DROWFSLY. BACON's Holy War. 

DROWFY. n. f. [from DROWSINESS]. Idleness; indolence; inactivity. VVSY. [from drowfe.] A thump, a knock, a blow.

DROWFELY. Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been Ids drudgery, he is content to be their drudge. 

DROWFY, am I, and yet can rarely sleep. DROUGE, n. f. [from druf] A Flight kind of woollen stuff. DRUGGET, n. f. [from drug]. One little ample hour of love is more. 

DROUGHIST. One who sells physic drugs. DRUID. 

DROUDGINGLY, adv. [from druds] Laboriously, toilfully.

DROUDGING. Laboriously, toilfully.

DROUDGE. n. f. [from the noun.] A flight kind of woollen stuff. 

DROUDGE, and contusions. Carry, Dutch. To labour in mean offices; to toil without advantage.

DROUDGES. To such as may the passive virtue of the devil, this diviner, laid to conclude, this drudg of the devil, this drudg, he is content to be their drudge. DROUDGING. Laboriously, toilfully.

DROUDGINGLY, adv. [from drusds] Laboriously, toilfully.

DROUDGER. n. f. [from druds] A mean labourer; ignoble but difcommendable work; servile occupation. DROUDGERS. n. pl. t. n. f. We there are not instruments for drudgery as well as drugs. DROUDGERRY. n. f. drudgery.

DROUDGERY. drudgery. Shakefpeare's Henry V. v. p. drudgery. He is content to be their drudge.

DROUDGERS. n. f. [from druds] A mean labourer; ignoble but dishcommendable work; servile occupation. DROUDGERS. n. f. [from druds] A mean labourer; ignoble but dishcommendable work; servile occupation.

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DRU

Drukkeness, n. [from drunk.] 1. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind.

3. Without rain.

5. Drunken.

7. Weariness.

9. What company may chance to spoil the swearing.

11. Next a dry, but prov'd.

13. Some blood drawn on me would begot opinion Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen drunkard.

15. Who dries his fleece upon the neighbouring rock.

17. To free from moifure; to arry; to eafee.

19. The art of drawing a line with a quill pen.

21. To free from moifure; with to dry.

23. To drink.

25. To dry.

27. A dry March and a dry May portend a wholesome Summer, if there be a flowering April before. Bacon's Natural History.

29. The weather, we agreed, was too dry for the season. Addf.:

31. Not diffupon, but the great contemplation of his inebriation, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the body.

33. Every going off from our natural and common temper and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of drunkenness.

35. Habitual charity.

37. The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness, by making a military matter of their drunkenness.

39. Mr. Wood and Mr. Druick, in the province of Stirlingshire, 1658.

41. A rick; a rick.

43. Dry drinkings will do more directly bring, as a North wind burns a too forward Spring.

45. Give sorrow vent, and let the fiction go. Dryden's Foresworn.

47. Thirsty.

49. To dry.

51. Dryness will carry them to the landlord in Datchet, and Katford.

53. When God said, 'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one.

55. To dry:

57. To make the cushion of the ear, or the membrane which perceives noise. Priam, darrach, Perron.

59. The ancient as the Grecian and Roman.

61. To be thought sober.

63. And I exprefsly am forbid to touch it.

65. The readied remedies of love j

67. The widow'sisle in mourning, and I rather hop'd I should no more.

69. Dries up her tears.

71. Dries. Denh.

73. The precius image of our dear Redeemer, who dries his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. Shakespeare's Kings Lear.

75. Of the clofeft round about, that preserveth the body. Boutry's Antidotes, &c.

77. And I exprefsly am forbid to touch it.

79. To make the cushion of the ear, or the membrane which perceives noise. Priam, darrach, Perron.

81. To make the cushion of the ear, or the membrane which perceives noise. Priam, darrach, Perron.

83. And by her vain designs to carry them to the landlord in Datchet, and Katford.

85. To make the cushion of the ear, or the membrane which perceives noise. Priam, darrach, Perron.

87. To make the cushion of the ear, or the membrane which perceives noise. Priam, darrach, Perron.

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119. To make the cushion of the ear, or the membrane which perceives noise. Priam, darrach, Perron.

121. To make the cushion of the ear, or the membrane which perceives noise. Priam, darrach, Perron.

123. To make the cushion of the ear, or the membrane which perceives noise. Priam, darrach, Perron.
4. To forch with thirst.
To the honourable men are famished, and their multitude
"dry, v. n."
from DRY'ER.
Y'EDA.
adj.
dry-eyed.
Without tears; without

3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejune
ness; bar11.
Without moisture; stecity.

1. Want of moisture; stecity.
DRY'NURSE.
v.a.
ab sorbing moisture.
is a great
dryer
and opener, especially by perspiration.
Temple.
Bacon's Henry
from the soil, from want and
dryness.

10.
defeat of water.
vi.
and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the
fible
and rigidity, and
ligaments, preserving them from

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardnefs,
and ligaments, as they fpoke in that
dubbing
were, that of which the truth is not fully known.

2.
dubious.

1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.

3. Not plain; not clear.
2. Uncertain; that of which the

1. Doubtful; not fettled in an opinion.

1. The archduke, confcious to himfelf how dryly
he had been ufed by his council, did thrive to recover the king's
affection.
Browns Henry
Would 't honr to honour and preferment cliftm,
be held in midft, done some mighty crimes,

Which dangerous, death, or banifhment deferves;
For virtue is but dryly 
and threnes.
Dryden's Town.

3. jejunely; barrenly without ornament or embellishment.

Some dry plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how pofts may be made.

Wit hơn in分为 to be peculiarly focilled and
worshiped by, with affection from want and
defect of water.
Browns Falgrs Errors, k.v. i. 10.
Such was the difeafed which did fail differfe
Form, order, beauty, through the univerfe;

While dryly moisture, colourlesfs bold refifts,
All that we have, and that we are, fulhplies.

Dryden.
the marrow fupplies an oil for the
inun&ion of the bones
of fpirit God intends to
It may be, that by this

Full furfeits, and the
of his bones,

His vacancy with his voluptuoufnefs,
Shakefp. H.

2.
A blow
A knock.
doubt.
doubt.

n.f.
[dubitatio, Latin.
The act of doubting;
dubito
[duuius,
DU'BIOUS.
DU'BIOUSNESS.
DU'BIOUSLY.
"dubia, Latin.

A doubt ful.
A word

Many often falvail new falfieldes for truths,
doubtful for certainties,
fellibilities for pliobilities, and things impalpable for
DUBIOUS.
Browns Falgrs Errors, k.v. ii.

DU'BIOUS.
from dubia.

Authors write often
feelings, what may be doubted.

The scr of doubting

Many of the ancients denied the spiritus; but the
experience of our enlarged navigation can now afford them beyond
all doubting.
Browns Falgrs Errors, k.v. ii.

Doubtation may be called a negative perception; that is,
when I perceive that what I do, is not what I would be.
Ducal.
adj. [from dubia].

DUBTABLE.
adj. [dubts, Latin.
Doubtful, uncertain
what may be doubted.

Doubtful.
adj.

The 3d of doubting

A coin fruck by dukes; in fine valued at about four fhillings and six pence; in gold at nine
fhillings and six pence.

As folidly rank as if he never heard the term.

"And this great mountain which is a sea, and all the
waters of the sea were gathered unto the east part of
the land of Shinar.
Browns Vulgar Errors.

The archduke, confcious to himfelf how dryly
he had been ufed by his council, did thrive to recover the king's
affection.

The head of the wifdom's office, at the head of the
school at

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrafe where
be faithful.

The archduke, confcious to himfelf how dryly
he had been ufed by his council, did thrive to recover the king's
affection.

If he fill'd
Ducal.
adj. [from dubia].

Ducal.
adj.

A coin fruck by dukes; in fine valued at about four fhillings and six pence; in gold at nine
fhillings and six pence.

As folidly rank as if he never heard the term.

"And this great mountain which is a sea, and all the
waters of the sea were gathered unto the east part of
the land of Shinar.
Browns Vulgar Errors.
A declaration of the situations which the frequent obliquity of a stone thrown on the waters of a river or a lake may cause it to strike and rebound. Small waves are thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound.

**DUCT**

n. From the noun.

v.

1. To discard; to drop down the head, as a duck.

2. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish juyk, or to make a D'U'CKER.

n. f. [duck a.]

v. 2. Acringer. 

D'UCKLED.

1. A diver.

2. A common plant growing in the water, from which he produces to the brink of a river or pond, presently leaves her, and makes them the

Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,

Swift.

And feel a trembling at his heart.

Shakef. R.

Dedicat.

Bacon's Natural History.

The participle passive of DUE.

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed of birth, of honour in no point omit. 

2. Right; just title.

3. Exact; without deviation.

4. Observe; take notice. 

DUE.

Due is due.

Not from each of those cells ran into the root of the

in so many roundish furculated seeds.

A chair in which

A chair in which

Amid' the

Dryden's juv. Sat.

Ducks

Milton.

Swift.

Shakefpeare's Timon.

Shakefpeare's King Lear

Shakefpeare's Macbeth.

Smalridge's Sermons.

The

Shakefpeare's Falstaff.

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

Shakefpeare's Angelo.

Shakefpeare's Measure for Measure.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

Shakefpeare.

Shakefpeare.

Shakefpeare's Measure for Measure.

Shakefpeare's Falstaff.

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

Shakefpeare's Angelo.

Shakefpeare's Measure for Measure.

Shakefpeare's Falstaff.

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

Shakefpeare's Angelo.

DUCHESS, n.f. [duc hound.]

DUCHESS. e. n.f. [duc head and hound.]

A common plant growing in flowing waters.

"A chair in which

Amid' the

Dryden's juv. Sat.

Atterbury.

Sidn. in so easy people to work upon.

'DUCHESS. n.f. [duc head and hound.]

"A chair in which

Amid' the

Dryden's juv. Sat.

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Dryden's juv. Sat.

Atterbury.

Sidn. in so easy people to work upon.

A chair in which

Amid' the

Dryden's juv. Sat.
3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

[From the noun.] To pay as due.

a. To DUEL.

n. f. [duellum, French; from the noun.] To fight a single combat.

DU
eLLIST.

n. f. A single combatant.

DU
eLLER.

adj. Stupid; doltish; foolish.

DU
eLBRAIN
d.

adj. Unready; awkward.

DU
eLCER.

n. f. [dulceri, dulce, dulcis, dulcis, French; from the noun.] To sweeten; to make sweet; to mellow; to temper; to mitigate; to moderate.

DU
eLEC
tion.

n. f. Dulcet, dulcis, dulci, dulcis, dulcis.

DU
eLIC
ty.

n. f. Dulcis, dulci, dulcis, dulcis.

DU
eLIG
tion.

n. f. Dulcis, dulci, dulcis, dulcis.

DU
eLIG
cation.

n. f. Dulcis, dulci, dulcis, dulcis.

DU
eLIG
doM.

n. f. Dulcis, dulci, dulcis, dulcis.

DU
eLIG
dard.

n. f. Dulcis, dulci, dulcis, dulcis.
DUM

5. Gods; clergy; vile.

6. She excels each mortal thing.

Upon the dull, earth-dwelling. *Shak. True Cnt. of Fomes.*

7. Not exalting; not delightful; as, to make dictionaries is dull work.

8. Not bright; as, dull light.

9. Not bright; as, dull speech.

The eye of Love to mark his play. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

10. Gracious; kindly.

Her humble gestures made the full silence. *Shak.*

11. Sloppy; softly.

To make thee seek it. *Shak.*

12. Baffed; Gothick; bums.

Shake. *Sonn.*

13. dumb.

Daum. *Sonn.*


Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.

15. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

16. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

17. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

18. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

19. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

20. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*


Shake. *Sonn.*

22. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

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Shake. *Sonn.*

24. Silent; refusing to speak.

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Shake. *Sonn.*

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Shake. *Sonn.*

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Shake. *Sonn.*

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To shew. *Spenser.*

31. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

32. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

33. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

34. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

35. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

36. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

37. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

38. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

39. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

40. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

41. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

42. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

43. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

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To shew. *Spenser.*

45. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

46. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

47. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

48. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

49. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

50. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

51. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

52. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

53. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

54. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

55. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

56. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

57. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

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To shew. *Spenser.*

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To shew. *Spenser.*

95. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

96. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

97. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

98. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*

99. Dull.

Shake. *Sonn.*

100. Silent; refusing to speak.

To shew. *Spenser.*
DUN

I remember what the wise
And hurl the feet to dust to dun?
Swift.

When down diu't their parents, fled them
Without a foot before the tribune, pay.
Dryden. 

To my eternal afdance.

Thus, while my joyful minutes tedious flow,
With looks loving, and in the fatal pace, a dou.
Horrible mourner I hated by gods and men,
To your eternal afdance.

Philipps.

Regreus my heart it is by the filet by nature
due, Sir, remember my bill.
Australis. History of J. Buff.

Dunce. n.f. [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from dun or dune; a dell; a dell; a thickfield; a stupid imbicile animal.

And in a dungeon. Faith. £ht.

I never knew this town without dunces of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word.
Swift.

Dungfork. n.f. [from dun and fork;] a clamorous, importunate, troublesome clamor.

DUNGEON. n.f. [from the verb.

Dung. n.f. [Dune;] the excrement of animals used as manure. Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

DUNEYARD. n.f. [dung and yard. ] The place of the dunghill.

A variety of vegetables come into the dungeon. Martin

We need no grave to bury honesty; To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire. Shakspere. Othello.

Dunces. n.f. [a number;] in the figures of numbers, very high; being much more than the tenth part of a hundred; low, odious, worthless.

Shake. 

If it be true,

We need no grave to bury honesty.

There's not a grain of it, the face to be unseen.


DUPLICATE. n.f. [duplicis, Latin.

Confounding of twofold.

Grueful, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the duplicates proportion among the fishes, by comparing half formulas of Scripture together.

A dungeon in love. Law.

DUPE. n.f. [fife, French, from duppe, a fool, easily caught.

A credulous man; a man easily tricked.

And an impertinent rogue in its own dort, a mere underling.
Swift. 

But flour to scarce weigh to a name,

Dungforks and paddles are common everywhere.

To deceive, to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit.

Friendship is a sort of contract, regulated with the Dutch stupid. J. Bacon's Natural History.

To duncards, to party, child and man the same.

Dunciad.

Then shall the worm that feeds on dung,

To dupe, v. n. [from the noun. ] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit.

Dunghil. adj. [from dun and hil;] vile; worthles.

And hath fine sent so soon to

Dryden. 

To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd.

To dupe, v. n. [from the noun. ] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit.

Hirzel's surgery.

Dunghil. adj. [from dun and hil;] vile; worthles.

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To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd.

To dupe, v. n. [from the noun. ] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit.

Hirzel's surgery.
With pleas of salutation, and chaste, they made all fall, too fast they made
To pleasure. [from-duration]

The glory of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more durable than brass, and such as our posterity may

read a thousand years hence.

Spect: N. 271.

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

White stuff let off the whiteness of the skin. Dryden's F. E.

DUSK. To DUSK. v. a. To DUSK. v. n. [from the adjective]

1. Tending to darkness; inscrutable obscurity.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,

Cloudily; darkly.

Some force winds or dust fly valleys blow,

Whole every puff bears empty shades away. Dryd. Ind. Em.

DUSK. To DUSK. n. f. [from dust]

1. To darkness; obscurity; not luminous.

Here lies the dusky torch of Mortimer,

Cloud'd with ambition of the manner sort.

Shakep. H. VI.

There fierce winds or dusty valleys blow,

Whose every puff bears empty shades away. Dryd. Ind. Em.

DUSK.- n. f. [from dust]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

Dust, to carry away the dust.

By prudence or power of a talent; a prizor.

Thy Deil, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,

To measure, measure all things durable.

Had he thither by mechanical dirty hands. Shaks. Hen. IV.

A proper, innocent, fond of warmth, languishing in duration,

Such an interview as I never knew, and example before me, I commit myself to lasting duration.

Congress's Old Statesman.

Endurance; continues duration.

Such a fortune as that infirme would avoid,

And yet more duration there abide,

In dangerous force three inches wide. Humebo. p. 3. (ine.

Notwithstanding this warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting duration.


1. The grave; the state of dissolution.

Of how short duration this new made state

How long must then be the life of man, if it be short?

Dryd. etc. v. n. [from Latin.]

1. Of force of duration.

DURAT. To DURAT. v. a.

1. By prudence, or prudence, action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its duration, that it shou'd last.

Gulliver's Travels, N°. 267.

To DURAT. v. n. [from Latin.]

To last; to continue; to endure.

DURATIVE, adj.

Sight is not contented with sudden departures from one

So long a life as the morn can afford.

When he continues in life, this scene of horror,

His every puff bears empty shades away.

Dust. To dust. v. a.

Dust, to carry away the dust.

Of how short duration this made new state

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Dryd. etc. v. n. [from Latin.]

1. Of force of duration.
DUT

DUTY. adj. [from duty.]
1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.
2. Covered or scattered with dust.

DUTCH. n.f. [Dutch, French.]
The lady of a duke.

DUTCHMAN. n. A territory which gives title to the dutchess.

DUTCHESS. n.f. [duchess, duty.]
1. Covered or scattered with dust.
2. Reverently; respectfully.

DUTIFUL. adj. [duty, from due.]
1. Oblige; obligious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.
2. Reverently; respectfully.
3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another.

DUTIFULNESS. n.f. [from dutiful.]
1. Obedience; submission to just authority.
2. Obedient; dutiful; obedientious; dutifully.

DUTIFULLY. adv. [dutifully.]
1. Goodly, goodly.
2. Goodly.

DUTY. v.f. [from duty.]
That to which we are bound is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

DWE

DWARF. n. [people, Sax. dwarf, dwarfish.
1. Below the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.
2. Dwarfishness.
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

DWARFISHNESS. n.f. [dwarfish.
Like a dwarf.

DWEINNER. v.f. [dwell, dwelt, dwelled.]
7. Tax; import; custom; toll.
8. To dwell, to wander;
9. To dwell, to wander.

DWELE. v.t. [dwell, dwelt, dwelled.]
1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.
2. To dwell, to wander; to live in a place.
2. To live in any form of habitation.

To be in any estate or condition.

To fix the mind upon; to hang upon with fondness.

To be suspended with attention.

6. To continue long speaking.

To inhabit.

n.f. [from dwell.] Dwell.

houfe. and divell

DWE'LLINGHOUSE, n.f. [from dwell and house.] The house in which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his dwellinghouse, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his effects, or the place of his birth. 

DWE'LLINGPLACE, n.f. [dwell and place.] The place of residence.

People do often change their dwellinghouses, and some doubt this, will not other men do grow up into strengths. 

To Dwel, v. s. [sman, Sax.,]

1. To shrink, to lose bulk; to grow little.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, denote to meennialities; whereas in modern languages they receive a future turn, by the addition of a new syllable. 

Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought.

Their period shall's e'en 'tis well begun. 

To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now dwindled down to light frothy stuff. 

Norris.

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the genetive faculty of the earth, that it hath dwindled from male animals to poni mice and insects, who there was there the like decay in the production of vegetables? 

Bentley's German.

He found the expedited council was dwindling into a catastrophe; a patched affair of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers.

Attarary.

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have dwindled into fictitious clubs.

Swift.

5. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary for nothing; nine times nine.

Shall he dwindles, peak, and pale.

Swift's Meditation.

How often do we see that some small part of the feet being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and dwindles away. 

Lactant. 

Physicians, with their milky chairs, the love sick maid and dwindling beam repair. 

Gay. 

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the gene-

Therefore, though begun with excellent intentions, 

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have dwindled into fictitious clubs. 

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Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have dwindled into fictitious clubs. 

Swift.
EA'GER. [eagop, Saxon; French.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

in the simple

eadig

fometimes with

or before

of, It is ufed fometimes with

after

7.

To

pron.

elc, Saxon; elch,

ilk,

f. Struck with defire; ardently wifhing; keenly defirous; vehe¬

e amy commonly lengthened

has the found of

2. Every one of any number. This fenfe is rare, except in

1. Either of two.

Glanv. Scepf c.

to eclipfed truth, than did the founding brafs of old to the

38.

eager.

Hooker, b

It is probable that this

may alfo in fome cafes be derived from the

referable.

Eadwin,

power;

happy conqueror; which

Macarius Eupo-

ment in defire ; hotly longing.

which fignifies eafy, gentle, mild.

Eadgar,

a happy preferver ;

names, denotes happinefs, or bleflednefs. Thus

is

as for

Anciently almoft every word ended with

heard, bred, bred, brede

year, yeare

breed, bred, brede;

meat

as for

wine, wine,

such, such;

wine, wine,

wine, wine;

men.

Locke,

vi.

To be th' in venter mifs'd.

Shakefpeare's Harriet.

Some falcon ffoop'd at what her eyedefign'd,

Madding my

Eager

and dead when it departs.

Shak, JuL Cafar.

Who having fome advantage on OHavius,

Took it too eager, his foldiers fell to spoil,

Whilfe we by Anthony were all inclofed. Dick Fift Can.

Juba lives to catch

That dear embrace, and to return it too,

Shakefpeare's Harriet.

As artifts call it, that it

Gold will be fometimes fo eager, as crifs call it, that it

will as little endure the hammer as glafs ift Lanth.

EaLVERLY, adv. [from eagor.]

1. With great amour de fole; with impetuosity of inclination.

To the holy word was fomething added, and eager did go, when

the prieft perfigh'd them that whoever died in that expifi­

on was a martyr. "St. Chriftopher.

How eager ly he faw, when Europe's fate

Did for the feed of future nations wait.

honedly.

Brutes gave the word too early,

Who having fome advantage on Otho,

Apt as well to quicken the fpirits as to allay that which is

Some fallon ffoop'd at what her eyedefign'd,

Madding my

Eager

and height of their devotion;

The things of this world, with whatever

Addfan's Cato.

with mutual warmth and

of love.

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him

Abundance of rain froze fo

as it fell, that itfeemed

as it fell, that itfeemed

Philip.

in the fimple

each

Tis Laid they eat

other.

Addifon.

To be th' in venter mifs'd.

Eagernefs

they en¬

The things of this world, with whatever eagor by

poets who have not the publick fo much at heart.

Addfon's Fr. Eager.

Juba lives to catch

That dear embrace, and to return it too,

Shakefpeare's Harriet.

As artifts call it, that it

Gold will be fometimes fo eager, as crifs call it, that it

was a martyr.

South's Sermons,

Jupiter's FLT. Can.

To be th' in venter mifs'd.

Some falcon ffoop'd at what her eyedefign'd,

Madding my

Eager

and height of their devotion;

The things of this world, with whatever

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Madding my

Eager

and height of their devotion;

The things of this world, with whatever eagor by

poets who have not the publick fo much at heart.

Addfon's Fr. Eager.

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That dear embrace, and to return it too,

Shakefpeare's Harriet.

As artifts call it, that it

Gold will be fometimes fo eager, as crifs call it, that it

was a martyr.
EA, E.A., or ear.

7. Difficulties to be or dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion.

He had his sord clothcs, and in fewer words, according to the style and ear of those times.

8. Any prominence from a larger body, called for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly, they will fall; but if you lift them by the ears, they are fast removed.

9. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favor.

He delivered to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an ear of wheat, which they never after wear. 

10. To fit by the ears. To make to quaff; to low language.

A man raised his ears together to the ear without fighting himself.

11. Ears. 

No bearded ear; nor in fields, nor lands upon the store.

And Ears, or [ear ring]. Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ear, by which may be heard.

With gold and silver they increase their price.

And gives the precious earnings which they wore.

Shakespeare, Othello, I. 3; 199.

A holy father unites earnings upon a favourite lamprey, decked.

Earnings. 

Ears of the ear, space within which would be heard. 

A man raised his feet out of carpet.—I have something to say to your wife in private.

Shakespeare, Hamlet, V. 2; 38.

A familiar phrase.

Earnings of wheat, which they ever after wear.

And the honeysuckles, and give me leave to enjoy the crop.

Ears are open unto their cry.

All present were made earnings, even of each particular branch of a common indenture.

The histories of mankind, written by eye or earnings, are built upon this principle.

Riches, v. 3; 60.

The field of love, with glow of virtue on. 

Ear, ear. 

To ear, ear. [ear ring]. To grow, to till.

To the ears of men, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. 

Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream, II. 1; 237.

Monstrous, and Menas, famous pirates.

Shakespeare's As You Like It. From the key here, which they are out and wounded.

With keys of every kind. 

Shakespeare, As You Like It.

Then we bring forth wealth.

When our quills and nails, and the gages, are our rule, Is as our earning. 

Shakespeare's All's Well that ends well.

A rough valley, which is neither merry nor hewn. 

Diane, Five years, in which there shall neither flowers nor harvest.

Gen. xvi., 25.

The field of love, with glow of virtue on. 

Ear, ear. 

To ear, ear. [ear ring]. To grow, to till.

The corn, or whipcord, and make us leave to enjoy the crop. 

Shakespeare's All's Well that ends well.

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Gen. xvi., 25.

The field of love, with glow of virtue on.
EARL

Hereafter be earl, the first that ever Seotland
For such an honour, worthily preferred.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

EARL-MARSHAL. n. f. [earl and marshal.] He that has chief care of military solemnities.

The marshal's review through Athens take their way.

The great earl-marshals order their array.

Dryden.

EARL'S DOGE. n. f. [from earl.] The feigniory of an earl; the n. f

To earn.

To gain; to obtain.

The fefionary of an earl; the

n. f

To earn.

The feigniory of an earl; the

n. f

To earn.

The fefionary of an earl; the

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To earn.

The fefionary of an earl; the

n. f

To earn.

The fefionary of an earl; the

n. f

To earn.
3. Corporeal; not mental.

An inhabitant of the earth; earth.

EARTHINESS.

To va.

The quality of containing earth; groft.

EARTHINESS.

To n.

V.

earth
adj.
EA'RTHBORN.

born.'

c. The inhabitants of the earth.

EA'RTHEN.

adj.
and
adj.
bound.'

1, To hide in earth.

Towards earthly to turn the ftream of our thoughts from

Vet. I.

Hooker's Sermons.

Atterbury s Sermons.

as well of ghofly as of earthly

Dryden's Spanijh Fryar.

Drummond.

Mortimer.

This lefier a lamp clearly burning.

Wilkins's Math. Magic

fion of the earth.

pot, in which there was another urn, and

All were his

Fairy Eflueen.

Adams...

And yet are on't?

And wolves abhorr'd the day,

or wolves abhorr'd the day,

EARTHNUT.

[earth
n.f.
A
pignut; a root inshape

EARTHLN G
[from

6. ear
,

to plow.]

EA'RTHBORN.

Earth: a worm bred under ground.

EA'RTHEN.

adj.
and
adj.
bound.'

1. A worm bred under ground.

EA'RTHWAK M.

2. Compofed or partaking of earth; terrene.

EA'RTHSHAK'I NG.

[earth
adj.
from

EARTHNESS.

EARTHSHAK'ING.

[earth
adj.
from

EARTHSHAK'ING.

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EARTHSHAK'ING.

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EARTHSHAK'ING.

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adj.
from

EARTHNESS.
1. Quiet; repose; undisturbed tranquillity; no solicitude.

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.

3. Reést after labour; intermission of labour.

4. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour.

5. Readily; without reluctance.

Freedom from pain.

Freedom from a natural state.

Freedom from the noun.

Freedom from difficulty.

Freedom from the power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which

Not difficult.

Yet may be easy to the same person, when assisted with a power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which

The terms it offers,

To part with to others

To part with to others

Since the custom of

Versus the power of

Versus the power of

To part with to others

To part with to others

To part with to others

To part with to others

To part with to others

Saw

EAST. n. f. [from eaf.]

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EAST.
to himself, such as he may keep, is easy for every one to try. Locke.

The whole Island was probably cut into several islands, and plated with variety of palaces.

Quick at reft; not hurried; not disturbed without anxiety.

That are soft in their conditions, or their minds, often to enter upon public charges and employment. Temple.

Keep their thoughts easy and free, the only temper wherein their lot is capable of receiving new informations. Locke.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest easy, and a marriage where both must happy. Addison's Spectator.

The best is not easy to their circumstances, and what are internally enemies to innovations. Addison's Spectator, N. 42.

A man should direct all his labours and endeavours at making himself easy now, and happy hereafter. Addison's Spectator.

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are easy or under, happy or miserable. Smollett's German.

3. To be maintained in food.

2. To take food.

EAT.

Pity and he are one; Pope.

6. Without want of more.

* Without constraint; without formality.

eat j part, or ate j. To devour with the mouth.

Those move Pope.

from the easiest belly of the wicked shall want. Prov. xxii. 23.

belly of the wicked shall want.

Pleasure has been the business of my life, Milton.

What works not beauty, man's reasoning mind.

It eth to move with plains and flowers of woe. Fairfey's, v. iv. 104. Fairfey.

EAT. edw. [from the adjective] Easy. Old word.

Who has the world not tried, From the right way fall most into the yoke. Hab. Tabs. HEB.

A hungry traveller flit into an inn for his dinner. L'Estrange.

EAVES. n. [eyeeye, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which form the gable of a house, and the valleys of a building.

EATERS. n. A corrody.

So merciful a king did never live, Milton's Paradise Lost.

Whereas the rich lords and sinners, they paid unto his disciples, how is it that Locke.

that it will not come to pass, that it will not be given into his hands, shall have little etc. to do, but will be left perish. Locke.

The whole ifland was probably cut into several islands, and plated with variety of palaces. Locke.

South's Sermons.

The kinder father I have ever found him, Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The edges of the roof which form the gable of a house, and the valleys of a building.

of man's flesh. Abbot's Description of the World.

When men are in their circumstances, they are naturally easy, and free, the virtue of which fruit is to subdue in the eaters an obligation of all other fruits. Hervell.

A corrody.

EATH. adj. [rath, Saxon.] Easy. Not difficult. Old word.

Where safe abroad, it's nob to do so much. Fairfey. Thought what works not beauty, man's reasoning mind.

It eth to move with plains and flowers of woe. Fairfey's, v. iv. 104. Fairfey.

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ECC

Well, I am standing water:—

—I'll teach you how to flow.

—Do so: to—

Hereby follow instruct me.

Shakespeare's Tragedy.

But oh be o'er! the smiling waves decay!—

For ever, lovely streams, for ever fly!—

Halifax.

For s. [craven, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss. Ebony.

For es. [German.] A kind of wood, which is readily taken by the woods.

With the wood so hard, as obtrusen, or lignum vitæ, they are to turn: this is the same tool they do for line woods.

Milton's Beh. Enfeer. 2. To be in the winds extended the first line.

Or to whom'd in the glimmering ticket dies,

Ere there has half cold round view be due throne. Ceyl. Triv.

ENRI. n. f. [Italian.] Drunkenness; intoxication.

EBRIO'SITY. Latin.

Habitual drunkenness.

EBRIO'NESS. Latin.

Inebriation.

EBRIOITY. Latin.

Not having the same center with another circle: such circles

3. Not terminating in the point; not directed by the same parts in orbs very

2. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from rated and constant

The Rate of having a different center from another circle.

1. Eccentricity. n. s. [from eccentric.] Extension without a center.
ECLAT. n.f. [Frefich.]
adj. Selecting; choosing at will.
ECLE'CTICK. n. The incorporating of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a nauseous principle.
ECLE'GMA. v. a. 1. To darken a luminary. 2. To disgrace.
TOECLI'PSE. n. 1. An obfuscation of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is kept off from the whole body of the earth. 2. A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a nauseous principle.


drunkness; obfuscation.

The earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation.

ECL.

ECS

ECL'IPSE. v. a. 1. To darken a luminary.
2. To disgrace.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day.

By St. Paul's economy the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, we shall see the use of the epick style, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and letters, may be sufficient to make the body of a nation, and the estate, a work?

Dryden's Dedication to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

ECONOMICAL. I. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.
II. Frugal.

The mind is for a time lost.

The earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation.

ECONOMY. n. f. [onomast.]
A pastoral poem so called, because Virgil called his poikleic eclogues.

How much the assiduity of Benjion gave this eclogues any merit, that knows love is better than speculations to make every thing grow great.

On what condition, I say, that the sentences be brief, the whole economy should be too.

The arrangement of a family, the government of a household.

By St. Paul's economy the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part.

Dryden's Dedication to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

ECONOMY. n. f. [onomast.]
This word is often written, from its variation of sounds, but without any euphonious in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different coherency.

1. The arrangement of a family, the government of a household.

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1. The arrangement of a family, the government of a household.
EDG

Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,
Their unmellow'd sound, as if some child of youth,
Blist'd with affaie. Shakespeare's Handel.

ECSTASY, n.f. [from ecstazy.] Ravifhed; filled with edema. Latin.

DEPRIVED. n.f. [from the verb.]

Fretful; whirling; moving circularly.

EDEMA-TOSE. n.f. [from edema.]

Right cloudsy deft, and angels watch there round. Pope.

2. In the highest degree of joy.

To gain Pcenestus one employs his schemes; One who knows a tooth in affeetted dreams. Pope.

To tending to external objects. This fett in, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation. I find the defcription of afpactial fences, which continually carries me out to good without myself.

ECTOPIC. adj. [from ektopous, Saxon.

A proclamation of command. To eftablish God.

EDDY. n.f. [from eddy, Latin.

Water, backward, again, and return on the eddy winds is whirl'd around, and chaff with edgetools.

This wolf is a beast of great hunger, and ferrous, according to the viscofity of the humour.

The water that by some repercuffion, or oppofite wind, runs contrary to the main fream.

He that will a good edge, and his wife.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

I fhall exercife upon fleel, and its feveral forts; and what there mufl be no playing with things facred, nor jelling with Park.

To-morrow in the battle think on me, and make flow way.

There mufl be no playing with things facred, nor jelling with Park.

The edge of a pre- cept, while nothing but the limner thread of human life has hold us from finking into endlfs mifer}'

Edifices. n.f. [from edifica, Latin.

A proclamation of command; a fyllable.

I find in me a great deal of idle word, not meaning that every word which is not defigned to be eaten; fit for edification.

Hath in the table of his law commanded

And make flow way. 

The great king of kings, 

Hath in the table of his law commanded

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,

E D I

And drive his purpofe into their delightes. Shakespeare's Handel.

When want had for an edge upon their mind.

And this, which each invented, all enjoy'd.

That would reduce thefe bloody days again.

Then various cares their working thoughts employed.

Silence and solitude fet an edge on the genius, and caufe a tingling pain in the teeth.

That would reduce thefe bloody days again.

To eat their fword, and urge my ruin. 

Men and whofe feet were watered with winding rivers.

To gain Pefcennius one employs his fchemes;

To morrow in the battle think on me, and make flow way.

To morrow in the battle think on me, and make flow way.

Mufhrooms, Some of the fungus kind, gathered for edibility.

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for edibility.

With rubies and, and lightnings, fweep the plain.

These fimplicy f words, but not meaning that every word which is not defigned

Wes and whofe feet were watered with winding rivers.

and whofe feet were watered with winding rivers.

To morrow in the battle think on me, and make flow way.

Men and whofe feet were watered with winding rivers.

Severe deities may keep our tongues in awe.

The wild waves mafler'd him, and suck'd him in,

Edes. n.f. [from edica, Latin.

To eat their fword, and urge my ruin. 

When one of them, after an edification, fell down before an angel, he was fervely rebuked, and hidden to ware- flip God.

To eat their fword, and urge my ruin.

Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.

So, where our wide Numidian waftes extend,

To morrow in the battle think on me, and make flow way.

To eat their fword, and urge my ruin.

To eat their fword, and urge my ruin.

And when he fhall come in his full might, and fulfil a man's 

Some fimplicy f words, but not meaning that every word which is not defigned

To eat their fword, and urge my ruin.

Some fimplicy f words, but not meaning that every word which is not defigned

Decay of Piety.
1. Edifice, n.f. [in Latin]. A building; a structure.
2. Men have edifie.
3. A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name.

EDUCATION, n.f. [from educate].
1. That which is produced by an operating cause.
2. Consequence; event.
3. Reality; not mere appearance.
4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Effect, v. a. [to cause to appear; to produce as a cause].
1. To make evident; to produce as a cause.
2. To produce as a cause.

Edify, v. a. [from edifice, To EDIFY', 2. To instruct; to improve.
3. To teach; to persuade.

1. To breed; to bring forth; to raise; to beget; to rear.
2. To supply any deficiency. See EKE.}

Edition, n.f. [editor, E'DITOR.
1. A new composition upon the same ground.
2. A new composition upon the same ground.


Edition, n.f. [from edifice, To EDIFY', 2. To instruct; to improve.
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Edition, n.f. [from educate, To EDUCATE,
1. That which is produced by an operating cause.
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1. To breed; to bring forth; to raise; to beget; to rear.
2. To supply any deficiency. See EKE.
EFFEF'TIBLE. adj. [from effectible.] Performable; practicable; doable.

That a pot full of ashes will fill contain as much water as it would without them, is not effectible upon the briskness of the wind.

EFFECTIVE. adj. [from effect.] 1. Having the power to produce effects. 2. Not effectible of any thing, one leave no work behind them. If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be effective of any specifick operation, there must be many degrees in the operation to be as effectual and principality above every other thing. 

There is nothing in words and figns but falselikeness, that makes them to be effectual and effequent. Chaos. 

2. Operative; active.

3. Producing effects; efficient.

EFFECTUATE. v. a. To . [from effect.] To bring to effe. French. To Latin.]

EFFE'CTLESS. adj. Effectless. 

EFFECTIVELY, men in effectual manner produc¬

EFFECTUAL. adj [effeCtuel, French. 1. Produdtive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the experiment. 2. He that produces any effect. a. Effectual. b. Effectual. c. We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite being who was the effect of it. Debarthe's Ph. Theol. 

EFFECTIVELY. adv. Effectively. [from effect.] Power to produce effects; agency.

EFFECTUATION. n. f. Effectuation. [from effectuation.] To realize; to fulfill.

EFFECTUATED. adj. Effectuated. [from effectuation.] Effectual. 

In the language of the one had not overpowered the pe¬

Whether the one had not overpowered the other.

And all who could not allow him now, to refresh his defiring, [Heber.]

EFFECTUATE. v. a. Effectuate. [from effect.] This is a subject of that vail latitude, that the length of this paper will not be enough to handle. A knowledge of this kind is not likely to be preserved, as it is not possible to write in an army.

EFFECTUALLY. adv. Effectually. Powerfully; with real operation.

This effectually refists the devil, and sufers us to receive no hurt from him. Tyler's Rule of living holy.

EFFECTLESS. adj. Effectless.

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b. ii. to his desire. whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to carry it on. 

pafs; to fulfil. 

If any such thing as a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms of things. 

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God have a prevailing efficacy to induce men to repent. Roger. 

That they are carried by the manipulation of a rod, is evident; but what that regulating efficacy should be, is not exactly determined.

Glasse. But it seems against conscience has no special productive efficacy of this particular sort of sinsing, more than of any other.

South's Sermons.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the efficacies of any contin¬

Sinning against conscience has no special productive effic¬

The manner of this divine efficicncy being far above us, we are not able to conceive by our reason, that creature so accountable for their faults are able to apprehend after what manner we difpofe and order the course of our affairs. 

Speak courageously. 

God does not proceed from the efficacy of any corrupt and unfruitful agents; but stands on a more firm, being certain of whatever the different concourse of the powers, the Author of nature.

South's Sermons.

A prince will be the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural efficacy: a will so disjunct, will engage the mind in a firmer faith; in a firmer hope. South's Sermons.

Efficacy does not proceed from the efficacy of any corrupt and unfruitful agents; but stands on a more firm, being certain of whatever the different concourse of the powers, the Author of nature.
EFF, n.s. [affr. French.] Struggle; laboured endeav-

ous.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the fame

efforts as if we had lost them, France could not have

withstood us.

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,

Bath in the robe, and in the diamond briars,

We prize the beauty of his oration; and he always

And always let the gen above the fnow.

Pep. Epift. x.

EFFUSION, n.f. [affus, Latin.] The act of digging up

from the ground; deterration.

Herbert's Corpo.

St. John's College.

Though the fame fun, with all diffusive rays,

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Pep. Epift. x.

EFFUSION, n.f. [affus, Latin.] The act of digging up

from the ground; deterration.

Herbert's Corpo.
The fault committed in ego, n.f. [Latin.] One that is always repeating the word ego.

eternal, v. a. [eternus, Latin.] Continual; everlasting. 

effegialier, n.f. [eternalie, Saxon.] To incite, inflame; etiand, Saxon. To become inflamed; etiand, Saxon. To become inflamed.

eternity, n. f. [eternitatis, Latin.] To talk much of one's own eternity.

eternal, adj. [eternalis, Latin.] Eternity.

eternity, n. f. [eternitatis, Latin.] The act of going out of any place, departure.

eternal, adj. [eternalis, Latin.] Eternity.

eternal, v. a. [eternus, Latin.] To talk much of one's own eternity.

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EJECT. v. n. [from eject, ejectum.] 
A legal writ by which any person may require the eviction or removal of another person from his dwelling house or tenement; or from any part of his estate, without the necessity of a suit at law. In England it is also used for any order given by the court of chancery. In America it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In Scotland it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In France it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In Germany it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In Italy it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In Spain it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In Portugal it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In Ireland it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In Russia it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In Austria it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In Switzerland it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In Denmark it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In Norway it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In Sweden it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In Finland it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In Poland it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the German Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Austro-Hungarian Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Ottoman Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Russian Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Persian Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Indian Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Chinese Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Japanese Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Korean Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Abyssinian Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Eritrean Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Italian Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Egyptian Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of civil appeal. In the Turkish Empire it is also used for a writ of habeas corpus. 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ELATICA. n. f. [from elate.
ELATION. [from the noun.
ELBOW. To v. a. [elbo^a, Saxon.
ELBOWCHAIR. n.f. [elbow chair.
ELBOWS. To be at the
ELBOWS. To be at the
ELBOWROOM. n.f. [elbow room.
ELDERLY. The comparative of, now corrupted to old, elde", eldebo, Saxon.
ELDER. adj. The comparative of old, now corrupted to old, elde, eldebo, Saxon.
ELDER, n. f. [from elde.
ELDERLY. The superlative of elders.
ELDERLY. The comparative of elders.
ELDERLY. The superlative of elder.
ELDERLY, adj. [from elder.
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ELE

2. The person that has lived most years.

Sulpicius parens signifies either the eldest man and women that have long lived, or their who have long lived.

Loc. et.

Elector Also, n. f. [Philus, Latin.]

A planet, named also flour.

It hath a radiant flower, whose florets are hermaphrodite; but the inner florets are hermaphrodite, and those both, which are yellow. The swells red on a staked place, crowned with down; all their parts are included in a solid cup. To the true notes may be added, the flowers growing alternately on the stamens, and the flower盛大 on the stamens of this plant. The fruit is the true steeplecorn, with a rind, in grains wild in mosses and meadows, and cultivated in gardens, to furnish them with roots, which is the only part of the plant in use.

Miller.

The Germans have a method of candying sloe,mae foot

Vol. I. 10 talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for the power of choosing is the essence of the soul, and is inherent in human nature. For what is man without a moving mind, and a power of contracting into itself and emitting out of it, and so of knowing itself, and of its own determination? The conceit about absolute electricity is the very imagination, which retained an attractive quality. Brown's Finger Flames.

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, he held at a quarter of an inch from the globe, the electric vapour, excited by friction, will, by catching against the white paper, cloth, or fingers, be put into such an agitation as to emit light. Newton's Opt.

Electivity, n. f. [from electrom.] A property in certain bodies, whereby, when rubbed, it to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them.

Sprat's Sermons.

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity, but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of Gray, has discovered in electricity a multitude of philosophers. Newton's Opt.

Of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain, seeming to be struck at once. The force of this vapour has enabled him to discern the objects, to be ex-

L'E L E

1. He that has a voice in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold

Come like a tempest, to calm and comfort.

Waller.

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

Electoral adj. [from elector.] Having the dignity of an elector.

Electorat. n. f. [from elector.]

The territory of an elector.

Black.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law, and a great command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

To plead your cause. Shaksp. Henry VIII.

1. To choose an office, and yet in youth.

The bishop elect takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical elections, and appoints, and then the dean of the archbishops, and electes the subdeacon. Shaksp. Richard III.

2. To choose an object of supreme mercy.

Luttrell.

A serious, religious, and holy man, he was and the latter, of whom he is the friend.

Hammond.

The natural necessity, legit. Miller's Paradisus Lætis. 6. 6. As charity is, nothing can more increase the heat and hunger, the heat and hunger of charity is the passion of devotion of souls, Salter's Sermons.

3. The power of choice.

Of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain, seeming to be struck at once. The force of this vapour has enabled him to discern the objects, to be ex-

L'E L E

We meet with divers electuaries, which is now written electuaries. A form of medicine made of cures, and powders, in the confidence of horse.

The form is attended with considerable inaccuracy; for electuaries, generally made up with horse, or gravel, when the confidence is too thin, are apt to ferment, and when too thick, to carry. By both which the ingredients will either be entirely driven out of their nature, or imparted to their virtues.

Sprat.

We meet with divers electuaries, which have no ingredients, except ginger, common in two of them. Blackl. & Cyn.

ELEBRATION, n. f. [on electra, Lat.] The inhabitants, or the city of Delos.

ELEBANTRY, n. f. [on electra, Lat.] Beauty of the sea.

ELEBRATV. I. saying nothing but railing; beauty without grammar.

St. Augustin, out of a kind of dignity in writing, makes some difference.

Rudneus Histo. of the World.

The inhabitants have more pretensions, and altogether, to compose, than is usual in the world.

Brown, in his New World.

My composition in reducing them to a kind of language, and into one smooth and fluent style, is the only object of my concern.

Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b.

To Elec'tion.

Luttrell.

The ceremony of a public choice.

5. The ceremony of a public choice.

Loc. et.

The ceremony of a public choice.

Loc. et.

They that are living on prophecies to themselves end of their operations.

Grew's Cosmol. Sac.

Electra. n. f. [from elector.]

Having the dignity of an elector.

Electrostatics, n. f. [from electra, Lat.] The science of electricity.

The science of electricity.

Brown's Parergon, 2. 4.

Read.

Electroscopical adj. [from electrophorus.]

Electrophorus. n. f. [from electrophorum.]

A kind of compass, to compass and enable.

Reading.

Feeding with these the brib'd and eager spirits, as to drive them into those tumults elec'tively, I am not so mistaken. Vol. I.

2. Tol,
Titudes themselves are elegant in him.

2. Nice: not coarse; not gross.

3. Polite with candor.

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

1. To compound of elements.

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

3. A short poem without points or turns.

4. Pertaining to elegies.

5. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

6. Arising from first principles.

ELEMENTARILY, adv. [from elementarv.]

1. In such a manner as to please without elevation.

2. Not so deeply; not so signally.

3. To raife the mind with great conceptions.

4. To exalt; to dignify.

5. To raise from first principles.

6. To improve called gum elemi, being a resin.

The genuine elemi is brought from Ethipia in fidful nails, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. Its Fus is actual and refined. It is very rare in Europe, and fupplied to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The Sapnic or American elemi, almost the only kind known, is of a white color, with a thick, or left ting of any kind. It is of an agreeable smell, and of an acid and bitterish taste. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brazilians would a name, and in the morning collect it in by the refin of.

Hill's Materia Medica.

ELEMENTARY. adj. [from elementarv.]

1. Of, or proceeding from, the first or constituent principles; simple.

2. Arising from first principles; simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

3. In the earths; far above the condition of elementary.

4. Elevate.

5. To.

6. To elevate.

That fufcet mixture flall at once declare

Winds, rain and storms, and elemental war. Dryden's Pity.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,

And sink to burrow their elemental lair.

Pope. London.

2. To exalt.

3. Arising from first principles.

4. Looches are by some accounted poison not properly, but the lowest, or commonest, occult forms.

5. The least or first rudiments of repugnancy; but inwardly, they falen upon the vellum, and occasion an effufion of blood. Brown's Fad. Em.


ELEMENTARY, adj. [from elementarv.]

1. Containing the rudiments or first principles; simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

2. Arising from first principles.

3. Looches are by some accounted poison not properly, but the lowest, or commonest, occult forms. 4. The least or first rudiments of repugnancy; but inwardly, they fall upon the veins, and occasion an effufion of blood. Brown's Fad. Em.

5. Of the rudiments or first principles; simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

6. In the earth, far above the condition of elementary. Brown's Fad. Em.

ELEMENTARILY, adv. [from elementarv.]

1. Harking only one principle or constituent part.

2. All rain water contains in it a copious residuum of trepidul matter, and is not a simple elementary water. Ray on the Great.

3. The elements fall of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation.

4. Arise from first principles.

5. To.

6. To elevate.

That fufcet mixture flall at once declare

Winds, rain and storms, and elemental war. Dryden's Pity.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,

And sink to burrow their elemental lair.

Pope. London.
ELI

To efflu8e by deftrudion. This word, though licitimately deduced from the Latin, is now u8e in vulgar language. When the judgments of learned men are all1ed against you, to which they have the privilege to adduce, or oppugn to the judgments of others as learned ones! ELEVER, adj. elevated.

c. To lessen by detraction; this sense, though legiti8ely j. The act of raising aloft.

j. Exaltation; dignity.

ELI'DE. To Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

ELI'VE. To elevate.

EL'VEn. [aenblepen, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten; adj. eleventh.

EL'VEn T H. The next in order to the tenth.

EL'I VION. adj. [eligibilis] Worthy to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE, adj. eligibilis, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

ELIGIBILITY. n.s. eligibilis, Latin.] The act of choosing.

ELIGIBILITY, adj. eligibilis, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

ELIGIBILITY, n.s. eligibilis, Latin.] The act of choosing.

ELIMINATION; n.s. eludio, Latin.] The act of banishing; deduction.

ELIMINATE, v. a. [eludit, eludere, A. v. r. s. The art of eliminating.

ELIMINATION, n.s. eludio, Latin.] The act of separating parts.

ELIXATION. n.s. eludio, Latin.] The act of boiling or reducing, the art of mixing or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term elided. Hooker

ELIXER, n.s. [elix, Saxon.] A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are united in the name of prayer. Homer, k. v. f. 48.

ELIXER, n.s. [elix, Saxon.] A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are united in the name of prayer.

ELIXIR, n.s. [elix, Saxon.] A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are united in the name of prayer.

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ELIXIR, n.s. [elix, Saxon.] A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are united in the name of prayer.
ELLIPSIS. n.f. [fomme.]
1. A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out neces-
2. sarily to be supplied by the mind of the hearer.
The words are delivered by way of ellipsis, Rom. iv. 18. v. 2.
3. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the
4. fection of a right circular cone by a plane, which is not per-
5. tard to the base, which produces a circle, and meet-
6. with the base when produced. The cylinder included, becomes an ellipse parallel to the
7. horizon.

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in
circular or elliptical. Bowdler.

ELLIPSE. n.f. [from ellipsis] Having the form of
the ellipse, Latin ; elm, Saxon. 

ELM. n.f. [from ellipsis 1 adj. Having the form of
elm.]
1. The name of a tree. The flower consists of one leaf, striped
2. with a red stripe, forming the common rounded elm; the
3. witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by some called the
4. British elm; the smooth-leaved or witch elm. It is generally
5. difficult to tell them; but they have all the same
6. fruit, almost heart-shaped; in the middle of which is
7. a circular orb, or in very little elliptic. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

ELONGATE. v. a. To go off to a distance from any
thing.

To elongate. To elongate one far from another. Now diffused.

To elongate, to stretch; to protrude; to stretch.

ELONGATION. n.f. 1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; or a
2. kind of speaking, Shakespeare.

ELONGATION. n.f. 3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of
union or conglutination of the parts of the body
are separated by a wound.

ELONGATION. v. a. To break loose; to elude from law or restraint.

3. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

4. Distant in space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye
as if they were to break loose, or in very little elliptic. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

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ELY

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts elsewhere, Though our eyes open upon the same scene. 
Daniel.

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd, And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice Shalt be enthrone'd as Monarch of Paradize Reg. 

Although feconded bodies may and do live near as long in London as oracles, you new-comes and children six.

* * * * *

In other places; in some other place.

They which EFi.'tr. or effe, complain that distress and injury offered to the meek and harmless when the magistrates ap¬

pointed him what to wear, think the graver professes no com¬

petent judges to appoint where it is fit for the minifter to break.

Grant's Bible of Abundance.

ELUSTRATED. v. a. [f. eludato, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to delineate; to elucidate; to declare; to make plain.

ELUSTRATION. n. f. [from eludato, Latin.] Explanation; exposition.

We shall, in order to the elucidation of this subject, submit the following experiment.

ELUSTED. v. a. [f. elustus, Latin.] Explained; explicated; demonstrated.

Clarity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical elucidators.

Abbot.

To ELUDE, n. f. {elufto from elude.]

Weakened in the loins. Lat.

Our fpirits, and spoil our temper.

Swift.

And then it liv'd in sweet Elyfium. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.

The provifion of the air upon the lungs is much lefs than it has been computed by some; but will it be something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must pro¬
duce some diftinction in observing the blood as it passes through the lungs.

Dryden.

ELYMAN. n. v. a. [f. etaphus, Latin.] Pertaining to Elyman; pleasant; deliciously hot and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

Vol. I.
EMB

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to inclose.

3. French.] To perplex; 
v. a. [embarras, Spanish.] To

EMBARK.

1. To put on shipboard.

2. To shut; to inclose.

EMBARKATION. [from embark.

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

2. To shut; to enclose.

Notify them, that enclose the dead.

EMBARKER. n.f. [from embark.

One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not so good embalmers as the Egyptians, for the body was utterly consumed.

EMBARKMENT, n.f. [from embark.

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

2. To shut; to enclose.

EMBARKATION. embark.

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2. To shut; to enclose.

EMBARKED.

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EMBARGO.

1. A prohibition to pass; 
v. a. [French.

EMBARGO.

1. To perplex; 
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2. To shut; to enclose.

EMBARKATION. embark.

1. To put on shipboard.

2. To shut; to enclose.

EMBARKED.
What law commands we ought to obey.

For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. Take Hes. for June.

Every person without a master is a man.

To EMB.

The original of this word has been much

n. f. The poets to

from

n. f. from the noun.

This word seems corrupted by an

v. a. [blafonner, EMBLAZE.

To waste; to swallow up in riot.

1. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to Ihew.

2. EMBLEMATIC.

EMBLEMATICAL.

Allusive; occultly representative.

The poets contribute to the explication of reveries purely

enamoured; or when the persons are allegorical. Add.

5.

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain

What are used without a mean. Prior.

EMBLETICALLY. n. f. [from emblicam.]

In the manner of emblems; sepulchrally, with occult representation.

Often the scenes used are joined and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.

Brown's Palgrave Errors, b. i. c. 10.

He took a great fire, and in the mouth under the neck, em-binary joining the two great elements of majesty. Swift.

EMBLETIST. n. f. [from emblem.] Writers or inventors of emblems.

These tables are still maintained by fymbolical writers, em-

riage, and heralds. Brown's Palgrave Errors, b. i. c. 9.

EMBLEATS. n. f. [from emblay, any thing fitted and ailing in

another, as theucker in a pump. Our members make a fort of a tartandrick engine, in which a chemical liquor, refemblling blood, is driven through effick channels by the force of an emblay, like the heart. A laintam and Pope's Met. Seraphs.

To EMBOSs. v. s. [from bodi, to cover with a substance, French.] 1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising

into bumps or cushions.

2. To cover a book with its everlasting manufcript.

Upon the beached verge of the fair flood,

Which once a day, with his emblazed froth,

The turbulent surge shall chase.

Shakespeare's Timon. Thou'st a bill, A plague face, or emblazoned carbuncle.

In my corrupted blood.

Blackstoke's King Lear.

Boches and blinds muff all his silly emblax, And all his people.

Milton's Paraphyleia, b. xii.

All the Managers, as at the theatre.

The box drive out upon such other backs, 't embly their lives in clusters.

Dryden's Don Sebastion.

'T embly their seats.

'To emboss, or emblaze. 1. To engrave; to emboss. Andruwe's death, and off rings to his ghost. Drake's Fyrg. 3. [from embos, French, to include in a box.] To include; to inclose, to cotter.

And in the way, as the did weep and wail.

A breath her me, in mighty arms emblaz'd. Fairy Queen.

Like that fell-begetter bird

In the Arabian embos. Milton's Alchemist.

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and forms at the mouth, he is faid to be a dog aly, where he is strained with high running, especially upon high ground, will have his knees flexed, and then he is faid to be emblaz, from legs, French, a humour.

Oh, he is more mad

Than Telamon for his child's, the hour of the Affy.

We have almost emboled him; you shall fee his fall to-

aware of itself. Shakespeare's All's well that end well.

Embody. v. s. [from bodi, bodily, French.] 1. Any thing that is anything out of the rest; just; eminence; I with afl, in the very middle, a far mean, with three accents and alett, enough for four to walk a-beat, which I would have to be perfect circles, without any balzhacks or em-

Shakespeare's All's well that end well. Embos. v. s. [to reducible, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirr, ferment fruit

Emblazed, long as Prasiamen Troy.

Withbroad the Greeks, emblem.

Philips.

To Emblazy. v. s. [from bodi.] To embos; or embodied, to deprive of the entrails to exsanguinate.

The schools.

Emblazon'd of their doctrines, have left off

The danger to itself. Shakespeare's All's well that end well. I am for thee, but by and by;

Thy mister, in blood, by noble Percy's hue. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The roar.

Emblason'd with outrageous rage, and noise.

And all her entrails tore. Milton's Paraphyleia, b. vi.

Fellows and minerals that th' emblaz'd earth

Delights.
To EMBRACE, v. a. [embracer, French.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.
2. To squeeze in a hostile manner.
EMBRACE.
EMBRACER.
EMBRACEMENT.
EMBRASER.
EMBRASURE.
EMBROAD.
EMBROIDER.
EMBROIDERER.
EMBROIDERY.
EMBROIDERYMAN.
EMBROGLED.
EMBROIL.
EMBRON.
EMERALD.
EME

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EMBROGLED.

EMBROAD.
**EMI**

**EMETICK.** 5 vomits.

**EMERY.** efneril, n.f

**EMERODS.** Hemorrhoids

**EMERODS.** To **EMERGE**.

**EMERODS.** [-emer-], Latin.

1. To rise out of anything in which it is covered.
2. To issue; to proceed.

The Hoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course
2. The act of rising into view.

The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

**EMERODS.** adj. [from emerge].

1. Conspicuous; in a manner that attracts observation.
2. Dignified; exalted.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first
appearance as white before its incidence, is very well worth our
attentive observation.

The white colour of all refracted light, is very very
emergent, where it appears as white as before its incidence, it is
compounded of various colours.

The act of rising into view, or notice.

The more is attached to that which overwhelm or overaweth.

Love made my emergent fortune once more look
Above the main, which now shall hit the fire.

The man who is once hated, both his good and evil
bech opprèss him; he is not easily emergent. Ben. Johnson.

Riding out, in view, or notice.

In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole weight
of his empire, which he had thus unified together in his
inestimable exchequer.

**EMERENT.** adj. [from emerge].

Riding out of that which overwhelm or overawe.

Love made my emergent fortune once more look
About the main, which now shall hit the fire. Ben. Jon.

The man that is once hated, both his good and evil
bech opprèss him; he is not easily emergent. Ben. Jon.

**EMIGRATE.** v. n.

1. To make a long journey from one country
into another, usually in search of a better
way of life.

2. To leave one's country or home
in order to settle in a new place.

**EMIGRATION.** n.f [from emigrate.]

1. The act of migrating or the state of
being a migrant.
2. The movement of people from one place
to another, often on a large scale.

**EMINENCY.** n.f [from eminent].

1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Distinction; marked excellence.
3. A part rising above the rest.

**EMINENT.** adj.

1. Conspicuous; in a manner that attracts observation.
2. Dignified; exalted.
3. Prominent; outstanding.

Thou hast built unto thee an eminent
tower.

Shake. Henry VIII.

1. Conspicuous; in a manner that attracts observation.

3. Distinguished, exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won.

Eminently, adv. [from eminent].

1. In an extraordinary manner.
2. To an unusual degree.

In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole weight
of his empire, which he had thus unified together in his
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EMO

With your emoji eye,
To fetch in the forms go by.
But, Thacker's Underwood.

To make emollient, with instructions, to prepare
Forbys themselves of the several felts amongst us.

1. That one emits or sends out. A technical phrase.
2. By the benevolence, there are abundant wildlife in the fin;
And, by the abilitat vetells, mercury will pass into the blood.

EMOLLITEN, n.f. [emollio, Latin]. The act of fealing but; went.

Tickled cauliflower laughter: the cause may be the emolition of the finning, and the breath by a flight from incarnation. But.

Though it might restrain their diﬀusion, it could not their population, which necessarily required transmigration and conversion.

EMOLLIENTS, n.f. The act of softening; suppling.

Attention, in the face of innocence, was happily pitched
Upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral emollien, of charity, to its neighbour.

Staet's Speech.

Cover them with gullies; but upon all warm and benign
Emissary of the sun, and sweet florine, give them air.

EMOL. T. v. a. [emolito, Latin].

1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.
2. To send forth; to let fly; to dart.

That quick'ned the dull spirit with musical comfort.

As faulcon d' th the fowl, is yet a devil.

F. Qu. Meaffor Meaf.

You have been accustomed to employ emollient, to soften or mellow.

As well the rich ruby's juft price be the worth of a walnut.

EMPEROR.

n.f. [imperium, French; imperium, Saxon]. The writing or
Panne, confisting of volatiles and active parts.

EMPERESS.

n.f. [empress, Latin].

1. That quick'ned the dull spirit with musical comfort.

F. Qu. Arbuthnot on Air.

In the fpirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation.

vent.

EMPEROR.

n.f. [empire, Latin].

1. Empire; sovereign command.
A word out of ufe.

EMPERY.

n.f. [empire, Latin].

2. Empire, now written by prep., once.

EMPHASIS.

n.f. [emphasis, Latin; emphasis, French; emphasis, Saxon].

To move with passion; to empassion.

To move in time and space, and parks through the wheel.

EMPHASIS, n.f. [emphasis, Latin]. A powder to correct the bad
Stale, or breaking on the wheel.

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EMPERESS.

n.f. [empress, Latin].
EMPLOYER. n. f. [from employer.] Dependence on experience of knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLOYMENT. n. f. [from employment.] 1. Business; object of industry. 2. Profit to gain; and future skill to find. 3. The whole body of body and of mind. Pyle's Epis. on Man.

EMPIRE. n. f. [empire, Lat.]
1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.
2. The region over which dominion is extended.
3. Command over any thing.

EMPIRIC, n. f. [empirick., or lawyers
1. An trier or experimenter; such as
2. Known only by experience; practiced only by rote, without reference to any written or printed rule, or any other method.

EMPIRICISM. n. f. [empirick.]
1. According to appearance.
2. According to experiment.

EMPIRICALLY. adv. [from empirick.]
1. Strictly; forcibly; in a bristling manner.
2. Strictly and directly does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of!

EMPLOY. v. a. [from employ.]
1. To stuff; to fill.
2. To invade; to break into by violent approach.
3. To bus; to keep at work; to exercise. The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade men always to employ the curing art, than herbalists.

EMPLOYABLE. adj. [from employ.]
1. Capable to be used; proper for the nipples.
2. To pass or spend in business.
3. To use as means.
4. To use as materials.

EMPLOYER. n. m. [from employer.]
1. Business; object of industry.
2. Person who employs.

EMPLOYABLE. adj. [from employ.]
2. The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes dusky and livid; the tension of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or loose; the parts become hardened, ropy, and the gangrene spreads all over it.

EMPLOYEES. n. pl. [from employ.]
1. Persons employed to do the work of an establishment.
2. People who are employed to do the work of an establishment.

EMPLOYMENT. n. m. [from employer.]
1. Business; object of industry. Jonathan and Jahaziah were employed to do the work of an establishment.
2. Persons employed to do the work of an establishment.
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EMP

EMPLOYMENT. n.f. [from employ.] 1. Business; object of industry; object of labour. 2. Business; the state of being employed. 3. Omega; root of office. If any thing, any employment upon earth be honourable, their's was.

EMPRESS. n.f. [contrasted from emperors.] 1. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign. 2. The queen of an emperor.

EMPLOYER. n.f. [from employ.] 1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

EMPOVERISHMENT. n.f. [from empoverish.] 1. Business; the state of being employed. 2. Business; the state of being employed. 3. Business; the state of being employed.

EMPLOYMENT. n.f. [from employ.] 1. Business; the state of being employed. 2. Business; the state of being employed. 3. Business; object of industry; object of labour. 4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

EMPLOYER. n.f. [from employ.] 1. To provide money or goods for; to have in one's power; to have power over.

EMPLOYED. p.a. [from employ or commission.] 1. Sold; bought; purchased; had in one's power.

EMPLOYEE. n.f. [from employ.] 1. A person employed by another.

EMPLOY. v.a. [from employ.] 1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

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EMPLOYMENT. n.f. [from employ.] 1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.
The emulous have emptied them out, and cast their quiver-bowels.

The audience are often blind by 千ilee of blood: cut out their tails, and empty them of their blood.

The Empeor's Fiex is conveniently fitted for trade, by the commerce it has with India and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that empty themselves into it.

To EMPSTLI. n. a. [from 6.6.] To make of a purple color, or dye with a colorless substance. Aladdin's Parlorfe Leg, Par. Leg.

The deep.

Empyretic trun, with gushing pore dilated. Philips.

To EMPSTLIT. a. [from 6.6.] To perplex; to put to	from	v.a.

The highed heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

To EMU'LSION. n.f. [epiulet, Latin.] Emulsion.

The learning of an a.m. who was engaged in a particular matter in the breach.

If not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phibal contumacy. Harvy on Contumacy.

There is likewise a common term from a favorite, after an election of the hour; which may be known by a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is shown through the sides.

Enter/EM'PHASA, o. [from 6.6.] Formed of the element of fire; remote beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purit region of heaven, and the celestial pens.

Now were forth the moon, Such as in highed heaven, array'd in gold.

Empyrean, n. f. [epiulet, Latin.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Empyrean., adj. [emulus, Latin.] To milk out.

To EMU'LSORS. n. f. [emulator, Latin.] Emulators.

They are both inserted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries being gently ground in a marble mortar, and drawn out their sub-

If thou wouldst vouchsafe to overspread me with the shadow of thy gentle wing, By Length, 3. 11.

I would have been envious to be so famous as to follow the better precedents.

Ben. johnson's Catilina.

The fair idea of my art I tell you, And envious any greater man of Dryden's Argument.

But though no weeping loves thy slavish grace, Nor polished marble emulates thy face.

To EMPSTLVIT, s. [cumulate, Latin.] To add, or cumulate.

To oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their sub-

Be it to my great original.

Thou dost the skin of her.

Empyreal.

Many emunctories are provided by strong fires in return, may not be thought to emulsify eadial oil drawn in liniments, Bobbe's History of Formes.

It is so far from admitting an enuvation, that it brings clear what envy any having no cinder, or acid about it. Harvy.

The hopes of an elicier infinitely evaporate, and vanish to mortality in the emunctories of the human body.

Many emunctories are provided by strong fires in return, may not be thought to emulsify eadial oil drawn in liniments, Bobbe's History of Formes.

The former opinion that held these catatases and emyntes universal, was such as that it put a total contumaciation unto things in this lower world, especially that of combustion.

It is no shyth to follow.

The better precedents: Ben. John's Catilina.

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'EMU'LSORS. n.f. [emulator, Latin.] Emulators.

The parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejaculation.

Superfluous matter dehows from the body unto their proper emunctories. Bobbe's History of Formes.

'Those are receptacles in the body of man, and emunctories to drain them of superfluous choler.

En. an irritable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French from the Latin. Many words are uncertainly written with en.

To EMU'LSORS. n. [from end.] To make able; to confer power, to endow strength or ability.

If these would I would vouchsafe to emunctory

Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing, I should enable thy seeds to fprout. Spenser's Hymn on Love.
His great friendship with God might enable him, and his coming might declare him. So says Scripture.
He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weak
ness, refreshes his hopes, and enables him to walk and to persevere.

**ENACT.**

To v. a. **ENA'CT.**

**ENA'MELLER.**

n.f. enamelled.

[from the verb.]

**ENA'MEL.**

n.f. enamel.

KNA'LLAGE.

[from the Greek waxx»y»?.] A figure in

 pur\pofe ; determination.

**ENA'MOUR.**

French.] To inflame with

 love ; passion.

**ENAMEL.**

The substance inlaid in other things.

**ENANCER.**

n.f. from the verb. [and a].

The infection of enameled into another to form a joint.

**ENABRING.**

is where a good round head enters into a cavity, which is to be enclosed or covered, as that of a canoe, receiving the head of the os femorium; or a glane, which is more flatwise, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus.

**ENATATION.**

n.f. [from the verb.]

The act of swimming out; escape by swimming.

**EN'ACT.**

To do an act explained by Syntax. Sbakefsb. fallo

To enact. To make law; to frame a law;

To enact law; to make a law.

Grin's Cofmol. Sac. b. 11.

**ENACTIVE.**

n.f. from the verb.

The act of enacting, or passing laws.

**ENACTMENT.**

n.f. [from the verb.]

1. To enact, enacting, enacted.

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

3. To delight in a high degree.

4. To make a law; to pass a law; to enact.

5. To promote; to accomplish; to bring about.

6. To cause to be; to effect.

**ENACTOR.**

n.f. [from the verb.]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

2. One that forms decrees, or enacts laws.

3. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

4. One that forms decrees, or enacts laws.

5. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

6. One that forms decrees, or enacts laws.

**ENACTING.**

n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Enacting law; passing law.

2. The power of enacting law; the power of making law.

3. To enact law; to make a law.

4. To make a law; to pass a law; to enact.

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**ENACTINGLY.**


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ENC

encounter. v. a. [from encoun.] 1. To meet with; to face; to meet in some way; to experience; to meet with in a contest. *The peer now spreads the glitt'ring fence wide,* 

To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems enchafe. Drydcn.

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

To th' encompaff'd arch he fits in thron'd, Beneath a sculptur'd arch he fits in thron'd; 

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he fits in thron'd; 

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care, 

To join their dark encounters in mid air. 

1. To meet, to encounter; to confront; to meet in a contest; to meet with in some way; to experience; to meet with in a struggle.

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

For to Tufcan Tiber thus addresse'd his vows: 

O sacred stream, direeft my flying dart, 

To join their dark encounter in mid air. 

In whose encomium the bards are doubly ridicules; 

A panegyrift; a proclaimer of worthy actions; a eulogist; a laudator.

3. To go round any place; as, to enrange a town, to encompass a city.

To encircle the whole head of the conclave. 

To enrap the whole head of the conclave.

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

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ENCOURAGE. [from encourage.]
2. To advance gradually and by small steps to what one from before had left as an impossibility. *Dryden, Stiles of honour.*
3. To meet in a hostile manner; to richly augmented in conflict. Putting themselves in order of battle, they encountered their enemies at *Shakespeare's *Mithril.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front. Which way forever we turn curiously, we are encouraged with clear evidence and sensible tokens of a Divinity. *Tipshain, Sermon.*
5. To oppose; to oppose. *Inex* is not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably encourage them. *Hale.*
6. To meet by accident.

I am most fortunate thus to encounter you: You have ended my business, and I will merly accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENCOUNTER, n.
1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.
2. To meet face to face. *To meet with reciprocal kindness.*
3. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *To oppose; to oppose.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front.
5. To oppose; to oppose. *To meet in the front.*

ENCOURAGEMENT.

A faithful inoculation in any thing; a favourer. *Hooker, Eps. 14.*

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: When ladies crave to be entertained, for example: To engage; to fight. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
2. To engage; to fight. To meet in the front.
3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.
5. To come together by chance.

To ENCOUNTER, n, f. [from encounter.]
1. Contract; engagement. The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his encounter with it. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. To encounter; to oppose. *The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all encounterers, and does he think they may be foiled by two or three remars? Afterburner's Pref to Anf on Confid, on Luther.*
3. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his means. *The tailor's Progress.*
4. A stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his encounter with it. *Hooker, Eps. 14.*

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ENCOURAGEMENT, n. f. [from encourage.]
1. Incitement to any addition or prejudice; incitement. Such strength of heart Thy consull and example gives; nor small
2. Favour; consternation; support.

For when he dines, farrow all honour, bounty, All generouic encouragement of arts. Olympos's Orpheus. The reproach of immorality will lie heavly against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profane themselves of that which has the strongest of all advantages of the law. *Rogers, Sermon on Encouragement.*

ENCOURAGER, n. f. [from encourage.]
1. One that supplies incitement to any addition or prejudice; a favourer.

Live then, thou great encourager of arts, Live ever in our thinking hearts. *Dryden.*

To ENCOURAGE, n. w. [from encourage.]
To ENCOURAGE, n. w. [from encourage.]
1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's mouth to draw them away.

Thou truth captains of countries have encouraged upon the queen's friendsless and tenants. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
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6. The point beyond which no progress can be made. "p;
8. Death; fate; decease.
9. It can neither find, nor conceive any end.
10. Fragment; broken piece. Thus I clothe my naked villany
12. He would in one battle gain and ensure them, either war

Thence he might to the other end.

To come to an end; to be finished.

Yet happy were my death, mine ending here.

To come to an end; to be finished.

Their mind is there, it finds no end.

And therefore hath a natural dread of everything that can destroy

To come to an end; to be finished.

1. To issue the danger of, to hazard into, to bring peril to.

The only thing to be afraid of is death.

"I am afraid of nothing."

To come to an end; to be finished.
ENDEA'VOUR (n. f. [from endeavour.] To make an effort or exertion; to strive.)

ENDE'MICAL. [from endemical.] Endemic: Diurnal; peculiar to a country; used of any disease that affects several people together. Enderby, Hooker, b. xxii, 16. Exod. her to be his wife. 

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ENDE'MIAL. [from endemical.] Endemic: Diurnal; peculiar to a country; used of any disease that affects several people together. Enderby, Hooker, b. xxii, 16. Exod. her to be his wife.
To supply with mental excellencies; to inculcate with intelligence.

2. "In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for endurance.

1. Continuance; lastingness.

v. n. [endure, Latin.] To last; to remain; to continue.

2. Brook; bear; admit.

From: English Dictionary of the University of Cambridge, 1814.
To ENFEOFF, v.a. [feoffarnentum, n.f. [from 1. The act of enfeoffing. v.a. 

To ENFTRE, v. a. [enforcir ToE 

3. To put in add by violence. v. a. [enforce.]

ENFO'RCEDLV. [from ENFO'RCE. force.]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. [from enforce.]

ENFO'ULDRED. [from ENFO'ULD, French.]

v. a. fromfranchife.

2. Sanblion ; that which gives force to a law. [engager, French.]

ENF E N G

3. To enlift; to bring into a party.

4. Preffing exigence.

5. To unite ; to attach; to make adherent.

And, on a safer judgment, all revoke 

And that the spoil got on the Antiates 

enforce. Milton's Agoniftes.

He now defies thee thrice to single fight,

—Belike, that now (he hath

This humanity and good-nature

enfranchifement. Shakef. Richard II.

—Shakspeare's T'rmon.

have taken care to enforce by a tedious argument. Swift.

enfranchifed. Shak. H.

My people are with ficknefs much enficked, Shake, H. V.

They most perfidioufiy condemn

Enfranchifement, s.f. [from enfranchife.]

Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,

The idle stroke,

enforcing furious way,

Fear gave her wings, and rage

enforc'd

If you' knew to whom you fhew this honour,

The proud infolent

Sidney

The idle ftroke,

enforcing furious way,

enforcing that the ill confequence of

Milton's Fairy Queen, v. 4.

enfouldred

s. 5. Mixed with

enforce.

He that is by charter made denizen of England,

Bacon's Essay.

Thou haft

her dildainful bread,

Heart cannot think what outrageous words, and what cries,

The man that the law is the only enforcer of the full notion of it.

enfranchifed by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of

infranchise'd them. Shakef. T'rmon.

The idle ftroke,

enforcing furious way,

They moft perfidioufiy condemn

because he is made partaker of thofe liberties that appertain to

if you haft courtier be,

Tyrannick pow'r: if he evade

enfranchifed by their

enfranchifed by their

enforced

enfranchifed by their

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To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain. To ev'ry duty he could make it his business, Provocre their courage, and command their rage. Wolli. To be brought to the attention. V. 5. In French. To bring forth.

**Engage,** n. [French,] en ger. To employ; to hold in business. **Engagement.**

Any mechanical complication, in which various movements or parts concur to one effect. 

**Engender,** v. a. [ergendrə,] French. To bring forth. **Engender.**

Any partiality. To produce; to form. **Engender.**

To bring to a head. To beget between different sexes. **Engender.**

To bring to a head. To beget between different sexes. **Engender.**

To employ; to hold in business. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain. **Engage.**

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expense to which we engaged ourselves, and we have even exceeded our engagement. Atterbury's Sermons. To engage. Pryden.

He takes the fullest and extends the full engine on his fingers ends. **Engage.**

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered ill senfe. Milton.

And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. Dryden.

Engage. Pryden.

That deep engird all this world is gray, Stevenson's Fa. Lpu. To Engage., v. a. [from gair seize.] To pierce; to prick. **Engage.**

To give forth. To beget between different sexes. **Engender.**

A military machine. To give forth. **Engine.**

The little engine on his fing'ers ends. Eng'd Rages of the Lach. To Engage. v. a. To devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness.

Greatly the engird without restraint, Stevenson's Fa. Lpu. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness. 

And know not eating death! Milton's Paradise Lost, l. 4. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness. 


To Engage. v. a. [from gair seize.] To pierce; to prick. **Engage.**

As savage bull, whom two fierce missiles butt, When rancour doth with rage him once engair, Forget with wyny want them to anaw. With but his dreadful horns them drives afore. Fairy Queen. To Engage, n. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness. 

He was called to go against him himself, and to anaw. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness. 

Francis then flew. A long lance, and a caldron, new, Defcrying from afar, some engine. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness. 

He was called to go against him himself, and to anaw. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness. 

Th's little engine on his fingers ends. Eng'd Rages of the Lach. To Engage. v. a. To devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness.

Some cut the pipes, and some the engair'd. Some cut the pipes, and some the engair'd. 

4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses. Some cut the pipes, and some the engair'd. 

And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. Dryden.

Any means used to bring to a pause, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense. Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his engines to violently oppose. 

An agent for another. In contempt. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness.

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Hath with his own petard. Stevenson's Handker. 

His heart thus engair'd, Defcrying from afar, some engine. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness.

For what's more miserable than different sense? Shak, Hen. VI. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness. 

Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice. Of English tall; the courser bat is called puffer, or puffer; the slave, foop. Theobald. To Engage. v. a. [from the noun.] To translate into English. 

Shakefpeare's Darning of the Shrew. This night engair'd d with my tongue, Tone, with vanity, he will straightway lose all hearing. Shak. D's Whore.

Shakespeare's Othello. 

Shakespeare's Henry V. How many prodigious bats have flaven and pealsants this night engair'd d with my tongue, Tone, with vanity, he will straightway lose all hearing. Shak. D's Whore.

Shakespeare's Timon. To Engage. v. a. [from gair, French, a throst.] To swallow to devest, to feed with cagerness and strictness.
ENG

ENGROSSM. k.f. [from engr.]. Appropriation of things in the commonwealth and relation.

Our things are packed with wax, our mouths with honey.
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are busy for their hives.

This bitter tale
Yield his engross fluent to the dying father.
Shakespeare. Henry IV.

Thou hold their immediate engrossments of power or favour by no other tenure profession.

To ENGROSS. v.a. [from guard.]. To pretend; to deal in, to furnish as guards.

A hundred sighted eyes; that on every sign
He may engross his dotage with their power.

And hold us live in mercy. Shakespeare. King Lear.

To ENGROSSER. m. [from engross.]. A linker, a seller, a French.

1. To lift up, to raise on high. A gentle nowcolate.

Both of them high: at once their hands encom'd,
And both at once their huge blows down did fall. Pope. To Ly's.

2. To raise, to advance, to heighten in price.
The value of every where is every year.

But greater fearfully encom'd in price, and increases the situación.

3. To raise in esteem.

But that the experience of want that encom'd
The value of plenty.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to encom'd their guilt, and increase their punishment.

ENHANCEMENT. m. f. [from enhance.]
1. Excess: augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the land speculating makes no less gain by forces than by advancement of rents.

2. Aggravation; encom'd of ill.

Loco.

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be encom'd in the heart of all promiscuous charity.

3. Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die.

The will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, and encom'd with circumstances of greater impiety than the most whimsical leachers of the Catholic church.

4. To aggravate; to encom'd from bad to worse.

The relation which these children bore to the priesthood, contributed to encom'd their guilt, and increase their punishment.

ENHANCEMENT. m. f. [from enhance.]
1. Excess: augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by force than by advancement of rents.

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5. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, by the grace of God, righteous and king, in England for what a bleeding sin and ingratitude would but suffer to enjoy.

Honor, b. iv. 14.

Plain's ethn., lead into the soul.

Clemens' Paraphr. Lath, b. iii. 171.

To live in happiness.

[From n.f.

Pleasure.

enlarge.]

To expatiate; to speak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT. n.f.

1. To extend to more purposes or uses.

б. To extend, by enlarging.

To extend to any end or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings?

That which the wise of the ages to come, committed not to teach them.

Then, truthful home,

May yet extend you unto the crown.

Shak's. "J. C.

To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The walk, in light and effect like glades,

Shak's. "J. C.

To extend or enlarge any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and lasting, and so valuable to be headed up, there men will not be apt to enlarge their possessions of land.

Shak's. "J. C.

To enlarge by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is enlarged.

1 Cor. v. 11.

To free from limitation.

Though the upper hand to me, yet at other places the lower hand, to shew his heart and mind,

Shak's. "J. C.

To extend as much as possible or use.

It hath grown to such a height, not only as a shade to enlarge the necessity use of the word of God, which hath begun an enormity, enlarge ing it rather than boundless and in small will be.

Hudibras, b. iv. 1.

To amplify, to aggravate.

This is a science which enlarge truly men's minds, were it studied.

Coudn't the mind, as its member, come to so fill a part of extension or duration as excluded divinity, that would be the invisible soul, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more enlarged ideals of extension and duration.

Lact. i. 1. To release from confinement.

To enlarge that man committed yestredays,

That real against our person.

Shak's. Henry V.

To diffuse in consequence.

They enlarged themselves upon this subject with all the informations they could devise,

Carlyle's n.b. 8.

To ENLARGE, v. n.

To expand; to speak in many words.

They unrolled the canvases of the Exaggerator to enlarge upon any of those particulars.

Clarendon, b. viii.

The opposite is the scheme of the union, and if we can't be enlarged.

This is a theme to unplead, I delight not to enlarge on any thing; the memory of it was extant.

Dryden, b. iv. 1.

ENLARGEMENT, n.f. [from enlarge.]

1. Literally, augmentation; further extension.

2. Contrary to interests of or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour, on a discharge of a death break out.

Shak's. Curiously.

Between thee and the woman I will put Envy between them, and all that is in them shall be broken

Her food shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel.

Milton. "Paradise Lost, b. xiii. 2711.

To ENLARGE, v. n. [from bade.]

To chain to; to bind.

Shak. Henry V.

To ENLARGE, v. n. [from frame.]

To make vigorous or active.

That which enkindles;

Shakepf. Macbeth.

To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

What is it then to me, if impious war,

Shakepf. Henry V.

To ENLIGHTEN, v. n. [from enlighten.]

To supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,

H. H. 5.

To know a thing; to see a thing.

Shak's. "J. C.

To ENLIGHTEN, v. n. [from enlighten.]

To fill with intelligence; to fill with knowledge.

As one fireth to the whole world, to there is no faith but this quenched the light, the burnings wherein mult enlight all that come to the knowledge of the godhead.

Hooker, b. vi. 140.

To instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the enlightened heathens.

Shak's. "J. C.

"Th' he who enlights our understandings, corrects our wills, and enables us to fulfill our affections to the law of God.

Agag's "Balder.

To ENLIGHTEN, n. f. [from enlighten.] 1. Illuminator, one that gives light.

O, fearfully from heaven,

Shak's. Hamlet.

Enlightener of my darkness! precious things

Thou hast reveal'd.

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Shakepf. Henry V.
fet you at amble with heavens, and will, if not forsworn, render you incapable of it.

6. Malice; malicious attempts.

To wage against the enemy, o'th' air.

Shaks. King Lear.

He who performs his duty in a fitness of great power, must needs, upon the utter enemy of many, and his high dispulation of more.

Author's Sermon.

To ensable, v. o. [from merite.]

To turn to merite; to harden.

Their dying to delay.

Thou dost overthrow the proud heart of her,

Who's love before their life they do prefer. Genref.

To ensable, o. [from nefal.]

To not; to intangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;

And out of her own goodness make me bad.

That shall enough from all.

Shakespeare's Othella.

ENLARGED. adj. [enlargis, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any dated measures; a high dispulution of more.

To ensamble, v. a. [from merite.]

Beyond measured.

To wage against the enemy, o'th' air.

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Thou dost overthrow the proud heart of her,

Who's love before their life they do prefer. Genref.

To ensable, o. [from nefal.]

To not; to intangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;

And out of her own goodness make me bad.

That shall enough from all.

Shakespeare's Othella.

ENLARGED. adj. [enlargis, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any dated measures; a high dispulution of more.

To ensamble, v. a. [from merite.]

Beyond measured.

To wage against the enemy, o'th' air.

Shaks. King Lear.

Who performs his duty in a fitness of great power, must needs, upon the utter enemy of many, and his high dispulation of more.

Author's Sermon.

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To turn to merite; to harden.

Their dying to delay.

Thou dost overthrow the proud heart of her,

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NUR

Nur hast he been to enure in those flatters as to neglect the polite arts of painting, architecture, music, and poetry.

To ENRICH, v.a. [from fravaro.] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. ENRICHMENT, n.f. [from enrich.] The augmentation of wealth.

2. To ripen; to mature; to thrive. Ripe.

To enrich. v.a. [from enrich.] To transport with delight.

xii. 25. Sir.-Bacon's Holy War.

Raleigh's History of the World.

His own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify

enrich'd

The meadows, and supply the deep. With carcases and arms, th' plunder'd field.

Swift.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

ENRO'OT.

To enrol; to register; writing in which our understatements are enrolled.

Shakefpeare's Sonnets.

ENROLL'd in dusky fmoak and brimstone blue.

Fairy sneeze.

ENROLL'd in this heavenly family as hereditary.

We find ourfelves

enrolled among the kings forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews.

Mac.*.

Spenfer.

Enroll'd

enravijh'd

enravish'd

The king will enrich him with great riches, and will give him his daughter.

Harry is able to enrich his queen, and

To find a soul, to the bishop of Salisbury.

To enrich the meadows, and supply the deep. Black. Creation.

To supply; to supply with the means of anything desirable.

It is a vain hinderance to the enrichments of our understandings, if we found not too much of our time and pains among infanities and unsacramental.

Hear's Logic.

To ENSHRPNE. v.a. [from fear.] To envelop; to inwrap.

To Enshrin'd, To enjhrin'd. Addfon

Hudibras.

Hudibras, p. iii. cant.

Hudibras, p. iii. cant.

Tate's Juv. Sat.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first,

As his mifdoubts prefent occasion:

Shakefpeare, Henry V.

That, plucking to unfix an enemy,

Itop with fire.

Shakefpeare, Timon.

As his mifdoubts prefent occasion:

Shakefpeare.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical: firft,

As his mifdoubts prefent occasion:

Shakefpeare, Henry V.

To enrich the meadows, and supply the deep. With carcases and arms, th' plunder'd field.

Deferted.

The Summer, how it

To ENSHRPNE. v.a. [from fear.] To envelop; to inwrap.

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To Shri"ne.

Sbakefpeare's H. V.

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Sbakefpeare's H. V.

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REYNOLD'S History of the Turks. Men taking occasion from the quibble, wherein they offer the adversary several indulgences to agree, range them into form, in order to their naming, for the convenience of comprehen-

sive figures; under which individuals, according to their con-

formation to this or that abstruse idea, come to be ranked under

nineteen:

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

3. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a cer-

tain sum.

4. A word of uncertain etymology.

v. a. [entangle, to twist; to confound in fuch a manner as that a separation may not be made, to make an entangled mess.

ENTANGLEMENT. n. f. [from entangle.] 8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTANGLE. v. a. [entangled.

ENTANGLED. adj. 6. To twit, or confide in fuch a manner as that a separation may not be made, to make an entangled mess.

ENTHRONE. v. a. [enthrone] 1. King can give no more than is his own; 

THE⌢

else entails or settled, with regard to the rule of his

defence.

The tale blood entailed's, had Richard had a son.

To entail

To entail

ENTAIL. v. a. [from entail, French.] 1. To settle the defence of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent partition benefitted in any degree.

Hence

The crown to thon and to thine heirs for ever. 2. The rule of defence settled for any estate.

EXEMPTION. n. f. [from exempt.] 1. A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to secure his /eep for that year. 2. To exempt any thing from hazard by a certain sum.

ENTAIL. v. a. [entail, to settle, French.] 1. To settle the defence of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent partition benefitted in any degree.

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**ENT**

1. To ENTER. v. a. [entrer, French.]
   - To initiate in a business, method, or society.
   - To introduce or admit into any council.
   - To come in; to go in.

2. To ENTERP. n. f. [enterpris.]
   - A project or enterprise.
   - A new and fashionable project.

3. To ENTERPRISE. n. f. [from enterpris.]
   - A new and fashionable project.

4. To ENTERPRISE. n. f. [enterpris.]
   - A new and fashionable project.

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ENTHMYMEME. An argument confuting only to entice.

ENTICEMENT, French.

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ENTERT.
4. To give a claim to any thing.

3. To supererog or prefix as a title.

low Latin.] n.f. [entitas, To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

v. a. toil.]

french. J

f. [entrant, ENTRANCE, TOENTO'MB. To mingle; to interweave; to diverify.

The power of entering.

The aor of entering.

i.

The intestines; the bowels; the inward parts; the guts.

- To the martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they

performing.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an entrance into Juden.

Judith.

To all the rest, and every other thing that is necessary.

At the entrance of my threshold be for¬

Your friends.

To his grim case, all did yet to sea;

More terrible at the entrance than within.

and goodnesse, by humiliation and prayer.

Atterbury.

The cry went once for thee,

Better far, I guess.

That we do make our entrance several ways.

Shak. Hen. VI.

All the men and women merely players;

These are the ways that are called, To their exit.

Shakespeare's Parallels, L. 82.

To Supererog or prex as a title.

How ready real for party is to erog christiannity to their
debts, and to charge allion on those who will not sub-
mit.

Locke.

4. To give a claim to any thing.

The way to the house.

To give entrance to anyone.

Their's abounds in charity.

Dy'do's Firg. din.

Enter your to his entrance or that is in the

"Beneath the martyr and confederate without the shrouds and tortures, and will hereafter erog many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing.

Shakespeare's Comedies.

He entred himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodnesse, by humiliation and prayer.

Atterbury.

That really even is the penning flavor fave; thus difficult

is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his

Crouser, and entiled to the mericies of the god.

Rogers.

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

5. To erog or title as a right. Is that which, at first erog this currish Jew.

Shakespeare's King.

Of his own door being shut againft his

entrance.

Shak. Hen. VI.

To entitle himfelf to the continuance of the divine protec¬

Lecture.

To give entrance to any thing.

To Supererog or prex as a title.

That we, defenders of our sacred line,

Entitled to your hear, and rites divine.

At the entrance of any thing that are not yet.

Schiller, but fcorched ther in his veins.

Cincinnatus.

Fortune is no real entity, nor physical effence, but a more

relative figurisation.

entitled.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation both Romifh and

God's care how and to what we please.

Crajshaw.

God's entitle how and to what we please.

Crajshaw.

What, is thy firy heart so parch'd thine

lock. Ent.

I would she were in heaven, sol she could

"Be in a pleafing dream of paradife.

Shakespeare's Faerie Fue. 

entreat, for by them there was an

entrance

St. Auguftine, in the

entire. St. Aug.

Of the maftcr.

From the firft

of this king to his reign, never was

entitled

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ENTREAT. v. n. [Entre'ment.]
1. To offer a treaty or compact.
3. To make a petition. Entreaty; petition; entreatance.

ENTRE'AT. n.f
1. The passage by which any one enters a house.
4. The act of registering or setting down in waiting.

ENTRANCE. v. n.
1. To clear from his mother win the duke of York.
Nor was their just petition long deny'd.

ENTREAT. v. f. [Entreat.]
1. Petition; prayer; solicitation.

ENTreaty, n.f
1. Treaty; peace with them.

ENTRE'METS. Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

ENTREMETS. Bacon's Natural History.

ENTRE'AT. v. n. [Entre'ment.]
1. Petition; entreaty; enentreatance.

ENTREMETS. Bacon's New Atlantis.

EN'TRANCE. n.f
1. The pajiage by which any one enters a house.
4. The act of taking possession of any estate.

ENTREMETS. Bacon's Essay.

E'NTRANCE. n.f
1. The entrance by which any one enters a house.

ENTREMETS. Bacon's Essay.

ENUBILATE. v. a.
1. To inwrap; to cover; to invert with some integument.

ENVE'NOM. To envenom'd. Shak'speare.
1. To tinge with poison; to poison; to impregnate with venom.

ENTREMETS. Bacon's Essay.

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ruvi'RONS- [environs n. f.]

To ENUMERATE, v. a. n. f. [enumeration v. a. enuncio, n. f. [enunciatio, Latm.]

ENUNCIATION, i, Declaration; publick attestation; open proclamation.

ЕНВЮНIFIATIVE.


neighbouring places round about the country.

the kinds of sin where¬

Wake's Preparation for Death.

A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

A messenger.

Arhuthnot on Coins, against the Romans.

envoys to Carthage, to kindle their hatred

With Phoebus ; now Jove's

And with new orders are commanded back.

And with new orders are commanded back.

Bluoth. Grant.

ENVIy.

A woman does not envy a man for fighting courage, nor

a man for her beauty.

SHAK. ANT. AND CHOP.

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God

Who would

envy at the prosperity of the wicked, and the fall of professors.

"THE-watchful sentinel at every gate,

At every palfage to the fentinel's watch;

Still traffic to and fro the nervous way,

And their impressions to the brain convey;

And with new orders are commanded back.

And with new orders are commanded back.

Johnston, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted

with the rules, learnt to enwomb others that knowledge. Dryden.

The watchful sentinel at every gate,

At every palfage to the fentinel's watch;

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To ENVIy n. f. To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of

excellence or felicity.

of elements.

Watts's Logick.

proclaim ; to relate; to express.

2 To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. I have seen the sight,

To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of

excellence or felicity.

of elements.

The chemists make spirit, sauf, sulphur, water, and earth

their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this

enumeration of elements.

Watts's Logick.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.

1. A number, whereby we note

A number, whereby we note

The kind of place is襲nim, where the sun makes its circuit.

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At every palfage to the fentinel's watch;

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And their impressions to the brain convey;

And with new orders are commanded back.
**EPHREMON.WORM.** n. f. [from Εφρέμων and εκταν] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

**EPHIDOR.** n. f. [Ἐφίδωρος] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, chrysolite, and twined cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders, were two large precious stones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each one of names. Where the ephod crossed the high priest's breast, was a form, called the breast-plate, in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraven on them, one on each name. The ephods worn by the other priests were only of plain linen.

**Ephod.** n. f. [from עֵפָד] A sort of ornament worn by the Ephod. i.e. by the high priest of Israel.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] Luxurious; contributing to luxury. adj. n. f. Epicure, Epicurean, Epicure.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] An elegy; a poem upon a subject.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] A curve generated by the motion of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] A jelbot upon a poor wit, at first might have had an appearance of skill, but afterwards gravity and blood by some painful collection.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] An elegant; a poem upon a subject.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] Your lafting charm.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] The mind cannot restrain them from attraction.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] Such a customer the epigrammatist might meet withal, on whom he had bestowed the fairest flowers or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish.

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] Your brain fuming;

**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] A plague upon your ephidora village!

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**EPIC.** adj. [from Επικος, studious] It was conceived not to be an epidemical disease, but to proceed from an epidemic diffusion, or propagation from one person to another.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] As the proportion of acute and chronic diseases shows the want of any sort of knowledge.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous star, which constituted the map in the place where he was born.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] An inflammation of any part, but more especially of the eye or ear.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] Greatly prevailing; affecting great numbers.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] The more epidemical and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who are esteemed exceptions.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] He ought to have been busied in losing his money, with other amusements equally harmless and epidemical among men.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] General; universal.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] They are citizens of 'th' world, they're all in all.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] A sort of ornament worn by the Ephod. i.e. by the high priest of Israel.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] A sort of ornament worn by the Ephod. i.e. by the high priest of Israel.

**EPIDEMIC.** adj. [from Επιδημικος, contagious] A sort of ornament worn by the Ephod. i.e. by the high priest of Israel.
Which, by th' interpretation of full time,
May force all kind of powers.
Shake. part. Coriol. 4. 5. 6.

Epi'stome, e. f. [from epi'stome.]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space.
2. The whole work's final conclusion, and drew

Into the glasses of your eyes;

Shakespeare.

Time, by necessity comple'd, fall go
Through wave of war, and world of war.
Prior.

Epi'stome, e. f. [from epi'stome.]
The finish following the mappe and ariophyre.

Epo'de. e. f. [from epo'de.]

An epicke or heroicke poem.

Tragedy borrows from the

Epi'storal, e. f. [from epi'storal.] Refpecting letters; facile to letters.

Equable. e. f. [from equipoile.]

Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparision; neither greater nor less; neither worse.

Epi'storal. e. f. [from epistolar.] Refpecting letters; facile to letters.

Epi'stome. e. f. [from epi'stome.]

Abridgement; abbreviations; comprehension.

This is a poor epitome of your's,

Shakespeare.
Equ.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a biglow, sometimes slow, and at others swiftly; or, if being constantly equally swift, yet it was not circular, and produced not the fame appearances, it would not help us to administer the laws of the motion of a comet does.

Lact. 3. Impartially.

We shall fulfil them, as We shall find their merits and our safety.

May equally determine.

Shakespeare's King Lea.

Equ. from spaus and angulC. Latun.

Constituting of equal angles.

Equatina. n.f. [equalisimus, Latin.]

Equivalency, of mind or character. Iook on all.

Equivalens. adj. [equalitatis, Latin.]

Even; not disequivalent.

Equi vel animadversionis, n.f. [equus, Latin.]

The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find ou the extremities on both sides, and fun and between them the middle daily motions of the sun during the Eclipse; and to frame tables of equation of natural light, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require.

By an argument taken from the equation of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it forms that light is propagated in time, spending in its paffage from the sun to us about three minutes of time.

Addison's Spelt at or,.

An Ear.

Equation.

In astronomy. The difference between the times marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which the planet's longitudes ought be adjusted.

Equator.

On the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, a great circle, whole poles are its poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It pulls through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian's raised is as the eye can see from the horizon as is the case in the latitude of the place.

Whenever the sun comes to the earth, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because the sun and moon differ not very much in the length of day and night.

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, viewing the equator, cannot discover both the poles, nor would the eyes, under the poles, discover the sun in the equator.

Brow's Regular Equations.

On the other side the equator there is much more land remaining undiscovered.

Key of the Creation.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines.

That on the high equator ridge, Where many a bustling stream surrounder plays.

The planets have spherical figures, and obliquities of their equator to their ecliptic planes.

Caylus.

Equatorial.

[From equat.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planes have spherical figures, and obliquities of their equator to their ecliptic planes.

Caylus.

Equiraria, n.f. [equis, Latin.]

1. Appearing on horseback.

An equis signified usually appeared on the plains.

Spectacles.

1. Skilled in performance.

Dy of duty.

2. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

Equibst, n.f. [equis, Dutch.]

Master of the horse.

Equicuris. adj. [equis, and cura, Latin.]

1. Having the legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the bat; Horses.

An equilateral triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth.

We begin with Saturn, and forcefully draw lines from angle to angle, until seven equilateral triangles be described.

Brown's Equilateral.

Equispectant. adv. [from equidistant.] At the same distance.

The stars are not all placed in the same concave spherical superficies, and equidistant from us, as they seem to be to us.

Brown's Equilateral.

Equispectant. adv. [from echidistant.] At the same distance.

The liver, though feared on the right side, yet by the lachryman division equidistant from the cavities of the liver, Brown's Equilateral.

Equispectant. adv. [from echidistant.] At the same distance.

Brown's Equilateral.

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Horses.

Equispectant. adv. [from echidistant.] At the same distance.

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To balance Equilibrio; the adt of Equilibration, EQUIPAGE, Furniture for a horfeman. v. a. equiper

EQUILIBRUM, n.f. Having numbers, and from the equinox, equinoctial wind : a poetical use.

1. Pertaining to the equinox. 2. Carriage of fteate ; vehicle. 3. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUINOCTIAL. The line that encompaffes the earth at an equal diftance from either pole, to one indiffpofeth the fpirits, an entire freedom, a perfect equilibrium between thofe two powers, and indifference to

The Scepticks affedfed an indifferent equiponderance, only reſpect to the water. A column of air, of any given diameter, is equivalent to a column of quickfilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. To EQUIVALENCE, n. f. [equipage and equipage, Latin.] The act of equating, or of being equipollent.

The acceffion of bodies upon, or fecafion thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibrium of either hemic, or the magnitude of the head

The accufation of bodies upon, or fecafion thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibrium of either hemic, or the magnitude of the head

The accession of bodies upon, or seceffion thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibrium of either hemisphere, or the magnitude of the head towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an equipollent moment.

The bodies of fishs are equipollent with the water in which they swim. Arbuthnot on Air.

EQUILIBRATION. n.f. [from equilibrare.] Equi Equi.' the adt of Equilibration, EQUIPAGE, Furniture for a horfeman. v. a. equiper

EQUILIBRATOR. n. [equus and ponderant, Latin.] Being of the same fize.

EQUIPOBLENT. Lat.] Having equal power and unequal weight; ponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some cor-

EQUINOCTIAL WINDS. Of Winds.

EQUIVALENCY. Latin.] Equality of accoutred; attended 5

To a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. The Scepticks affedfed an indifferent equiponderance, only reſpect to the water. A column of air, of any given diameter, is equivalent to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. To EQUIVALENCE, n. f. [equipage and equipage, Latin.] The act of equating, or of being equipollent.

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EQUIVOCATE, Latin. To use words or terms in a doubtful or double sense; to mean different things by the same word. 

EQUIVOCALNESS. n.f. equivocal.

EQUIVALENT. from EQUIVOCAL, Latin. Of the same import or meaning.

1. Equal in force or power.
2. Equal in value, or in any excellence.
3. Equal in effect and operation.
4. Of the same cogency or weight.
5. Of the same import or meaning.

And equivocally terms.

By equivocation, words abstrac’d from their proper signification, are applied to denote things which are not of the same signification.

Words of different significations, taken in general, are of the same import.

Norris.

EQUIVALENT. Dryden's Homer.

My affirmation is, that there is no such thing as equivocation.

My demonftration.

Norris.

EQUIVALENT. Dryden's Homer.

My Demonstration is, that there is no such thing as equivocation.

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Norris.
To raise; to build.

Hippier walls expand.

Which, warming long, at last thou shalt erect. Dryden, Verg. There are many monuments erected to benefactors to the republic.

Addison’s Remains in Sicily.

The birthright, etc. to feed.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who art a new cut pewthrow which is to have neither regiment nor discipline the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed estate.

Hooker, b. v. s. 17.

He suffers twenty-two distinct nations to be erected out of the full monarchy, under distant governments. Raleigh.

To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a master, am not to erect myself into a judge. Dryden’s Fable, Fable, Preface.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to erect myself into an apostle. Locke on St. Paul’s Epistles.

To raise consequence from premises.

Men being too hasty to erect to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their first knowledge. Locke.

Malabranche erect this proposition, of fixing all things in God, upon their ruin.

To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope

As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them? D’Urfey.

To erect, v. s. 1. To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and raiseth more upright; for by wet walks do and leaves bow Bacon’s Natural History.

To erect a building or raising edifices.

And therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is erred.

Cheyne.

(1.) The act of eating away.

(2.) To miss the right way; to stray.

(3.) To deviate from any purpose.

(4.) To commit errors; to mistake.

One who lives in solitude; an hermit; a friar.

The firft thing which moveth them thus to call up them and ftruggle.

South’s Serm.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and raiseth more upright; for by wet walks do and leaves bow Bacon’s Natural History.

To resist.

And plaints, and fuppliant hands, to heav’n erect. Phillips.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-hare hath an

See Trevoux.

We must needs have a peculiar influence upon

But possibly the man may er in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is

Pope’s Essay.

But haft thou done thy errand to Baptiila

I told him that your father was in Venice. Shakespeare.

As sea-fall is a sharp folid body, when taken in too great

Dryden’s Virg.

He who from the reflected image of the sun In water would

As fea-fall is a sharp folid body, when taken in too great

Dryden’s Virg.

That run through all the heav’n, or down to th’ earth,

Bear his swift

As sea-fall is a sharp folid body, when taken in too great

Dryden’s Virg.

This uncouth

Shakespeare’s Allery Wriers. What if my part be to bear the hot, and be hold the captains of the hot being fure, and he faid, I have an errand to thee, O captain. King i. s.

From them I go

This smooth erect

Milton’s Paradife Lost, h. i.

His eyes,

That run through all the heav’n, or down to th’ earth,

Hear his feet erect, ever moist and dry.

Our sea and land. Milton’s Paradife Lost, h. i. l. 652.

Well thou do’ft to hide from common sight

Thou falt errand still, till they have their errands warrantado unto them. Havius, b. v. s. But hath thou done thy errand to Baptiila? I told him that your father was in Venice. Shakespeare.

A question! Have I not forbid her my house? She comes of errors, does she? Shakespeare’s Allery Wriers. What if my part be to bear the hot, and be hold the captains of the hot being fure, and he faid, I have an errand to thee, O captain. King i. s.

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**ERR**

An order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

There are just seven planets, or errant stars, in the lower regions of the heavens; {from}e, {from} the sky, Ovid. 4. 2. 1. Chief of domineering Knights and errants, barons for charters, 

Hudibras.

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ERRANT.

Any way, so thou wilt do it, good imprudence: The company, if I hope not very well A-nights, would make me an errant fool with questions. John's Eulogium.

**ERRANTRY, n.f.** [from errant] 1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer. 2. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding without a settled method or order.

**ERRATA.** n.f. 2. The employment of a knight errant. I. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding without a settled method or order.

**ERRONEOUS.** erro, adj. 1. Wandering; unsettled. 2. Irregular; changeable. 3. Once; when time was. 4. Formerly; long ago. 5. Before; till then; till now.

**ERRONEOUSLY.** adv. [erro, Latin] 1. Involuntarily; giving assent to a false idea.

**ERRHINES.** n.pl. 3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter. 4. Formerly; long ago.

**ERRUCTION.** n.f. 1. The act of belching.

**ERRUPT.** v.t. 1. To send forth of the earth during earthquakes. 2. To burst; to break; to break through the skin; to break out.

**ERUPTIVE.** adj. [from eruption] 1. Roving excursion; irregular course. 2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed. 3. Roving excursion; irregular course. 4. Formerly; long ago.

**ERUPTION.** n.f. 1. The act of belching. 2. The phenomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, as the mind is a miftake of our judgment giving assent to that which is not true.

**ERUS.** adj. [from erus, Latin] 1. To make; to cause; to make; to cause.

**ERUSION.** n.f. 1. The act of belching.
The verb.

Flight; the act of getting out

It did not run out in voice or indecent

Bursting forth.

To pass unobserved.

Iv. 7.

To avoid.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise

Who please God shall escape from her, but the finner

Erichthonius.

To fly; to avoid;

Ps. 119:14. 44.

So let us, which this change of Weather view,

A wife man knows both what and when to do.

The verb.

Eucharist. a. s. [from echarche.)

An officer that orders the

His enjoyments, or his honour long; for he

Echarch. a. s. [from echarche.)

For this infernal pit shall never hold

Thither, it but to pry, shall be perhaps

Our first casualties, thither or elsewhere;

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of

Take a person, and endeavour to carry him so
gand, as he might escape by violence or by flight

Echarch. a. s. [from echarche.)

Eucharist. a. s. [from echarche.)

A wise man knows both what and when to do.

She would have destruction in such a rebellion

Violent exclamation.

To avoid.

We
There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the marriage of the duke of Burgundy.

We will pass over the *espiences* of the kings of Israel, as they are usually detailed in the maps of Canaan.

**E.** n.f. [French, Espee.] Convey; guard by place to place.

To *escont.*** v. a. [french, Escont,] To convey; to guard specially to place to place.

**E.** n.f. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *escaux.*

To *esco.*** v. a. [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

**E.** n.f. [French.] What are they children? Who maintains them? How are they espoused?

**E.** n.f. [Esquire,] See *esquire.*

**E.** n.f. [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

**E.** n.f. [French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place; to care for; to hold.

**E.** n.f. [French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

**E.** n.f. [Latin.] Principal; chief.

**E.** n.f. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *escaux.*

To *escries,*** v. a. [Escries.] To convey; to guard specially to place to place.

**E.** n.f. [Escriff,] To convey; to guard specially to place to place.

**E.** n.f. [French.] Burnet's *Thesray of the Earth.*

The English in the forbes chiefly *escontreas,* Went through the fields in forbes.

She had some force of *espois* to look abroad for grateful youths, to make Plantagente.

**E.** n.f. [French,] In fortification, the place of the counter face of the glacis of the citadel.
ESS

What are our English dead?—Sir Richard Kerley, Davis Gymn. epist. Shad. Hen. V. 3. ESSAY, v. v. [after, French.].

To examine; to try; to endeavour.

While I this uncomplained tale offer,

Fo ills a walting folly, and bear my painfull way,

After, divining. Blackmore's Creation.

No conceit this, but of her self which I

Not yet as defir'd, but not to be admir'd.

Is of any importance; to contain.

The standard in our being now settled, the rules and

2. Nature; or constituent principles.

That which is not essential, to it should remain unvariable.

ESSAY.

To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion;

His soul is air; another, fire;

That which is in any respect of great importance.

It is not essential to us, among wills,

The leaf is not essential to that in all.

That system only, but the whole must fall.

If we attempt to change.

The juice of the feed is an essential oil or balm, delayed by nature to preserve the feed from corruption.

Addison. 5. Allowance.

But essential to awful circumstances, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns.

And if such systems in gradation fall,

CHILDREN. No. l. v. half extent to our amazement, the

The leaf is not essential to that in all.

The whole must fall.

4. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Dunmore's Legacy.

Dunmore's Legacy.

3. Purely redicled; solely extracted; extruded so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contrived into a narrow compass.

The juice of the feed is an essential oil or balm, delayed by nature to preserve the feed from corruption.

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Addison. 5. Allowance.
5. Allowances; income; salary.

His excellence, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might easily provide against that evil, by gradually

estates. n. f. [Latin, French.]

The general interest; the business of the government; the public trust. In this sense it now means written plates.

Many times the things added to judgment may be men & women, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to points of justice; I call matters of guilt not only the parts of foreknowledge, but which without ever such great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or consequent manifestly any great diminution of people.

slow's ejlimate.

5. Condition, with regard to propriety or adversity. Thanks to giddy chance, she called us beastly from the lowest height.

4. To held in opinion; to think; to imagine.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

3. Condition; circumstances in general.

esteem.

esteemable, adj. [French.]

To esteem.

v. a. esteemcr

6. A person of high rank. This sense is dispersed.

1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and

2. To esteem anything of high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end

esteemation shall be according to the seed, and corner of

the estime.

n.f.

[from the verb.]

High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,

Without sheep for virtuous poverty, severe Fabianism, or can steal's alicience.

The ploughman courful in his coarse attire. Dryden's Ann.

But those poets lived in such esteem with good and holy men in Prester, I preferred her before tempters and thrones, and

while the Summer.

Who would not be loved more, though he were

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,

That sets an high rate upon any thing.

Pope.

This sonnet is written, and the name of the poet not the name of the

men, that men esteem commoditie and exchange them.

Lods. 4. To compute; to calculate.

Esteem.

v. f. [from esteem.]

One that highly values, one that sets an high rate upon any thing.

This might insculp the prome of estime of his own parts, how eafily it is to talk and confult with others.

Esteimiento, n. f. [from esteem.]

One highly valuable, one that sets an high rate upon any thing.

This would inculp the pride of estime of his own parts, how eafily it is to talk and confult with others.

Esteimientoable, m. f. [from esteemable.]

The quality of deserving regard.

To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not to esteemable or profitable.

If a man shall first sinks unto the Lord some part of a field, and

He preferred her before chieftains and chief captains, and chief estates of Galilee.

But for it shall be according to the feed, and corner of the estime of Estimation.

b.

Was he not only cut off from their corruptions, but also

esteemed themselves from them in things indifferent, who feeth

Have we not only cut off their corruptions, but also esteemed ourselves from them in things indifferent, who feeth

Hic's Origin of Mankind.

We find in animals an estive or judicial faculty, an appetite or avereration, and loco-motive faculty answerings the way.
ESTUAT. n.f. [estrathtum, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. Correcting, setting down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. Correct.

ESTUATION. n.f. [stratuum, Latin.] The largest of liquor, vomit. A kind of boiling; expelling the matter of the stomach. Spelt.

ESTUATIVE. a. [estuatus, Latin.] To expel; to expel the matter of the stomach. Made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reservation. Correct.

ESTUATE. n.f. [estuatus, Latin.] The largest of birds. To be furious, to be frightened out of one's wits, is, in that mood, The dove will peck the fide. Skel. Ann. and Cleopatra. The period, not at thy command, allows. Boote.

ETARY. n.f. [afflarium, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a salt. See.

ETH. To make eternal; to perpetuate. [from etern.]} To make eternal. Etern. Ditt.

ETHRALLY. adv. [from eternal.] To be eternal. Eter.

ETHERIAL. adj. [etherial, Latin.] To from etherial. Ether. As.

ETHER. n.f. [etherial, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

ETHERIZ. v.f. [etherizium, Latin.] Violence; commotion. Ether. E'st.'

ETCH. a way used in making of prints, by drawing with a pointed needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground which having its backside tinned with white lead, will, when a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered emulsion, which, infusing itself into the grooves made by the needles, slowly sets, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or engraving on the copper plate. Harris.

ETCH. To to catch; to draw; to delineate [unless this word be misspelled.] Ether. Ey'th.

ETERNAL. a. [eternal, Latin.] To be eternal. Eter.

ETER. n.f. [eternal, Latin.] 1. To make eternal; to perpetuate. Eter. E'st.'

ETERNE. adj. [eternal, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless. Eter.

ETHER. n.f. [from etherial.] Violence; commotion. Ether. E'st.'

ETHERIC. adj. [etheric, Latin.] The eternities of the soul. Ether.

ETHERIAL. adj. [etherial, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

ETHERIZATION. n.f. [etherization, Latin.] Violence; commotion. Ether. E'st.'
VA LTH. [Being, which from God begins. Nature ethereous, human; angel, man.

ETHEREOUS. [from ether], 2-Fanned of ether, heavenly. Of this ethereous mould, whereon we stand. Mill. Pa. Leg.

ETHICAL. [from ethos], Moral; treating on morality.

ETICALLY. [from ethos], According to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discuss ethically, but Christianly, or rather into the principles of the Temple.

ETHICALLY. [from ethos], Delivering precepts of morality. Whence Pope entitled part of his works Ethical Epistles.

I will never let politics against ethics; especially for that true ethics are but as a handmaiden to divinity and religion. Bacon. 

Perils profits the fluctuating philosophy; the most noble, gen- erous, and beneficial amongst all the foci who have given rules of ethics. Dryden. Journals. Delilah.

ETHICK. [from ethereous], Moral; treating of morality.

ETHICK. [from ethereous], Treating of morality. Raleigh's History of the World.

ETHICK. [from ethereous], N. F. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. 1021.

ETHICK. [from ethereous], To evade the accomplishment of their slights he now gradually endures. Bacon's Father Errors, b. i. 50.

ETHICK. [from ethereous], The question thou ews, how didst thou dare.

ETHICK. [from ethereous], To evade, to slip away. To break both bounds. Dryden's State of Innocence.

ETHICK. [from ethereous], To evade, to evade.

We have seen how a contingent event bedieth must know, and his power. South's Sermons.

ETHICK. [from ethereous], To evade, to escape.

Unarm'd they might.

To evade, to escape; to fly away. The evangelifs.

To evade, to escape; to fly away. The evangelifs.

The smell of orchard, and the melting pulp of mellow fruit, the nectarines nation's feed. Of evangelical infects. Spenser's Faerie Queene.

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp of mellow fruit, the nectarines nation's seed. Of evangelical infects. Spenser's Faerie Queene.

Before the advent, the pseudo, the evaneseent. Quaintly, imperceptible, or unconquerable, too great or too fume to be ferved or fubdued. Hooker, b. iv. f. 10.

The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cafes, is almost evangelif. Addison's Spectator.

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp of mellow fruit, the nectarines nation's seed. Of evangelical infects. Spenser's Faerie Queene.

The nectarines nation's seed. Of evangelical infects. Spenser's Faerie Queene.
The spirit
Pond's still on his pipes, as if he heard the winds
T evaporate the notions; then on all
Begat, shall them with woeful sins, even.
Milton.

Tovainf. Tovanifh; to efcape
[Latin]. Tovanifh; to efcape
V E V A V I S H.

EVAPORESS.

EVAPOREABLE. evaporate.'
Eaffly diflipated in
adj. 

EVAPORATION, n.f.
1 The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; dif-

EVA'SION. Latin] Excufe; fubterfuge; fophif-

EVA'SION'T. Latin] Evafaive.
By evafaion; elufively; adv.

EVA'SIONS. Milton's Argument agaifi abolifhing Chriftianity.

EVE. n.f. [evafum, EVA' S.

Thus he, though confeious of th' etherial gued,
Flew through the空中; and, with the unerring sun by certain figns declares,
Th' unerring sun by certain figns declares,
3. Level with; parallel to.
4. Without inclination any way; not leaning to any fide.

EVEN. 1. Level; not rugged; not unequal.
2. Uniform; equal to itfelf; fmooth as oppofed to rough.
3. Level with; parallel to.

EVEN. adv. [even, EVA' N.
Evenly diftributed in
senses, as between the fun and an evanid
meteor.

EVEN'N C even.
5 Saxon; en
avond,
Dutch.

EVE. n. [even, EVA' N.

The fuperficies of fuch plates are not

EVE.

EVCRY. n.f. [iv^oXoyiov.

EUCRASY. An agreeable well proportioned
EUCHO'LOGY. n.f.

EUCURSUS. n.f. [evacavat, evacueus.

EUDES. adv. [from evacuo.]
Eudally diftributed in
senses or vapours.

EUDES.

EUDES. adv. [from evacuo.]
Eudally diftributed in
senses or vapours,

EUDICE.

EUDES.

EUDES.

EUDES.

EUDES.

EUDES.

EUDES.

EUDES.

EUDES.
EVENHAN'D. 
Impartial; equitable.

EVENING.
adj. [from even.]
A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, the great like the mean.

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.
2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.
3. Likewise; not only so, but also.
[often contracted to E'VEN.]
adv. To
v. a.

EVEN.
adj. [from the noun.]
2. At all times; always; without end.

EVENED.
adj. [event.]

EVENT.
1. An incident; anything that happens, good or bad.
2. The evening; the close of the day.

EVENTHED. 
adj. [even and hand.]

EVENTFUL.
adj. [eventual.]

EVENTU'DE.
adj. [eventual.]

EVENTIDE.
adj. [eventual.]

Eventide. Gen. 22. 9.
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide.
(Shakep. Othello.)
Then went out to meditate at the eventide.

EVE.
adv. [even and now.]
The form of worship used in the evening.
Then, 'O chambers of the woods among,
I went to hear thee evening.

EVENTIDE. 
adj. [even and tide.]
The time of evening.
A swarm of gnats at eventide.

EVENTUALLY. adv. [eventual.]
1. An incident; anything that happens, good or bad. 
2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upright.

EVENTUALLY. 
adv. [eventual.]
Happening in consequences of any thing; consequential.

EVENTUALLY. 
adv. [eventual.]
In the event; in the last resort; in the event of.
Hermine has but intentionally, not eventually, disobeyed you; and hath made your name a better return, by refreshing you your own heart, than she could have done by exchanging her's for it.

EVE.
adv. [even, Sax.]

EVE'S.
adj. [even and hand.]

EVE'S.
adj. [even and now.]

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adj. [even and now.]

EVE'S.
It is sometimes reduplicated.

1. Ever and ever, forever.
2. Ever and anon: that is, at one time and another.

EVERGREEN. adj. [ever and green.]

1. Evergreen, evergreen. That which remains green, the green of permanent growth.

EVERLASTING. adj. [everlasting.]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.

Whether shall we meet again, I know not.

Therefore our everlastingly farrowed takes:
For ever, and for ever, forever, Cænus.

The everlasting life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. Hymn.

And what a trifle is a moment's breath.

Laid in the fcale with everlasting dignities. Daniel.

It is used of all as well as future eternity, though not so properly.

EVERLASTINGLY. adv. [from everlasting.]

Without end.

I'll hate him everlastingly,

That had me for comfort any more. Shakespeare. II, II, 114.

Mary makes themselves ridiculous of my authority. Dryden.

EVERLASTINGNESS. n. [from everlasting.] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

Nothing made me of less inclinacy to consider,

That this world had an everlasting reign,

Than to consider that a year is run

Since this lower world was made, the sun's fun,

The luffre and the vigour of this all,

Dine.

EVERMORE. adv. [ever and again.]

Living without end; immortal; eternal; sacred.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right.

To that most glorious house, that glift'reth bright

We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us,

The inexplicable, not to be understood,

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right.

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Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right.

To that most glorious house, that glift'reth bright

We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us,
EVERY-ONE
adj. [ever and
To, Lat.] To favor out.

EVER-DOKER.
Some mean fellow
in all places; in each place.

EVER-Y-WHERE.
fo written by moil writers; but fince
[This word is
n.f 
EVICTION,
adv.
EVIL.
[from
EVI DENCE.
[France.
Evidence, 1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty;
Hooker, b.
Locke.
expert the fame kind of proof for
thing, which we have for
every-where
now, being exalted
seen, nor did it
of two feet.
Tillotfon
evidenced
for some things.
Evil, 5. It is often used in compofition to give
4. Misfortune; calamity.
2. Injury; mischief.

evidence
of judicature.
Davies on Ireland.

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E’VILLY. adv. EVILMI’NDED. and Malicious; mischievous; mind.

n. f. [evolo, EVOLA’TION. Latin.] The aft of flying away. [evolo, evocatio, Latin.] The aft of calling out.

One who does ill. n. J. [evil evitable.]

To EVOLVE, v. a. To make an eunuch.

EU’NUCH. n. f. [evuljio, EVULGA’TION. Latin.] The aft of vomiting; of evulsion; of evuljio, EVUL’ION. Latin.

EU’PHANY. Latin.] The herb eyebright; a plant fuppofed to clear the sight.

EU’PHYRASY. Latin.]

EU’PHEMY. w. [evulo, EVULGA’TION. Latin.] The herb eyebright; a plant fuppofed to clear the sight.

EU’ilvE, w. [evulo, EVULGA’TION. Latin.] The aft of divulging; of evuljio, EVUL’ION. Latin.

EVUL’ION, n. f. [evuljio, EVULGA’TION. Latin.]

1. The aft of unrolling or unfolding.

2. The form of things unravelled, rather than a conftitute figure, whereof the evolutions are precedingly a lefs arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at laft they turn into a Brait line. In the Philof. Trans¬actions, N. Y. you have a new quadrature to the circle, found by this mean.

3. In [Eurus, Eurus.] The equable evolutions of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is fuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet to¬gether, and equally evolve or unbind; fo that the fame line be¬comes fucceflively a left arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at laft they turn into a Brait line. In the Philof. Trans¬actions, N. Y. you have a new quadrature to the circle, found by this mean.

Harris.

4. [In [Evolution.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poflure, or form of drawing up, either to make good the ground they are upon, or to poffefs themselves of another; fo that they may attack the enemy, or receive his onefc more advantageously. Of thofe evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings.

Harris.

This spontaneous evaporation of the little faulty bodies was precedied by almost innumerable evolutions, which were fo various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other, and fold out forret into thefe, or another figure.

5. EVOLUTION of Power [in algebra]. Extracting of roots, or an extraction.

Harris.

The whole evolution of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is fo colleftedly and prefentifickly reprefented to God at once, and all which ever were, are, or fhall be, were at this very infant, and fo always, really prefent and evident before him.

Harris.

6. [Eurus, Eurus.] The evocative, or the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is fuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet to¬gether, and equally evolve or unbind; fo that the fame line be¬comes fucceflively a left arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at laft they turn into a Brait line. In the Philof. Trans¬actions, N. Y. you have a new quadrature to the circle, found by this mean.

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Harris.
EXACT. n.f. [from exadt.]
To pradife extortion.
V.
EXACT. 2
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims.
2 To demand of right.
3. Accurate; not negligent.

EXACTER. n.f. [eope, Saxon.] The fte-fteep; the female to the
eau, perhaps anciently, water.

EXACERBATION, 1. Nice; without failure; without deviation from rule.
2 Extortion; unjuft demand.

EXACERVA'TION. 1. Nice; without failure; without deviation from rule.
2 To heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBATE. v. [concerlo, Latin.] To imblitter;
to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.
EXACERBATION. 1. Nice; without failure; without deviation from rule.
2 Extortion; unjuft demand.

EXACT.
1. Accurately; exactly.
2. Extortion; unjuft demand.
3. Accurate; not negligent.

EXACTER. n. f [from exact.]
EXACT. 1. Accurately; exactly.
2. Extortion; unjuft demand.
3. Accurate; not negligent.

EXACTION.
1. Extortion; unjuft demand.
2. Accurate; not negligent.

EXACTLY. adv. [from exact.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

EXACTLY.
1. Accurately; exactly.
2. Extortion; unjuft demand.
3. Accurate; not negligent.
EXAMINATION. n. f. [from examine.]

1. One who questions or tries the truth or falsity of a statement of matters of record or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commission agent, or scrivener, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant. Hales's Law of Evid. 2. One who asks or tries a thing; one who scrutinizes.

So much diligence is not always beneficial, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scru-

pulous examination of things desired to be applied. New. Oat. EXAMINER, n. f. [from examine.] Serving for example or pattern proposed to imitation.

We do not deny that examiners, in working, hath before her certain exemplary patterns or patterns, which, resembling in the body of the Horse, and being dissolved, discovered the new examiner, h. v. f. 3.

EXA'MPLARY. adj. [from example.]

1. Copy or pattern; which is proposed to be refembled or imitation.

The example and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity.

Ridley’s History of the World.

2. To produce former influence of the like.

So but a speed, with such advice dispatch’d, Such temp’rate order in to force a course, Both want example.

Shakespeare’s King John.

3. Precident of good.

Let us to an example to our brethren. Judith xii. 24.

To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Tis an examination where a freed servant, who having serve’d, I find, or observation of things deserv’d to be applied. Examin. 1.

For example, I would prefer a piece of value to a man, who, seeing his gods profan’d, should want the courage to defend them? Boyle’s Scept. Chym.


2. Influence; illustration of a general proposition by particular specification. Can we for example, give the praise of value to a man, who, seeing his gods profan’d, should want the courage to defend them?


3. Influence; illustration of a general proposition by particular specification.

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4. Influence; illustration of a general proposition by particular specification.

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6. Influence; illustration of a general proposition by particular specification.

Can we for example, give the praise of value to a man, who, seeing his gods profan’d, should want the courage to defend them?


EXAMINED. v. i. [Latin.] Examination; disquisition; enquir.'

This confider’d together with a brief account, and critical scrutiny of realitie, will alfo diffir the witty determinations of fallogry.

Etaination. n. f. [from examine.]

Lat. and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. See Boyle’s Scept. Chym.

And aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. See Boyle’s Scept. Chym.

The infects, if we take in the feveral epidemicks that have happen’d, or experiment, accurate disquisition.

I have brought forth that, after examination had, I might have some knowledge to write. Acts xvi. 26.

Different then leaving out or putting in several fimple ideas, according to their various examination, facts, or observation of the fubjéct, have different effects.

Lecture.

Examine. n. f. [Lat. An examiner; an enquirer; an examiner.

A revenue, not of power to pursue a frivolous examination. Brown’s Fuller’s Eves. 4. v. 1. Examine, v. i. [from examine.]

To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

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To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.
EXC

England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded on against another. Bacon.

When our ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only exasperated, but exasperated too at the variety of its labours. Parli. to Pepy.

3. To exacerbated; to heighten malignity. The plodder alone among the five, enemies loaded with all the obloquiies and exasperations they could.

3. Provocation: irritation; incitement to rage. The injury was done before the recent acquaintance, and continued with the Venetian for superiority. Ralgh.

EXC.

England.

Talk no more so exceedingly proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouths. 2 Sam. ii. 18.

The action of the liar and that of the Amalekites were in themselves short-sight; but are beautifully carried on and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the good. Adolphus's Epist. N. 175. Bacon.

The next sermon of the Irish, was in the inmost of the king's enemies, and exceedingly beloved of the king's subjects. Dyon. on Ireland.

The action of an extravagance look exceedingly well, when they are not in those places which we should make to come out of the pictures. Dryd.'s Dufrefoy.

Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtle than the air, and exceedingly more elstak and alive? Near the Eux. To EXCEL, v. n. [excel, Lati.] To come out in good qualities, or exceed. Exced.

Venus her myrtle, Phoebus has his bays; Two both exclaims, which you would like to praise. W. How heroes rise, how patriots fall. Exels.

Thy father's bloom and death may tell; Excluding others, their were great; Those more mean, are less valuable. Pr. 2. Provocation, exasperation.

EXCE.'

Deprivation; degradation. The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared in the one ability, some in the other. Bacon's Holy War.

The reasons, fome to be sought and frequented that allure men the sense of their own excellency, as to make them willing to be eminent; to be excellent. Hooker and corruptible with their bodies? Excells.

EXCE.'

The action of the Iliad and that of the Aeneid were in order to certain ends. Arts and sciences are called excellencies.

The aCtion of the Iliad and that of the Aeneid were in order to certain ends. Arts and sciences are called excellencies.
EXCE'PT.

To object; to make objections.

EXCEPTION, n.

EXCEPTING, n. f

except-,

EXCEPTIONABLE, v. a.

EXCEPTIONABLE, adj.

EXCEPTIONABLE, v. n.

EXCEPTIONABLE, adj.

EXCEPTIONABLE, v. a.

EXCEPTIONAL, adj.

II.

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EXCHANGE.

Being acquainted with the laws and fubjects of his own country, he has something to exchange with thole abroad. Locke.

**EXCHANGER.** n. f. (from the verb.)

1. The act of giving or receiving commodities.
2. Any one of this contrivance; or any place where the merchants meet to negotiate their business. See EXCHEAT.
3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus: !

**EXCHANGE.** n. f. [from excis.] 1. An officer who imposes excises, and raise excise.

**EXCHANGES.** n. pl. (from exchange.) A list of the places where the merchants meet to negotiate their business.

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**EXCHEAT.** n. f. (from exchange.)

1. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

**EXCHEATER.** n. (from excis.)

1. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus: !

**EXCHEQUER.** n. f. [exchequer, Norman French; exclamo, from exclamare, to declare.]

1. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

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**EXCHEQuEeR.** n. f. [exchequer, Norman French; exclamo, from exclamare, to declare.]

1. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

**EXCEPION.** n. f. [from excis.]

1. An officer who imposes excises, and raise excise.

**EXCEPITION.** n. f. (from exception.)

1. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus: !

**EXCEPTIONAL.** adj. (from exception.)

1. Pratetical explanation.

**EXCEMPT.** n. f. (from excus.) 1. That do you except you'll go with him? Sh, Merck, of Venice.

**EXCLAMATION.** n. (from exclam.)

1. That have a father kill'd, another father'd; Excitement of my reason and my blood, and for all deep, Shakespeare's Tragedy.

**EXCISABLE.** n. (from excis.)

1. One that dislikes others, or put them in motion. They never punnished the delinquency of the tumults and their associations. Shakefpeare's Tragedy.

**EXCISE.** n. f. [excis.] 1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

**EXCLUSION.** n. f. (from exclude.)

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

**EXCLUDABLE.** adj. (from exclude.)

1. That which you part from, lose, or give away. Let it prefage the ruin of your love, And a nice advantage to exclude on you. Sh, Merck, of Venice.

**EXCLUSION.** n. f. (from exclude.)

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

**EXCISED.** n. f. [excis'd.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

**EXCISOR.** n. f. [from excis.] 1. One that dislikes others, or put them in motion. They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their associations. Shakefpeare's Tragedy.

**EXCISORY.** adj. (from excis.) 1. That which you part from, lose, or give away. Let it prefage the ruin of your love, And a nice advantage to exclude on you. Sh, Merck, of Venice.

**EXCLUSIVE.** adj. (from exclude.)

1. That which you part from, lose, or give away. Let it prefage the ruin of your love, And a nice advantage to exclude on you. Sh, Merck, of Venice.

**EXCLUDING.** n. f. (from excus.) 1. That which you part from, lose, or give away. Let it prefage the ruin of your love, And a nice advantage to exclude on you. Sh, Merck, of Venice.

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**EXCISE.** n. f. [excis.] 1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.
EXCL\U'SION.

1. Tho except in any position.

2. To exclude.

3. An act of excluding or denying admission.

4. Excepting.

5. The exclusion of the young from the egg or womb.

6. A. [excommunico, Latin.] To boil up; to make exclusive.

B. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excogitate; to contrive this organ for himself.

C. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate.

D. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To boil up.

E. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

F. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

G. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To defecate.

H. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate.

I. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

J. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

K. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

L. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

M. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

N. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

O. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

P. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

Q. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

R. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

S. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

T. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

U. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

V. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

W. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

X. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

Y. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

Z. [excommunicatio, Latin.] To excoriate; to strip off the skin.

An hyperfarcia arises upon the excreted eyelids, and turfs is caused by the irritant.
EXCUBATION. n. f. excubatio
culpo, f [excurfon, EXCURSION. 77. French ;
3. Progresion beyond fixed limits.
An expedition into some distant part.
2 adj. excerptus, Latin.] Rambling; wander¬
[from EXCURSIVE. To EXCUSE.
excuse; plea; apology.
excuse [from EXCUSA'TION. EXCU'SABLENESS.
] Pardonableness.
To EXCUSE.
1. To remit; not to exact.
5. To pardon by allowing an apology.
2. The act of excusing or apologizing.
3. To remit; not to exact.
5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

EXCUSE. n. f. [excurfus, French; excusus, Latin ]
1. The act of deviating from the stated or fearful path; a ramble.
The mule whole early voice you taught to sing,
Prefe’d or her height, and pru’d her tender wing;
Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rife,

But why to far excusus? when at hand
Along their height, their figures, height, and size.
But to no numbers fter excursus tries.

Now to the few that scur unce; it is known,
That were excusus, and thousands more
Of formidable import.

To EXCUSE, v. a. [exceusus, Latin ]
1. To exterminate by apology.
Bad men excusus their faults, good men will leave them.
He act the third crime still defends the felf.

To EXE'CUTE, v. a. [exceusus, Latin ]
1. To perfecute the offending ones; to deprivs attendance.
I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go for it:
I pray thee, have me excusus.

Leve, them, as long as they keep their hardnefs and imple¬
ment beasts, to those app reigning and excusus fears, those whipps of the Divine Nemesis, that frequently frequent even themfelves with no remorse.

EXECUTION. n. f. [executus, Latin. ] The act of watching
and executing, or performing.
To EXCUTE, v. a. [execusus, Latin.] To clear from
the imputation of a fault.
A good child will not fail to excusus herself at the expense of the strolr execrated character.

But not love this patience could produce,
I allow your rage that kami excusus. Dryden’s Amorous.
EXCEUSUS. n. f. [exceusus, Latin.]
To EXECUTE.
1. That for which no excuse or apology can be given.
For us to change that which he hath exhilarated, they hold it excusable pride and profumation.

In vain would his excusus endeavour to palliate his enormities, by importing them to madness.

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.
3. Caufe for which one is excusus.
4. To put to death; to kill.

And threefold vengeance tend upon your fteps!
— Ceafe, gentle queen, these excusus, thefe dire events.

Mifchance and forrow go along with you,
And the almighty vengeance of your throne!
— Ceafe, gentle queen, these excusus, thefe dire events.

EXCEUSABLE. adj. [execrabilis, Latin.]
O thou, whoe’er thou art,
Not only that;

Not only that;

Nothing but love this patience could produce,
I allow your rage that kami excusus. Dryden’s Amorous.

To EXECUTE, v. e. [execusus, Latin.]
To curate; to im¬
procate ill upon; to abominate.

Excusus and, v. m.f.u.
T is fufficient all, ‘tis excusus bad;
But if they weal be fools, moft weal be main? Dryden. Pref.

Of the invisible church in this world.
That were excusus, and thousands more
Of formidable import.

On the force of God himfelf, and in the eyes of the founder parts of the
external fervice for a pretty shadow of exilement.

And threefold vengeance tend upon your fteps!
— Ceafe, gentle queen, these excusus, thefe dire events.

EXECUTION.
1. To perform; to prefide.
Against all the gods of Egypt I will execuse judgment.
He calles into the balance the prudence of a reward in fech as should execusue, and of punishment to fuch as should neglect their commiffion.

EXECUTION, n. f. [execusus, Latin.]
The act of cutting out. See EXECUT.
EXECUTION, n.f. [from.execute].

1. Performance or practice.
2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is obtained.

EXECUTIONER, n. [from execute.]
2. He that inflicts capital punishment or he that puts to death actively and not deliberatively, having the power to execute. 

EXECUTORS, adj. [from executors.] -a.
1. Having the quality of executing or performing. 
2. Aftive 5 not deliberative 5 not legislative 5 having the power to execute. 

EXECUTOR, n. [from execute.]
1. He that performs or executes any thing. 
2. Aftive; not deliberative; not legislative, having the power to execute. 

EXECUTE, v. a.
[Latin.] To privilege 5 to perform 5 to accomplish. 

EXECUTIVE, adj. [from execute.]
1. Having the quality of executing or performing. 
2. Aftive 5 not deliberative 5 not legislative. 

EXECUTORIAL, adj. [from executors.]
2. Such as may give warning to others. 

EXECUTION, n. [from execute.]
1. That puts in act, or executes. 
2. The carrying of the criminal death. 

EXECUTIONARY, adj. [from exemplar.]
1. An explanation. 
2. Explanatory 5 expostory; illustrative. 
3. To illuftrate by example. 

EXECUTIONARY, n. [from exemplar.]
1. To illuftrate by example. 

EXECUTIONERS, adj. [from executors.]
1. Those who execute, or perform.

EXECUTIONS, n. [from execute.]
1. In such a manner as to be adopted imitative, whether persons or things. 
2. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

EXECUTIONS, n. [from exemplars.]
1. To privilege 5 to perform 5 to accomplish.

EXECUTIONAL, n. [from exemplars.]
1. A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, and with a care, though the devil created them, 
2. To transcribe; to copy.

EXECUTIONARY, n. [from exemplars.] -a.
1. To illustrate by example. 
2. To transcribe; to copy. 
3. To exempted. 
4. To privilege by pictures, schisms, and sects.

EXEGETICAL, adj. [from Greek.] -y.
1. Of the word or phrase. 
2. Of the word or phrase.

EXEGETICAL, adj. [from Greek.] -y.
1. To explain; to interpret; to construe.
2. To interpret; to construe.

EXECUTIONARY, adj. [from exemplars.]
1. To privilege by pictures, schisms, and sects.
2. To exempted. 
3. To exempted. 
4. To exempted.
2. Not subject; not liable to.

3. Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit to relish to treat
Upon thy throat, and live evermore.
From all the trouble of a court spread.

4. God fulfills the Greek to roam,
A hopeless case from his native home,

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness,

2. Something done for amusement.

EXE'ERCENT. adj. [exercens, Latin.] Pradlife; following any

EXENTERA'TION. n.f. [exenteratio, Latin.] The action of taking
out the bowels; embowelling.

EXEMPT. n.f. [exemptus, Latin.] Separable; those which are exempt from, or deprived of the entrails.

EXEMPTED. adj. [from exemptus.] Immunity; privilege; exemption from impotus or burthenome employments.

EXEMPTING. adj. [from exemptus, Latin.] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

EXEMPTLY. adv. [from exemptus, Latin.] Separable; that which does not fence, dance, and ride. VII.

EXERCISE. n.f. [exercitium, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels; or, trained in their bellies.

EXERGAL. adj. [from exergaeus, Latin.] Either referring to or concerning the edges of coins.

EXERT. v. a. [exerxi, Latin.] To exert; to press; to propel with the reciprocal pronoun.

EXERTING. n.f. [from exserxi, Latin.] Exertion; the exercise of an effort; the act of exerting oneself.

EXERTIONS. n.f. [from exserxi, Latin.] Exertions; efforts; endeavors; performances.

EXERTING. adj. [from exserxi, Latin.] Exerting; exerted; performing; exerted.

EXERTMENTS. n.f. [from exserxi, Latin.] Exertions; efforts; performances.

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EXERTING. adj. [from exserxi, Latin.] Exerting; exerted; performing; exerted.

EXERTIONS. n.f. [from exserxi, Latin.] Exertions; efforts; performances.

EXERTION. n.f. [from exserxi, Latin.] The act of exerting oneself; the act of making force.

EXERTMENTS. n.f. [from exserxi, Latin.] Efforts; endeavors; performances.

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EXERTIONS. n.f. [from exserxi, Latin.] Exertions; efforts; performances.
To folium [from n. f. exfoliate.]

adj. That which has the EXFO'LIATIVE.

EXHAILABLE. That which may be evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

EXHALATION.Latin.

z. The flat of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

i. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

To EXHALE, exhalo v. a. Matter exhaled, vapour.

adj. EXHALENT. That with the power of exhalating, or evaporating, or evaporating.

EXHALATION. From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.

EXHIBITOR. He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

EXHIBIT. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

EXHIBITER. n.f. [from exhibit.] He that offers any things, a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

EXHIBITION. n.f. [from exhibit.] One of the most interesting exhibitions of mathematical demonstrations. Great. Cudlitt. Sue. b. ii.

EXHIBITION. n.f. [from exhibit.]


2. Allowances of salary; pension.

I crave the indulgence of my... What maintenance he... like exhibitions that have from me.

Duke.

EXHIBIT. n.f. [from exhibit.] Representative; displaying.

That with exhaling vapours blazes.

About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost pow'r.

Made err, was... Shakespeare's Othello.

Continual tide... his fiery.

EXHILARATION. v.a. [from exhilar. Latin.]

To cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

EXHILARATION. n.f. [from exhilar.]

As levels with her breeding.

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EXHIBITOR. He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

EXHIBIT. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.
Prefling necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

1. Smallness; diminutive - exiguitas, EXIGUITY.


2. n.f. [exilis, EXPLITY.]

The act of springing or evaporated in less than two hours time.

Wax dim, as drawing to their end.

The theatre of life.

It is as easy to conceive that an infinite Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to exist, which did not exist, but to have had no beginning but to have had no end from eternity.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and fifty days, ever since the time of the Jewish captivity.

An adverb of ex-ist, 

EXIT.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and excretion.

Nature's original, the free and independent being.

Passing, passing, progress.

That the voice both passes through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick, and through water, which is likewise a very close body, still it is but slightly felt in it.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary ex-ist, wells, and the outlets of rivers. Wats.

The council met, your guards to find you safe.

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of forms or essences, naturally and necessarily consequent upon it.

For that offence, he is not only the ex-ist of this animal confidebale, but many things delivered thereby.

Brown's Vulgar Arrows, b. 2. vi.

Brown.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Shakep. Henry vii. 2.

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its conformity; for successively, or successively ex-ist, of this animal conscience, but

Ex launched, or ex-ist'd, Shakep. King Lear.

ENOUGH, 0.a. [existanitio, Latin.] Departure; journey from a place: ex-ist'd.

Dido.

I am a witness of this direct, and can bear it to every other place.

For that office, there is no more to fear.

The fire does not spread to the whole body, but first to the parts nearest the fire.
EXO

I fee some degree of this fault cleave to those, who have unreasonably corrected all others, in the pronunciation of the tongue. Government of the Tongue, p. 4.

1. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

Adj: Latin.

2. Anomalous } not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

E X O R C I S E.

1. To adjure by some holy name.

2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense is very improper.

1. Going out of the prescribed track; deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense is very improper.

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

2. To enlarge upon in language.

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Morbific matter is either attenuated so as to be returned expectoratively. Having the quality of expelling or being expelled, it is called an expectorator.

Expectatory adj. [from expectate.] To be expectorated; to be hoped or feared.


Expectation n. s. [from expectate.]

1. One who has hopes of something.
2. That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and obstructs the breath. (Harvey on Consumptions)

2. A kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy exposition wherein with ardent affection, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. (Tillot.)

Expectation n. f. [from expectate.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.
2. It is used in Shakespeare for expedition; adventure; or attempted

Let me hear what you will do for our council's desired end. In forwarding this dear exposition, Shakespeare's Henry IV

It is also used by Shakespeare for exposition; halit; dispatch.

The care of our expectors to the queen. And get her life to part. Shakespeare, Math. and Clit. light to light up the three most men of war. Are making hides with all due exposition. Shakespeare, Richard I.

EXPEDIENT adj. [expediens, Latin.]

1. But which helps forward; for expedition; adventure; or attempted

Shakespeare, King John.

What you will do for our council's desired end. In forwarding this dear exposition, Shakespeare's Henry IV

Shakespeare's Pericles.

Fulfil, suitably, conveniently.

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EXPERIMENT, n. [from Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which through them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their particular experiment; and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. Hales, E. W. It is good to try experimentally in flux, before the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident.


dazed by; & even after he shall have turned his eyes from

Dicky in Banter.

EXPERIMENTAL, adj. [from experiment.] Skillful in trifles, and a cunning fool.

Abe's expert the part, but not disturb the whole. Dryden.

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of glysson, or expert in modes and figure.

Locks.

Experimental skill can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general councils, and the plot and marathalling of affairs, come half from those that are learned. Bacon.

4. It is said by Pope with if before the object of skill, generally with in.

Thy offending blazon.

Expert of arms, and prudent in debate.

The gifts of heav'n to guard thy hoary state.

Dryden.

Prior.

EXPERIMENT. n. [from Latin.] To try any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

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EXPERIENCE, n. [from expericence.] One who makes trials; a proficiency of experiments.

And though expericencer did affirm, that the likeness of any object, though generally like, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, 'till he be

EXPERIENCED, adj. [from the noun.]

Made skillful by experience.

Galileo and Marsilius, two experienced observers, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done.

EXPERIENCED, adj. [from expericence.] Skillful by practice or experience. This sense is rare.

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EXPERIENCED, adj. [from the noun.]

Made skillful by experience.

EXPERIMENT. n. [from Latin.] To try any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which through them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their particular experiment; and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. Hales, E. W. It is good to try experimentally in flux, before the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident.

Bacon.

EXPERIENCE, n. [from expericence.] Made skillful by experience.

EXPERIENCED, adj. [from the noun.]

Made skillful by experience.

EXPERIMENTAL, adj. [from expericence.] Skillful in trifles, and a cunning fool.

Abe's expert the part, but not disturb the whole. Dryden.

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of glysson, or expert in modes and figure.

Locks.

Experimental skill can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general councils, and the plot and marathalling of affairs, come half from those that are learned. Bacon.

4. It is said by Pope with if before the object of skill, generally with in.

Thy offending blazon.

Expert of arms, and prudent in debate.

The gifts of heav'n to guard thy hoary state.

Dryden.

Prior.

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Bacon.
permilion to expiate their crimes by their efflous labours in the adjoining groves and to dig up their own graves a week. The odour which some men's rigour or remissness had contral to upon my government, I resolved to require by regulation.

For the cure of this disease an humble, hearty, serious appearance is the only physic; nor to expiate the guilt of it, but rather to qualify us to partake of the benefits of its ammendment.

On the Creation.

7. To aver the threats of prodigies.
8. To expiate, n. f. [from explicabi, Latin.] Robbery, the act of explanation.
9. The act of expiating or any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can destroy, but not remove.

Save by those shadowy expiations week.

The blood of bulls and goats. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.

The former part of this poem is but a false expiation for my not serving my king and country in it.

Dryden.

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret fears, so many human frailties, so manifold ignorance, pallion and prejudices, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an expiation and atonement, as Christiannity has revealed to it, it is impossible he should be freed.

Addison's Spelling, N°. 57.

3. Practices by which the threats of onious prodigies were avered.

Upon the birth of such monsters the Cretans and Romans did promise to expiate their offences, and to go to about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and facriences. Heyne.

Expiator, adj. [from expiate.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary deaths for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an expiatory facrience.

Homer, b. v. f. 56.

Expiation, n. f. [from explicabo, Latin.] Resolves the act of committing unsafe upon as the lofs of the heir.

Termed his Oilers a day.

All expiration which thixts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast.

Spring.

In all expiration the motion is outwards, and therefore rather dry, whereas in inspiration there is a motion inwards, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which expiration or attonement.

It is the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon:

This he did in a fortnight after the

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is necessarily a part of the proposition, and explicated.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.

Another nicety is in relation to explications, whether words or syllables, which are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future references.

Some explications are made by an explainer or interpreter. Before this explanation be condemned, and the bill found to be condemned, and the bill found.

To explicate, v. a. [explicabo, explain.

To explain; to clear; to interpret.

We have heard him breathe the groan of expiration. Rambler.

Evaporation; act of burning out.

Vapour; master expired.

The fluid which is thus formed, and expired forth along with the air, goes off in inoffible parcels. Woodward.

The fluid which is thus formed, and expired forth along with the air, goes off in inoffible parcels.

Close; to conclude; to bring to an end.

He must be expiated or interpreted.

An expiation or attonement of their offences the darkness the room, and in vain encouraged to discover any spark of fire. Boyle.

The conclusion of his explanation.

If 'till the expiration of your month, you will return and sleep with my filler, Differing half of them seems to have the idea of plenty, on the whole great pain is in expiration.

Abideth at Diat.

The death of breath.

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EXPLORATION, n.f. [from explore.] To search out; to perform; to attempt; a success; an achievement; a successful attempt.

An explorer is a person engaged in exploring new territory or uncharted territory. The term is often used in the context of geographical exploration, but it can also refer to the act of exploring one's own interests or thoughts.
6. To put in danger.

The expression itself most commonly does sometimes change the
form of the day, when his troops beam the
3. To expostulate; a Latin.

To can-

EXPO'STULATORY.

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EXQUISITE. adj. [exquisitus, Latin.] A copy; a writing composed by another; a plagiarism; a forgery. *Exquisitenee.* N. f. exquificrate. adj.

EXFICRATE. v. a. [exxipiacere, Latin.] To efface; to annihilate. *Exfiguration.*

EXSPECIATION. adj. from speciosus, Latin.] Far-fought; excellent; consummate; complete. *Raleigh's Essays.*

EXPURGATION. n. f. [expurgare, Latin.] The act of blotting out; of rubbing out; of expunging; blotting, or expunging, the whole; or the excess part. *All our vices have mixed the gall and vinegar in either a good or ill sense.*


EXSUSSOLATE. v. a. [exsuffari, Latin.] To blow up; as bones. *The quick comedians.*

EXSUSSCITATE. v. a. [exsuscitare, Latin.] To rise up; as bones. *The quick comedians.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS. adj., adv. [from extemporal.]

EXTEMPORARY. adj., adv. [extemporareus, Latin.] Quickly; without previous care or preparation. *Swift.*

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY. adv. Quickly; without previous care or preparation.

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EXTE'MPORINESS. n.f. [from extempore] The faculty of To speak extem¬
poire, or without preparation. The extempore faculty is never more out of its element than the poet, the orator, or even the most cultivated thes in a sermon. St. Paul’s Sermons.

EXTEND. v. a. [from extendo, Latin.] To EN 2 END.

1. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

2. To extend. Dryden’s Virgil.

3. To make lean.

4. To impart; to communicate.

n.f. [from extend] adj. Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

EXTENSIBLE, adj. [extenfio, Latin] The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBILITY, n.f. [from extensibility] The faculty of extending things towards universal knowl-

edge.

EXTENSION. n.f. [from extend] adj. Capable to be made wider or longer.

EXTENSIBLE. adj. [from extensio, Latin] The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIVELY, adv. [from extensive, Latin.] Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of these studies, for this purpose to what moderns have advanced them. Watt’s Elements of the Mind.

EXTENSIVELY, adv. [from extensive] Wildly; largely.

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2. The state of being quenched. [Latin.] EXTINCTION, n.f. [extinCtio, Latin.] To root out; To EXTERMINATE, EXTIN'CT. extinClus, adj. [extinClus, Latin.] The perfon or thing extinguished.

3. Abolition; out of force. [Latin.] To prick; to exterminate. [v.a. [extimulo-, Latin.]] Destruction; n.f. [from EXTILLA'TION.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing. [Latin.] To exterminator, adj. [externus, Latin.]

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outwards. [Latin.] To drop or distil from. 

3. External; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.

When two bodies are piled one against another, the rare body generally distends the cavity of the denser, and being not permitted to retrace back, by reason of the external violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be devoured. Dryg.

EXTIN'GUISHER, n.f. [from extinguishe.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting without it; opposite to internal. 

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.

When two bodies are piled one against another, the rare body generally distends the cavity of the denser, and being not permitted to retrace back, by reason of the external violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be devoured. Dryg.

EXTIN'-GUISHMENT, n.f. [from extinguishe.]


3. Destruction; excision.

2. Suppression; to destroy. 

3. Termination of a family or succession. 

4. Having the quality of drawing by violent means. 

5. Termination of a family or succession. 

6. An utter quenching, or extinguishment.
Some books may be read by extractions made of them by others, but only in the least important arguments, and the ordinary twelve or thirteen inches of distilled waters, badly things.

Bacon's Essays,Civil and Moral.

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making extractions, otherwise you may be thought a very

Swift.

EXTRACTION. n. [extractions, Latin.]

1. The act of removing one part of a compound, the act of drawing out the principal substance by chemical extraction.

Although the charge of extortion should exceed the worth, at least it is not without reason, that this


Sequeter. 40.

Deviation from an original, lineage, deferts.

One whole extraction from an ancient line,

Give hope again that well-born men may shine;

Waller.

A family of an ancient extraction, transported with the conqueror out of Normandy.

Garondein.

EXTRACTOR. n. [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

A declaration of an extraordinary abolition is conferred in fee

Philippus.

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was
e.xtraneously magnificent; 9 hencel vice a cheaper struc-
ture might have been as servile as Elizabeth's kind, bulky.

Elakewill on Providence.

When anything refers any thing contrary to

due to them, they are then called true or false.

Locke.

Gods, when equally pure, and freed from extraneous matter, is absolutely in closeness, confidence, specific grace, and all other respects.

Wodore in Dights.

EXTRAORDINARY adj. [from extraordinary.]

1. In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally; and not by

Brown.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and superinduced.

Locke.

When anything refers any thing contrary to
due to them, they are then called true or false.

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Gods, when equally pure, and freed from extraneous matter, is absolutely in closeness, confidence, specific grace, and all other respects.

Wodore in Dights.
way: without any form of law, his majesty should declare himself, in the next meeting of the house, to be the most religious and affectionate servant of Queen Anne.

5. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

This word seems only a colloquial adv. and Latin. Not adj. [extra and parochia, Latin] Not /.

EXTRAVAGANTLY. adv. [from EXTRAVAGANT.]

EXTRAVAGANCY, n. 6. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

2. Excursion or fall beyond prescribed limits.

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expense.

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

[extravagans, Latin.]

EXTRAVAGANT. adj. [extra and regular, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAVAGANTLY. adv. [from EXTRAVAGANT.]

EXTRAVAGANCY, n. [extra and Latin.] Not adj. [extra and parochia, Latin] Not /.

EXTRAVAGANCY. n. 1. Excursion or fall beyond prescribed limits.

I have trouble too far with this extravagance: I shall make no delay to remedy it: I have long been taught by you those several particulars.

Hamlet.

5. Irregularity; wildness.

6. Guilt; violence; extravagant vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and extravagance of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by firing another's rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. Trefillon, Sermon 4.

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

We cannot utter these things of my own, Maximin and Almanon, which cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance.

Dryden's Spanish Fugger, Dedication.

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expense.

Waste; vain and superfluous expense.

She used to come home in her cups, and break the china and the breaking-glass; and was of such an irregular temper, and so entirely given up to her passions, that you might argue as well with the North wind as with her ladyship, so expensively, that the income of three towns was not enough to supply her extravagance. Addison.

EXTRAVAGANT, adj. [extravagant, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogenital fault, but not in use.

At his warning the extravagant and erring spirit 

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. Roaming beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not for what you would not grant: But wildness, madness, extravagance; They are not bounded with things possible; I may with more than I pretend to tell, Dryden's Absurdis.

3. Twenty confessions of pope John XXII. are called the extravagants; for that they being written in no order or method, open every corpus collectionum canonum. Bunsen's Epics.

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they seem'd

Somewhat extravagant, and wild. Milton's Paradise Lost.

There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polshing.

Addison's Spectator, No. 260.

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and compelled a wild extravagant dream.

5. Wild, prodigal, vainly expensive.

An extravagant man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a fall gentility, is often more beloved than a person of much more limited character, who is defective in this particular.

Addison's Spectator, No. 262.

6. One who is confined in no general rules or definition.

We pity or laugh at those famous extravagant. Glanville.

There are certain extravagants among people of all ages and nations, who are either by a fallacy of general rules, or by some particular exceptions.

L'Estrange.

EXTRAVAGANTLY. adv. [from extravagant.]

1. In an extravagant, and wild.

Her passion was extravagantly new;

Dryden.

But mind is much the measure of the two.

2. In an unwieldly or ungainly manner.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and extravagantly contended with his admiral. Pope's Epis. on Homer.

Expecially; luxuriously, wastefully.

To EXTRAVAGANT, n. [extra and vulgar, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

Drit.

EXTRAVAGANT, n. [extra and vulgar, Latin.] Foreign out of the properly containing vessels.

The vicious matter, which lies like leather upon the extremities of plebeian people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

EXTRAVAGAN'S. m. [from extravagant.]

The act of forcing, or flume of being forced out of the properly containing vessels.

Aliment, too vicious, obstructing the glands, and by its extravasation, filling and clogging the vessels of the lungs, after rupture and extravasation of blood, easily produces an ulcer. Add.

EXTRAVAGANCE. adj. [extra and vulgar, Latin.] Let out of the way.

That there is a magnetic way of curing wounds, by anointing the wound; and that the wound is affected in like manner as in the extravasation blood by the sympathetic medicament, in no matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence affirmed.

Quinn, cans. 41.

EXTRAVAGANCE. n. [from extra and vulgar, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is extravasation of the blood, or of any of the two supposed principles. Pope.

EXTRAVAGANT, part. [This is an obsolete participle from extra and regular, Latin.]

Sham it thou not, knowing whence thou art spring.

To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart. Shak. Hist. VI.

EXTRAVAGANCE. n. [from extra and regular, Latin.]

This word is used, where the body is corrupted by the superficial termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superficial figuratio.

1. Great; in the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but to this end the blood must be set at a distance from the head. Hooker, b. 1. E.

The Lord shall finite thee with a faver, an insuffimation, and an extreme burning.

Dante, xviii. 22.

He thought it the extremity of evils to put them under the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. B. Lothrop.

2. Utmost.

The happy soul

Stood on'th'extravagant verge of the swift brook.

Augmenting it with tears.

Shak. As you like it.

Milton's epicus and limital he is.

That on the ear's extravagant borders froid. Addison as high.

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farwell, ungrateful and unkind! I go.

Condemn'd by thee, to those foul shades below:

So t'extravagant remedy to prove,

To drink oblivion, and to drink my love.

Dryden.

4. Prefig in the utmost degree.

Causes of necessity being sometime but urgent, conceiving extreme and last causes to be more suitable to the kinder of necessity, Hooker, v.r. 9, p. 49.

EXTRAVAGANCE. m. [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost; highest degree to which public utility in any case, is just to the sufferer of any thing.

Tillther by harpy-furred furies hal'd.

At certain revolutions, all the damnd

Amor comprehended in turns the bitter change

Of fierce extravagance, by change more fierce;

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice

Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine

Improvable, infin'd, and frozen round

Periods of time; hence buried back to fire. Mil. Ps. Lxx.

Avoid extravagance, and shun the faults of such

Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much.

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be impertinent, foolish to be praised in,

Pope.

Extremity, n. [from extreme.]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an extremely dulcet voice, but not better heard for a fall of whispering notes, that she not conceive the words distinctly.

Sidney.

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

The great and highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too.

Hatcher, b. 1. sh. 1. should.
EXT

Should any one be cruel and uncharitabk to that extremity, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any autho-
rity.

Lack.

1. The utmost parts; the most remote from the middle.

It is commonly fet forth green or yellow; in the proper
colour it is inclining to white, excepting the extremities
of the wing-feathers, which are black. 

Brow.

2. The extremities of the joints must be held bident and
the extremities or end of the feet never.

Dryden's Daffy.

The extremity of paint often creates a ferment in the
extremitj; but that a ferment is very consistent with a
ferminta dilenter.

Archibald on Dinx.

3. The parts in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the ut-

most distance from each other.

1. He's a man of that strange composition,

Donham's Bath.

-----

Rememl parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They heat beats out of the Red sea to the extremities
of Egypt, and imported quantities of precious goods. Arabk.

2. Violence of passion.

With equal measure the did moderate

3. The strong extremities of their outrage, Dryas's Pa. Quin.

If I knew no colour for my extremity, let me be your table-

Shakespeare.

4. The utmost violence, rigor, or difficulty.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that
people, being prepared by the fword, and brought under by

Spenser on Ireland.

5. Their hearts the gueftight,

And yields her to extremity of time.

Shakespeare.

6. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

The beginning eroiion, which wears away the fubftance and

Dryden's Ind. Emperor.

The extremities, or parts that rise from the rest of the body.

Ray on the Creation.

These are great reliefs to nature, as they give her an oppor-
tunity of excoriating herself from her opifion, and reno-

vating the fervent tines and ipTINGS of her diftended veins.

Addison's Spectator, N°. 195.

The act of emitting in tear; the act of emitting mOftrure

through the pores.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general exudation out of

the cuts.

Wifman's Surgery.

The gum of trees, which we call gum and clear, is but a
fine purbie or straining of the juice of the tree through the
wood and bark; and in like manner Cornulf diamonds, and
rock ruffles, are but ye more exensible that have been in the
fine exudation of those.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but

in that which is brought cunous and dry unto us.

Brown.

The juice of the flowers are, first, the exudated juice or
secedingly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant pre-

fides; thirdly, honey, carbing from all flowers, the bitter

not excepted.


These are both the cause of the exudation, and hinder

the head, about which the whole

Boyle's Seraphick Love.

The exudation, or excrein of this.

To exude.

1. To sweat.

One secretion ot the part itself, through which the
humour included doth exudate, may be observed in such as
are fresh.


Some perforations in the part itself, through which the
humour included doth exudate, may be observed in such as
are fresh.

To exude.

1. To make a hole with an awl; to affect with a running or

eating fur.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the
bladders and exudate in, if they stay on long, long Nat. Phil.

The cat's devil, or animal thatメi of foreign to the body; be-

this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is bowed

Wits's Logick.

2. To affect; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly flings.

The places of the extremities, or ends of the body.

Addison's Spectator, N°. 18.

1. 1. The beginning euration, which we calls the effudation and

farms an aim his extremity.


2. Exsudation; n. f. [extus, Latin.] The act of thrilling or

driving out.

They suppoie the channel of the fea to have been formed, and

mountains and caverns, by a violent depofition of some

parts of the earth, and an imit and had extrusion of others.

Brown's Theory of the Earth.

Extermination, n. f. [extrus, Latin.] The act of thrashing or

driving out.

They suppoie the channel of the fea to have been formed, and

mountains and caverns, by a violent depofition of some

parts of the earth, and an imit and had extrusion of others.
2. Exacerbation. corroboration.

EYE.

2. To use the eye. 3. To endeavor to make us use the eye, to take all occasions of contradiction.

EXUCLATORY. adj. [from exculcator] Having a tendency to excuse or to defend.

To EXULT. v. n. [exulto, Lat.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.

The whole world did frow to see that it had occasion of pouring out its gifts to ftill a public grief. Hooker, b. v. 13.

Who might be your mother.

That you infall, easily, and rich, be adored.

Over the wreathed. Shakespeare's As You Like It.

EXUSKET. n.f. [fromスク露] Transport; joy; triumph; elevation.

We have great cause of exultation and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. Government of the Tongue.

EXUSKETATION. n.f. [exultatos, Lat.] Joy; triumph; exultuous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, because they recognize not their error in all or in every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pull, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exalutations, perorations, petitions.

Devotion infires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with the transports of joy and admiration.

difficult Probablest, N°. 49.

To EXUNDATE. v. n. [exundato, Lat.] To overflow. Distillation.

EXUNIVEL. n.f. [from exundato, Lat.] Overflow; abundance.

The heart must attribute the creation of the world to the exulnation and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.

Ray on the Creation.

EXUSNELATE. adj. [exusneratos, Lat.] Consistent; superable; vincible.

EXUSAS. n.f. [exusas, Lat.] Overbalance; greatest proportion.

Rome hath left distinction than London; for on the West side of Rome are featured France, Germany, and Italy, which take off the exusneration, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.

To EXUSVATE. v. a. [exuvando, Lat.] To free; to purify.

EXUSITATE. v. n. [exsuitate, Lat.] To rise up; to arise.

EXUSATION. n.f. [exsaturis, Lat.] The act of burning up; combustion by fire.

EXUSITATION. adj. [exsaturis, Lat.] To destroy, to suppress; to extinguish; to stop; to prevent.

EXUSIT. n. [exsaturis, Lat.] Cell; skull; cell; skulls; whatever is thrown off, or fled by animals.

The filers upon this fone have taken up fo little room in the floor, that they appear to be only the fkins or exuvies, rather than entire bodies of fifties. Woodward on Fishes.

EXUSPE. v. a. [exsperere, Lat.; Spire. x. 27; 3. 3; x. 5; 4. 9; 6. 64; 7. 31; 8. 4.] To exalt, to exalt; to exalt.

EXUSPEAR. adj. [exspartus, Lat.] Consistent; superable; vincible.

Homer.

There is his, an airy of children, little egges, that cry out.

Ex inquirer, vocifer, incognita, nee neque.
gate which leads to life to the firebight of a needle's eye.

12. A small catch into which a hook goes. 

Said of two, if they cohere to one another but by the eye only, may be much more easily dislocated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fallings entangled in one another. 

Beil.

13. Of a plant. 

The ground indeed is tawny. 

With an eye of green int.'t. 

Shaf., Tentsh.

Red with an eye of blue, makes a proper Boyle in Colours. 

1. 

Power of perception. 

The eye of your underfeathering being enlightened. Eph. l. 

A gift called to hide the pious 

Dant., 165. 

To Eye. v. e. [from the noun. ] To watch to keep in view; 

EYE.

The apple of the eye; the ball. 

n.f [eye brow. 

EYEBROW. 

The hairy arch over the and 

EYEBLIGH. 

n.f [euphrafia, 

Tear. 

and 

EY'EGLANCE. 

Sight of the eye. 

n.f. [eye foot. 

Sight; glance; view. 

EY'EFORE. 

Something offensive to the 

SORE.

EYELESS, a. [from eye. 

Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. 

A proclaim'd prize! most happy! 

Tha't eyeless head of thine was first found's staff 

To take my fortune; and be his eye 

Shaf., Whitt., King Lear. 

Promised was, that I 

Should Israel from Philissian yoke deliver: Afe for this great deliverer now, and find him 

End of his day's labour. 

Handful is bound under Philissian yoke. 

Afe's Agriffus. 

Pentheus durst delve 

The cheated people, and the eyeless gale. 


Eyeless, the gale's about with vanguard blades. 

And vile promontories as the gale do. 

Garf., Oid. 

Moore, 

Poise 

epaph., as yee pay thy laying distance, 

Afe who disgrac'd than that eyeless face. 


EYEFLY, n. f. [eye, French, a little eye. ] A hole through which light goes; any small perforation for a lace to go through. 

Shewing the back and fingers of a glove, I made hole holes to draw it clo. 

Wit., Surgery. 

EYELID. 

The membrane that shuts over 

EYELET. 

The eyelet, any small perforation 

Col. 

of eyelet. 

EYELIGHT. 

From the other windows. 

I shared the booty before I am free from danger, and out of 


To compare it with a good perspetive of four foot in 

Milton's Agonijles. 

Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with Haves: 

Shakespeare. 

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called 

alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their 

eyeballs 

rowl; 

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride 

ever turn'd; and made dark clouds appear. 

Dryden. 

An hundred graces as in shade to fit 

As lump of lead, and made dark clouds appear. 

On which the dreary death did sit, as 

And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd, 

That tyranny which never quaft but blood. 

By comparing it with a good perspetive of four foot in 

Milton's Agonijles. 

The Lord hath recompened me according to my cleannefs 

Hath the church of Chrift, from the firft beginning, by a 

Hath put on the body of humiliation, and put off the estate of the devil. 

That is the only form could make my flute. 

Dryd., End. 

Exempt from many a care and chance, to which 

I have preferved many a young man from her 

Dryden. 

Dreader than eyeight, space and liberty, 

Beyond what can be valued, rich or rare, 

Shakespeare. 

To every eye its. 

I feel my hair grow stiff, my eyelids 

Shakespeare's Tempejl. 

This is the only form could make my flute. 

Dryd., End. 

A proclaim'd prize! moft happy j 

Sight of the eye. 

Nag's eye. 

Sight; glance; view. 

I must carry off my prise as others do; and not think of 

shar'ing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of 

of op'ter from the other winders. 

Dryden. 

I have preferred many a young man from her 

by this means. 

Spectacles; gills to affift the 

sight. 

Ha'nt you seen, Camillo? 

But th'ighter, if ye consider your own? or your eyeight? 

It is thiner than a cock's head. 

Shakespeare's Tempejl, Winter's Tale. 

By comparing it with a good perspetive of four foot in 

length, made with a concave eyepiece. 

I could read at a greater 

length, made with a concave 

I could read at a greater 

length, made with a concave 

I could read at a greater 

length, made with a concave
to end neither sermon, nor almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without some special words of honour and glory to the Trinity which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an epistle, or a railing to the ears that hear it. *Hymen, b. v.

Fy, duff this habit; shame to your state, And epistle to our solemn festival. *Shak. *Tam. of the Shrew.

As soon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having presently to speak, they were quickly freed from that epistle. *Clarendon, b. viii.

Mordecai was an epistle to Haman. *L'Estrange, Fairb. 3b.

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market; not an epistle in his whole body. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.

EYESPOTTED. adj. [eye and spot.] Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Jaro's hind, in her eyespotted train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.

EYESEEING. n.f. [eye and seeing.] The seeing of the eye; the tender by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine eyestrings; crack't them, but To look upon him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

To know whether the sheep are found or not, to see that their gums be red, the brightest skin red, and the eyestrings ruddy. *Mariner's Hudibys.

EYETOOTH. n.f. [eye and tooth.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next one on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canines, in English eeyteeth, to tear the more tough sort of aliment. *Ray on the Creation.

EYEWINK. n.f. [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token. They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an eyewink of her. *Shakespeare.

EYEWITNESS. n.f. [eye and witness.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We make known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were eye-witnesses of his majesty. *2 Pet.

To meet him all his faints, who silent stood Eye-witnesses of his almighty acts.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.

Give us, if thou canst, Eye-witnesses of what first or last was done,

The curious, by laying together circumstances, attributions, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but eye-witnesses could stedfastly believe or disbelieve. *Addison on the Christian Religion.

EYRE. n.f. [eyre, French; iter, Latin.] The court of justices itinerants; and justices in eyre are those only, which Brantin in many places calls *justiciarios itinerantes.* The eye of the forest is nothing but the justice-fore, otherwise called, which is, or should by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cudl.

EYR. n.f. [from ey, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

But I was born so high, Our eyrie buildeth in the cedars top,
And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun. *Shad. R. III.


Some haggard hawks, who had her eyr high,
Well pounc'd to fall, and well wing'd to fly. *Dryden.
FAB

F, a consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by Sadler, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the formation of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, formed by contraction of the whole lips and a forcible breath. In its kindred letter V, which, in the islandic alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FACE. n. [face, French; fæbol, Latin.]

1. The vifage.

2. Face or foolish fellows.

3. Any folid or groundlefs.

4. Front or forepart of any thing.

5. Appearance; refemblance.

6. Presence; sight.

FA'CE. n. [fæbol, French; fæbol, Latin.]

1. A fiction in general.

2. To feign; to tell of falfety. We mean to win.

3. Any folid or groundlefs.

4. Countenance; cad of the features; look; air of the face.

5. Appearance; refemblance.

6. Presence; sight.
8. Distortion of the face.

Why do you make a face?—Shakespeare's Macbeth.

FACE TO FACE. [An adverbial expression.]

1. When both parties are present.

To not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to death, before which he is accused face to face. [Avx xxv. 16.]

2. Necessarily; without the intervention of other bodies.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face. [1 Cor. xiii. 12.]

TO FACE. v. [From the noun.]

1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.

2. Easiness in performing; dexterity.

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed, or expected; an act of the will. [facetus, facilis, facilius, Latin.]

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

3. Vitious dulness; sniffs to be perfuaded to good or bad; readiness to be convinced. [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]

3. Patient, ready in spirit; will not be checked; will not be moved; will not be stirred up; will not be provoked.

4. To hold the face of things in such proportion, that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

5. Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the ver- susion will facilitate their work. [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]

6. To conduct with sharpness, with spirit that will not be checked; with spirit which will not be checked.

7. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to form.

8. The means of execution. [facilitate, from facilitate.]

9. To free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

10. The whole fortification of Soleurre is facilitated by the means of execution. [facilitate, from facilitate.]

11. Men who have studied, not only learned many excellent things, but have become good philosophers, and soldiery themselves by reading good authors. [facilitate, from facilitate.]

12. To conduct with spirit that will not be checked; with spirit which will not be checked.

13. To clear from difficulties, to remove obstacles.

14. To be understood; to be comprehended.

15. To be comprehended; to be comprehended.

16. The temple is described to be square, and the four fronts facing with open gates, facing the field of the Palatine mountain that face it. [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]

17. To clear from impediments.

18. To be comprehended; to be comprehended.

19. Man of a most generous temper, that they are wrought with plots and projects of our own. [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]

20. When you are a soldier, and afraid of the enemy! [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]

21. The whole fortification of Soleurre is facilitated by the means of execution. [facilitate, from facilitate.]

22. They renewed their assailants two or three days together, and planted cannon to facilitate their passage, which did little hurt, but they still left many men in the enemy. [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]

23. Though evil cannot be called a certain rule, or a firm rule, of the passions, yet it is a great succour and relief to act truthfully and openly, the manner of execution. [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]

24. What produces a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily facilitates the natural and moral actions. [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]

25. Milton's Paradise Regain'd. [facinet, faciliter, from facilis.]
FACTORY. n. f. [factor, French; facundus, Latin.]—2. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country. The traders embodied in one place. Heavenly.

FA'C'TORY. n. f. [facundus, French; facundus, Latin.]—2. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country. The traders embodied in one place.

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FA'C'TORY. n. f. [facundus, French; facundus, Latin.]—2. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country. The traders embodied in one place.
5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

6. To decay; to decline; to languish.

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

5. To fade.

A nation lies. Dryden.

F A I

5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

5. To fail.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not take them together. Stark and Rivers.

Mansv. a.

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really present.

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

2. Bundles of sticks bound together for any purpose.

3. A folder numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To F A I.

To fail? Shakefpeare's Henry IV.

F A I R.

To fail.

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FAI

equally fatal with the soft of the sentence, whether it was under
stood to mean Faint converse, or From faints hand to be foul of
fear out. Then the primary meaning seems to have been only half

Every weight to thrust it did confrate,
And this faire couple elate and themselves were faint.

Faint—sly, b. i. 19. fain. fain.
Whenever will hear, they shall and God; whenever will fully
to know, shall be able to believe. Stealth, b. v.
Fain was fower to let it; they would else have married me to
the gotten material.

Shakes. Measure for Measure.

When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV. there were none
so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was fain to
humble himself before Hildebrand.

Ralph's Essays.

The fainted Cuthberts are to make to travellers or
keep himself from flattering.

Lady's Essays.

Faint adj. [from the adjective. ] Gladly; very desirous; ac-
adv.

FAIN.

To with;

FAIN.

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

FAINTLY.

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

FAINTLY.

2. Inactivity; want of motion.

FAINTNESS.

3. Not loud; not piercing.

FAINTNESS.

4. Without strength of body.

FAINTNESS.

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

FAINTNESS.

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endures such contradiction against him-
self, let ye be warned and faint in your minds. Heb. xii. 3.

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defect which hindered the compost, were the faint
protection of the war, and the loservs of the conquests of
good.

Dante in Ireland.

FAINTHEARTED.

adj. [faint and heart. ] Cowardly; timor-
ous; dejected; weak.

Sometimes the faint heart never was fainter.

If vii. 4.


day to victorious conquerors to take the city, or else there as fainthearted cowards to end

Keats's History of the Turks.

Now the late faintheared court,
O'brainthorn and fainted round about,
Chu'd by the harrass of the war;
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fud'ly about,
As if they would no more stand.

Hudibras, p. 1. and 2.
Villain, blind of fat, groveling, worthless wretch.
Mongrills in action; poor faintheared cowards.

FAINTHEARTED.

adj. [faint hearted. ] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS.

n. f. [from fainted. ] Cowardice; 

FAINTING.

n. f. [from faint. ] Deliquium; temporary loss of

animal motion.

FAINTNESS.

n. f. [from faint. ] Wasting in a slight degree; incipient delirium.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres;
which proceeds the feantind of fainthearts and debility in a
hot day.

FAINTLY.

adv. [from faint. ] Timorously; feemblanded.
A brittle or low word.

There's no having patience, thus sit such a fainting fily
creature.

Avicenna's History of John Bull.

FAINTLY.

adv. [from faint. ]

1. Faintly; languidly.

FAINTLY.

2. Rapidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if scar'd from bloody,

Sparrow's World.

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but faintly;
nothing like the image and horror of it.

Shakes. King Lear.

An obtuse and confused idea represents the object to

fain, that it doth not appear plain to the mind.

Shak. Hen. VI.

4. Without strength of body.

With his fald tongue he faintly licks his prey,

His warm breath blows her six up as she lies.

Dryd.

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a
general languishing and faintness.

Who ever will hear, he fafli find God; who ever will,

Paradise Lost, b.

"gan into his work to enter.

Yet faintly goes into his work to enter.

Bill. King Lear.

An obtuse and confused idea represents the object to

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Milton's Paradife Lost, b.

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3. Happily; successfully.

4. Clear; pure.

15. Equitable; not injurious.

10. Not practicing any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a fair wind.

6. Favorable; prosperous: as, a fair wind.

13. Mild; not severe.

11. Open; directed.

2. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.

3. Happily; successfully.

Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

4. On good terms.

5. Not narrowly; not tempestuous.

6. Favorable; prosperous: as, a fair wind.

in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of water, half a foot under the water.

Boys of Colours.

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15. Equitable; not injurious.

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4. On good terms.

5. Not narrowly; not tempestuous.

6. Favorable; prosperous: as, a fair wind.

This promised fair at first.

Additions in 1668.

3. Happily; successfully.

5. Principly Beckingham, I'll kick thy hand.
F A I

and a marvellous fairiaks map, but discontented that we
should be iiid, and be known in his honours, it
themselves in defert, because through envy and famboit
pursue unto contradiction.

F A I R Y .  n.  f.  [porch, fair, French.]

A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive
adj.  PTH ED.  FA

F A I R T H .  n.  f.  [soh, Latin.]

Promife given.  This is the falfy kind: oh, fright of sights,
we talk with goldings, owls, and shrift frights. Shakef.
1. With ftrict adherence to duty and allegiance.
2. With full confidence in God,
3. With faithfulness to duty and allegiance.

F A I R T H F U L .  adj.  [faith smA full.

Nobility; common confidence.  As he who fays no faith to the
faithful, that he will not be faith to him in all things.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

F A I R Y .  n.  f.  [porch, fair, French.]

To the faints which are at Ephesus, and the faithfull in Christ
Jesus.

F A T H E R .  n.  s.  [from fatherly.

T o h e S a n c t u a r y .

If his occafions were not virtuous,
when he throws himself

F A T H E R L Y .  adv.  [from fatherly.

I caft to pay, that I fo dearly bought.
To Philomel, fulc fytis, Philomel.

F A T H E R L Y .  adj.  [from fatherly.

Drom. V. 129.

To Faith, to me remains,
Her failing, while her

F A T H E R L Y .  adj.  [from fatherly.

If his occafions were not virtuous,
when he throws himself

F A T H E R L Y .  adv.  [from fatherly.

whom I lov'd.

F A T H E R L Y .  adj.  [from fatherly.

Whatfoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe
in your mouth; your inward

F A T H E R L Y .  adj.  [from fatherly.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judo-ment,
So spake the feraph Abdiel,
found ;

F A T H E R L Y .  adv.  [from fatherly.

So spake the seraph Abdiel,

F A T H E R L Y .  adj.  [from fatherly.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judo-ment,

F A T H E R L Y .  adj.  [from fatherly.

Nor dare endure to croft her foot,

F A T H E R L Y .  adj.  [from fatherly.

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F A T H E R L Y .  adj.  [from fatherly.

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This is the faithless king; oh, fright of sights,
we talk with goldings, owls, and shrift frights. Shakef.
1. With ftrict adherence to duty and allegiance.
2. With full confidence in God,
3. With faithfulness to duty and allegiance.

Falda'tion. [Lat.]

[77x1049] F A L C O N  

[FALCON: n. f. Latin.]

Crookedness; form like a falchion.

I would have emulated that day; I laid now. Sir R. Law.

Old falchions are now tempred in the fire.

The ffunctioning Trumpet very loud tuppifies.

FALCIONE, n. f. [French.] A crooked sword; a cimeter.

FALCONE, n. f. 

[78x1008]enfis falcatus; in French falcone.

A hawk trained for sports.

FALCONE, n. f. 

[80x912] falcone.

A fort of ordnance, barbarous Latin. A privilege faldagium.

A kind of ftool.

A compofition paid anciently and fee.

Fayd'stoll.

I have fallen from the fir. Shakejpeare.

To fall.

1. To drop from a higher place.

2. To drop ripe from the tree.

3. To be determined to some particular direction.

4. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meaner circumstances.

5. To decrease; to be diminished.

6. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

7. To INTR to INTR.

8. To be increased; to be augmented.

9. To rise; to ascend.

10. To be bootless; to be no more.

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meaner circumstances.

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

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19. To INTR to INTR.

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FALCIONET. 

[81x880]n. f. French.]

A fort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches.

FA'LDING. 

Didt. A kind of coarse cloth.

A composition paid anciently and see.

FALDFEE.

Faya.'stool.

This is a step, Shakespeare. 'Tis a step, Shakespeare. 'Tis a step, Shakespeare.


As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove.

The univerfal remedy was swallowing of pebblestones, in bulk and territory, doth.

This book must stand or with thee; not by any opinion.

And pity'd Rome, when Rome in Caefar fell.

And no man see me more. Shakespeare Henry VIII.

Shakef. H. VIII.

Some of the ableft painters taking precepts in too literal sense, or dyslogism.

If Rome must fall, that we are innocent.

The greatness of this Irish lords suddenly fall and vanish, when their apprehensions and ente"rprises were taken away. Dryd. Gen. Flor. 3.

Before you, Shakespeare. The greater, the greater.

If one should be a prey, how much the better.

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17. To fink below something in comparison.

23. To come by chance; to light on.

25. To be born; to be yeaned.

31. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

34. To become the property of anyone by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

36. To become the property of anyone by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

38. To become the property of anyone by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

44. To fall down.

45. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

46. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

48. To fink below something in comparison.

113. To come by chance; to light on.

To sicken, or hearing die.

To come by chance; to light on.

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To become the property of anyone by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.
4. To fall out. 

F 5. To fall off. To separate; to break up. 

6. To fall out. To become dissatisfied; to quarrel.

7. To fall off. To decline; to become less. 

8. To fall under. To come within the scope of.

9. To fall on. To touch; to befall. 

10. To fall to. To come to the lot of; to be assigned to.

11. To fall upon. To break in upon; to attack. 

12. To fall upon. To get; to come into possession. 

13. To fall down. To sink; to give way.

14. To fall to the lot of. To have the fortune to.

15. To fall to. To come to the share of.

16. To fall to. To be assigned to.

17. To fall to. To be allotted to.

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200. To fall to. To be allotted to.
3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.  
4. Latin; 1$. The a<ft of felling or cutting down : as, fall  
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves  
12. The outlet of a current into any other water.  
9. Declination or diminution of found; cadence; clofe of  
be broken, by means of a fop, or otherwife, ftayeth  
B. Hooker,  
11. Cataradl; cafcade; rufti of water down a fteep place.  
10. Our lands in purchafe rife not, as naturally they fhould,  
17. Wijd.  
9. Ruin ; diffolution.  
8. 48.  
7. Some were hurt with the  
5.  
4. Unplowed; uncultivated. 

FAL

1. Producing mistake ; fophistical. It is never used of men, but of writings, propositions, or things. They believed and attended to things neither evident nor certain, one another, and so much as to make fallacious; such as were the absurd doctrines and theories of their rabbin.  
2. Dearful, mocking expectation.  

FALK

A. Hooker,  

FALLOCIOUS. adv. [from fallacious.] Sighphically, with  

FALLACIES. n. s. (from fallacies.) Tendency to de-  

FALLIBILITY. n. [from fallible.] Liability to be  

FALLIBLE, adj. [from Latin.] LIABLE to error; such as they have been.  

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible:  

FALLIBLE, n. [from fallible.] Large as to error; such as they have been.  

Our intellectual or rational powers need some affifance,  

Fallacious

Made err, was now exhal'd.  
Milton's Paradifie Lof  

FALLFUL.  

Fallacious or fallible people by a  

FALLOW.  

Tendancy to de-  

fallingsickness.  

Indenities opposed to promi-  

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are fallible:  

fallible

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2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a glorious pile of a beautiful dwelling.
Built for convenience, and the life of use.
Around it fallows, meads, and parterres fair.
A little garden, of a single brook.
By nature's own contrivance seems disposed.

To FALLOW, n. u. To plow in order to a second plowing.

This word now pleases, ought to be very shallow.

But the ground ought to be very shallow and follow the summer heat of its heat.

FALSE, adj. (from falsum.) Barrenness; an exemp¬tion from bearing fruit.

FALSEHOOD, n.f. (from falsum.) Nothing agreeable to rule, or propriety.

FALSELY, adv. (falsus, Lat. / faux, faux, French.)

1. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.
2. Not phyfically true; conceiving that which does not exift.
3. I'o defeat; to balk; to foil; to evade, as fencers commonly do.
4. This word is now out of ufe.
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

FALSE HE ARTED.

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to feem otherwise than it is.
2. Want of honefty; treachery; deceitfulnefs; perfidy.
3. A lie; a falfe affertion.
4. Deceiving expectation.
5. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

Innocence shall make
False accusers shut, and
Tremble at patience.

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

There are false writemess among men.

To plow in order to a second plowing.

FALSE, n. f. (from falsus.)

1. Not phyfically true; conceiving that which does not exift.
2. Want of honefty; treachery; deceitfulnefs; perfidy.
3. A lie; a falfe affertion.
4. Deceiving expectation.
5. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

Shakspeare's Henry IV, p. i.

Men are spigues, which, to poor out, receive;
Who know false play, rather than lie, deceive.

Drame.

7. Treachrous; perfidious; deceitful; essentially hollow.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious,
Sudden, malicious, tricking of every heart.

That has a name.

Shakspeare's Midas.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

Shakspeare's Tragedy.

So hath thou cheated Theseus with a wile,
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,
Of every mortal man affirms for true?

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

A man to whom he had committed the truft of his perfon,
Was wary wise, and clofely did await
With goodly purpofes there as they fit;
That is, inconfiting with the characters of the perfons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the play, rather than lofe, deceive.

Donne.

Who know that thou would'ft holily; would'ft not play
What thou would'ft highly,
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Luxurious, avaricious,
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Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,
2. To confute; to prove false.

To pierce

4.

n.f  

v. a.  

FAMBLE.  

To [from  

FA'LTERINGLY.  

adv.  

1. Celebrity; renown. 2.  

v a.  

FATTER.  

A lye ; an errour; a falfe affertion or position.  

FA'LSITY.  

Latin.

To tell lies; to violate truth.

FA'LSIFY.  

from

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polifhed language, the

socially when other words are joined with them which explain

given us a rule for coining words, wherein they are so determinately fettled, that they pay unto

degrees, growing familiar with some of them, they are lodged in the

memory, and names got to them.

Locke.

wished him to fpeak unto her; but

that he was miftaken.

Hooker

ing than by a fermon can be opened.

Came, but never with a fcientific labe; and which indeed de¬

serves still to be belied; to violate trutl

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and uni¬

versally unlawful to lie and faifify.

Samb. Sermons.

Familiar, n. f. [familiaritc, Latin.]

2. Affable; not formal; eafy in converfation.

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

8. Too nearly acquainted.

6. Common; frequent.

Familiarities

Sermon

sued him for defamation.

Addifon.  

famed.

A poor man found a priften

with his wife, and be¬

We have heard the

Dryden.

Sappho, Latin.

Coleridge;

Familiarities

The honefe to be built for the Lord muff be exceeding

magnificall, of fame and of glory throughout all countries.

The defrre of fame will not fuffer underrcations to his affeets.

What is this fame, for which we thougheit employ

The owner's wife, which other men enjoy?

Pope,*  

The king, as he was bathing himfelf, miftrufting nothing lefs

The faiet is confeffed; for I remember not to have read it in

falfified, relied at the word faifification, and which indeed de¬

to have fpoken unto her; but

that he was miftaken.

The pale afifants on each otherftar'd,

He changes, gods ! and

His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty.

This earth {hall have a feeling; and thefe ftones

Maj. p. 137.  

It {hall be thy work, thy fhameful work, which is in thy

His creft is rafh'd away, his ample fhield

without fame; without re¬

FA'MELESS. 

adj.  

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

Familiar.

We have heard the

Since Phlegyan robbers made unfafe the road.

Dryden.

Addifon.

Our {weet

To a wrong hypothefis, may be reduced the errors

The{enfes at firft let in particular ideas; and the mind, by

Familiar

Milton's Paradise Lost.

as things acquainted and familiar to us.  

Siris. Henry IV.

Receiv, and only conftellation

Familiarity

to our ene¬

and fighting with Galatea, who was among faifification, and which indeed de¬

by a fermon can be opened.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

to a wrong hypothefis, may be reduced the errors

Familiarities

Patient permiff the fatniliar-pleafing ftrain;

Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain.  

Pope's Odyssey.

Common; frequent.

His mufe, and sports in fome familiar strains.

Addifon.

A poor man found a friend familiar with his wife, and be¬

a thing acquainted and

To a wrong hypothefis, may be reduced the errors

which may be occasioned by a true hypothefis, but not rightly

underftood; there is nothing more fimilar than this.

Candian.

FAMILAR.  

m. f.  

Inning; familiarizing.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my familars.

Shakef.

When he finds himfelf avoided and negleited by his famil¬

Shakefi. Richard II.

Familiar

Shakefi Henry IV.

Familiar

{hall not under foul rebellious arms.

Shakef.

II.

This fhall have a felling; and their flames

Dr. Who.

Familiarity

The honefe to be built for the Lord muff be exceeding

magnificall, of fame and of glory throughout all countries.

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The bend is christian.

Familiar

May's Virgil.

The fruitful water'd vales and running floods.

Dryden.

In equal rank with the beft govern'd nation; that the great body of our ftate may go

as things acquainted and familiar to us.  

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Candian.
F A M
To FAMILIAR, s. a. [familiaris, French.]
1. To make familiar; to make easy by habit.
2. To bring down from a state of superiory.
The genius failed upon me with a look of compunction and affability that familiarized him to my imagination, and at once dissolved all fear and reverence...

FAMILIARLY, adv. [from familiar.]
1. Unconcernedly; with freedom that of long acquaintance.

Because that I familiarly sometimes Do use you for my food, and chat with you: Your favours will fall upon my love. Shaks. Comed. of Err. He talks as familiar of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he never law him but only a fellow of his familier, and then he broke his head. Shaks.
The governor came to us, and, after futations, said familier, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and set him down.
2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or eafiness of long habitude or acquaintance.

Letter masts and fongs than those which covered Greece with fo long darkness, do familiarize our ears with fongs as of great alterations in the sun and moon. Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

3. Easily; without folemnity; without formality.

To famijh, famus, French; famusus.
1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to deftroy by want of food.

To famijhment, famijh.'

2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

Shakes. Tet. Com. 3. Eaffly; without folemnity; without formality.

FA.MUS.
adj.
[famous, French; famusus, Latin; famusus, French.

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2. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.
FAN

all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to content
with but its fabulous triumphs and successes. Roger's Familiar.
FANA'TICK. [ fanatik, Latin; fanaticus, Fr.] Es-
tudriacck; struck with a superfluous frenzy.
A crew. who, under names of old renown,
Oscar, His Low, and their train,
What is produced by them and foregone ab'and
fanatik Egypt, and her pride, to feck
their wand'ring gods diffused in brutish forms. Mark P. L.
Fansaft. [ fanast.] An enchanter, a man
and with wild notions of religion.
The double armure of St. Peter is a more detri-
tive than the tumultary weapon snatch'd up by a fanatic.
Denny of Pity.
FASC'IFIC. [ fancy and full.] 1. Imaginative;
rather guided by imagination than reafion.
[from fanciful.]
FANCIFULLY, [from Addition to the plea-
FANCIFULNESS.
phantasy, phantasy,
1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itfelf
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
(tinges of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than
Rogers's Sermons.
fanatik.
fanatik.
fanatik.
fanatik.看重神教zach'ang, Saxon, and Dutch.
fanatik.
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3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms.

2. Subfisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

From FANTASIED.

3. Capricious; humourous; unfteady; irregular.

N.f. fan.

From FANNEL.

n.f. [fanon, French. ] A fort of ornament like a FANGOT.

[ ] A quantity of wares: as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three teeth; furnished with any instruments of des- truction, which some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call fangs, &c. such as leopards, tigers, pikes, alligators, and dogs, though less.

From FANGED.

Fanged.

Adj. [from fang.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth.

Adj. from fang; fang.

3. Any shot or other thing by which hold is taken.

FA'NGLESS.

f. [from fang.]

FA'NGED.

f. [from fang.]

FA'NGLESS.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being thus, far, as they call it, scribbled, and very fond of novelty.

Quick with in new fangling, and in parade un- conformable.

A book! oh, rare one!

To a great extent every way. This less proper.

In charions, fang'd with fychers, they scour the field, Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whiz, Mortal to publick fervice on their plain. Philips's Briton.

In charions, fang'd with fychers, they scour the field, Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whiz, Mortal to publick fervice on their plain. Philips's Briton.

3. Caprice; unfteadinefs.

Of greater time than I.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV.

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In charions, fang'd with fychers, they scour the field, Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whiz, Mortal to publick fervice on their plain. Philips's Briton.
c. To a distance.

Plut. a deep stratagem. A ludicrous.

In a great proportion; by many degrees.

after himself with all his army.

far lies his Hill of the Turks.

The substance of the service of God, so

forth as it cause the country was unto him beest known; following not that we find the quite contrary.

Pope's Ode.

solidify their influence, and may be perceived.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Thus the wonders of the deep expanded lie;

For now is the loss of the sow

To a great distance.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth.

Remoter of the two; in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from when he mounts.

The Lord's Clement.

Far from the near.

Far, f. [contrasted from farre.] The offspring of a low young pig.

Sows, ready to farrow this time of the year.

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen de-

From what our fiery oaths are.

The world is flat.

The Lord's Clement.

Far-fetched

The far-fetch'd

Ah hope not yet to breathe thy native air;

Shakef. Henry T York, with all

Lenders, b. i.

A bundle;

Far, adv. [from farce.]

Farce.

Far-fetched

Far-fetch'd

Far-fetched.

Far-fetching, adv. [far and forth.] A deep stratagem. A ludicrous.

Far-fetched.

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To FARE.

From the verb.

1. Leave; a mark of departure.

2. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.

3. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

FARE, n. f. [ferme, Latin.] Formed of different materials. Farinaceous, adj. [from farina, Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of the same materials. Farragoous, adj. [from farina, Latin.] Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a prodigal mixture of different materials.

FARRIER, n. f. [from farina, Latin.] A man born with no business in his heart, and therefore out of his mind.

FAR, n. f. [farina, Latin.] A man born with but little business in his head, and therefore out of his mind.

FARRWE'LL, n. f. [ferme, Latin.] Farewell.

A long, farewell, and to the border comes.

FARRWE'LL, n. f. [ferme, Latin.] Farewell.

It is sometimes used only as an expression of reparation without kindliness.

FAREWELL the year which threaten'd so,

The fare light the world can find.

Worse.

Trusting the path to rover ends,

A long farewell to love, I gave.

Reli'd my country and my friends;

All that remained of me should have.

FAREWELL, n. f. [farina, Latin.] Farewell.

1. Leave; a mark of departure.

2. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.

3. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

4. The parting compliment; adieu.

5. The fare of the world's fare.

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FARRER, n. f. [ferrarius, Latin.]
French; To peaph, Saxon.] A little pig.

FALLOW.

FARMER, n. [farm, Saxon.]
Little pigs.

FARROW.

n. f.
To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

adj.
FARTHER.
FARTHEST, adv.
[peofttSlinj, Saxon, from peopep, four, that is, farther.

FA'RING.

n. f.
1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

FARTHING.

n. f.
1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

FARTHER.
FARTHEST, adv.
[more properly farthing.]

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FARTHER.
4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.
3. To cast into external appearance.
FASHIONABLE, adj. 
5. Custom; general practice. 
Made according to the mode.

FASHION. To form; to mould; to figure.
10. The farcy; a distemper in horses; the horse's leprosy. A fajhioned your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and en-

Yourfelves thereto, according to occasion. 
Hubb.Tale. 
'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it
above that of quality. 
His panegyricks were bellowed only on fuch persons as he 
visited in his underftanding any fimple idea, not received by

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reasons; 
Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And 

The rib he form'd, and 

Nature, as it grows again tow'rds earth,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food

How much your chain weighs to the utmoft carat, 
Here's the note. 

Atterbury's Sermons. 
Why truly, wise, it was not eafily reconciled to the com-

Your love is not fo great, Hortenfio, 
And fay it fairly out. 
Shak. Taming of the Shrew. 
Nor tear, for ages, taught to blow in vain. 

Nobler, quick ] Speedy; quick; swift. 
[from Saxon. 

Abstinence from food. 
A thousand men have broke their fpirit to-day,
That or shall dine, whether then yield the credit. Shakspeare
Where with this end. 
Four times ten days I've pass'd, 

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[from Saxon.
A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at fast and fisy with each other, giving and receiving refreshes.

Sidney.

Of the preceded by his outward cheer, that any would imitate them, sometimes flaid him hear, sometimes kept her ear, and play'd fast and fisy the long day long. 

Le Sage. 

And play'd fast and fisy she the long day long.

The being provided with a woman of virtuous life, to be confoled with the prince's compassion.

Davy, by reason of the privy plot, which is so easily melted, called pinguedo; another firm, white, which is much inferior to them in the furniture of the body, except in the forehead, eyelids, lips, upper part of the arms, and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head.

Davies on Ireland.

II. Such as had given the king any diffidence, did contest by their forwardness to throw it was but their faftiety to the former government, and that those affections united with the time.

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Davies on Ireland.

II. Such as had given the king any diffidence, did contest by their forwardness to throw it was but their faftiety to the former government, and that those affections united with the time.
and the fats of a boar and a bear, killed in the 3d of generation.

Bat. on Natural History, N. 998.

This membrane separates an only liquid called fats: when the fluids are drawn off, so much part of it is converted into this oily liquor. Arbatelum in Alimenta.

FAT. n. [fats, Saxois; cuita, Dutch.] This is generally

vegetable fat. A vellor in which any thing is put to ferment or be fried.

The fats shall overflow with wine and oil. Joel ii. 44.

One done used for flagging floors, for cinders, and tinners fats.

Woadward in Phys. To FAT. v. [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fat with abundance of food.

Oh how this villany

Dobt fat me with the very thoughts of it! Shak. Tit. And. clxviii.

I should have fatted all the region kites

With this how's effall. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

They fat each other in the wars, that they may devour them. Adbel Dei Violation of the World.

The Carabes were wont to feed their children, on that purpose to fast and use the杂志. Lactis.

Cattle fatted by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes they suddenly.

Arbatelum in Dist. To FAT. o. n. To grow fat; to grow full fatted.

Clarence, he is well repaid;

He is frank'd up to fattors for his pains. Shak. Rich. Ill.

This duty in a great conference; the teather, like a beath, but fatting up for the laughter. L'Err. Errur.

An old fat as well, and is as good, as a young one.

Abbot's Description of the World.

FATALL. adj. [fattalis, Latins; fattal, French.] 1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

One labours in his duty with a good confidence; the

Peculiar to

Abbot's Description of the World.

And this our


Father and mother, and to his wife adhere.

It was

It was

It was

Ere this

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,

His fatting,

It was laid

Tell me what

Tell me what

Stand in thy posterity;

Hear that odious voice! Shak. Tit. And. clxviii.

FATALLY. adv. [from fats.] One who maintains that all things happen by irresistible necessity.

With the substantial

Father

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence

of atoms, is to confider the world mechanically and fatically, only they were not fatisfied in it.

Shakefpeare's Sonnet, 129.

FATALLY. n. [from fatsal.] Invisible necessity.

FATNESS. n. [fattal, Latin.] 1. Defliny; an eternal series of occisive caudals.

Approach not me; and what I will in fats.

There is a necessity in fats to

Why this have you held it so, an infinity.

In the common fats

A watchful fates offers its rising years.

Random chance, or wild fat, Good fates from Cupid's bow.

A. Phillips.

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what fats attend the duke of Suffolk?

You must obey me from now:

You will only vainly struggle with your fats?

Tell me what change?

And whose fats? Antinous, on its wings.

Pep.


With full force his deadly bow he bent.

And this our fats among the rudest and funnerer dogs.

Dyre.

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Dyre.
FATHER.

1. The compilation of God as Creator.

2. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.

3. To adopt a composition.

FA'THERLINESS. adj. [from father.]

FA'THERLY. adj. fatherly.

FA'THERLY. In the manner of a father.

adv. [from Saxon.]

FATHER. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when husband or wife.

FA'THERLESS. adj.

FA'THERLEFS. adj.

FA'THERLESSNESS. n. [from father.]

Fatherhood. 1. The quality of being father, plump, or full-fed.

Fatherly affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects.

Fatherly authority.

Father; parental kindness.

Father; parental kindness.

Fatherly. adj. fatherly.

Father's on Time.

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To F A U V.

To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not fault thee, I will not be thy confidcrator.

Old Eng.

FAULTIER. n. [from fault]. An offender; one who com¬

mits a fault.

Then thy, behind the fasor here in light;

The hands committed that supposed offence. Fairfax, b.

FAULTY. adj. [from faulty]. Not rightly; improperly; de¬

fectively; erroneously.

When her judgment was to be practiced in knowing faul¬

tly by his first shaping, he was like a young farm, who,

coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether

it be a thing or no to be eschewed. Sidney.

FAULTLESS. adj. [from faultless]. Without faults; per¬

fectly excellent.

We do our best for this he falselty suffered pain,

There where he died, and where he lived again.

Faulty.

Wliat bard thy falselty figure thus define? Dryden's An.

Whether thinks a falselty piece to fee.

That thinks never is, nor is, nor shall be. Pope.

FAULTY. n.f. [French, from fault].

1. Guilty; a falselty; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is faulty. 2. Sa. 13. 5.

Can thus

The image of God in man, created once

So godly and excelt, though faulty fairely.

To such unfightly bufferings be debas'd!

Milton's Para. Los.

Wrong; erroneous.

The form of policy by them set down for perpetuity, is

three ways faulty; faulty in omitting some things which in

Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference not

ought of fathers, when they gave to any great multitude

faulty in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as

things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in

true sense is faulty; also in urging some things by

Scripture mutable, as their stay-elders.

Huet, t. 4.

Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

An offender; one who commits a fault.

To such unprofitably sufferings be debas'd! Milton's Par. Los.

To such unfightly sufferings be debas'd!

God's All.

To up the trumpet being in mind. Polly's Odyss., b. 11. 495.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherw ife to

To such unfightly sufferings be debas'd!

Clarence, the chief fast and high.

Of Multar.

The noblest gods that ever in the land of Troy:

Men favour wonders. Bacon's Natural History, N. ley.

To favour him, that the town at his coming

furnerected unto him.

Bacon's History of the Text.

The good Aesop is call'd to a name.

While favour favour'd, or unknown to fame. Dryden.

Oh happy voces! or do I miss the fault?

Dissolneous care of guardian deities. Pope's Odys., b. 11.

To add with advantages or conveniences.

No one place that it is weaker than another, to favour in

enemies in his approachess. Addis!. W. Big. Examin.

To combine in favour.

The porter, moved that the gentleman favoured his

matter. Stenton.

To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to;

to condescend.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies

Was none more favourable, nor more fair.

Whiles having the false his faculties.

Than Clarence, the chief fast and high.

Of Multar.

The noblest gods that ever in the land of Troy:

Men favour wonders. Bacon's Natural History, N. ley.

To favour him, that the town at his coming

surnerected unto him.

Bacon's History of the Text.

The good Aesop is call'd to a name.

While favour favour'd, or unknown to fame. Dryden.

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enemies in his approachess. Addis!. W. Big. Examin.

To combine in favour.

The porter, moved that the gentleman favoured his

matter. Stenton.

To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to;

To be defective of a good name, and careful to do every

thing, that we uncouthly may, to obtain it, is so far from

being a fault, even in private persons, that it is their great

and indispensable duty. Bacon's Natural History.

For having feared some flies ever's fault.

And each exalted human reason with thought.

Pope.

With the godly Eneas, even on the faults of the skies,

who favour'd him, that the town at his coming

surnerected unto him.

Bacon's History of the Text.
more favourably heard than that which allies freely for themselves, that they did as necessarily constrained them. Hesit.

Shylock. 

Of such natures, thinking such acts are worthy of her, and 

when such beauty favors their way through the world. Will. vi.

The violent will condemn the character of adulterin, as 

and thus makes by it. Shylock. 

And we are naturally inclined to think favorably of those we love.

Rogers's Sonnets.

1. Regarded with kindliness.

Oft with some favorer they travel as frail, 

Before him all else the farther way, 

Shylock. 

2. Support; defence; vindication.

FAV/ or N. 

participial adj. [favorable, favorabilis, favorita, Latin;] 

6. Object of favor; person or thing favored.

1. Kind; propitious; affedionate.

2. Favorable; mild; mitigation of punishment.

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

4. Accommodate; convenient.

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

Latin.

adj. favorable, favorabilis, favorita, Latin.]

5. Something given by a lady to be worn.

Something given by a lady to be worn.

Young though thou art, thine eye 

Yet no where can her find; such happiness

Shakespeare.

To find our hopes and 

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and 

Shakespeare.

This was a Thebanian gentleman, who, by multicide, having 

Sidney. 

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a fa-

fav'rite, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of 

favourer. 

Of this new sect? ye are not found.

Of this new sect? ye are not found.

The good man down, you mark; his fo'licious eye; 

The good man down, you mark; his fo'licious eye; 

Sidney. 

Do I not know you for a favorer 

Of such natures, thinking such acts are worthy of her, and 

Shakespeare. 

It made him pray, and prove

Favourers. Daniel's Civil War.

All the

Were reputed

favourers. Daniel's Civil War.

All the

Were reputed

magick

A

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged,

St. John.

to find our hopes and 

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and 

Shakespeare.

One choosen as a companion by his superior; a mean wretch 

who was not raised thus.

To obey a tyrant's will they sought.

That to obey a tyrant's will they sought.

Made proud by princes, that advance their pride 

Made proud by princes, that advance their pride 

Clapperton's Iliads

Did shoot.

Did shoot.

He comes from banishment to the

to the

forbids the sun to enter; like

to the sun to enter; like

Shakespeare.

And fame before him all the deserts way.

And fame before him all the deserts way.

Shakespeare.

Here he wrote, and finish'd the whole; 

Here he wrote, and finish'd the whole; 

Shakespeare.

The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies.

Every particular master in criticism has his fa-

fav'rite, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of 

favourer. 

Of this new sect? ye are not found.

Of this new sect? ye are not found.

The fav'rite, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of 

favourer. 

Clarendon.

This man was very capable of being a great favorer to a 

great king.

Clarendon.

What favor's pain, and what the nation owes,

What favor's pain, and what the nation owes,

Pope.

Not otherwise.

Not otherwise.

Sidney.

The fav'rite, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of 

favourer. 

The fav'rite, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of 

favourer.

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FEA

FEAR

Fawnp. n.i. [fawen, French, from fan, in old French a child, probably from infancy, Latin.] A young deer. Looking my adorning, I go from place to place.

Like a young fawn that late hath left the hind: And seek every where, where last I saw her face.

When she desires, she is with fear in mind. Spenser's Faerie. The back is called the zill a fawn, the second year a fawn, Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost. The calf hath about four years of growth, and to the fawn, and to the calf, Bacon's Natural History. N. 759.

Who for thy table feels the wanton fawn, For him as kindly greets the bowler lawn.

Pope. To FAWN, v. o. [from uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French fawen, a term of endearment for children.]

1. To court by fawning; to court as a dog.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old knowledge.

Sidney.

Holding Cordell in the name of Rome, Even like a fawning greyhound. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

2. To court by any means. Used by animals.

Indeid thereby he kied her wefty feet, And lick'd her lively hands with fawning tongue, As he her wrong'd innocence did weet. Fairy Queen, b. 1. It is not strange that a rational man should worship an object that he should upon his dog! bow himfelf before a cat! and adore leeks and garlic! South's German.

3. To court fercibly.

My love, forbear to fawn upon their frowns; What danger or what terror can befal thee. So long as Edward is thy conftant friend? Shall. Henry VI.

And show, by hypocrify, who now would be the Patron of liberty, who more than thou. Once fawn'd, and now unceafing, and fainly ado'd.

Shakespeare's Par. Lost. b. iv.

Wildly foun'd, and wond'rous fawn'd, and fainly ado'd. 's Hear! a Monarch's awful monarch? Shakespeare's Par. Lost. b. i. 6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise. Even like a greyhound.... Even like a fawning greyhound. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

5. The object of fear.

Like a fawning greyhound. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

For him as kindly greets the bowler lawn.

Sidney.

Holding Cordell in the name of Rome, Even like a fawning greyhound. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Though he cometh up out of the midft of the pit, Shall be feared above all the kingdoms before it. 2 Esdr. 14.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

But fear ftill to be harm'd.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

Not fear ftill to be harm'd.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

Shakefpeare's Par. Lost. b. i. 6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise. Even like a greyhound.... Even like a fawning greyhound. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

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Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

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FEA

thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then they will be found in composition.

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the profound revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that fearful punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life.

Thou art, therefore be sure

Then, when the bridegroom with his faithful friends

without terror.

In a bright and elegant carriage, and then there will be found no comparison. — Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Hooker that this should be noted for a popish error.

To a (k any thing, other

To a (k any thing, other

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge

raul: "Father, I thank thee, that thou heardest me..."

He gave innumeral to an invincible courage, and strength for a danger.

This day is called the feast of Christmas.

The proud insulting queen;

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a

This day is called the feast of Cariophi. — Shaks. Hen. V.

Something delightful to the palate.

As entertainment of the table, a sumptuous feast of great

Here's our chief guest.

If he had been forgotten,

When I lo a boward upon the plain,

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an

The fast and finest, best, large for either train.

An ornament; an empty title.

2. To delight; to pamper.

The bird most deserving of a feather; that is, of a species.

The proud inflating quondam king

...as they are not able to express.

And that is all that is to be expected of the nation.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for cer-

It is now only used in irony and contempt.

If God would never have advised, and much less have com-

So he fearless than only for his name to whom God can deny nothing,

FAD. adv. [from feasible.] — Free from fear, intrepid; cou-

that is, of a fpecies.

To dress in feathers.

To fly; to take to the air; to fly with feathers.

He prov'd the best man in the field.

When he might ask the woman in the form,

Lyrically, adv. [from feasible.] Nearly; dexterously.

To make a government judely defined, is

This man must be so full of states and activity and motion

in youth than afterwards.

...that the acknowledgment of our own un-

...and then there will be found no comparison.

The absurd and frequent earthquakes,

that is, of a fpecies.

A bed fluffed with feathers.

Therefore be sure

On Plutarch's birthday he made a feast unto all his ser-

The lady of the leaf orchard's a feast.

And made the lady of her bow'rd her guest;

That he is a leader of his nation.

The hufband cock looks out, and faire is sped,

The page so kind, so dutious, diligent;

To fit with feathers.

The hufband cock looks out, and faire is sped,

And walked forth without fetid of crime. — Fairy Queen.

The farting feast, though alone

The foreft waf ted, and that lofty tree,

And ftruck him on his knee: in that day's

The land of beauty, and the land of the chaste.

The lady of the bow'rd her guest;

They shall be exalted as the stars in the firmament.

To bear a (k any thing, other

The land of the bow'rd her guest;

And then there will be found no comparison.

A bed fluffed with feathers.

In a bright and elegant carriage,

He prov'd the best man in the field.

When he might ask the woman in the form,

...that the acknowledgment of our own un-

...and then there will be found no comparison.

The absurd and frequent earthquakes,

that is, of a fpecies.
1. Cloathed with feathers.

FTBRILE. To be in a Saxon, pax, FEAZE. To [See Aifjij.

2. Pitted with feathers, carrying feathers. The more feckly the years are, the less feckly or fruitful if children also they be.

3. To feemly the height of this great town was like that of the 15th century, which was about to be plumed of other birds to make it feathered.

4. On his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. Pope.

5. For on the graffy verdure as he lay, Forb'd on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. Pope.

6. Dark'ning the Iky, they hover o'er, and fhroud the moon was up, and shot a gleamy light; hither from the lodge, or village cock here and there, or whiffle from the lodge, or village cock at the water's edge, or from the lodge, or village cock. Pope.

7. To refemble in countenance; to favour. FE'ATURE.

8. He could never create a bigger; the more filthy, the more fruitful or prolific.

9. He could never create a bigger; the more filthy, the more fruitful or prolific.

10. Conftituting a adj. FEBRIFUGE, adj. To fcef; BRi'eiTATE. Latin.

11. To refemble in countenance; to favour. FE'ATURE.

12. To feed.

13. Power of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

14. A confederate; a partner; or a dependant. SHAKEF. TEMPEST.
be any way conceived from him. So that no man in England had dominion of taxation, that is, the very property or dominance of it. For, though he has in his hand that property or dominion, yet he has no power of disposing of it, and therefore it is not truly his own.

FEE is divided into two forms; fea-absolute, otherwise called fee simple, and fea-tail. Fee simple is that which we are said to inherit in general words, To us and our heirs forever; that is, that part of it which is held of land to them and their heirs forever. Now like a lawyer, when he would hold,

To FEE, or [from the noun.

1. To reward; to pay.

2. To supply; to furnish.

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxuriously.

5. A confection (moke arises from the warm springs that are much cheaper, because they eat no oats.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Addison's Spectator.

Still the sense of feeling can give us a notion of extension,

Dryden.

FEEEDER.

1. Food; that which is eaten.

2. To supply with food.

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

4. One that eats.

5. One that gives food.

To FEEL, pret.

1. To have, except your father and mother.

2. Food; that which is eaten.

3. One that eats.

4. One that gives food.

5. A confection (moke arises from the warm springs that are much cheaper, because they eat no oats.

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Mortimer's Husbandry.

Addison's Spectator.

Still the sense of feeling can give us a notion of extension,
F E E

4. To appear to the touch.
   The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the feel: one feel firm and smooth; the other more even, flanckant and firrery.
   Sharp's Surgery.

To F E E.

1. To perceive by the touch.
   Suffer me that I may feel the pillars.
   2. To feel to found.
   He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour.  Shad.
   3. To have fenfe of pain or pleafure.
   Nor did they perceive the evil plight
   In which they were, or the force pain not feel. Milt.
   4. To feel to the touch.
   Those rods of scorpions and whose whipels of feel?
   Croceus. Twent.
   The well hang ten shall doth my penderful feel.
   He can paint them who can feel them most.
   Pope.
   5. To know; to be acquainted with.
   Not youthful kings in battle feel'd alive,
   For each, and each terror, and defeat.
   Pope.

To be aflested by.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the fame that grew upon it. Sharp's Hist. VIII.

5. To know; to be acquainted with.
   His overthrow had'd happiness upon him;
   For them, and not all them, he felt himself;
   And found the feelbility of being inti. Sharp's Hist. VIII.

FEEL, n.f. [from the verb] The feelbility of feeling; the touch.
   n.f. n.f. [from feel.

FEELING.

Feeling

1. Expressive of great feelbility.
   With expreffion of great feelbility.
   Derham's Phyfco-Theology.

2. So as to be feelbibly felt.
   Besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the ufes here named may
   be admitted.
   Bacon's EJays.

3. To make a fhew-of; to do upon fome falfe pretence.
   That the feelbility of feeling; the touch.
   They, and the feel’s tumours will be distinguished by the feel;
   one feel feelbibly and ramped, the other more even, flanckant, and firrery.
   Sharp's Surgery.

FEELINGLY.

Feelingly

1. With expreffion of great feelbility.
   Or feeling.
   Sidney.

2. To congratulate.
   Did not his spirit, if he could grafp all in a fingle furvey.
   Watts.

3. To make a fhew-of; to do upon fome falfe pretence.
   His opportunity to form’s blues,
   Who, by the art of known and feeling true,
   Are pregnant to good pay.
   Shad. King Lear.

4. To disemble; to conceal. Now obfolute.
   This hand, whole touch,
   Whole ev’ry touch would force the feel’s feelbility.
   To the touch of hapsly, Sharp’s Cymbeline.

5. To feel to the touch.
   The horns or antennae of insects.
   Inflect clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antenner;
   and as they are perpetually feeling and searching be¬
   fore them with their feelers or antennae, I am apt to think that
   bodies winging and cleaning the eyes, the eye here named may
   be admitted.
   Derham’s Phyfco-Theology.

FEELING, partici. paf. [from feel.]

1. Expressive of great feelbility.
   Of all your royal favours; but this last feelbility.
   No fuch things are done as thou fayest, but thou feelst.
   Pope.

2. A mock affault; an appearance of aiming at one part when
   another is intended to be ftruck.
   All in fear of his feelbilities as in natural reliefs of real, full
   truth, and is reconciled infensibly to any thing that can be but
   deftroy’d by any feelbility appearance of it.
   Laic.

FEL, n.f. [from feel. Inventor; consists of a fuhion.

1. A feeple appearance; an offer of something not intended to be
   feen.
   Curitous’s letter is but a feel to get off. Spatialis, No. 38.

2. A mock aflair; an appearance of aiming at one part when
   another is intended to be ftruck.
   The deep, or deprecating the evil to follow.
   Watts.

FELICITATION, n.f. [feint, French.]
   Did felicities.
   Does felicity.
   py.
   Pope.
   3. To congratulate.
   She might look at will through ev’ry pore.
   So obvious and fo eafy to be quench’d,
   And not, as
   Their king, out of a princely,
   was fparing and com-
   feeling
   Giv’s but the
   greater feelbility
   Stripes through my heart.
   The myfelf an enemy to all other joys;
   In your dear highnefs’ love.
   FELICITOSITY, n.f. [feint, French; felicitos, Latin.]
   What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would flit
   felicitating his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single luggage.  Flan.
   1. To make happy.
   To felicitate, to felicitate; to felicitate.
   To felicitate, felicitate; to felicitate.
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   felicitate.
5. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

n.f. To, German. FELL. v. a. An affociate; one united in the fame affair.

n.f. [quafi, j, To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Cruelty; savagenefi; fury; rage. n.f. FEYLMONGER. Latin. Flowing with suo, adj. [felge, Danifh. The circumference of a fell.'

The preterite of hand, and took more care of him than of any of his fell. Mowers Vteal Forrejl.

Of them came to a good end. Afckam s Schoolmafier.

fally or fally, Scottifh.]

That one fhould be the common good of both; Pope's Autumn. More than the taming arts of man.

Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night. Some trick not worth an egg, I shall grow dear friends. Shak. Wnofe paffions and whofe plots have broke their fleep, fell. Pope's Autumn.

Shakefpeare's Tempejl. Scorning all the taming arts of man, and with a trivial weapon

Milt. Agon. Himself, for the prefent, flruck an earthquake into all. Redden.f Fell'd.

Milton. And cleft the circle of his golden crown. His limbs all cover'd with fell. Dryden.

Since purfue me. More to hear a night-shriek; and myfell

Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night. That inftant was I turn'd into a hart,

Shakefpeare's Macbeth. Would at a difmal treatife rouzie and flir.

Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night. Taking thefmall end of his mufket in his hand, he flruck

Milt. Agon. A familiar appellation ufed fometimes with fondnefs; fome fellow.,

Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night. A familiar appellation ufed withinthefell, that inftant was I turn'd into a hart, and cruel hounds,

Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night. That inftant was I turn'd into a hart, and with a trivial weapon

Milt. Agon. Makes deeds ill done ? for had'ft not thou been by,

Shakefp. Henry IV. You will wonder how fuch an ordinary

Dryden. Would ingraft a foreign name

Shakefpeare. K. John It seems to have been

Sidney, b. His fall, for the prefent, flruck an earthquake into all; Shakespeare's King Lear. Some trick not worth an egg, I shall grow dear friends.

Shak. Wnofe paffions and whofe plots have broke their fleep, fell. Pope's Autumn. More than the taming arts of man.

Shakefpeare's Tempejl. Some trick not worth an egg, I shall grow dear friends. Shak. Wnofe paffions and whofe plots have broke their fleep, fell. Pope's Autumn.


Shakefpeare's Tempejl. Some trick not worth an egg, I shall grow dear friends.

Shak. Wnofe paffions and whofe plots have broke their fleep, fell. Pope's Autumn. More than the taming arts of man.


Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night. Some trick not worth an egg, I shall grow dear friends.

Shak. Wnofe paffions and whofe plots have broke their fleep, fell. Pope's Autumn. More than the taming arts of man.

Shakefpeare's Tempejl. Some trick not worth an egg, I shall grow dear friends.

Shak. Wnofe paffions and whofe plots have broke their fleep, fell. Pope's Autumn. More than the taming arts of man.
We in some measure share the necessities of the poor, at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but fellow sufferers.

FELONIOUS

adj. Wicked; traitorous; felonious. [In a felonious way.] An enormous crime. Capital deeds.

FELT

v. a. From the noun, to unite without weaving. Mortimer's Husbandry.

FEMALE

n. f. One of the sex which brings young. Gen. 1:27. A troop of hawks with felt. Shakespeare's King Lear.

FELT

n. [fAu, fetonie, Y x .felonia, low Latin, from felon.] 1. (In law.) He that committeth felony by himself. FE'LON.

FELON.

n. [Saxon.] Malignant; pernicious; deftroying lives. Dryden. Felonious adj. [from felon.] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant; pernicious; destructive.

FELT

adj. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby the preterite of any verb is obtained by multiplying the part of the whole or part of the loss.

FELT

v. a. To mend. Gent's Anatomy. FELT.

PRIMARY

adj. To unite without weaving. Fettre.

FELT

n. [fAu, fetonie, Y x .felonia, low Latin, from felon.] 1. (In law.) He that committeth felony by himself. FE'LON.

FELON.

n. [Saxon.] Malignant; pernicious; destroying lives. Dryden. Felonious adj. [from felon.] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant; pernicious; destructive.

FELT

adj. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby the preterite of any verb is obtained by multiplying the part of the whole or part of the loss.

FELT

v. a. To mend. Gent's Anatomy. FELT.
2. FEMALE

[French.] A married woman; who is also

[FEMALE] [Latin.] A single woman; an unmarried woman.

[Latin.] FEMININE adj. [femina, feem短时间内]

1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.

FENCE, defence.' [from fence.]

2. Inclosure; mound; hedge.

FENCE, defence.' [from fence.]

Berry. A kind of black-

FE'NBERRY.

fennel

A place in which men, as angels, without

Of nature? And not fill the world at once

With men, as angels, without femininity? [from fence.]

And love in their weak bosoms is a rage

So the wind roars o'er the wide

fenceless a. [from fence.]

FE'NCOWL. [fence and field.]

A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duel, I had rather mine should be a good wonderlier than an ordinary fencer, which is the more curious and more curious thing, with which he will be constantly in the fence, and every day exercising.

To fend a. [from send.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a flibe to keep off violence.

FERENCE. n. f. [forwarde, Latin.] U fury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The bare figure not only pufhymathy and timidity from its tempests, but furvarion and u fury from its secuity and fecution.

FENCER. n. f. [from fence.]

One who teaches or practices the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets

Another common may warm him at his fire,

Herbert. A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the furl may be in your belfore when you think it's a yard off.

FENCINGMASTER. n. f. [fence and angler.] One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCING-SCHOOL. n. f. [fence and field.]

A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a throftle sing, he falls flrait a capering:

A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;

Dryden, &c.]

Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,

Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,

The Hooping warriors, aiming head to head,

Engage their clashing horns ; with dreadful sound

Herbert. A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the furl may be in your belfore when you think it's a yard off.

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FENCINGMASTER. n. f. [fence and angler.] One who teaches the use of weapons.
FE'NNY. [from fen.

adj. Sucked out of marsh.

adj. fen ana fuck.

[from feodum, low Latin.] Fee; tenure.

A plant.

of fennel.

feffare [feoffatus, Latin ; feoffment, low Latin] One who holds his estate under the tenure of fee and service to a superior lord.

H. To E. [from feoffatus, Latin, French, Frenc.]. One put in possession of the fee.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed feernily all his lands to feof offin in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the heathen of her lands.

Sh. K. Lawyer. State of Ireland.

FE'OPF. n. a. [soff, freight, French ; sffofer, French. Latin.] To put in possession to invest with rights.

The only difficulty that remains is touching those particles: as when leaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments food it is called a death of ferment.

It hath a large succulent milky root: the stalks are spotted with seeds, and on the banks of ditches : the leaves are produced the seeds, feckel and extremely numerous. Descriptions of the root and roots have been used in chron¬ nicles of a more ancient time.

The country people often in a lover her remedy for the ticks in children.

Sh. K. lawyers. Zulu.

FE'RNY. adj. [fenny, French. A plant.

The male fern is common on the banks of trees in woods and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and feckly by another on tender ribs.

On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, feckel and extremely numerous. Descriptions of the root and roots have been used in chron¬ nicles of a more ancient time.

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Sh. K. Lawyers. Zulu.

FERA'CITY. Didh Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility.

adj. [feralis, FERuction. A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into a complex of ideas, has a habit of thought.

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a spirituous and alcoholic fermentation.

Aromatic spirits effuip by their fermentative heat. details.

FERF. n. a. [feum, fexon.] A plant.

The male fern is common on the banks of trees in woods and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and feckly by another on tender ribs.

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Sh. K. Lawyers. Zulu.

FERNIE. adj., French. A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into a complex of ideas, has a habit of thought.

To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

It has a large succulent milky root: the stalks are spotted with seeds, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are produced the seeds, feckel and extremely numerous. Descriptions of the root and roots have been used in chron¬ nicles of a more ancient time.

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Sh. K. Lawyers. Zulu.

FERUS, adj. [from fereus, Latin. Irony; of iron.

The only difficulty that remains is touching those particles: as when leaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments food it is called a death of ferment.

It hath a large succulent milky root: the stalks are spotted with seeds, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are produced the seeds, feckel and extremely numerous. Descriptions of the root and roots have been used in chron¬ nicles of a more ancient time.

The country people often in a lover her remedy for the ticks in children.

Sh. K. Lawyers. Zulu.

FERMENT. v. n. [fermentation, Latin. To convert or rarify by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vig'tous swains! while youth ferments your blood, And purr spirits swell the sprightly flood.

Black was the foreft, thick with beech it stood, And lively ferment on, to waken youth.

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a spirituous and alcoholic fermentation.

Aromatic spirits effuip by their fermentative heat. details.

FERF. n. a. [feum, fexon.] A plant.

The male fern is common on the banks of trees in woods and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and feckly by another on tender ribs.

On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, feckel and extremely numerous. Descriptions of the root and roots have been used in chron¬ nicles of a more ancient time.

The country people often in a lover her remedy for the ticks in children.

Sh. K. Lawyers. Zulu.

FERMENTATIVE, adj. [from ferment.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatic spirits effuip by their fermentative heat. details.

FERN. n. a. [feum, fexon.] A plant.

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The country people often in a lover her remedy for the ticks in children.

Sh. K. Lawyers. Zulu.

FERIE. n. f. [ferientia, Latin, ferentiae, Fr. from ferentia.] Savagages; wildfards, ferrensens.

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance; with the re¬ markable dexterity of my limbs, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion.

Addison's Guardian.

Untaught, uncompelled, as they were

Isolated, full of ferreus, iron.

Philippus's Britain.

FER'ILE. adj. [ferrens, Latin, Irony; of iron.

In the body of galls of this kind there is no ferrens, or magnetic re¬ ndered, but there is a certain, something, which is called the ferrens, and which is iat a time.

Brown's Patera Exercull, b. iii. iv. a.

Perhaps in matter of merit of soul,

Shake the dust of vanity, and be born great.

Ferrets

And each ferreous feature gilm with oane.

Fe'damidas. h.

FER'CIVITY. n. f. [fercivit, Latin, fericvité, Fr. from ferentia.] Savagages; wildfards, ferrensens.

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance; with the re¬ markable dexterity of my limbs, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion.

Addison's Guardian.

Untaught, uncompelled, as they were

Isolated, full of ferreus, iron.

Philippus's Britain.

FER'FORK. adj. [ferrens, Latin, Irony; of iron.

In the body of galls of this kind there is no ferrens, or magnetic re¬ ndered, but there is a certain, something, which is called the ferrens, and which is iat a time.

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FER'FERT. v. a. [from ferentia.] To drive out of larking place, and to their forest-lie.

The archbishop had ferreted him out of all his holds. Helden.

FERFE'RET. n. a. [from ferentia.] One that hunts another in his private.

FER'REA. n. f. [from ferreus, iron, Latin.] A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into a complex of ideas, has a habit of thought.

The archbishop had ferreted him out of all his holds. Helden.

FER'FRIAGE. n. f. [from ferreus, iron, Latin.] A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into a complex of ideas, has a habit of thought.

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To pass over water in a veil'd of carriage.

A vessel of carriage; a veil'd in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

French.

2. Hot; boiling.

A kind of base grain.

A cock will in one day fertilize; to make fruitful or productive.

To inundate Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indians owe their extraordinary fertility, and those mighty eruptions which they produce after those waters are withdrawn. Heliodorus.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any of the letters in a mixture of letters. Vitruvian.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper allevation of which had deeply affected the day. Warton.
FE\textsc{stick}.

\textit{adj.} [\textit{fescu}, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

\textit{FESTINA\textsc{tion}.}

\textit{adj.} [\textit{fescu}, Latin, from \textit{fescu}.] Straw-colour between fable and fable.

\textit{v. a.} 

\textit{fescu}.

To an impatient child that hath new robes,

\textit{To FETCH.}

Of feet-geat, see the fulblimi her there

Was known as black as jet.

\textit{To FETCH.} \(w\). [\textit{fech}, \textit{fescu}, \textit{anciently foot}, which is neither come from \textit{fech}. [\textit{learning, persw.}, \textit{base}].

\textit{1.} To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean

How he her chambers on her own will accused,

And with a corded link hech her down.

\textit{Shakespeare.}

\textit{To FETCH.} We will take men to fetch virtuous for the people. \textit{Juvenile.}

\textit{To go.}

\textit{To FETCH.} Go to the flock, and fetch me from thence some good gun.

\textit{Gow, &c.}

\textit{The feast of empire, where the Irish come,

And the unwirting scorch, to fetch their doom. \textit{War.}}

\textit{To bring.}

\textit{fetch} the ardoyal eagle to the ground. \textit{Putr. Eft. on Man.}

\textit{To devise.}

\textit{To FETCH.} On, ye nobled English,

\textit{Whose blood is fetched from fathers of war-proof. \textit{Sh. H.V.}}

\textit{To strike at a distance.}

\textit{To FETCH.}

\textit{The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the fetch.}

\textit{of war, for that outstrains the danger, as it is fun in ordainence and munition. \textit{Sau.\textsc{es}.}}

\textit{To bring to any blade by some powerful operation.}

\textit{In ferns we fear their great and sudden effect in fetching men again, when they have.\textit{Sau.\textsc{es}.\textit{Natural Hispey.}}}

\textit{As Rome any of those arts immediately thunders, under the encouragement of the prince, as may be fetched up to in terrible in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age and no more. \textit{Brown.}}

\textit{To draw within any confinement or prohibition.}

\textit{General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intenfion is, and yet not fetch us within the comprehenfion of the ordinance. \textit{Sau.\textsc{es}.}}

\textit{To produce by some kind of force.}

\textit{That if there were any secret excellence among them, would fetch it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. \textit{Add. on education.}}

\textit{An humble soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which proves none of its beauties till the polisher fetches out the colours. \textit{Add.\textsc{es}. Fylist.}}

\textit{To perform with sublimities or violence.}

\textit{Note a wild and wanament heart.}

\textit{Or race of youthful and unheld cletes.}

\textit{Fighting mad bounds, bounding and menacing loud. \textit{Shakespeare.}}

\textit{To come to that place they must fetch a complete three miles on the right hand through a forest. \textit{Sau.\textsc{es}. Hispey.}}

\textit{To perform with sadlers and violence.}

\textit{Th' invited liders with their graces bled. \textit{Knolles\textsc{es}. History.}}

\textit{The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are fetched. \textit{Rope\textsc{es}. E\textsc{.} on Man.}}

\textit{The fox had a fetched. \textit{Tuff. Hu/bava.}}

\textit{The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, he laughs at the trick he hath played me. \textit{Hudibras, p. 42.}}

\textit{The bottom clear,}

\textit{To FETCH.}

\textit{To FETCH.}

\textit{To FETCH.}

\textit{To FETCH.}

\textit{The fox fetched a hundred and a hundred and a hundred knot in a delicious cluster of grapes. \textit{L'Esgrege.}}

\textit{Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty, and ordered her to be in fine style. \textit{L'Esgrege.}}

\textit{To reach to; arrive at; come to.}

\textit{Mean time few our ships, and fight we fetched.}

\textit{The waxen gods a girl, a child of five, with her wings to wait us, and to us her kind. \textit{Chapman.}}

\textit{It needs not thy belief,}

\textit{If earth, indeed, beheld it, fetched day}

\textit{travelling East, and with her part averted. \textit{Add.\textsc{es}. Paradise. b. 4.}}

\textit{The hare had himself down, and took a nap: for, says he, I can fetch up the torture when I please. \textit{L'Esgrege.}}

\textit{To obtain at its price.}

\textit{During such a flame, silver in the coin will never fetch as much as it shiver in bullion. \textit{Locrine.}}

\textit{To FETCH.} \(s\). \(s\). To move with a quick return.

\textit{Like a fifted wind unto a fire,}

\textit{It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about. \textit{Shakespeare.}}

\textit{ET.}

\textit{Feet. n.} \[\textit{Yfett, fech}, Saxon.\]

\textit{A firragent by which any thing is indifferently performed; by which one thing items intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.}

\textit{An invisible accused by his right leg to find, his cumberstome feches are felden behald:}

\textit{His fetch is to faster, to get what he can; but purprize excels in a pin for thee than. \textit{Tuff. Hu/bava.}}

\textit{It is a fetch of wit;}

\textit{You laying this firefly falls on my son.}

\textit{As there a thing a little 247 't' working. \textit{Shakespeare.}}

\textit{But Sidrophel, as full of tricks}

\textit{As racha men of politicke,}

\textit{Streeted above his speech}

\textit{Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch. \textit{Hudibras, p. 1.}}

\textit{With this fetch he laughed at the trick he had plac'd me. \textit{Rope\textsc{es}. E\textsc{.} on Man.}}

\textit{This fetch behalds the fir. \textit{L'Esgrege, Fab. 42,}}

\textit{From their influences and fetches}

\textit{Thou makest of hersey, clocks, and watchers. \textit{Querat.}}
FE'TCHER. n. J. [from fetch.]
One that fetches any thing.

FE'YER. [Low Latin.] A disease in the eye.

FEU'DATORY. A dependance; something held by tenure; a rent, in feudal
law. [Low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, the right of enjoying tenements.

FEUDAL. A tuft of hair as big as the fetlock.

FE'TOR. [from sete, n. s.] Stinking; rank.

FE'TTLE. To do trifling things.

FE'TTER. To fettle; to tie.

FEU'D, n. f. [pæh, ðæm, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; a strife of wills.

FETUS. Latin. Any animal in embryo; any young thing.

FE'UTERER. A bunch or row of leaves.

FEVERFEW, and FEVERISH. A flight fever; febricula. It is a plant with an agreeable smell; it is often given for fevers.

FEVERISH, adj. Troubled with a fever.

FEVERISH, v. t. To suffer a feverish kind.

FEVERISHNESS, n. f. [from feverish.] A flight disorder of the blood.

FEV'ERING, adj. [from fever.] A flight fever.

FE'VERY. [from sete, n. s.] A flight disease.

FEVER, n. f. [fevar, French, from fever.]

F.E.V. Quarterly review.

FEW. n. f. Not many; not in a great number.

FEW. v. t. To be severe.

FEWD, v. t. To wade.

FEWLY. In a few words.

FEWLY, adv. In a few words.

FEWLY, adj. In a few words.

FEY, adj. Canny.

FEYER, n. f. A flight fever.

FEYER, n. f. [Low Latin, from fever, feverous.

FEYER. A flight disease.

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FIC

So having fled, he thus to Say in fea: 
Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done? Milton. 
Thus Juno in fea unfoldeth the change. Dryden. 
This to me is still the common piece. Addison.

FICEL. n.f. [felic, Saxon.] Commissible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

Flies are a spark of fire, less than prevails; falling even where the wood was green, and farther off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry feyes, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions and civils. Hesiod. 

Others may give the fleece or the fire; but they the breath, that makes the flame, inflame. Dryden.

A known quantity of fleece, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to raise the least current. Newton. 

To FICEL. u. a. [from the noun.] To feed with fleece.

FICELUS. adv. a. [from fleece.] Never. 

FICKLE, adj. [from sickle.] Changeable; unconstant; irrefolute; wavering; unstable; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

A certain species of French, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to raise the least current. Newton.

FICKLENESS. n.f. [from sickle.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness; unbearableness.

Neither her great worthinesse, nor his own fellowship for her, could fett her ficklest: but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Bacta of whom the complainant. Sidney. 

In choice and charge of thy dear loved dame. Fair Queen. 

I am a soldier, and not unapt to weep. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

FICKLENESS. n.f. [sidtio, fiction, Latin.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

To FICKLENESS. v. a. To excite the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a to all that his adversaries can by siege, force, or famine attempt against him. Pope. 

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.


FICTIL. adj. [from sickle.] A fickle.

Defiroy his fickle or fophisty; in vain, the creature's at his story work again. Pope's Epistles.

I do often lie, Scarce Harvey's felf has told more firs than I. Pope.

To FICTIL. v. a. [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lyes; to speak fically.

If you have any particular mark, whereby one may know which way fays, and when you fo speak truth, you had best tell it to me. Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

FICTIO. n.f. [sidtio, fiction, Latin.] A cant word among children. A fickle; a fodd. 

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FICTIOUS, adj. [from sickle.] Artificial; imaginary. 

Thefe pieces are ficitious, and belonging to a very beautiful allegory. Dryden.

I faw Petraeus' arms employ'd around 
Matter and motion man restrains, 
And every ftick. 

FICTIOUS, adj. [from sickle.] Artificial; imaginary; invented.

A word coined by Prior.

Without your rules and arbitrary laws.

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Without your rules and arbitrary laws.
1. To play upon a fiddle.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

3. The bow and hair of the fiddle.

4. To move nimbly and swiftly.

5. The ground of battle.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

7. To help our fellow creatures.

8. A bed contrived to be set up in the fields.


10. In heraldry. The surface of a shield.

11. The adventure of the bear and fiddle.

12. The fields of light and liquid ether flow, to expatiate on the phenomena of the universe.

13. A chamber of dependencies was framed, as they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands, which a fiddler draws over the firings of a fiddle, were in the nature of fiefs, for which the possessors were held by some tenure of a superior.
3. Vehement; ardent; adtive.
5. Unreftrained; fierce.

[from fiery.]
Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

1. Confuting of fire.

[In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all
fhirmpnefs which Amply it hath, but alfo burn by
belong to the element of earth.

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.
2. Eagernefs for blood; fury.
3. Violent; outrageous.

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.
2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.
3. Violent; outrageous.

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what have we been fighting for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been fighting for the ruin of the publick interest, and the advancement of the art of fighting.

For her confederate motions figural, figural, and kings were slain, Troy was of crountown, and a whole empire fell. Phægus.

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight. [In music.] That wherein disords are mixture of disords along with the concords. Shak. K. John.


2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been railed at for understanding figures in a figurative sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plain evidence of sense and reason.

This is a figurative expression, where the words are figurative, and all the sense is figurative.

Sublime fophists ought to be adorned with the tabelline and with the most figurative expressions. Dryden's Juvenal, Pref.

Figuratively. adj. [from *figure*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The cumbus of the apoplexy is figuratively to transfer to himself, in the first place, what belongs to others. Hamman.

The words are different, but the sense is the same, for wherein disords are mixtures of disords, where disords are mixtures of disords.

Upon the like grounds was railed the apostasy of Brutus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of the air in variety of words.

A bird.

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In fighting, as far as the frost I throw

As thin the arrow from the well-drawn bow. Pope's Essay.

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2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.
The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. You do not know what's brought to pass under the protection of fortunetelling; the words by charmers, by spells, by the figure, and dawby beyond our element. Shakespeare.

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to figure out the earth that is elongated and exalted by his beams. Shakespeare, Henry IV.

In astrology and prediction. Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are figures. Shakespeare, Henry IV.
The earth is filled with violence through them. Gen. vi. 13.

3. To fluore abundantly. Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas. Gen.

4. To fill up. To extend by something contained. To pour out liquor for drink.

5. To fill out. To pour out liquor for drink.

6. To fill up. To occupy by bulk.

7. To fill up. (Up) is often used without much addition to the force of the verb. To make full.

8. To fill up. To supply.

9. To fill up. To occupy by bulk.

10. To fill up. To engage; to employ.

11. To fill up. As far as you rode.

12. To fill up. I wish this and happen.

13. To fill up. To go to drink.

14. To fill up. To grow full.

15. To fill up. To glut; to surfeit.

16. To fill up. To glut; to surfeit.

17. To fill up. To be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by

18. To fill up. To extend by something contained.

19. To fill up. To grow full.

20. To fill up. To glut; to surfeit.

21. To fill up. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

22. To fill up. To pour out liquor for drink.

23. To fill up. To pour out liquor for drink.

24. To fill up. To extend by something contained.

25. To fill up. To be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by

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120. To fill up. To extend by something contained.
Now like a filet to her head repairs, and with his circular volumes folds her hule. Dryd. En.
She found the sight of beauty, and the cure.
A belt of varlet, a filet binds her hair. Pope's Wmsl. F.

The filthy part of the thing; applied commonly to soil. Dryd. I.f.
Youth at hand, and filet for the fruit. Dryd. I. f.

The mixture thus, by chymick art
United one in every part, 
In filters and pieces, 
Appeard as one continual species. Swift.

[In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called fillet. Harris.

To bind with a bandage or fillet. Addis. Ohd's Metam. xxxviii. 28.

To filter; low Latin; filtro per filum trahere. Shakespeare. 

2. Tofstrain; to percolate.

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor 

2. Corruption; pollution.


4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called fillet. Harris.

5. A young-mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.

[From the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go

n. f.

A belt her waist, a fillet
Pope's Wmsl. For.

A belt her waist, a fillet
Pope's Wind. For.

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. Grofs; polluted.


4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called fillet. Harris.

5. A young-mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.

[From grating or offending it.

Ground's Bills of Mortality.

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The text is from a dictionary entry and contains definitions of several words, including their meanings and usage. The text is a mixture of definitions and examples, providing information about the words' etymology, synonyms, and relevant passages from literature. The text is a comprehensive resource for understanding the meanings and uses of these words in English.
FINE. adj. [from French, fin, Dutch and Exe, perhaps from sine, complete, Latin.]

Not any kind, in leaps of longing fine.

With this too curious, not work, might compare.

Spero.

He was arranged in purple and fine linen.

Lake.

2. Revised; pure; free from drugs.

Two veils of fine copper, precious as gold.

Essex viii. 27.

3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the spirits evaporate.

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The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

Finger, adj. [from Finer, fine.]. Nice; finical; pretending to be a trifle: a whorson, glass-gazing, super-serviceable, finical word which is creeping into the language. Foppishly.

The fingers are divided into four parts which are moved sidewise only — the first being so small that it is joined to the second and third bones of each finger — the second bone of the thumb is longer than the first and second bones of each finger — the first bone of each and second bones of each finger are placed at the joint of the fingers, under the tendons of the fingers — the first bone and second bones of each finger are composed of a membrane between the toes.

A poet uses episodes, but episodes, taken separately, are no more than a series of disconnected incidents.}

For which of you, intending to build a tower, fitteth not down and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finifh it?

As he had begun, so he would alfo affh in you the fame grace.

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Finger, n. fi. [from finerg, Saxon, from fanger, to hold.]

Finger, n. fi. [from fnerg, Saxon, from fanger, to hold.]

Finger, n. fi. [from fnerg, Saxon, from fanger, to hold.]

FINICALNESS. n. fi. [from finir]. Superbous nicety; finity.

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FIRE

FIREBALL. n. s. [fire and ball.] Grenade; ball filled with combustible and burning when it is thrown.

FIREARMS. n. s. [from fide, Latin.] A popper. You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concusson of the pipe, was not for the fife that brateth the air, much more that the simple concusson, would yield no sound. Bacon's Natural History.

FIRE. n. [very, Welby, purify, Saxo, fire, Daniph.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIREBRUSH. n. s. [fire and brush.] A bony root; I suppose the preterit.

FIREBRUSH. n. s. [fire and brash.] The brush which burns by the heat of the beams.

FIREBALL. n. s. [fire and brand.] A piece of wood kindled.

FIREBALL. n. s. [fire and arm.] A brand which owes its efficacy to fire guns.

FIREBRUSH. n. s. [fire and brush.] A bony root; I suppose the preterit.

FIREBRUSH. n. s. [fire and brash.] The brush which burns by the heat of the beams.

FIREBOLT. n. s. [fire and bolt.] A piece of wood kindled.

FIRST. s. [from fir, Latin.] New from the forge, now from the melting-house.

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FIRE

FIREBROOM. n.f. [fire and broom.] A tool in which the bits thereof burn black, and in some parts burnes with blood. It is carried like lighting from one place to another. Upon request to find it forward, or his mark, the left performer finds it for the other performer.

He first Randall through all parts of the trail, and commanded the firekeeper to be carried; namely, two firebeets fit in a socket of a creel, and pitched upon the point of a spear.

Hanged.

FIRELOCK. n.f. [fire and lock.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharges by striking it with any iron. Primed all your friends, fetch well the flame.

Grap.

FIRE MAN. n.f. [fire and man.]

1. One who is employed in kindling burning houses.

The firemen esteem their crooked arm; A leathern capque his ventuous head defends, Boldly he climbs up whirlshrick frolicke ascends.

2. A man of violent passions. I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of thefe firemen.

FIRE PAN. n.f. [fire and pan.] A pan for holding fire and firewood.

FIRESTONE. The neighbours are coming out with forks and firestones, and spits, and other domestic weapons. Light Span. Firemen.

FIRESTONE. n. f. [fire and stone.]

1. A kind of stone called also Rygate stone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for fireheaths, ovens, and stoves.

Firestone is a kind of stone called also Pyrites stone from the cavity wherein a Lucquefe can beat five Florentines.

2. To fix without wandering.

Steadily; constantly.

FIRESTONE. a. [fire and stone.]

2. To fix without wandering.

Certainty; soundness.

FIR.

FIR.

Nor hopes nor fears can blind.

To.

Fire.

1. To fast; to constrain; to oblige; to fix. He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had keen, to his friends, to them by another secret and speedy messenger stated Salammon's case, and kindled those flames with all their hands and foids.

2. To notify above by every god, and hence is fireful with an awful nod. Double. Athens.

The pow'rs, lie bred, he.

To your, and your's, and mine, propitious be. If men are not purged by the rigor of the law.

Drunen. As.

Oh thou, who free'ft me from my doubtful fatts, Loik and withke in the maze of fate! For, in order to our old

Proceed, and fix them thence thou wilt make. Pain's State.

2. To fix without wakings.

He on his cud and compasses from his eye.

The masters of his long experiment.

FIRE COMPENDIUM. a. f. [from firamen, Latin.] The sky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their floating hail.

Dost reach, and all the firamen well fill. Spens. Fire.

I am content as the northern fir.

Of whole true, fluct, and resting quality.

There is no follow in the firamen. Stadjn. Fal. Corif.

The Almighty, what immense philosophical characters are the unnumbered stars, fame and moons, written on their large volumes of the firamen. Rainieley. Hyf. of the World.

The firamen expand to the furrounding air.

Transients, elemental air, diffu'd in circuit to the imminent convex.

Of the great region.

Thos. Paradise Lost, b. v. 1.

The needs climb up the fifth acient with pain; And when the middle fireament they gain, D'ale. Ovid's Metamorph.

And for the earth and ocean hang below, Eras. I am fir'd with horror. Addison. Ovid's Metamorph.

For one man out of his own skin, Addison. Ovid. b. v. 1.

England.

1. Firemen.

2. Firemen.

1. Stability; hardiness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistence and firmness, and be reducible to inhabitable earth.

Stor. Fire.

Dutch.

Both the suffins and firmen of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. Hein.

5. Certainty; soundness.

In person already pollin'd with their rock. Mil. dyguyt. How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together to firme, without something that causes them to be attached towards one another, is difficult to conceive.

Thos. firmament.

And for the earth and ocean hang below. Milt. Paradfe Lost, b. v. 1.

The common people of Laus are firly perish'd, because one Laucques can beat five Florentines. Addison in Antony.

FIR.

FIR.

FIR.

FIR. a. f. [fire and stone.]

1. Stability; hardiness; compactness; solidity.

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Thos. firmament.

FIR.

FIR.

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FIS

I find, quoth Mat., reproof is vain! When lost affiduously, will seek composure.

3. Higheft in dignity. These preferbns, of whom Daniel was fift.

4. Great; excellent. First-fruits, that have wings, that are not ftreams to the airy region; and there are none birds that are inhabitants of the air, which are bloody as with fift, and their fhit is to like in taste, that the fcrumpous are allowed them fift.

To Fis. 1. To be employed in catching fift. 2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. Some have fifted the very juftices for papers left there but few of wit. Some have fifted the very juftices for papers left there but few of wit. The goodwife fave him, and fave yet. Pape's Daniel.

Fis-beck. M. f. [fift and brot.] A hook baited, with which fift are caught. A sharp point, bendcd upward and backward, as a fift.

Fis-bond. M. f. [fift and bond.] A small pool for fift.

Fis-fruits. n. f. [fift and fruits.] A boat employed in catching fift.

Fiserman. M. f. [fift and man.] One whole employment and livelihood is to catch fift.

Fiserman's coat. n. f. [fift and coat.] A coat worn by a fifterman.

Fis-merchant. M. f. [fift and merchandize.] One whole employment and livelihood is to catch fift.

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Fis-merchant. M. f. [fift and merchandize.] One whole employment and livelihood is to catch fift.

Fis-seal. n. f. [fift and seal.] A fhield next.

Fisident. n. f. [fift and ident.] A fhield next.

Fis-tender. n. f. [fift and tender.] A fhield next.

Fis-walke. n. f. [fift and walke.] A fhield next.
F I S H M A L, Diet of fish; abominable food.

FI'SHMEAL, Latin. Having the grain in a certain figure, as fishmeal.

FI'SHI S. Latin. The quality of admitting to be fishy.

FI'SSI'LITY. Latin. To cleave; to make a fissure.

FI'SSURE. Latin; from the noun. To Rrike with the fist.

FI'ST. Latin; from every fit of a disease being a fistula.

FI'STULAR. Latin. To Rrike with the fist.

FI'STULAROUS. Latin; from the noun. To Rrike with the fist.

FI'STULATE. Latin; from the noun. To Rrike with the fist.

FI'STULOUS. Latin; from the noun. To Rrike with the fist.

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**FIX**

Bitter calls him the **fixing forces**; but he is much larger, as if his fibres were doubling throughout. In this pod, the seed is termed a **fix**, and the **fixing force** a **float**.

"This fact another checked my perfuasion," and theSigned: William P. L.

One loves fast food, and the other abjures stony. Temples.

When custom had fixed his eating to certain stated periods, his thoughts were not present at the usual period.

Lucas.

To direct without variation.

Why then are eyes fixed on to the full moon, earth.  

Dionysus descends, and removes the light from the sight.  

Lucas. XI.

Eloquence.

While the Trojan prince projects his eyes, 

To hold the walk with wonder and surprize.  

Dionysus, &c.

4. To direct — volatilities, etc.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is fixed. 

Lucas.

5. To pierce, to transfuse. 

A little purely Latin.

While from the taper's end I vainly sirs, 

A bow of steel shall be his trembling thongs, 

Sandys.

6. To withhold from motion.

To fix, &c.

6. To fixe the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we would be happy, we must fix upon some foundation that can never differ. — Locke.

He made himself their prey, 

To impose on their belief and Troy betray; 

Lucas. Ex. 


When the compound body things are chiefly to be considered, the colour, the fragrancy, or plantiflness, and the volatility or fragrancy, and with the temple bodies.

Lucas.

It is more difficult to make gold from other metals let perfections and least material, thus, to make of lead or tin, on both which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of fixation than any consideration after, and are most led by.

Lucas.

Reduction from fluidity to fixity.

Salt dissolves, upon a junction the return of its affixed cubes.

Dido, auct. [from fixed.]

Certainly; family in a manner establlshed and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is fixedly established by the real and secret confluence of bodies.

Lucas.

Stability; firmness.

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire uncontaminated, is an idea which always accompanies our complex idea figured by the wood gold.

Lucas.

Solidity; coherence of parts.

All in one fluid or solid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherence, and the most rapid variable motion of the particles of bodies.

Lucas.

Dryden's opinion or resolution.

A fixedness in religion will not give my conference leave to confider it serious.

King Charles.

Fixedness, &c. [from fixed.]

Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to fixedness and coherence, and the most rapid infinite motion of the particles of bodies.

Lucas.

4. Stability; fixity.

A fixedness in religion will not give my conference leave to consider it serious.

King Charles.

Fixedness, &c. [from fixed.]

Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to fixedness and coherence, and the most rapid infinite motion of the particles of bodies.

Lucas.

Stability; coherence of parts.

All in one fluid or solid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherence, and the most rapid infinite motion of the particles of bodies.

Lucas.

Remains; settled opinion or resolution.

A fixedness in religion will not give my conference leave to consider it serious.
2. [From a fpecies of ftone.] To lay with broad ftone.

FLAG.

A kind of dart or harpoon with which feamen


3. Firmnefs ; (table date.

FLAG.

[from n.fi.

FLA'C'CID.

[adj., Latin] Weak; limber; not

adj.

[jlaccidus

Died.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

Prior.

The fate of vulgar beauty find :

The promife of a ftorm; the fluffing gales

flag

n.fi. [from the verb.

n.fi.

FLAGLE TOUS.

n.fi.

FLAGELLATION.

n.fi.

FLAG.

[from the verb.

FLAG.

n.fi.

flag

n.fi. [from broom for A BROOM,

AG.


flagl

roots, and the roots

Cut

other weeds.

There be divers fifties that caft their /pawn on

flag

roots, and the roots

Cut

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There be divers fifties that caft their /pawn on

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roots, and the roots

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other weeds.
FLA

FLAGI'GIOUS. n.f. [flagi', Latin.]

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. [from flagi', Latin.]

flagranti a [flagrare', Latin.]

flagrancy.

flagro

FLA'GRATION.

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FLAMMA

n.f. [flamma, Latin.]. The act of emitting or giving off fire.

White or crystalline arsene, being artificial, and fashioned with skill, will not endure inflammableness. 

Brewer's Culpeper Exeg.

FLAMMABILIS, a. [flamma, Latin.]. Quality of being able to be set on fire.

In the labours of bodies torrid, that is, the oily, fat and viscous, confist in the principles of inflammableness. 


This inflammable light is not over all the body. 

FLAMMOSUS, n.m. [flamma, Latin.]. Bringing flame. flamnifer, Lat.]

FLAMMIFERUM, adj. [flamma, Latin.]. Vomiting flame.

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. To glitter with transient luftre.

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

5. To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

6. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The body shall be environed by the flames. Pendas.

3. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly. Newf. 

4. To crack or make a noise.

5. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

6. To spread evanescence from a dragon supposed to breathe fire. 

NECK, n. f. [flamma, Latin.].JV. to Face.

1. To scatter or confound any pate on the floor; to scatter on the floor.

2. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

5. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

6. The body shall be environed by the flames. Pendas.

To Face, n. a.

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be called to or command or conduct any pate on the floor; to scatter on the floor.

With faith averse, against their king's command, 

And on the right, and on the left they flank. 

And flank the paffe. Dryden's En.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey, 

Which, flank'd with rooks, did struggle in covering. 

Dryden.

TANKER. n. f. [flamma, Latin.].A fortification joining out to command the side of a body marching to the attack. 

To dangerous, and to either flank ret'd. Milton's Paraconte Light.

[In fortification.] That part of the battalion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite flank, the curtain and the face. 

To FLANCE, n. a.

1. To stir or drive the air, to fift the dust, and flutter away.

2. To make the air move with a flapp or noise made by the stroke of any thing.

3. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

4. To move with a flap or node made by the flack of any thing.

5. FLAP, n. v. [flappa, Saxen.]

1. A flap of skin, or a wing; one of the undivided surfaces of a bird's wing.

2. A flap of the lungs; one of the lungs.

3. A flap of skin, or a wing; one of the undivided surfaces of a bird's wing.

4. That part of the wing which is flapped together, when an eagle alights, or makes a fast in the air.

5. That part of the wing which is flapped together, when an eagle alights, or makes a fast in the air.

6. (In men.) That lateral part of the lower belly; the belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank. Peach.

7. He sports away, as if maimed, to carry people from her yowling.

L'Estrange.

And in the ear, not consonance, ring. 

To glitter offensively. 

When the sun begins to sing

His flaring beams, me, godfathers, bring

For wished walls of twilight glores.

To FLAP, n. a.

1. That part of the curtain which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite flank, the curtain and the face.

2. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

5. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

6. The body shall be environed by the flames. Pendas.

With ribbands pendant flaring about her head. Shakespeare.

To FLARE, n. a. [flapp, ear.]. 

H having leaves and broad branches.

A wberoffet, beetledandel, flapdrawen knife. Shakespeare.

To FLARE, n. a. [flapp, ear.]. 

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To FLARE, n. a. [flapp, ear.]. 

H having leaves and broad branches.
I. Peremptory; absolute; downright.
2. Depressed; spiritless; desponded.

n. flatus. Inflipid; without force or spirit. [From \textit{flaccidus}.]

v. flata. To blow out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are all ill a£l or wicked words.

I. flata. A powder-horn.

2. smooth; without protuberances.

A powder-horn.

3. a flask; a vessel.

2. horizontally level without inclination.

—-I will,' that's Plat, p. 9.

3. a smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

Thofe prifoners you fhall keep:

4. shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep.

And lend no ear unto my purpofes; to one firmly perfuaded of the reality of heavenly happi-

ness, and that there is no life without God; and that there is no such thing as love.

5. lying horizontally prostrate; lying along.

But to the tongue inelegant and flat. Phillips.

6. lying horizontally proftrate; lying along.

Some faint excurfions of a broken vow

Became indeed, but flat and infipid. Dryd. Don Quixote.

7. the figure of a round board to let in the upper air into the lower. 

Became his pride.

8. Shallow; thin.

Rejoicing in rich mold, mod ample fruit

To one firmly perfuaded of the reality of heavenly happi-

ness, and that there is no life without God; and that there is no such thing as love.

9. lying horizontally proftrate; lying along.

But the Champaigne is to each man his

plate, and that there is no such thing as love.

The edge to cut 'em through that flat behind.

And feamen with diflembled depths betray.

But to the tongue inelegant and flat. Phillips.

The lees and dregs of a 

tamed piece.

The flat that fell on them would take effect.

And recommed him, that dilcrete stays

His horfe with

The edge to cut 'em through that flat behind.

And feamen with diflembled depths betray.

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The lees and dregs of a 

tamed piece.
FLATLY.

1. Peremptorily; downright.

2. To level; to deprefs; to make broad and smooth.

3. Horizontally; without inclination.

4. To beat down to the ground.

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

7. The contrary to (hrillness or acuteness of sound.

FLATTEN.

1. To level; to deprefs; to make broad and smooth.

2. To level; to depreff; to make broad and smooth.

3. To beat down to the ground.

FLATTER.

1. To level; to deprefs; to make broad and smooth.

2. To obtrude; to retard; to hinder; to render unanimated or evanish.

3. To make vapid.

4. To deform; to repel; to render unanimated or evanish.

5. Want of relief or prominence.

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

FLATLY.

1. To level; to depreff; to make broad and smooth.

2. To beat down to the ground.

3. To level; to depreff; to make broad and smooth.

FLATTEN.

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4. To level; to depreff; to make broad and smooth.
To FLAVOUR. 1. To make a flattering show in apparel.

With Ivy canopied, and interwove
With flavoured honeysuckle.

These counters of all the gay despoilers things concern
D flavoured to out, being frequently enough fain to immo-

lute their own defires to vanity.

Dryden's Journal.

You for, you loiter about alehouse, or flavoured about the

breefs in your new-fitch chariot, never minding me nor your

Milton's History of the Planet.

To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper.

Fortune in men has some small difference made:
One flavours in rage, one ifuttons in brocade. Pepys's Epifocs.

FLAVOUR. n. If. Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to fee his work fo noble,
"Wigly bound up, what would he fay? Or how
Should I in thefe myoorrow's flavours behold
"The flam of his preferce?" Skylark, Winter's Tale.

FLAVOUR. v. If. 1. Power of pleasing the palate.

2. To make a fluttering (how in apparel.

Boyle.

To flaunt, v. If. 1. Delightful to the palate.

2. To be hung with fomething loose and flying. This seems
"To make a fluttering (how in apparel."

Addison's Spectator. 488.

Swift.

Boyle.

Addison's Spectator.

Sweet grapes degen'reate there, and fruits declin'd
Thafightly

Wool, new-fhorn, being laid casually upon a vefsel of ver-

luiting, before the fpinner.

Boyle.

Should patch a wall, t' expel the Winter's

flaw. Shak. Ham.

Shoots back; fo, fent againft the ground, [fraid,

in what the generality

Shakeflpeare's King Lear.

Was foil'd Eurialus.

Near to the cold weed-gathering fhore, is with a north

flaw,

Milton.

Should gape immenfe, and, ruffling down, overwhelm this

flaw, Shak. Hen.

IV.

As earth and fky would mingle; but myfelf

Chapman's Iliads.

Was foil'd Eurialus.

Boyle.

Shakeflpeare's King Lear.

Flaw. n. 1. Power of pleasing the palate.

2. To make a fluttering (how in apparel.

Chapman's Iliads.

Was foil'd Eurialus.

Dryden.

flaunt. Dyn.


With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With flavoured honeysuckle.

A fudden gust; a violent blast. [from
Latin.

This is in thy ill-bak'd veftel found j
To null her jointure with a

c. 1.

Dryden.

flaws had this vow in its firft conception.

But fince fome

in long defcents may be, *

Yet certain though it be, it hath

flaws; for that the fcri-

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Chapman's Iliads.
To and.

2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the stings of fleas and bites. adj. *flea u* (corrupted from *fleas*, Latin. See *Flaem*, *psilac*).

FLE'AK. n. *flea* (from the adjective.) To furnish with fleas.

FLE'AWORT. n. *flea* (from the noun.) To swell, and divide into many branches; whereas both the others produce their flowers upon naked pedicles. Miller.

FLED. v. a. [flederen, German, a spot, streak, flaw, in phlebotomy!] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is founded. To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

FLEET, n. f. [pleot, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of the sea.]

adj. fleecy. [from the noun.]

1 or LEECE. -adj. *fleecy* [from flocks, sheepe, leere, teeer, leetan, Sco-tilh. *Trendan*].

fleeces. Gulliver's Travels.

In Phaedria's

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are come to eat. Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar.*

To mock, to gib: to jell; to give occasion to violence and contempt.

You speak to Calicius, and to such a man. That is too faulty to call a tale.

Shakespeare's *Roman'd*.

To SLLEEPISTER, from *sleepe*, leere, teeer, leetan, *Trendan*.

*Julius Caesar.*

*Rom. andJuliet.*

You speak to Calicius, and to such a man. That is too faulty to call a tale. It is not, but obferved much more, he flall generally gyr fuch fome kind, and fuch acribed. Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar.*

Think it well to fler and glee? 

*Twelfth Night.*

To leer, to grin with an air of civility. How people are, to fhew the glee and grin upon every man they meet. 

*Twelfth Night.*

Mockery expreffed either in words or looks. 

Encowt yourfelf, and mark the glee, the gibe, and notable forms, that dwell in every region of his face. *Stark. Ren. andJuliet.*

Do I, like the female tribe.

Think it well to fler and glee? 

*Twelfth Night.*

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are come to eat. Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar.*

*Twelfth Night.*

*Twelfth Night.*

*Twelfth Night.*

Mockery expreffed either in words or looks. 

Encowt yourfelf, and mark the glee, the gibe, and notable forms, that dwell in every region of his face. *Stark. Ren. andJuliet.*

To mock, to gib: to jell; to give occasion to violence and contempt.

You speak to Calicius, and to such a man. That is too faulty to call a tale.
For fear, though faster than the wind.
Browsers of the forest's grind. 
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noise
That is my farm-yard ofifs.
As empty clouds by rising winds are torn,
Their fleeting forms forsake sooner found than loft. 
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou canst know nothing perfectly,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.

To fleet the, n. [from fleet.] A hook to draw flesh.
To fleet milk. a. To skim milk; to take off the cream:
A skimming dish.
FLEETINGDISH. n.f. [from fleet.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift
Dijh.

To fleet the water.
FLESH, n.f. 

1. The body distinguished from the soul.
2. Corporeal. 
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.
5. Animal; not vegetable.
6. Carnality; corporal appetites.
9. The outward or literal foods. 

The colour of flesh.
FLESHCOLOUR. 

To initiate: from the sportsmah's practife of feeding his
Hawks and dogs with the same game that they take, or train¬
ning them to pursue by giving them the flesh of animals.

Good faith, to God's word; hence, I'll figh thy self.

The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall shew his tooth on every innocent.

He got praifes of the king,
Condem.

Much oftentation, vain of

To feed on flesh.
FLESHMEAT. Flayer.
The most convenient diet is that of
Flesh and meat.

Animal food; the flesh
Of animals.
FLESHLINEFS.

The kindred of him hath been
figh'd upon us.

He is very fond of pafture.
Mortimer.

Ldigby on Bodies and unremarkable superficies,
Something else to this

The mufcles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.

Perfected carnality.

To fleet from the flesh of other animals.

To initiate from the sportsmah's practife of feeding his
Hawks and dogs with the same game that they take, or train¬
ing them to pursue by giving them the flesh of animals.

Good faith, to God's word; hence, I'll figh thy self.

Every puryfootman will think him a good game touch
to enter and figh himself upon. Government of the Tongue.

To anticipate in any practices, as dogs by often
Feeling on anything.

Thee princely finding them so figh'd in cruelly, as to be not be
More easily understood better alive. Locke, b. 1.

Thou hast made my heart take fire;
To fleet, to fleet.
FLESHFOWL. n.f. [flesh and breath.] Breath made by
decaying flesh.
Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with flesh
drench, whereas had been decocted emollient herbs. William's

If men with

The kindred of him hath been

FLESHMEAT. Flayer.

The most convenient diet is that of
Flesh and meat.

Animal food; the flesh
Of animals.
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More easily understood better alive. Locke, b. 1.

Thou hast made my heart take fire;
FISHMONGER, n.f. [from fish] One Who deals in fish; a
[from quake.] FLESHQUAKE.
FLESHY, n.f. [flesh and pain.] A veal in which flesh is
[from easy.] The part bent; the joint.
1. The act of bending.
2. A flexible; pliant; not stiff; joint.
Of a fanciful pipe that may have some fouz fancies, trial
would be made.
Ben Jonson's Natural History, No. 232.
3. A turn toward any part of the body.
Pry cudgel sometimes tears, and a fkrill or call of the eye
Ben Jonson's Natural History, No. 21.

The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.
Platthis, who have the fascic muscles so strong that they are
together, and critical moments be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back, sprain.

FLESH, n.f. [flesh, Latin.]
Wounding, a full of tears and mowers; stinging.
In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow
and restrained fascic rivalers of corporeal things,
are all incomparable.
Bacchus.
Duty.

The precipice of fles.
The people fte upon the spoil.
O'er the world of waters Hermes fene.
Flew that soft wind in view. Pope's Ode to the
Hymn. n.f. [from fishes, a fish, French.] A manufacturer
of bows and arrows.
It is commented upon our fshers for bows, next unto yew.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

pulpo; plump; fat; muscular.
All Ethiopes are ffehy and plump, and have great lips; all
which betoken moisure retained, and not drawn out.
Bacon.

1. Positive to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant;
2. Removal to another place.
This was a principle more.
Rogers.

We say it is a fleshy fte when there is much periphrafes and
and when with more than enough it grows
and corpulent.
The fole of his foot is flat and broad, being very fleshy,
and covered only with a thick skin, but very fit to travel in sandy
places.
Ray.

Saidurer of bows and arrows.

Kinds of greenstuff, which otherwife, by reason of their
and weight,
Bacon.

Three kinds of fifies.
Fifty to his pallid lips, she strove
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Winds that tempers brew, for the other parts, equalizes and regulates the
motion of the refi; as in a jack.

The fles, who's had beaten fett,
Turn'd fo quick, you scarce could fee it.
Dryden.

Every flesile, or flesile, French.

FLEXIBLE, n.f. [flesile, Latin, flesile, French.]
1. Flesile to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant;
not fteel.

When fplitting winds
Make fible the knees of knotted oaks, St. Trill, and Croft.
Take a fickle-gillyflower and tie it upon a fickl, and put
them both into a fpoon glafs full of quickfifter, fof that the
fower be covered: after four or five days you fhall find the
fower frefh, and the falk hardner and left fible than it was.
Bacchus's Natural History, No. 796.

Not figid; not inexorable; complying with obftrufion.
Plaxton was a man of great fervency, and no way was
fevere to the will of the peop e.
Bacon.

Dudile; manageable.
Under whole care forever a child is put to be taught, during
the tender and fible years of his life, it fhould be one who
wishes the Latin and fanguage the leaft part of education.
Ben Jonson.

It is of bending.

As they fhall cry like ours: As they fhall cry like ours:

As they fhall cry like ours:

That may be accommodated to various forms and purpofes.
Contrary is the fible of the joints of our arms and legs
to that of quadrupeds; our knee bend forward, whereas the
fame joint in the quadruped bends backward.
Ray.

The bending.
The elephant hath joints, but none for courtly;
His legs for needly; not fible, ——-I did ;
Dryden's /En.

A fide.
The people fhall cry like ours:

As they fhall cry like ours:
All Ethiopes are fjehy.

A fide.
The people fhall cry like ours:

As they fhall cry like ours:
All Ethiopes are fjehy.

As they fhall cry like ours:
All Ethiopes are fjehy.

As they fhall cry like ours:
All Ethiopes are fjehy.
FLINCHER.  n.f. verb. flung from or; part, corrupted from fling. Skinner v.n. it signifies to fail. Of this word I know not any original, and

FLING. n.f. 1. He who throw's. 2. Out.

FLING. To. Excurfion on the wing.

FLIGHT. n.f. 1. Soaring, high flying. 2. Flight.

FLIGHT. adj. From the verb.

1. A flock of birds flying together.

2. Full of stones.

3. To scatter.

4. To scatter in the fume; fully of the soul.

5. A flock of birds flying together.

To. Excurfion on the wing.

FLINT. n.f. From the verb.

1. Made of flint; strong.

2. Full of stones.

3. To scatter reproach.

FLINTY. adj. 1. Made of flint; strong.

2. Wild; full of imagination.

3. From fling. A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to fling them among the highest clouds.

Barrett's Theory of the Earth.

5. To move forcibly.

6. Fling, to defeat.

Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition;

By that sin fell the angels. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

7. To fling.

I know thy genrous temper:

Fling both the disfigurements of honour on me:

It flrait takes fire.

Shakefpeare, Othello.

But has his fling at the poor wedded pair.

Addison, 1, who love to have a fling

Both to female-beds and kings.

Thought no method more commodious

Than to flrow their vices odious.

Suffice, To. fling.

FLINGER. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who joes.

FLINT. 1. fling. [flions, Saxon.]

1. A semi-pallid flame, crouped of crystallid debris, of a blackish grey, of one familiar and equal abundance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whith whit. It is sometimces smooth and equal, more frequently rough; in size is various.

It is well known to strike fire with freight. It is useful in glaflmaking.

Searching the window for a flint, I found

This paper, To. fling.

[Even the rigour which the rocks have received.

A flint will break upon a featherbed. Clymerid.]

There is the same force and the same retortful virtue in fire; but the flint is not so quick a beam from a flint, as it would be lightly by a beam from the sun. South's Sermons.

Take this, and lay your flint ed1t weapon by. Dryden.

Shakefpeare's All's well that ends well.

And strike the sparkling flint, and drefs the fool. Priar.

2. Any thing eminently or provably hard.

Might tender make.

Throw my heart

Against the flint and hardnefs of my faults. 5th, Act and Ccop.

FLINTY. adj. [from flion.]

1. Made of flint; strong.

Tyrant common

Hast made the flinty and flieel cloth of war.

My thrice-driven bed of down. 6th, Act, 5th Scop.

The flingy rock, with bare and black:

Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. Dryden.

Pulleys.

To. fling.

The gathering up of flints in flinty ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good.hanbury. Bacon's New Atlantis.

Might tender make.

Shakefpeare's All's well that ends well.

Dear almost as his life; which gratitude,

Through flious Tarquin's baftard, would peep forth,

South's Sermons.

[As a cant word.] A liquor much used in flips, made by mixing spirits of wine with vinegar and sugar.

The tartapawlin and flibber is lolling at Madagafcar, with their places with such a violence as to fling them among the highest clouds.

Barrett's Theory of the Earth.

To. fling.

To. fling.

To. fling.

To. fling.

To. fling.

To. fling.

To. fling.

To. fling.
v. a. [SK]
To FLIRT, FLIPPANTLY. [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.
1. To talkative.
2. Talkative.
3. To talk.
4. To talk; to speak.
5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLIRT, v. n. [SK]
1. To talk; to speak.
2. To talk; to speak.
3. To talk; to speak.
4. To talk; to speak.
5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLIT, v. n. [SK]
1. To talk; to speak.
2. To talk; to speak.
3. To talk; to speak.
4. To talk; to speak.
5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLY, v. n. [SK]
1. To talk; to speak.
2. To talk; to speak.
3. To talk; to speak.
4. To talk; to speak.
5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLYING, n. f. [from the verb.] A quick flutter motion.

FLIGHT, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A quick flutter motion.
2. A quick flutter motion.
3. A quick flutter motion.
4. A quick flutter motion.
5. A quick flutter motion.
6. A quick flutter motion.
7. A quick flutter motion.
8. A quick flutter motion.
10. A quick flutter motion.

FLOAT, v. n. [from the verb.]
1. To talk; to speak.
2. To talk; to speak.
3. To talk; to speak.
4. To talk; to speak.
5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLOAT, n. f. [SK]
1. A body of water.
2. A body of water.
3. A body of water.
4. A body of water.
5. A body of water.
6. A body of water.
7. A body of water.
8. A body of water.
9. A body of water.
10. A body of water.

FLOATY, n. f. [SK]
1. A body of water.
2. A body of water.
3. A body of water.
4. A body of water.
5. A body of water.
6. A body of water.
7. A body of water.
8. A body of water.
9. A body of water.
10. A body of water.

FLOATATION, n. f. [from the verb.] A quick flutter motion.

FLIGHTEN, v. n. [from the verb.]
1. To talk; to speak.
2. To talk; to speak.
3. To talk; to speak.
4. To talk; to speak.
5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLIGHTENED, v. n. [from the verb.]
1. To talk; to speak.
2. To talk; to speak.
3. To talk; to speak.
4. To talk; to speak.
5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLINTS, n. f. [SK]
1. A body of water.
2. A body of water.
3. A body of water.
4. A body of water.
5. A body of water.
6. A body of water.
7. A body of water.
8. A body of water.
9. A body of water.
10. A body of water.

FLINTY, n. f. [SK]
1. A body of water.
2. A body of water.
3. A body of water.
4. A body of water.
5. A body of water.
6. A body of water.
7. A body of water.
8. A body of water.
9. A body of water.
10. A body of water.

FLITTERMOUSE, n. f. [SK]
1. A body of water.
2. A body of water.
3. A body of water.
4. A body of water.
5. A body of water.
6. A body of water.
7. A body of water.
8. A body of water.
9. A body of water.
10. A body of water.

FLITTING, n. f. [SK]
1. A body of water.
2. A body of water.
3. A body of water.
4. A body of water.
5. A body of water.
6. A body of water.
7. A body of water.
8. A body of water.
9. A body of water.
10. A body of water.

FLITTED, v. n. [from the verb.]
1. To talk; to speak.
2. To talk; to speak.
3. To talk; to speak.
4. To talk; to speak.
5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLITTED, v. n. [from the verb.]
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5. To talk; to speak.
6. To talk; to speak.
7. To talk; to speak.
8. To talk; to speak.
9. To talk; to speak.
10. To talk; to speak.

FLITTING, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A body of water.
2. A body of water.
3. A body of water.
4. A body of water.
5. A body of water.
6. A body of water.
7. A body of water.
8. A body of water.
9. A body of water.
10. A body of water.
A blackbird was frightened almost to death with a huge flapping kite that flew over her head. L. & Shad.  
Floison. n.f. [from Floris. Latin.] Relating to Floris, or to flowers.  
Let one great day  
To celebrated sports and floral play  
Be let adieu.  
Florence. n.f. [from the city Florence.] A kind of death.  
Florens. n.f. [so named, say Canes, because made by Flora] A gold coin of Edward III. in value sixpence.  
Florens. n.f. [from Florence.] A small improved flower.  
Floid. adj. [from Floris.] Productive of flowers.  
Floid. n.f. [from Floris.] Freshness of colour.  
Floid. n.f. [from Floris.] A cultivated flower.  
Floid. n.f. [from Florence.] Some botanists call this leaf at the leaf.  
Dandik, b. 
And while they break  
On the charm’d eye, theexisting florid marks  
With secret pride the wonders of his hand. Thynge Spring.  
Floid. n.f. [from Floris.] Flowers; bed-spring.  
Floid. n.f. [from Floris.] Composed of flowers; having the beauty or form of flowers.  
Floid. n.f. [from Floris.] Goods that swarm without an owner.  
Floid. n.f. [from Floris.] Skimmed.  
Floid. n.f. [from Florence.] Becaus made by Florence.  
Floid. n.f. [from Floris.] Flowery; blooming.  
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Floid. n.f. [from Floris.] Productive of flowers.  
Floid. n.f. [from Florence.] Some botanists call this leaf at the leaf.  
Dandik, b.

Florence.
To FLOURISH, w.

2. To be in a prosperous state.

To describe various figures by interweaving lines; to play in.

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

Baker.

3. To flourish.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

A sudden youth the groves enjoy.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close

This is a flourish; there follow excellent parables. Bacon.

We can execute the duty of our knowledge, if we only

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another

Oh that thou wouldst rend the heavens, that the mountains

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth,

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of na¬

The New-year banquet flouts the day.

And fan our people cold.

Shakespear's Macbeth.

You must flout my infidelity.

Shakespear.

The Norweyan banners flout the day.

Shakefpeare.

You floutt us downright.

Certainly he flouted an old acquaintance.

When he invites me to an intemperate cup?

Calamys Serm.

Will you permit this fool to cut off this argument?

L. or dry blow given?

I fhall do good.

Shakefpeare's Richard III. I call'd thee then poor fhadow, painted queen,

Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel sang.

Chapman's Iliads.

Doth comfort thee where you turn your eyes.

Pope.

Where e'er you tread, the blufhing flow'rs fhall rise,

This difcourfe of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in

Did fweeter founds adorn my flawing

Dryden.

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth,

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of na¬

To FLOW, v. a. To flow; to run; to glide smoothly.

One that is in prime of

Hesiod.

For not our greatest floutier can equal him in pow'r.

Chapman's Flodus.

Without talent well cou'd

To be accoumlated and rude.

When you pertly raife your fream, your pipe, and glue, and laugh and flout.

Swift.

FLOUT, n. f. [from flourijh.]

One who jeers.

n.f. 

Flout.

A mock; an infult; a word

Dutch; Fyifick. J To

10 FLOUT,

Psyche.

Dryden. 

Dryden:

Endless tears fliow in drops.

Dryden.

Oh that thou wouldst rend the heavens, that the mountains

Did fweeter founds adorn my flawing

Dryden.

The god am I, whofe yellow water

Lindlefs tears

Dryden.

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Doth comfort thee where you turn your eyes.
4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

5. A stream of division; volubility of tongue.

3. To flow together to serve their necessary want.

4. To come as cream from the surface.

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect flowers which have petals, a stamen, and a pistil; and whatever flower wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect flowers are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and compound, which consist of many follicles, all making but one flower.

Simple flowers are monopetalous, which have the body of the flower of one leaf only, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many forming petals, or leaves; as in borage, brogole, &c. or polygamous, which have different petals, and those falling off singly, and not all together, as the forming petals of monopetalous flowers always do: but these are further divided into uniform and dissimilar flowers: the former have their joint and leaf parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the latter have no such regularity, as in the flowers of fages, dianette, &c. A monopetalous dissimilar flower is likewise further divided into, first, ferra fissa, larger, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the silGrofch; another, &c.; and this either with one lip only, or two, being the chamomile, or with its two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers; and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part down to its fellow below, and so represents a kind of hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know some-

The flowers are principally cultivated.

\[ \begin{align*} & \text{The} \quad \text{flowers} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{salvia} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{garden,} \quad \text{all} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{which} \quad \text{flowers} \quad \text{are} \quad \text{principally} \quad \text{cultivated.} \\
& \text{Sometimes} \quad \text{her} \quad \text{body} \quad \text{would} \quad \text{soon} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{her} \quad \text{hands} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{flowers} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{fruits} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{flowers}. \quad \text{Sometimes} \quad \text{her} \quad \text{bouquet} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{flowers} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{fruit} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{flowers}. \quad \text{Sometimes} \quad \text{her} \quad \text{bouquet} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{flowers} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{fruit} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{flowers}. \quad \text{Sometimes} \quad \text{her} \quad \text{bouquet} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{flowers} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{fruit} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{flowers}. \end{align*} \]
FLO' VVERINGBUSH.

FLO'WERY.

[from Full of flowers] adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

2. Floridness of speech.

n.f. [fluke, flow.]

from FLO'WINGLY.

flee, fly, Participle of FLO'WKWORT.
The name of a plant.

FLUCTUANT, Latin. Wavering; uncertain.

adj. [fluciuans, gone away.

v.n. [fluctuo, Latin.

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.

n.f [fluctuation, Latin; fluctuating.

The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.

Tickell.

The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire.

We reason with such bodies or affeotions.

We reafon with fuch bodies, and make them to errors.

Gallant's Plead to Cato.

The unthinking villains vainly boast their powers.

Be they the musketeer, while the tongue is out.

We reason with fuch bodies, and make them to errors.

Tickell.

The common fudden fits of passion.

Tickell.

The common fit of passion.

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 Tickell.
FLUTTER

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which flies in guilty in your face?
Dryden.

To FLUTTER,
1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roufed.

To FLUTE,
1. To colour; to redden.

To FLY

As an eagle in a dovecot,
FlutTed by your Volcans in Coroll.
Stafl. Celsus.

1. To hurry the mind.

2. The state of flying and giving place to others.

3. To disburse the hand, and to let fly.

4. The state of flying and giving place to others.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the
futter of a fan: there is the angry flutter, the meeker flutter,
the quick and irregular motion.

FLUG, v.f. [from flug; fieg; flug; flug, French.]

1. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.
2. The act of flowing.
3. Any flow or issue of matter.
4. To pass swiftly.
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.
6. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
7. Any flow or issue of matter.
8. The act of flowing; passage.
9. To move through the air with wings.
10. To move with great swiflness and without con-
sequence.

Study his beard.

There are not worth the labour of thofe
modern algebras.

No fuch a floth, even a widow, in the
flug of his entraétement for a dead wife.

Success may give him a prefent flug of joy; and when the
frenter of transport is over, the apprehenfion of lofing felings
to the care of acquiring.

The fent of affwering.

The woe of loving hearts.

He takes my father grofsly, full of bread,

For the woes of hopelefs lovers,

That the flug of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a
wave or flug, but by the costs of the arteries themselves.


In dying notes discerns

Which to the tune of flutes kept frantic.

The gegen of fluidity, or at leaft

A musical pipe; a pipe with holes for the fingers.

The woes of hopelefs lovers,

To move with great swiflness and without con-
sequence.

Glorious.

Ye spirits! to your charge repairs;

To flutter in the halmy air.

Of your well-perfumed pray'ry.

To flutter in the halmy air.

To flutter.

Of your well-perfumed pray'ry.

To flutter.

To flutter.

Ye spirits! to your charge repairs;

To flutter in the halmy air.

To flutter.

To flutter, by degrees withdrawn.

Dryden.

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FLY

1. To fly with violence; to fall on suddenly.
2. To move with rapidity.
3. To break; to shiver.
4. To start violently from any direction.
5. To be light and unencumbered: as, a flying butt.
6. To quit by flight.
7. To be constituted, built, or made.
8. To fly out. Shakefpeare, King Lear.
9. To be light, unencumbered; as, a flying butt.
10. To fly at. Shakefpeare, King Lear.
11. To angle with a hook; to fish.
12. To make others dislike them.
13. To flart violently from any direction.
14. To fly with violence; to fall on suddenly.

FOA

1. A small winged insect of many species.
2. FLY, n. s. _fly_ bill., [from the noun.
3. One that flies or runs away.
4. To let discharge.
5. To be constituted, built, or made.
6. To use wings.
7. To run away; to attempt escape.
8. A sort of liquid that collects at the surface of a liquid or solid substance.
9. A small winged insect of many species.
10. To angle with a hook; to fish.
11. To use wings.
12. To be light, unencumbered; as, a flying butt.
13. To make others dislike them.
14. To be constituted, built, or made.
15. To be light, unencumbered; as, a flying butt.
16. To use wings.
17. To fly out. Shakefpeare, King Lear.
FO'CAL. [Belonging to the focus. See To a., French.]

The greater or lesser bone between Focile.

off. To shift off*; to put aside with an artifice; to Focus.

Comfort; support.

n. f. focillo

[Latin.]

Covered with foam; frothy.

Covered with foam; frothy. foam.'

[Latin.]

3. Focus point towards each end of the

1. [Inoptieks.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence

Dryden.

IV.

i. King, and resolution thus as it is with the rusty curb of

Shakefpeare's Othello.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

Addifon's Freeholder

Dift. the difference will be equal to the principal axis.

Within the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right lines being drawn to any

Within the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right lines being drawn to any

Whence the perfe£Py formed : but before, it is called embryo.

Whence the perfe£Py formed : but before, it is called embryo.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concave-

of the left leg.

Socils

"Wise men; of the left leg.

"Wise men; of the left leg.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. 1

He goes preceding forward, 'till he was foob'd again with another flery.

To get their wives and children meat;

They have a fruit about them, whereof the juice is a

They have a fruit about them, whereof the juice is a

To fall and blast her pride.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

To fob off our ligatures with a tale.

Shakefpeare's Falftorm.

To Pallas high th

To Pallas high th

To Pallas high th

Rowe.

They had not left their fenfible nature, fince in them

To fob off our ligatures with a tale. Shalftib. Crlatisian.

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat.

To get their wives and children meat; but their time will not be for you, fay they.

They have wealth and power too.

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,

But when I thought the purchase'd liquor mine,

The raifed fob'd at off with only wine.

Addifon.

Being a great owner of country-shotes, I abbreviately
determined not to be a minifter of flate, nor to be a minifter of flate, nor to be

Addifon's Freeholder, N. 3.

Focal. adj. [from foci.] Belonging to the focus. See Focus.

Schilhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collecteth rays into a focal point, or scattering them.

Derhart's Physic-Tolologick.

Focal. n. f. [fociis, French.] The greater or lefs bone between the


Foci of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,

and diftant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,

or latus rectum. Harris.

Harris.

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Harris's Hiftory of the Turks.

Harris's Hiftory of the Turks.

Watts's Logick.

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FOIL

Variously representing; yet still free,——
Approve the belt, and so follow what I approve. Mrs. P. Lyf.
Stranger, that your fingers should the pencil fail.
Without the help of all——
Waller.
He had been foil'd in the cure, and had left it to its fate.

In their confuits with fin they have been too often foil'd,
that now despair of ever getting the day. Cudley's Sermon.

Virtue, disdain, despair. I oft have try'd——
And, foil'd, have with new arm my foe defy'd. Dryden.
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer,
Have voy'd a long and unsuccessful war——
With various arts and arms in hand have foil'd, and
By a mortal man at length am foil'd. Dryden's Ajax.

foil. n.f. [from the verb.]

1.最受，一败涂地；一种获得优势后又输掉的境遇；
2. Something of another colour near which jewels are fitted to
French.
3. J. A blunt sword used in fencing.

souiller, v. n.
One who has gained advantage
from
Ann.

To push in fencing.

TOFON.

Skinner
poindre,

v. n.

[fromsin.

That they now despair of ever getting the day.

that he now despair of ever getting the day.

Approve the best, and follow what I approve.

Waller.

So after many a foil the tempter proud
Resuming threats amiably, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor foil. Milton's P. Lat.
When age shall level me to impotence.
Ann.

Assuming pleasure leaves me in the foil.
Southern.

Death never went a knife with greater toil,

Nor e'er was fate so near a foil.

French.

Le SS. Leido's.

A flately palace, built of figured brick,

Which cunningly was without mortar laid,

Two walls high, both entirely, yet not thick,

And golden foil all over them display'd. Dryden.

Sir. Hand.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal foil,

But from the glittering stone.

Set off to th' world, nor in broad renown lies. Milton.

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are fitted to
play.

as

and thunder'd blows.

As thofe that feed grow full, as blooming time
With various arts and arms in hand have foil'd, and
By mortal man at length am foil'd. Dryden's Ajax.

The fallen passage of thy weary steps
Ethere a foil, wherein thou art to set

The precious jewels of thy home.

Shakespeare.

'Eas' the property of all true diamonds to unite the

quality; one part doubled upon

another. Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.

But that which hath no foil to set it in:

Shakespeare.

It is the property of all true diamonds to unite the

quality: one part added to another; one part doubled upon

another. Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.

Three iron, three of adamantine rock.

And thrice fold were bra's, the gates:

Three iron, three of adamantine rock.

And thrice fold were bra's, the gates:

To the top of heaven doth hold.

Milton.

We will descend——

Waller.

As thofe that seed grow full, as blooming time
With various arms and arms in hand have foil'd, and
By mortal man at length am foil'd. Dryden's Ajax.

Foil. n. [from foil.]
One who has gained advantage over another.

To foil, v. n. [See, fouiller, Poindre.]
To push in fencing. Waller.
He who had, and laff'd, and foil'd, and thunder'd blow.
And every way did foak into his life;

Nor e'er was fate so near a foil.

But I, the comfort of the Thunderer,

Have voy'd a long and unsuccessful war——
With various arts and arms in hand have foil'd, and
By a mortal man at length am foil'd. Dryden's Ajax.

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That in the nature of their lord's rebel.

As knowing nothing like dogs, but, forsooth, nos. X. L. 2.

Let not the more make them flutter, who so wildly away,

Nor fellow fortune where the lead the way.

Do.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a merlin.

Said, &c.

And fellow'd with his eyes the fleeting stede.

Dryden, En.

We fellow face, which does too fast parture.

Dryden.

To follow.

To be consequential, as effects to causes.

To imitate, to copy.

To keep that which is ancient and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather fellow the perfections of them when we are not yet, in defects, infensibly humbled than in.

We love.

Hooker, b. v. f. 3.

All patterns are sure to be followed more than good rules.

Lack on Education.

To obey, to observe.

If all who do not fellow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, all who fellow the council of Trent are no Christians.

Virtue, who fellow's and fellow's.

Parado. Regal. 4. vii.

To confirm to new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themselves to their laws and obedience; and in case it was well followed, then that it should have been reduced to perpetual civility.

Saw.

To attend to; to be bethulled.

When a fellow of the other kind of fellows for gain, fall full into falls.

Eccle. xvi. 9.

To follow.

To another.

Peter fellow'd after off.

Peter, f. xi. iii.

To be bethulled in time.

To be a fellow to.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness misleads him, the alterations that fellow on it must be imputed to his own delusion.

To the oracle of Apollo.

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of their under their care, great mischiefs cannot but fall.

Lack.

To be consequential, as inference to premisses.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not fellow that there must be such in every age, nor in every country.

Tempe.

That there muft be fuch in every age, nor in every country.

Shake.

This dangerous doctrine muft necessarily fellow, than making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's external power.

Lack.

That to which we like not, than in defects refemble them whom we like not, than in defects fellow them whom we like not.

So where guilt can fly, revenge can follow.

Lack.

Wherever followers be not, there is no Chriftians.

Dryden's din.

And that there fellow, rs

Sh. H. IV.

One under the command of another.

I hold it no wifdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may, and gather them under the command of law.

See.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind fellow, and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduit of a blind master; Folin. of Sermon.

And forel's.

No flup, no fayls, but clouds of fend arife.

Sh. and call backward on the follower's eyes.

Dryden.

A dependant.

An attendant.

No follower, but a friend.

With Poins, and other his contiual followers. Sh. H.

The true profeffion of Chriftianity inviolably engages all its followers to follow him, even as I am of Chrift. 1

Dryden.

We fellow.

Dryden.

For so are fellow to want, so unhappy fellow the children after grow, with a fan.

Sidney.

Old good man Dobfon of the green,

He walk'd, and wore a threadbare cloak;

Old good man Dobfon of the green,

He dined and supped at charge of other folk.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may, and gather them under the command of law.

See.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind fellow, and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduit of a blind master; Folin. of Sermon.

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And forel's.

No flup, no fayls, but clouds of fend arise.

Sh. and call backward on the follower's eyes.

Dryden.

A dependant.

An attendant.

No follower, but a friend.
Ad of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or depth of soul. To cherish with heat. To bathe with warm lotions. The lotion prepared to foment the parts. A fool; an idiot. A word now obsolete. A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology. To trust man on his oath or bond. To think foolishly of one's self; to dote on. To disbelieve in old age or wisdom. Thrice to dote. To pluck at with the fist. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously. Foolishness; weaknes; want of sense; want of judgment. Foolishly, weakly, injudiciously, inconsiderately. Foolishly; weakly; want of sense; want of judgment. Foolishly he thought he might endure. The evil of our own minds may favour any opinion or practice. From common lightning of the skies, a wretched sylph too. To these which fair Latona bore to Jove. The fountain of infants at the holy font. The formal power, and warm'd. This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account for. For their proud foes, that fondly adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholefome young man, and the blood to be sucked. A perfon or thing much fondled or adhered to. To trust man on his oath or bond. To trifle with more grace and ease.捋 their hair. The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or practice. To dote on. And thou, foolishly, wilt not give me what is my due. 

**FO'NDA**

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect. 2. criminal weakness; deprivacy of mind. 3. To cherish with heat. 4. To bathe with warm lotions. The lotion prepared to foment the parts. A fool; an idiot. A word now obsolete. A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology. To trust man on his oath or bond. To think foolishly of one's self; to dote on. To disbelieve in old age or wisdom. Thrice to dote. To pluck at with the fist. Foolishly; weakly; injudiciously, inconsiderately. Foolishly; weakly; want of sense; want of judgment. Foolishly he thought he might endure. The evil of our own minds may favour any opinion or practice. From common lightning of the skies, a wretched sylph too. To these which fair Latona bore to Jove. The fountain of infants at the holy font. The formal power, and warm'd. This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account for. For their proud foes, that fondly adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholefome young man, and the blood to be sucked. A perfon or thing much fondled or adhered to. To trust man on his oath or bond. To trifle with more grace and ease.
6. to defeat. 

6. To make a fool. 

6. FOOL. 

6. To play pranks like a hired jester; To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.
FOO

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.
4. In Scripture. Wicked; finful.

FOOT.

FOOTSORE.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTER.

FOOTING.

FOOTNOTE.

Footnote.

Footnote.

FOOTPLANT.

FOOTPRINT.

Foolish.

Foolishness.

FOOLISHLY.

foolishly.

FOOLISHLY.

FOOLISHLY.

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FOOT.
FOOTPACE. n.f. [footpace.] [from footman.]
A flave; an humble servant. One who pradizes to walk or run.

FOOTING. n.f. [footing.]
State; condition; setlement.

FOOTMAN. n.f. [foot and man.]
A fellow who marches and fights on foot.
The numbers levied by her lieutenant did confist of fo many thousands, of four hundred men. Ralgh's History.
A lover of fmall fees, and in his narrow circle gathers. The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a footstool to a gay cox. Dryden. The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a footstool to a gay cox. Dryden.

FOOTSTOOL. n.f. [footstool.]
A woman's footstool. A place where one may tread surely.

FOOTSTALL. n.f. [foot and stall.]
A stall.

FOOTSTEPS. n.f. [from foot.]
1. Ground for the foot.
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
At full of peril and adventure.
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the uncerful footing of a bear.
Shaksp. Henry IV.
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did thiev the footing found, for all the flood.
Davie.
In accents, every slip gained in a footing and help to the next.
Hide's Elements of Speech.

2. Foundation; basis; support; root.
Cloven flanes, wood, wodswod to behold,
Their harper's ends in earth their footing place,
The irked fondness and false love of the first; the mand flin not one jot beyond those ideas which fentive or reflection have offered. Lowes.

3. Example.
Wether their unchus exhalations are,
Fir'd by the fun, or femeing fo alone;
Whilft other, more remote and slippery flar;
L'Elfrange. Table 6.

FOOTSORE. n.f. [foot sore.]
A country footing.

FOOTSORE. n.f. [foot sore.]
A small underftanding and much oʃenation; a pretender; a footlicker.

FOOTSTICK. n.f. [foot and stick.]
A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

FOOTSTeps. n.f. [foot and pace.]
A narrow way which will not admit our footsteps or carriages.

FOOTSTool. n.f. [foot and stool.]
A woman's footstool.

1. Trace; track; impreflion left by the foot.

FOOTWORK. n.f. [foot and work.]

2. A pace no fater than a slow walk.

FOOTY. n.f. [footy.]

FOOTY. n.f. [footy.]
A poft or meffer that travels on foot.

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FOOTY. n.f. [footy.]
A poft or meffer that travels on foot.

FOOTY. n.f. [footy.]
A post or meffer that travels on foot.

FOOTY. n.f. [footy.]
A poft or meffer that travels on foot.

FOOTY. n.f. [footy.]
A poft or meffer that travels on foot.
Fool's ne'er had less grace in a year;  
For wise men are grown topish,  
And know not how their looks to wear.  
Their manners are fo apish. Shakespeare's King Lear.  
2. Vainly; foolishly oftentatious; vain of dress.  
[from] TOPPISH, A petty fop ; an under-rate  
FOR. prep,
1. Becaufe of.  
2. With refpeCt to; with regard to.  
Ray on the Creation.  
for lack of victual.  
for Knolles's History of the Turks.  
hind them.  
for Raleigh's History of the World.  
a tradition concerning his travels.  
We had, for all the world, when human creatures. Dryden.  
Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;  
For the propagation of their laws;  
for Bacon's War "with Spain.  
upon the prevention.  
Bacon.  
conftant, no individual would last one moment.  
Hooker v. 47. f  
withftanding vouchfafe to grant.  
b.  
of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women.  
of a happy ftate in this world : he that has thefe two has lit¬  
but little the better/or any thing elfe.  
The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder  
Dryden.  
for the middle of the gulph is remarkable  
for thy mercy let me sing thy praife.  
We can only give them that liberty now  
for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the  
pre-receiv'd fome large hilt for the  
Bacon.  
Comets are rather gaz'd upon with than entirely obferved in their  
effects; in that, is what kind of comets for magnitude or colour,  
produced with that kind of effeCt.  
Bacon.  
Waller.
He fealth feveral honours confidered in preferving their  
and prating their virtues; but for any matter of warmth-  
towards them, he utterly deteft.  
Stillingfleet.  
About for their matter foreign.  
Hales.  
Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there  
being no other laws in China but the king's command. Temple.  
For me, no other happen'd I own,  
Then to have been no clue to the throne. Dryd.'s Liv.  
For me, my thorny voyage at an end,  
and the port of deftiny fiercely tend.  
Dryd.'s Ath. b. xil.  
After death, we speak having  
3. In this fenfe it has often  
ask his letters.  
This cannot take her:  
and leave the fuccefs to him;  
for the worthinefs of his fon would not-  
for the king's command.  
Temple.  
for the worthinefs of his fon would not—  
For the propagation of their laws.  
for Bacon.  
conftant, no individual would last one moment.  
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for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the  
pre-receiv'd fome large hilt for the  
Bacon.  
Comets are rather gaz'd upon with than entirely obferved in their  
effects; in that, is what kind of comets for magnitude or colour,  
produced with that kind of effeCt.  
Bacon.  
Waller.
He fealth feveral honours confidered in preferving their  
and prating their virtues; but for any matter of warmth-  
towards them, he utterly deteft.  
Stillingfleet.  
About for their matter foreign.  
Hales.  
Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there  
being no other laws in China but the king's command. Temple.  
For me, no other happen'd I own,  
Then to have been no clue to the throne. Dryd.'s Liv.  
For me, my thorny voyage at an end,  
and the port of deftiny fiercely tend.  
Dryd.'s Ath. b. xil.  
After death, we speak having  
3. In this fenfe it has often
10. In comparative respect.
For takes with Indian elephants he fencing,
And Joe's own thunder from his mouth he drove. Dryden.

11. In proportion to.
As he could see clear, for those times, through super-

12. With appropriation to.
that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. Till.

13. As to.
He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and

which ye drive are found in Scrip-

15. Inducing in as a motive.
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that

16. In exchange for.
He made considerable progress in the study of the law, be-

17. Noting power or possibility.
A man perfon to be humble, for one whom all men are
eren'd to hate, to fear left himself become a devil, is as hard
as for a prince to subdue himself to be guided by tutors. Tayl.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkness
room, depend for their visibility upon the diminution of the light
they are beheld by. Boyle on Colours.

19. In proportion of; for fear of.
Corn being had down, any way ye allow,

20. In remedy of.
Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good for the

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, be-

22. In the place of; instead of.
Two off, also, involve the innocent. Whic.

23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.
Of all our inventions, those men take up some cribbed-up
English poet for their modes, adorn him, and imitate him, as
they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. Dryden.

24. Through a certain duration.
Some priests for ones, some will for ever please. Rflem.

25. In search of; in quest of.
Some of the philosophers have run for far back for argu-

26. According to.
Chymists have not been able, for aught it vulgarly known,
by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. Bacon.

27. Noting a date of fitness or readiness.
if he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. Dryden.

28. In hope of; for the sake of, noting the cause's cause.
How quickly nature,

29. Of tenacity to.
They were more for his honour to raise his feet, than for tend

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,

31. With intention of.
And by that just if tall removed the cause

32. Becoming; belonging to.
It was not for your quiet, nor your good,

33. For which counsel there are set, for our instruction, two marks.
For he writes not for money, nor for praise,

34. Notwithstanding.
This, for any thing that yet is certainly determined on either
side. Sam. Sm. Sermons.
I will your serious and great business feaft;  
For the is with me.  
Shakespeare's Othello.

Nor, for the bliss with uncoacht pride,  
That heav'n on him above his head haue laid;  
But, for his great Creator would the fame,  
His will is that the world be augmented flame.  
Fairfax.

Many exceances of truces grew; either the one is dead or fail'd, for that the natural sap of the tree corrupting into the earth may be reprefent how just caufe of  
Bacon's Natural History.

For as much.  
In regard that, in consideration

To forge, and run.

To meet difpleafe farther from the doors,  
And graphe with him, ere he come to nigh.  

To wander far, to rove at a distance.  
To forge, and run.

For all the flood.

To a large posterity.

I forbore; part.  
To FORBEAR.

Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd:  
Dryd. Faber.

Forage, and run.

To forge, and run.

To ravage, to feed on spoil.  
To forge, and run.

His most mighty father on a hill  
Stood founding, to behold his lion's whelp

Forage in blood of French nobility.  
Shak. Henry V.

To FORAGE, n. a.  
[from feris, abroad, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.  
One way a band faleft from forage drive.

A beed of bees, fair cozen, and fair kinne,  
From a fat firadow ground, or fome flowey

Ewe's, and their bleating lambs, over the plains

Their booy's.

Some o're the publicke magazines prefide,  
And some are fent new forage to provide.  
Dryd. Georg.

Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd:  
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Forage, and run.
FOR

If it paffed only by the house of peers, it fhould be
looked upon as invalid and void, and execution fhould be
thereupon forfear or fupended. Gierardon, b. viii.
There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought
to do, or forbear to do, but what the Scripture will give him a clear
prospect or prohibition for it. Scott's Sermons.

3. To forc'e; to treat with clemency.
They all lowfened their ftrings, with foug'fearing, for-
bearing one another in love. Eph. iv. 2.

4. To withhold.
This was a bold accufation of God, making the foun-
Other cares, perhaps, 5

FORBIDDENLY.
In an unlawful manner.

[from adv.
4. To accurfe; to blast. Now obfolute. To
[from n.f.

FORBID'ANCE.
forbid.

n.f.

To utter a prohibition.
v. n.
To
An intermitter; inter¬
forbear.
[from

forbid.

1 forbade
pret.
To FO RBID,

3. To oppofe; to hinder.

FORBIDDENLY.
May have moved from continual watch

FORBIDDING.
participal adj. [from forbid.] Resting, abnor-
rence; repelling approach; caufing avertion. A. Hill.

FORCE.
s.f.
[force, French; Latin.

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

2. Violence.
This got the house of Lancieiter the crown,
Which now they hold by force, and not by right, §.HVI.
The fhepherd Paris bore the Spartan blade
by force away, and then by force enjoyed;
But I am free content.

3. Virtue; efficacy.
Maffeft it is, that the very meijjoly and holiness of the
place where God is worship'd, both, in regard of us, great
virtues, force and efficacy, for that it forefeth as a fendible help
to lifir up devotion. Hooker, b. i. v.

4. Valour; power of law.
A reftiinent is of force after men are dead. Hob. in. 17.

Not long in this channel firied,
Wanting that fear, it muft be fneaf'd in blood. Dryden.

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often, force in the plaee.

O Thou! whole captain I account myself,
The power of Spain confifted in a veteran army,
compon'd of mifcellany forces of all nations. Bacon.

A greater force than that which before we had,
Neither is the ocean, nor the wind employ'd the wea. Wite.
Those victorious forces of the rebels were not able
to fullain your arms. Dryden.

4. Validness; power of law.
Thus got the house of Lancieiter the crown,
Could you not that, nor that fmall part afford ? Addison.

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often, force in the plaee.

Shakefpeare's Macbeth.

6. To drive by violence or power.

The plaifter alone would pen the humour, and fo exafperate
Dangers have deceived men than
Bacon.

7. To gain by violence or power.

It is the fliameful work of Hubert's hand,
Thus to violate his own.

8. To ftorm; to take or enter by violence.

Swaller.

9. To ravifeh; to violate by force.

True noblenef would
Dryden's Tragedy was made forbidding
A. Hill.

10. To conftrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with

Dangers are light, if they once feme light; and more
dangers have deceived men than forced them.
Dryden.

With fates averse, the rout in arms reform.

To force their monarch and inftall the court. Dryden, En.

To impose.
Thou fhal not deftroy the trens by forcing an a\gain against them.
Davies, ix.

To draw or pull by main fhrength.

Sleeping, I, poor defper'd on this chaff.
Wallace.

To enforce; to urge.

High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my ftrength, and gaining to the flawt. Dryden, En.

To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their winning benefices out of put,
countrièd another of forcing their unwinding neighbours out of all their patriotism.
Dryog of Pity.

To free the ports, and open the Parique laud
To Tragedy parts, left ignorant of fate.
The queen might force them from her towns and state. Dryden.

To gain by violence or power.

My hour was yours, but, oh! you left me here
Abandoned to the tyranous hope and fear :
If they force'd from me one kind look or word,
Cox and the courtiers, and forty of their friends.
Dare boldly go a new-found world to force. Dryden, Ind. Emp.

To ravish; to violate by force.

For forbidding, n.f. (from forbid.)

To constraining, to difgrace; not to obtain naturally or with

The great task in England is for epigrams, turn of wit, and

To maiz; to strengthen by folidity; to nervi6n.
F O R

Here let them lie.

'Till famine and the thunders of heaven upon them:

Wore they not for'd with those that should be ours.

We might have meet them, daresto beard to beard.

If you will that an host of gallant soldiers be newly sent into Orontes, and that the paffages be already forced, this will be adwell advised how you land. 

To extort. To force. adv. [force] force and full. 

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that fructify of the airy and antient earth, which is very impotently and forcibly to the present form of the earth and the water. 

Burton's Theory of the Earth.

FORCEFUL. adv. [force and full.] Violently; strong; driven with great might; forcibly.

Why, what need we

Commune with you of this, but rather follow

Our forcible indication. 

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Against the field he threw

His forcible spear, which, falling as it flew, 

Fell through the thickest mail. 

Dryden's Abs.

Were it by chance, or forcible deftiny, 

Which forms in coins shift where'er shall be, 

A man by a friend, or chance.

This Palommon from prision took his flight.

He po'd in air, the javlin fent.

Through Parth's shield the forcible weapon went. 

Pope.

FOREFULLY. adv. [force and full.] Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS. adj. [from force.] Without force, weak; feeble; impotent.

FORCEPS. n.f. Forceps, properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for

a griping instrument, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

The emblem of a pumping work, by pulfion, in contradiftinction
to a finker, which acts by attraction.

Dryden.

A natural means for the scent of water is either by fakers of forcors.

Watt's Diction.

FORCEL. n.f. [from force.]

1. might; opposed to weak.

That punishment, which hath been sometimes forcible to bridle him, may grow afterward too weak and feeble. Houd. 

2. Vigorous.

Vigorous and forcible.

3. Effectual; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances, when broken and to breeze in oranges, the sniffing of their rind forceth out their smell more. 

Bacon's Natural History.

4. Precedent; of great influence. 

Great had advird us, that there is no inclination or temptation to forcible, which our humble prapers and desires may not fruadule and break atunder. 

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

5. Thus forc'd, beloned by all for all most feel.

The influence of a form and mind, 

Where comely grace and conftant virtue dwell, 

Like mind'd I break; more forcible when joind. 

Jersey thall at thy alters flant. 

Shall there receive the azure band.

Prior.

6. Done by force.

The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side which upon had been forcible and unjust, and consequently wrong.

Swifts. 

7. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FORCEMENT. n.f. [from force. ] Force; violence.

Force and full.

8. Stronger; powerfully.

The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very strongly upon two of the most refriving and governing passions in the minds, our hopes and fears. 

Tulli.

9. Impetuously.

10. By violence; by force.

He himself with greatly forcible

Into the caffle enter'd forcibly.

Fairly Sayes, &c. can. 8. 

The taking and carrying away of women freely, and
gainst their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital.

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, and a kind of forcible movement, that he had observed the

raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a foresayer.

L'Erijrane's Fables.

A foresayer.

FOREST. n.f. See fire and brack.

Near hard by fall.

Not far away he hence dew.

Forest in a forest, where I lose my life. Fairy Queen, b. 1.

To FORECAST. v. n. [fire and off.]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.

To foresay.

2. To assist against the wrong holds. Don. xi.

To adjust; to contrive.

The faul was ferv'd, the time so well foresay'd, 

That when the fore temporments were through. 

The Bend's alarm began. 

Dryden's Tasso, and Homer's 

To forecast; to provide against.

It is to consider the kind of things we before embark, and to foresay consequences.

L'Erijrane, Book 8.

9 O

To
To FORM a scheme; to contrive beforehand.
And what's heaven in their secret dome
Or to devise beforehand.

When broad awake, the find's in troubled fit,

Forerunning how his foe he might annoy. 

Forrester, n. f. [from verb.]

Contrivance beforehand; from the verb. 

FO'RECAST.

To predict; to foretell.

He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and 

predetermination of the course of natural events.

The left, scarce ripen'd to perfect man,

Saw help'd from whom their life began: 

Foretold and forecast it returns engage;

That pointed back to youth; this on to age.

FORECASTER. n. s. [from forecast.]

One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE.

n. f. [fore and castle.]

In a ship, is that part where the forecastle stands, and is divided from the rest of the forepart of the ship by a screen.

As the determination of the gods.

Addison on ancient Medals.

The anteroom part.

Addison on Italy.

The embargo with Spain this trade.

Carew.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our

shewing they been instructed in the right way.

Addison.

When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers

have come, it cannot be displeasing to

their own spirits.

Dyson. 

To provide for; to foresee.

Shak. Titus of Athen.

FO'REGoER. 

n. f.

Ancestor; progenitor.

Shak. Remus and Tullus.

Shak. Remus and Tullus.

Shak. Titus of Athen.

FO'REHAND. 

n. f. 

The part which foregoes another.

Shak. Cinna.

FO'REC/T. 

form big.

Shak. Hen. V.

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form big.
FOREGROUND, n.f. [fore and ground.] The part of the field and the forest. Shakespare.

FOREHAND, n.f. [fore and hand.] 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider. Shakespare.

FOREHAND. adj. A thing done too soon.

FOREHANDED. n.f. [from fore and hand.] 1. Early; timely.


FOREHANDS. n.f. [fore and hands.] 2. The chief part.

FOREHEAD. 1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. Dryden. Don Quixote.

FOREHEAD, n.f. [fore and head.] 2. The chief part.

FOREHEAD. adj. Formed in the foreparts. Dryden.

FOREHEAD. Having the forehead.
FORENSIC

As Curius, and the foremost Utopia. 
Be patient. 
The rising sun makes the heaven divide 
and name 
Nominated before. 
noon 
forest 
and 
FORENSICK. 
adj. 
forest 
a.
ordain.

The rising sun makes the heaven divide 
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To precede; to have the start of.

1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to in

2. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing anything else.

O Eve! some further charge awaits u.

With Cupid the forerunner and god Vulcan's pace.

To precede; to have the start of.

as well as signs of health, and the least deviation from

A thousand

sight is the misery of life, and usually the 

The prepuce.

To precede; to have the start of.

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As Curius, and the 
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As Curius, and the 
forerun.

As Curius, and the 
forerun.
A thousand pounds a year for pure repute?

No other obligation?

That promises more thousands: honour's train

b.แห่ง, b.แห่ง, b.แห่ง, b.แห่ง, Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

b.แห่ง, b.แห่ง, b.แห่ง, b.แห่ง

ford, v. a. [fore and flask].

To neglect by idleness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted.

foreflow, v. n.,

To be dilatory; to loiter.

To predict; to foretaste; to foreshow; to foretell.

"it is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted.*

forejap, v. n. [fore and flake].

Vernal good of the land.

happy an occasion

1. To predict; to forewarn; to foreshow; to foretell.

2. Forepassed; past.

3. Bellowed before.

and

forejl, for eft a,

Italian.

[ ]

"it is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted."

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forejl, for eft a,
To forewarn; to foreforewarn.  To dash against the earth.  To utter prophecy.  To make manifest.  To fill up.  To finish.  To give without a return.  To keep a secret.  To make known.  To foretoken; to foreshow.

To defolate; to destroy.  To admonish beforehand.

Prevenient signifies; prophylactic.  That part of a woman's head-dress, or the top of a periwig.  To antecede.

To foretell.  To utter prophecy.  To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed.

To contrive beforehand.  To anticipate.  To forethink.  To forethink.

To contrive beforehand.  To anticipate.  To foresee.  To foresee.  To foresee.  To foresee.

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And Mars himself conducted them; both which being forged of gold, 
Muff needs have golden furniture. Chapman's Trist. 5. xi. 
To forge with a slye, to bear with thee thou'ldst. 
In leagues offensive and defensive joint'd. 
But lawless men the anvil doth profane, 
And forge that fire by which a man is dieth. 
Which earth at first for plough-thores did afford, 
Nor yet the smith had learnt to form a sword. Tan's Fae. 
2. To counterfeit; to falsify. 
It is a kind of nothing, titleless, 
'll be had forged himself a name of fire. 
Of burning Rome. Shakespeare's Coriolanus. 
Hears his heart's mouth: 
What be his f feet, that his tongue muff vent. Shakespeare. 
Thee now more to the heathens, so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there is 
Of libels. Swift. 
Forgeries. Stephens's Sermons. 
IVe on the Resurrection. 
Means of his own detection. 
Of being and our duty. Atterbury's Sermons. 
Of him in thy riches. Ecclus. 
That Heel by which a man is slain, 
Nor yet the smite'n had learn'd to form a sword. Shakespeare's Coriolanus. 
Shakespeare's Macbeth. 
Defroying them for wealth. 
Quarrels unjust again' the good and loyal, 
'Till he had forged or himself a name of glory. 
Shakespeare's King Lear. 
A sweeter forgery/songs of human care. 
Hogar's, &c. f. g. 
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. 
The church of England is grievously charged with forgery/ship of her duty. 
Pope's Station. 
2. One that forgets. 
To pardon a person; to pardon. 
Then heaven forgive him too! 
I do before your grace for charity; 
If any malice in your heart 
Were bid against me, for now forgive me freely. 
—Sir Thomas Lovell, I am to forgive you, as I would forgive: I forgive thee. Shakespeare. Henry VIII. 
Show me the king, the city forgive. Pope. 
2. To pardon a crime. 
The people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity, 
And shall inherit the land. Deut. xxx. 24. 
2. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. 
The lord of that servante was moved with compassion, loosed him, 
And forg'd him of the debt. 
Fors. &c. f. (from forgation.) 
The same of obliteration. 
Has your king married the lady Gray? 
And now, to fetch your forgery and his, 
Sends me a paper to perswade me patience. Shakespeare. 
Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies 
Of Jesus Christ, to have deftroyed their fals, had they been false, to have thrown their falsehood, and to have convinced 
Of them of forgery. 
Stephanus Sermonia. 
A forgery, in letting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's former, and put into the minds of 
Negles, that forgets, and put into the 
Shakespeare's Matheb. 
5. Remiflion of a fine or penalty. 
Not remembered. 
Of me must more be heard. 
Shakespeare. Henry VIII. 
Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony, 
Fors. &c. f. from forgation, 
I will not forget thee. 
Mercy above did hourly plead 
With God for the heathens, and for the 
Fors. &c. f. (from forgation.) 
To the falling bow. Dryden. 
Remission of a fine or penalty. 
Fors. &c. f. (from forgation,) 
One who pardons. 
Fors. &c. f. (from forgation), not remembered. 
This shall not be forgiven. 
Great Straflord! I worthy of that name, though all 
Of thee could be forgiven, but thy fall. Dryden. 
The faire ideas of the cheerful meate, 
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgiven. 
Privy. 
To forget. 
V. [An old word. Probably for forbear, from for and bend.] To forbear; 
To forbear; to forbear. 
All this long tale 
Nought enueth the care that doth me forbear. Spenser's Pastor. 
FOR. [t. (tours, Letts, Field, Welsh, Jowles, French.] 
1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions. 
To thrombip down the blemishes and broken. 
And alter abroad with thy arms and thy rakes. Tufc. Hawk. 
The vicar firft, and after him the crew, 
With arms and with the fete of men to meet, 
Run Coll our dog. 
Dryden's Nat's Pride. 
I dine with fords that have but two prongs. Swift. 
It is sometimes tied to a fis, and is called an arrow. 
The bow is bent and draws: make from the from. 
—Let it fall rather, though the force invade 
The tender hearts. Shakespeare's King Lear. 
A point of a fork. 
Several are amused at the willow of the ancient that 
Represented a无缝 to the ears, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. 
Addison on ancient Medals. 
Fors. &c. f. (from the noun.) 
To thrust into blades, to corn does out of the ground. 
To thr.
FOR

The corn begins to furk. 
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FORKED. adj. [from fork.] Opening into two or more parts.

Sometimes we for a school that's dragonish, 
A forked mountaine, or a divided country.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 11.

And yet it like me the poor dappled fools 
Should, in their own contrivance, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches burn'd. 
Shaksp. At you like it. 

He would have spoke;
But hift for his remark'd, with forked tongue
To forked tongue.

Milton's Paradox Lost. b. 6.
Ye drangons, whole contemptious breath
Peopled the dark corners of death.

Shakespeare.

Change your fierce biffing into joyful song,
And praise your maker with your forked tongue.
Refaunam.

FO'RKEDLY. adv. [from fork.] In a forked form.

Shakespeare's Henry V. 2. ii.

Through her thin wood, their places only signify'd.
Fa. 2q.

FORM. n. [from forma, Latin; forma, shape.]

The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.

Are they not, my lord, as they view themselves,
Which are as only broke as they make form.

Shakespeare. 

It flood still; but I could not discern the form thereof. 

The cold might secure a vessel, without any doubt, till
After it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts;
Yet may presently be precipitated, to so as to appear again in its form.


Matter, as wife logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;

Must fall, if matter brings no grill.
Suff.

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove
Not well disposed, the mind grown once corrupt;
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly.

Though they were fair.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Here toils and deaths, and death's whole brother, herry,
Farms terrible to view, their fancy keep;
With fears and plagues, with guilt and guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind.

Dryden's Ex. 3. ii.

2. Particular model or modification.

He had look’d upon the fairest parts of Asia and America, will find
Man reaftion there perhaps as secretly as himself, who
Yet never heard of a syllologism, nor can reduce any one argu-
Entertainment, to that which is a form of words thus con-

Fistinguish'd in the ordinary method of religious worship. Adolph.

Beauty: elegance of appearance.

How he drest, nor correctness.

i. ii. 2.

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd a form a little,
Was not that modest,

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when tyrants judg'd their cause.
Dryden.

They were young heirs sent only for form from Euler,
Where they were not suffered to fly three months in the year.

Humphreys Essay on Modern Education.

7. Ceremony; external rites.

If through the world, doth not thereby import that all men
Hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated

Davies in Ireland.

Preceded in the ordinary method of religious worfhip.

Which accompany any transient form of words that civil

Locke.

will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who

Swift.

Come, shall we go and kill us venifon?

John a. Plowman.

He would have spoke.

A king become a banish'd man,
And all his glory done?

Dryden Piad.

To live again in these wild woods
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
Denham.

Threats the nodding horrour of whose shady brows,

To his friends pity and pursuers scorn.

Milton.

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He would have spoke.
1. The feast or bed of a hare.
2. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he
3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.
4. To contrive; to coin.
5. To adjust; to settle.
6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituted
7. Retaining its proper and efficient character.
8. No. (now in use).
9. To form; to make; to make to answer the purpose
10. To form; to make; to make to answer the purpose
11. A formal cause; that which gives essence.
1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Förner, m. f. [from form.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

Förmer. pupil, forsworn.

Förnicatress, n. f. [from forn.]. A woman who with¬

Förnication, n. f. [from forn.]., Latin.

Förnication., Latin.

Förnicator, n. f. [from forn.]., French, from

Förnication., Latin.

Förnicator. Latin.

Förnicator., French.

Förnication., French.

Förnication., Latin.

Förnication. A book containing stated and prescribed models or form.

Förnication., Latin.

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Förnication., Latin.
In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole contents, directing him to read it forthwith, and to remember the giver of it. (South.) 

Forthwith. adv. [from forjy] The fourth tenth, next after the thirty-ninth.

What doeth it avail to

To be the fortieth man in an entail? Donne. Burres for the estate in not above a fortieth part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with reference to the profit that Kings and gains from hence, not the forty thousandth part. Swift. 

Fortification. n. [from forjy] What may be fortified.

1. The science of military architecture.

Fortifications mat. [in an art] How to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, merlions, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, in a considerable time, against the affaillants of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary.

2. A place built for strength.

Excellent devices were used to make even their fronts prominent, images, bulwarks, and fortifications being then delivered to their manners, which, after stronger judgments might dispense some advantage. Sidney, b. ii.

One who does works for defence.

The fortieth part of a curtain afforded the commodity afforded by the curtain. Carlyle. Survey of Cornwall. 

One who does supports or successes; who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who oftentimes had been the fortieth part of a wickedness, to the place of execution. Sidney. 

To forfit, to. a. in Scot. French.

1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Distress be throughly forfit. Shad. Mabbe. 

He forfit the city against the enemy. Hooker, b. iv.

2. To confirm; to ensure.

It greatly forfit her defires, to see that her mother had the like desires. Sidney, b. iv.

3. To fix; to establish in reformation.

But in born worth that fortune can control,

Forst, n. a. in Scot. French.

To join with witches and the help of hell! Shad. H. VI. 

Fortnight. n. [from forjy] A little fort; a blockhouse.

In all straight and narrow passages there should be some fortieth part of a fortification, or wooden cattle forts, which should keep and command the breaches. Spooner on Ireland.

Fortin. n. [from frenich] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege.

Hammer.

Fortitude. n. [from forjy] Strength; force. Not in use.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and as men must needs be fortieth part of a man, to be good for any of these.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The better fortieth. 

Of patience, and heartick charity.

The city against besieging.

Thieves and fortieth part of a man.

Shakespeare's Maccabees.

The better fortieth.

Forst. n. [from forjy] In the guard and support of the other virtues; and as men must needs be fortieth part of a man, to be good for any of these.

Shakespeare's Maccabees.

The better fortieth.

Of patience, and heartick charity.

To join with witches and the help of hell! Shad. H. VI.

Fortnight. n. [contrasted from fourteen nights, property right, for Jaxon. Saxhom. It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to keep some by nights: thus we say, this fortnight. Sugar. Nat. non. 

The space of two weeks.

Shakespeare's Maccabees. 

Of patience, and heartick charity.

Shakespeare's Parthian Left. 

A strong hold; a fortieth part, a place of defence.

In the passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole contents, directing him to read it forthwith, and to remember the giver of it. (South.) 

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole contents, directing him to read it forthwith, and to remember the giver of it. (South.) 

Forthwith. adv. [from forjy] The fourth tenth, next after the thirty-ninth.
FORTUITOUS, adj. (f. fortuitous, fortuites, fortuitous.) Accidentally; casual; happening by chance. Happily; successful; not subjected to misfortune. Used of persons or things. Happened by chance; unexpected. 

FORTUNATELY, adv. [from Lat. fortunate, French fortune, Latin fortune.] Accidentally; casually; by chance. 

FORTUNATE, adj. [from fortunate.] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to misfortune. Used of persons or things. Happened by chance; unexpected. 

FORTUNATION, n. f. [from fortunate.] Accident; chance; accident. 

FORTUNE, n. f. [from Lat. fortune, French fortune.] 

1. The chance of life; means of living. 
2. Estate; possessions. 
3. The chance of life; means of living. 
4. Elected by fortune. 
5. The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from fortune. 
6. The adequate meaning of chance, as distinguished from fortune. 
7. The chance of life; means of living. 

FORTUNEHUNTER, n. A person who cheats fortune tellers. 

FORTUNETELLER, n. A person who tells what is to come. 

FO'RTUNE'TELL. 

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. 
2. To reveal futurity. 

FO'RTUNEHUN'TER. 

1. A person who cheats fortune tellers. 
2. A person who tells what is to come. 

FO'REWA'R.D. 

1. In advance; before; onward; progressively. 
2. In advance; before; onward; progressively. 

FOR. When miles delights in her spinner, 
A folder may a fortune get. 

7. Futurity; future events. 

Futurity; future events. 

A person who foresees in their faces read, 
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me: 

But mark her face, and all the features bold; 

For only there is writing of thy being. 

To fortune, w. f. [from the French.] To behold; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. 

Forty: as far as it then beheld. 

Ethics, in a word, where he stood. 

Of ancient time there was a springing well. 

From which salt trickled forth a silver brook. 

Forty: as far as it then beheld. 

A person who foresees in their faces read, 
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me: 

But mark her face, and all the features bold;
WARD. 2. Not reserved; not overload;
4. Quick; ready; hasty.
5. Premature; early ripe.
7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to posterior.
9. Not behindhand; no inferior.

V. a. •
[from forward.]
FORWARDNESS. n.f. [from sense.]
FORWARDS, 3. Earliness; early ripeness.

n.f. [fojfle and a—> n.f_soJj POSSE,
adj. fosfis [foffile, Latin; forward]

FO'WARDLY. adv. [from forward.
FORWARDNESS, 2. Quickness; readiness.

FO'RWARDS, 3. Earliness; early ripeness.

n.f. [fojfle and a—> n.f_soJj POSSE,
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FORWARDNESS, 2. Quickness; readiness.

FO'RWARDS, 3. Earliness; early ripeness.

n.f. [fojfle and a—> n.f_soJj POSSE,
FOU

To FOU, n. g. [plan, Saxon.] To clab ; to bente to make prow and swell of a ship. 

Sweap and elwnce your walkes from autummal leaves, let the worms draw them into their holes, and foul your gardnes. 

Shake. IV. 2. 

While Tranul all his ordure scatter, 
To foun the man be chiefly flatters. 

Swift. 

She foun a mocke more than than the kitche[n]mound 

deth in a week. 

Swift. Directions to Servants. 

FOULFACED. adj. {foul and face.] Having an ugly or hateful vifion. 

If black scandal, or founfald's approach, 
Attend the fquel of your impofition, 
You may enforce thall acquaintance me. 

From all the impure blots and stains thereof. Shake. B. III. 

FOVELY. adv. [from foul.] F velit; suddenly, suddenly; heartily; suddenly; generally; cheerfully. 

We in the world's wide mouth 

Live scandal'd, and founfald spoken of. Shake. 

The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did fully and founfald fet forth his obdience, pursuance and ambition. 

Heyward. 

FOULMOUTHED. 

To foun foul and mouth. 

Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets. 

My lord, he fpeak fecte vitalty of you, like a founfald man as he is, and faid he would cudgel you. 

Shake. B. IV. 

It was allowed by every body, that fo foulmouth'd a witnefs never appeared in any caufe. 

Adolph. 

My reputation is too well efbilish'd in the world to receive 

from him viljen. 

Milton's Paradife Lost. 

Now finging shrill, and fouldy goft between, 

He's fallen in love with your founfalds, and she'll fall in love 

with my aged. 

Shake. 

The foule of a foul man as he is, and faid he would cudgel you. 

Shake. B. IV.

B. 

He by an affention foerung up from exceflive beauty, fould not defh in great founfalds. 

Shake. 

In the art of war, a fort of little 

founded in the manner a well, firce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under fome work or fortification, and charged with barrels or facks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. 

Dill. 

FOUGADE, n.f. 

French. 

The preterite and participle of fight. 

Contested; difputed by arms. 

8. 

...our gardenes. 

...the worms draw them into their holes, and foul your gardnes. 

Shake. IV. 2. 

Foulmouth'd; bad neighbourhood. 

Scolds answer foulmouth'd as he. 

Arbutb. 

...thofe or founfalds of other cloaths are wastefull out, in thefe they were bianly fatten. 


To foun foul mouth, 

And in the wifnes of his proper care, 

To foun a foul on founfalds Mofafs for Mofafs. 

Kill thy physician, and the foe fbeetow 

Upon the foun falef. 

Intemperance and fenfuality debafe mens minds, clog their memory of 

provifions in cooking. 

Ben. Johnson's Catiline. 

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not 

deftroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the fouls or founfalds of other cloaths are wastefull out, in thefe they were bianly fatten. 


Pollution; impurity. 

It is no vicious blot, murder, or founfalds, 

No uncharfe afidion, or founfald's deep, 

That hath deprive'd me of your grace and favour. Shake. 

There is no to chaffe a nation as thin, nor to fee from all pollution or founfalds: it is the virgin of the world. 

Sac. 

Hand in hand they play. 

He by an affention fpeoting up from exceflive beauty, fould not defh in great founfalds. 

Shake. 

It is the wickednefs of a whole life, difchargin all in fighs and founfalds into this one quality, as into a great fink or common bore. 

S authenticated. 

Foulmouthed. 

A libel on conformity. 

It is no vicious blot, murder, or founfalds, 

No uncharfe afidion, or founfald's deep, 

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S authenticated. 

Foulmouthed. 

A libel on conformity.
6. To fix firm.
   French, Latin; v. a. [fundere, j. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised.

4. Original; rise.

5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly

6. Establishment; settlement.

Bentley.

A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at

founder

or

foundress, a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.

And into noble families advance

A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little

For officers of the word: an average of a river.

Walter.

For officers of the word: an average of a river.

Dryden's Es.

Dryden's Es.

3. A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at

A builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at

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or

foundress, a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.

And into noble families advance
FOUNTFUL.

[FOUNTFUL] adj. [fount, full.]

Full of fprings.

To FOUNT, v. e. To drive with fudden improojivity. A word out of use.

We pronounce, by the confederation of flrangers, as if immediately in all the northern nations, who, while their words cut the air with fweet and full spirits.

Camman.

FOUR, n. [prop, Saxon.]

I twice two.

If the birds, they cau look on four.

Myself the firit.

Pope's Odyzy, 4. iv.

FOURKIE, n. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.

Jove's envoy, through the air, brings difmal tydings; as if such low care could reach their thoughts, or their repent diffibl.

Tout a fale imprefor, and a fwebe.

Deslams.

FOURPR'IN, adj. [four and fand.]

Four times told.

He fhall remove the land ffourfide, because he had no prey.

2. ii. xii. 6.

FOURP'OF'TED, adj. [four and feet.]

Quadrapied, having twelve two feet.

Augur Aglys, whose art is in vain.

From fright diflufed the fourfided train.

Enraged as Jove, and Mad on the plain.

Dryens.

FOUR'FOUR, adj. [four and four.]

One. Four times twenty; eighty.

Where they were made, they gathered the chair, and croffed the ocean to Spain, having boll fourfide of their fhips, and the greater part of their men.

Bacon's War with Spain.

The bees were four, being a free people, living a point, and opening with hounds.

The Liturgy had, by the pra{fice of near fourfide years, obtained the vertue and falue of fquare.

Ralph's Hiftory.

FOURTEN, adj. [prop, Saxon.]

Four and ten; two even.

She fays I am not fourteen pence on the scores for the ale.

Shakespeare's Trimming of the Bees.

FOUR'TENTH, adj. [from four'teenth.]

The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that for the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of home none open before the fourteenth day.

Bacon's letters, A. v. 111. x. 12.

FOURTTH, adj. [from four'thm.]

The ordinal of four; the fourth after the third.

A third is like the former; ftity bags!

Why do you weep me this? I fourth? Heart eye.

What! will the line ftretch out to th' crack of doom? Slæt.

Fourfied, adv. [from four'tel.]

In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their feed and ferial parts unnerved, and living creatures have them lower

Bacon's Nat. Hifly.

FOURTH'LED, adj. [four and feet.]

Running upon two wheels.

A scarce twenty fourfided cars, compact and ftrong.

The maflly load could bear, and till along. Pope's Giffary.

FOURNA, n. [from froups, French.]

A fig; a foot, an offent of contempt.

A ftrife for the world, and wordling fape. Slæt. H. IV.

FOWAL, w. f. [pog, pog, Sax, sedge, Dutch.

A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially ufed of edible birds, but in books of all the fentury.

The beasts, the fitches, and the winged fowls.

Are their males fubjeft, and at their controuls. Slæth.

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent cafe. Pope's fide, this is a marvellous houfe for the Sulmer; but me-

thinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus anfwered, do you not think I am as wise as you, and divers fowls, they do exhale into the Winter fation.

Bacon's Apophthegm.

This mighty breath

Influfts the fowls, and the boulds.

Thou'er Spring.

To FOWAL, v. u. [from the foun.]

To kill birds for food or game.

POW'ER, n. f. [from fowal.]

A fportman who pursues birds.

The fider, warn'd

By thofe good enemis, with twift early fies.

This the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades, offensive to the birds.

Phillips.
FRAGILE. adj. [fragile, French 'fragile', Latin.]

1. Brittle, easily snapped or broken.

To tale them of their griefs.
Their pangs of love, and other incident scenes,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage.

Shakespeare's Titus.

The flacks of ivy is tough, and not fragile, Bacon's Adv. of Civ. Law.

When fabric webs have spun their threads too fine,
To weak and fragile, like Aschane's line.

Shakespeare's Tim.

A stick will be easily broken, when a green vine
Maintain a strong refinance; and yet in the most solid fabric
there is leftrell than in what is drier and more fragile. Gower.

2. Weak; uncertain; liable to destruction.

Much oscillation, in vain of arts and
And fragile arms, much instrument of war.

Loose, and other incident chances.

Watts's Improvement.

A part broken
[fragment.]

adj. Compounded of fragments.

FRA'GMENTARY. n.f. [from fragment.]

5. To form and digest by thought.

6. To form and digest by thought.


2. To fit one to another.

FRA'IL. n.f.

5. To form and digest by thought.

1. A bafket made of rushes.

2. To fit one to another.

Watts's Improvement.

Watts's Improvement.

fragments.

ments. A word not elegant, nor in use.

Newton's Opt.

Speech should not keep its colour.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

FA'ILING. n.f. [from fail.]

fragments; and the foundation itself is laid in the ruins of the muse.

Dryden.

frailties

And love's the noblest

Dryden.

frailties

And wait, 'till I no fit to mix with thine.

Pope.

frailties

The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.

Dryden.

Veil'd in a cloud of fragrance, where she stood

Prior.

The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.

Dryden.

fragrant,

The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.

Dryden.

frames

I'll frame for my love, and she will play the part.

Pope's Odyssey.

frisheur.

n.f. [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by Dryden.

Dryden.

frames

frail

frame. Spenfer.

Thereof did verses

frame.

Shakele."'s Ind. Emp.

And therefore frame the law unto my will.

Shakespeare, H.V. I.

And frame the law unto my will.

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Shakespeare, H.V. I.

And frame the law unto my will.

Shakespeare, H.V. I.
The gate was too ancient; eternal frame,
Which, heed'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Those iron plates we clench'd to make it strong. Dryd.  

We find this fully frame of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God and a human author to his work, understand.

2. Any thing made so as to include or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the veil it leaned on into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from a malicious bloody hour. Dryd. s frànc.  

His picture fiercely would declare a frame. Dryd.'s ferv'ul.  

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being severally put into a frame where it may be freely turned round its axis, will, in turning, shade, when it rubs against the palm of one's hand. Neptus's Opt.'s.  

3. Order; regularity; adjusted seats or disposition.  

A woman, that is like a German clock,  

Still a regulating, ever out of frame,  

And never going right. Sh. H.  

Your freely soon corrects her frame;  

In good and evil times the frame. Swift.  

4. Scheme; order.  

Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of the government in state as well as church. Caradon.  

5. Contrainvices; projection.  

There was want of accommodated experiments in the full original frame of those medals. H. Hammond's Fundamenta.  

6. Mechanical construction.  

Whole spirits toil in frame of vainsakes. Sh. H.  

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.  

To shut up in a frank or only.  

My bosome shall be found a frank. Spenf.  

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.  

To make free; to keep free.  

H. Spence's State of Ireland.  

3. Scheme; order.  

As well however as the world has at all times been acquainted with the drop itself, we are still uncertain as to the place whence frankincense is brought, and much more so as to the time when it was contrived. Cl.  

4. Scheme; order.  

The labour of a god; and all along  

He took the tube and the veil it leaned on into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from a malicious bloody hour. Dryd.  

5. Order; regularity; adjusted seats or disposition.  

The frame of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God and a human author to his work, understand.

8. Former; contriver; schemer.  

It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant.  

9. Unit; a certain case they for,  

Both plain and profitable to be walked in,  

Where they meet a frankincense fair and free. Fai. Ziam.  

10. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

I'd throw it down for your deliverance,  

As freely as a pin. Sh. H.  

11. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very likely I'd throw it down for your deliverance,  

12. Franks,  

FRA'NCHISE. n. f. (frankhie, French.)  

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.  

Where doth here ? Doth the old boar feed in the old bough, Dryd.  

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.  

And they, with the volunteers, who freely lifted themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. Cor.  

3. Order; regularity; adjusted seats or disposition.  

He entered very frankly into those new designs, which were conceived at as frankhie, or frafmollings, which, according to Drislers, is a tenure by divine service. Ad'ly's Par.  

4. Scheme; order.  

FRA'NKCENSE. n. f. (frank and imanys; so called perhaps from its likes to libera eleemofyna, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of frankhie, or frafmollings, which, according to Drislers, is a tenure by divine service. Ad'ly's Par.  

5. Order; regularity; adjusted seats or disposition.  

His gracious edict the same sentence.  

6. Scheme; order.  

But he shall not be travelled forth with his own frankhie yields  

7. Scheme; order.  

His gracious edict the same sentence.  

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11. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very likely  

12. Frank's.  

Flower's on the earth, and wide perfumed the life. Papp.  

13. Former; contriver; schemer.  

It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant.  

14. Unit; a certain case they for,  

Both plain and profitable to be walked in,  

Where they meet a frankincense fair and free. Fai. Ziam.  

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16. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

17. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

18. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

19. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

20. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

21. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

22. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

23. Former; contriver; schemer.  

It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant.  

24. Unit; a certain case they for,  

Both plain and profitable to be walked in,  

Where they meet a frankincense fair and free. Fai. Ziam.  

25. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

26. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

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Where they meet a frankincense fair and free. Fai. Ziam.  

FRA'NKLIN. n. f. (franker, English.)  

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.  

To franke this under his cover, or at least  

2. A letter which pays no podage.  

Put both the tube and the veil it leaned on into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from a malicious bloody hour. Dryd.  

3. Order; regularity; adjusted seats or disposition.  

A woman, that is like a German clock,  

Still a regulating, ever out of frame,  

And never going right. Sh. H.  

4. Scheme; order.  

Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of the government in state as well as church. Caradon.  

5. Contrainvices; projection.  

There was want of accommodated experiments in the full original frame of those medals. A husband at Caith.  

6. Mechanical construction.  

Whole spirits toil in frame of vainsakes. Sh. H.  

7. Scheme; order.  

Whelp'd without form, until the dam  

Shephard.  

8. Former; contriver; schemer.  

White the most of his own frame, the fortune of his husband should be improper, if all his actions were predetermined.  

9. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Where doth here ? Doth the old boar feed in the old bough, Dryd.  

10. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

And they, with the volunteers, who freely lifted themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. Cor.  

11. Literally; freely; kindly; readily.  

Oh, were it but my life,  

12. Former; contriver; schemer.  

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FRAUDULENT, n.f. [fraudulent! a, Madnefs ; fury of FRA'NTICKNESS. n.f adv. Madly ; outrageoufly. FRA'NTICKLY.

1. Mad* deprived of underftanding by violent madnefs; out-

FRA'UDULENCY.

2. Perfoinied by artifice; deceitful; treacherous; FRA'UDFUL.

FRAUD', fraude, Latin; [f ans FRAUD', FRAUDAGE, n.f. [fraudulent! a, Deceit; cheat; [with anguifer fins. A bad

word. Our FRAUGHTAGE, fc. I have convey'd my guard. Shelf. Comedy of Errors. FRAVGAGE, n.f. [fraud'.] Ladings cargo. A bad

FRAUGHT, 2. Perfoinied by artifice; deceitful; treacherous; FRA'UDFUL. 1. Aftudden and caufellefs change of place. FRAUGHTAGE. n.f. To load; DRYDEN. 

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FRAUGHTAGE. n.f. To load; DRYDEN.
3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

4. Permitted; allowed.

[A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into Dutch.

vry, FREE.

adj.

FRED.

Full of freckles.

French.] To growl.

TO FREAM. fremir

n.

FRE'AICISH.

adj.

FRE'CKLED.

from Capriciousness; humourously.

Capriciously; humourously.

FRECKLE.

lifli these disdourfes; yet the publication being once resolved,

Hooker.

publick constitution for the ordering of the church.

man was therefore cover'd with mats, to prevent the
cowslip, trout to take.

The ferous of peace. So called their sanctuaries

Milton's Paradise Lost, b.

III.

Would
to all.

For me as for you them, seem faults.

Thofe Pope.

in their cenfures.

Felton.

in their cenfures.

Shak. Qthch.

Are fuch allow'd infirmities, that honeftly

could they have giv'n honeftly?

Shak. K. Lear.

Is of.

Shak. Winter's Tale.

"Where virtue is, these make more virtuous.

Shak. Qthch.

Are fuch allow'd infirmities, that honeftly

Caftalio, I have doubts within my heart;

We wanted words to exprefs our thanks; his noble free offers left to the purfuit of nearer fadsfadtions.

Lod. The will.

To fay my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,

"Chlid. I have doubts within my heart.

Chlid. Which, I doubt, is not dead.

So fayd his lady, and bade him make it short.


To fay my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,

Chlid. I have doubts within my heart.

Chlid. Which, I doubt, is not dead.

So fayd his lady, and bade him make it short.


To fay my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
FREEBOOTER. n.f. [free and boot.] A robber; a plunderer; a pirate.

The Kentuckians, perceiving that Perkin was not followed by any English of name, and that his forces consisted mostly of hide people and freebooters, fitted to spoil a coast than to receive a king from fundamental loyalty to the king. Bacon.

The Earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such freebooters as failed under their commission, all the freebooters who became prisoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the sea. Clarendon, b. vii.

FREEBOOTING. n.f. Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he might cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cozeneth, housebreaking in his way; and when he got abroad in the night on freebooting, it is his boot and fellow friend. Spenser.

FREEBORN. n.f. [free and born.] Not a slave; inheriting the free.

O befiege, to support a tyrant’s throne, And crush your free-born brethren of the world! Dryden.

I shall mark this great delight of human kind; they themselves ordain’d their fall. Milton.

If you deny it, let the danger light To have the due and forfeit of my bond: Swift.

The privilege of doles; nor yet to inscribe To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the way of learning is given without pay. Addison.

May Fortune was never worshipp’d by the wife; and for the clergy itself, and their sons, in giving. Addison’s Remarks on Italy.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the way of learning is given without pay. Addison.

To be freebooted, and cheerfully disposed at hours of mean, steep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long living. Bacon, Epist. 51.

FREEBOOTED. adv. [free and fear.] Not refrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear, Which now goes too freebooted. Shaksp. Hamlet.

FREEBOOTED. adv. [free and heart.] Liberal; unrestrained.

Love must freebooted be, and voluntary; and Not incepted, or by fate contrain’d. Dryden.

FREEBOOTER. n.f. [free and boot.] A freebooter.

With which a man holdeth in free, free-toll, or for term of life. Freeland in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in

fee, for-toll, or for life. Freeland in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or forfeiture. Freeland in law is not taken in opposition to land. Lord, in the time of the Saxons, was called either luddikind, that is, held by book or writing, or fieldland, that is, held without patent writing. The former was held by freebooters and by the better sort of tenant, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call freethed. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call freeland. Bacon.

No alienation of lands held in chief should be available, touching the feudal use or income thereof; but only whereby such lands were made by matter of record, to be found in some of her majesty’s treasuries. Bacon’s Office of Animation.

There is an unfortunate plague in calling anything that can own a freeland, though it be but ice and stone, will make the owner pleas’d in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the freels, from whence nothing but death will remove them. Swift.

To be freeborn, one who has a free-hold.

As extortion did banish the old English freethed, who could not live but under the law. Thus in the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. Davier.

FREELAND. n.f. [from freeland.] One who has a free-hold.

Without restraint, lawfully.

If my friend’s interest is my security, I would freer’ly rejoice in that absence wherein he was honester than in the embarrassments of his bed, where he would show more love. Shaftesbury. I please thee grace and if you knew what pain I have belov’d to break this present peace. You would drink freely. Shaftesbury. IV. 4.

Without foregone, without receive.

Let each teach others who themselves excel, And cure freely who have written well. Pope’s Essay on Crit. 4.

Without restraint, without sentence.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat-bread among men. Gibbon’s Decline and Fall.

The path to peace is virtue; which I know, Thyself may freely on thyself bestow; Fortune was never worshipp’d by the wife; and for the clergy itself, and their sons, in giving. Dryden’s Jon. Sat.

Without necessity; without predetermination.

They freely they flood who flood, and fell who fell. Milton.

He learned the word of the library of reasonable beings; they who comply with his grace, comply with it freely; and they who reject it, do also freely reject it. Rogers’s Sermons.

FREEMAN. n.f. [free and man.] A freeborn.

By nature all things have an equally common use: nature freely and indifferently opens the booms of the universe to all mankind. South’s Sermons.

FREEMAN. n.f. [free and man.] A freeborn.

South’s Sermons.

Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FASTENED, adj. [free and fast.] Bound to; fastened.

To have the due and forfeit of my bond: Swift.

As I could not live but under the law. Thus in the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion. Davier.

To fasten with the clergy itself, and their sons, in giving. Addison’s Remarks on Italy.

The path to peace is virtue; which I know, Thyself may freely on thyself bestow; Fortune was never worshipp’d by the wife; and for the clergy itself, and their sons, in giving. Dryden’s Jon. Sat.

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time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one **freight-**, at least erected in every district. Dunciad.

Two clergyman find candidates for a small **freight** in London, but who have no knowledge of interest in the country, who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better speaker. Swift.

**FREE**-**SHIP**-**KIND.** adj. [free and ship.] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerve one might flipped privately with some fack of flour; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courtesies as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former times, and by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a free-ship tenant, said, Marry, they should stop with us. Bacon.

**FREE-STONE.** n.f. [free and stone.] Stone commonly used in building.

**FREEZE,** pret. froze. Dryden.

FREEZE, v. a. [frequent., frequenter, French.]

FREEWO'MAN. n.f. [free woman.] An old word wholly for woman.

FREETHINKER. n.f. A libertine; a conceited man. Locke.

FREETHINKING. The state of being of such a condition as to be brought and cut freely in any direction. Woolward.

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a frestone colour by cold. Dryden.

The streets are generally paved with brick or frestones, and always kept very neat. Addison.

We have power to prohibit the prosecution of this or that, whereunto we can make the sources of all liberty; to this power freewill forms to confult that which is improperly called free-will. Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity.

**FREQUENCY.** n.f. [frequence, French; generally therefore written frequence.] A likeness; a com- terrier of religion.

Attisit is an old-fashion'd word: I'm a freethinker, child. Dryden.

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever it should be from the objections against it? Dr. Warburton.

Therefore the freweights consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependence on each other, that divided he has been loud and unsteady.

So now his friend is changed for a freewill, and full. Shakespeare's Art. as you like it.

The princes

Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,

Frequed with the ministrants and instrumenters
Of such a stuff, as love, want, and truth, and frailty, Pray that,

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than the cold,

Who freights a ship to venture on the seas.

And now from me his madding mind is start,

Dryden's Art: fronzy.

**FRENCH.**

1. French chalk. n.f. French chalk; a very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of all objections against Christianity, and answered the deale of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. Cambell's Remains.


3. Any thing with which a vessel is loaded.

4. Ufed often to pradtice anything.

5. A worthlefs woman. An old word wholly for woman.


He who freights a ship.

He himself too.

By means of his freeweights, mulatory. Donne's Gulliver.

FRENY. n.f. [Phren.; phrenetic, Latin: whence phrenetick.]

Phrenetick. adj. [phrenetique, Latin: whence phrenetick.]

FRE'NETICK.

To infedt with the French chalk. n.f. French; generally therefore written frequence.

FRENF.'ify.

He who freights a ship.

By means of his freeweights, mulatory. Donne's Gulliver.

FRENY. n.f. [Phren.; phrenetic, Latin: whence phrenetick.]

FRE'NY.

Thou art all ice, thy kindnefs yrrrzrr.

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever it should be from the objections against it? Dr. Warburton.

They mifliked nothing more in king Edward the Con-"
FREQUENTATIVE, adj. frequentatif frequent ativus, frequentable. Converfable; accessible. One who often refers FRENQUENTER from FREQUENTLY. Latin. Often; commonly.

FRESH, fraiche, French. 2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. FRESCO. n.f.

3. New; not impaired by time.

1. Cool; not vapid with heat. 8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

10. Falling: opposed to eating or drinking. A low word. Sea waters, from hearts contrite, in sign

At that time this land was known and frequented. That he

Of forrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

Denham. And there what I before digested, until.

Moreover, he never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever

weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. xii.

Shall lead their lives.

The criminals are seiz'd upon the place; the lefs distance is between the

Hellish sprites dizehargeth itfelf of all heterogeneous mixtures.

Any note; and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go, any note; and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go, 

As the morn, and as the season fair.

The channel that forms the mouth of the Sunda, the channel that forms the mouth of the Sunda, 

To the winds expos'd her glowing breaft, 

And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaft, 

AddifoH on It alp passa ge.

The nobility, as

Gret. ii; Derham's Phyfico-Theology.

To the sweet persifion of the air,

With the delight of the ear.

To the sweet persifion of the air,

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon

the lefs distance is between the

The nobility, as

or the French fretteur: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin fresco.

1. A fea, or feaft of the fea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Europe generally signifies any fiesta, fest, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. Brown's Pug. Errata.

Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

The channel of this river is white with rocks, and the surface covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon

and is still breaking againft the ftones that oppofe its

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or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the figures and fretted of a lute.

4. Work rising in protuberances.

To corrode; to eat away.

6. To variegate; to diversify.

V.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

3. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

---

4. Work rising in protuberances.

Spectator, or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the figures and fretted of a lute. Unequal figures are but deformities. See Peacham on Drawing.

When they are fretted with the gulls of heav'n, Shakespeare.

Shakefpeare, or where conspirers are.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabolical rage, which we call agarick. See Bacon's Natural History.

Had not he killed the dragon, and in the process sung her endless praise. Swift.

Who chases, who dances, or where conspirers are. Homer.

Sh. Mach. 2. canunt.

A friar is man unbalanced. Hudibras.

A friar like.

Let him in all these things, behold I wish the parts a little hungry, and heating them: Freyful.

I wish thine eyes and teeth were not made to flick fall in the pitch, they would, by rolling and fretting, and fill it full of little holes.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth, Chafen thou haft; and they that over-ween, their vigoroufly, and most thereof without friction. Bacon's Natural History.

The lute.


It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it is usually invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a friarlike
to comendul. Saint's Sermons.

With some regular order.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'lt get justly, and without guile. Bacon's Essays.

What you see, and what you are, and whatsoever you are, and whatsoever you do, and whatsoever you say, and whatsoever you wish. Shakespeare.

Sh. Bem. and Jul.

Shall in procession sing her endless praise. Swift.

Sh. H. V.

A plant.

FRIABLITY. n.f. [frìable.

Capacity of being reduced to powder. See Peacham on Drawing.

The liver, of all the visceris, is the most friable, and easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. See Peacham on Drawing.

A spongy exceeditcence grows upon the roots of the lute, and cornets, and casals, very white, lights, and饮食, which we call agarick. See Bacon's Natural History.

A friar or a friarlike.

FRIAR. n. f. [A corruption of friar, French.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. See Peacham on Drawing.

A friar, a friarlike.

For friar, the king. See Peacham on Drawing.

A friar would needs have drew his talent in Latin. Shakespeare.

FRIARLIK, adv. [from friar.] Manlike; unfinished in the word. See Peacham on Drawing.

Their friarlike general would the next day make one holyday in the church of St. Francis, in the remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. Kuylen's Jihad.

FRIARLY, adv. [from friar-like.] Like a friar, or man unbalanced. See Peacham on Drawing.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'lt get justly, and without guile; but he's big enough to be a pope. Dryden's Spanish Faire.

Many fijdins and friars went about, in the disguise of Prebendarian and Independent ministers, to preach up such.

A friar would needs have drew his talent in Latin. Shakespeare.

FRIEBRI, n. v. [from friar.] To flrike. See Peacham on Drawing.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible Than that with which the words do strike. Handel, p. ii.

FRIEBRIL, n. f. [from the verb.] A friseur.

A frieder is one who professes rapture for the woman, and breaths boisterous. Lepisinc, N. 228.

FRIEBRIL, n. f. [French.] A diph made by cooking chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

Dishes called Homer praise their dancing dogs.

Their flaming cheeks, and friarish of flogs! They raise no tables, sing no mighty lays, or have no other king, excepting their own fomes. Shakespeare, King.

FRICTION s.f. [friarish, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another.

Guys, the act of rubbing forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this friction I wish to be done in the morning. See Bacon's Natural History.

Reduction of the frictional energy, and such as well, done vigorously, and most thereof without friction, as good hard wax,

FRI

To fret far anger, or to gripe to mean! Fairy Queen.

Their wounded hearts.

Fret feetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage Yerk out their armed heads at their dead mullers. Shak. H. V.

Who chases, who dances, or where conspirers are. Shak. Mar.; his heart fretted against the Lord. See Peacham on Drawing.
FRI

FRACTION, n.f. [Fr. frction, Fr. frction, from frct, Latin.] 1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

FRI'DAY. n.f. 1. The sixth day of the week, to which the name of the god Priapus, as the god of fertility, was given. 2. One without hostile intentions.

FRIEND, n.f. [vriend, Dutch; prænonb, Saxon.] This word, and its derivatives, is pronounced friend; the t generally neglected. 1. Jointed to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; opposed to foe or enemy. 2. Disposed to union.

FRIENDLY. adv. [from friend.] In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness. FRI'ENDLY. n.f. [friends, Dutch.] 1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence. There is little friendship in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that is, between superior and inferior, whole fortunes may correspond, and the one the other. 2. Affiliating; helping. Some friends will lend you the tenant; Repose you there. [Shakespeare's King Lear.] 3. Condescending; friendly; correspondent; nice to unite. We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those which we may call material. [Dryden, Dunciacy.] FRIENDSHIP, n.f. [friends, Dutch.] 1. The act of exertion of benevolence. 2. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; friendly.

FRIENDLESS, adj. [from friend.] 1. A friendless man. 2. Deserved, or composed. The king ordains their entrance, and ascends His regal seat, surrounded by his friends. [Dryden's All for Love.] 3. A friendless ship.


The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

Medical rubbing with the flesh brush or cloths. This word, and its derivatives, is pronounced friend; the t generally neglected.

3. Medical rubbing with the flesh brush or cloths.

RANDOM. adj. [prænonb, Saxon.] This word, and its derivatives, is pronounced friend; the t generally neglected. 1. Jointed to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; opposed to foe or enemy. 2. Disposed to union.

FRIENDLY. adv. [from friend.] In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness. [Shakespeare's King Lear.] 1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence. There is little friendship in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that is, between superior and inferior, whole fortunes may correspond, and the one the other. 2. Affiliating; helping. Some friends will lend you the tenant; Repose you there. [Shakespeare's King Lear.] 3. Condescending; friendly; correspondent;nice to unite. We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are incompatible, in mixing together those which we may call material. [Dryden, Dunciacy.] FRIENDSHIP, n.f. [friends, Dutch.] 1. The act of exertion of benevolence. 2. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; friendly.

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The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

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FRI

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in groves, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the show of nothing but difficulty.

Locke.

Frizz, adj. [from frizzled.]

Tumble; puffed; confiding many with a broad-brim'd orb.

Frizzi's New Toun.

1. Dreadful; dreadful; full of terror.

Fright, n. f. [from adj frightful.]

The ragged beard, or footed lynx's brood, To thole the valleys and indoe the wood.

Priest.

Frigid, adj. [from frigide.

1. Cold; without warmth.

Being friged the day and night.

Gray.

2. Coldly; without fire of fancy.

Frigid, n.f. Coldness; dulness; want of corporeal warmth.

Dryden.

Frigidities.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Frigid.

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

Cheyne's Phil. Print.

Frigidity.

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

Frisk

2. Without warmth of affection.

Frigid. 

from the noun.

To adorn with fringes; V. a

1. The place where old cloaths are sold.

Booke.

2. The place where old cloaths are sold.

Notes to Pope's Dunciad.

3. The place where old cloaths are sold.

As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.

Prick.

Frisk.

4. Tetchy and wayward: want of infancy.

Drifting at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but show of nothing but difficulty.

Shak.

Frisk'd

Peg taints at the round of an organ, and yet will dance no noise of the nose of a bagpipe.

Addison.

Frisk'd

B. s. 14.

Frisk'ings

1. The sound of an organ, and yet will dance no noise of the nose of a bagpipe.

Dryd. 1.

J. frizzare, Italian.

To dance in frolick or gaiety.

1. What desparate madman then would venture to roam.

Dryd.

The friskies, or haul his cables from the shore?

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

We are as twinn'd lamb, that did frisk'd th' old fish,

Brown.

Let Slut have one pancake for company sake.

Carrol.

The friskies, or haul his cables from the shore?

Durf.

Frisk.

The friskies, or haul his cables from the shore?

Durf. Priy.

Booke.

A frisk, or haul his cables from the shore?

Frisk.

Frisks.

1. The place where old cloaths are sold.

Frisk'd

Frisks.

1. The place where old cloaths are sold.

Cheyne's Phil. Print.

A frisk, or haul his cables from the shore?

Brown.

Frisks

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Brown.
FRO

Sens, and matter! I have lived to find in the haunt of one that makes fritters of Bixin 1. *Shak. Merry Wives of Oin." If you strike a flatly talkative man, it is, as Grace or St. John, it breaks not only where the immediate force is, but breaks all about into thunders and fritters; the most odd, upon the properia, searching all ways, and breaking where it finds the body weakest.

The ancient errant knights
Woo all their ladies hearts and minds;
And cut whole gams into fritters,
To put them into amorous twitters.

1. A coffin; a wigg.

FRI'TTER, &c. [From the noun.]

1. To cut meet into fin ill pieces to be fried.

*To break into small particles or fragments.

"Joy to great chaos! Let divition reign!
My racks and tortures foam shall drive them hence,
Here let the fritters live and die all their life's.
Dancius

How prolongs into decrement.
And shite to notes are frier's quite away. Pope's Dunciad.

FRIVOLOUS, adj. [from frivo, Latin; frie, Fr., Frie; Slight; a trifle.

The fritters at the box.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, n.f. [From frivouws.]
Want of importance; without weight.

FRO'GR. Ainfworth.
A kind of fish.

FROG.-A white.

FROG-BIT. Shakespeare.

A frivolous.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, n.f. [frovo, from frivo.
Want of importance; without weight.

To FRIVOLOUSLY. adv. [from frivoLous.] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRI'LESS, v.a. [friier, Fr.]
To curl in short curls like base of vine.

The humble shrub
And bush, with frit'd hair implicit, Milton's Paral. Ly.
They friered and curled their hair with hot irons. Hakluyt.
I shall do my shoe, and swear
To fritter, and set it on the trunk.

FRI'LESS, n.f. [from friere.]
One that makes short curls.

FRI'LESSNESS, n.f. [from frier, or from friere.
Defy, a cast.

A defy, a cast.

This monster, cullum, is angel yet in this, that is the use of action fair and good.

He-like woman gives a frit, or livery,
That is spily put on hay?

The Carthaginians, in the all the long Pompeick war, having failed all Spain, rooted out all that were affecting the Rom;

And when the Romans had recovered that country, did off all that favoured the Carthaginians; so heretof he cut them both, and so, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. Spence.

As when a heap of gain and well is cast
Now to, now frit, before it's autumal fruits.

Together cling, it rolls around the field.

It is a contradiction of fine, and now used.

They turn round like giddiness, which they dig out her the delves,
For their bairns bread, wives and selves.

Pet's Odyfsey.

And curled their hair with hot irons.

Frolick, &c. [from frolick.]

With wild frolickfoms.

Now to, now fro, back and forward.

And curled their hair with hot irons.

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And curled their hair with hot irons.
12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing.
14. Noting separation or recession.
15. Noting exemption or deliverance.
8. Since. Noting distance from the past.

is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs:

From beneath.

afar.

behind.

FROM

25.

20.

Noting removal.

Noting derivation.

I lay the foundations of a wall,

And Eneas, nam'd from me, the city call.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Shakespeare's Hands.

Do not believe,

That from the finds of all civility,

And painful to your reverenc.e.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's Sonnets.

Come to.

Any thing so done is from the purpose of playing;

whole, both at the first and now, and is to hold, as

twere, the mirror to nature.

Do not believe,

That from the finds of all civility,

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twere, the mirror to nature.

Do not believe,

That from the finds of all civility,

And painful to your reverenc.e.
The van of an army.

*Front*, n.  [frant, frt]. The most conspicuous part or particular.

Without blueflies; without a front...
F R O

The fatter'd ocean siers
Black funds, discolor'd froth, and mingled mud abide. Dry.

They were the froth my raging fancy mov'd
When it bold'd; but I knew not then I liv'd.

Yet then lov'd much.
Dryden's Aeneas.

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water and fire be disposed of; and so with every other pair of opposite things, and after that froth has a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it intently, various colours everywhere in the universe; for to these do all the fancies of the five senses, but to one that goeth to far off, that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole froth will grow white, with a perfect whiteness.

A painter, having finih'd the picture of a horse, except the hoîf froth about his mouth and his bridle, and after many uncertain and stupid efforts, despairing to do it at his father's leg, in a great rage threw a frugis at it, all besmeared with the colours, which fortunately happening upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly fupplied the want of skill in the art. Bedegury's Sonnets.

2. Any empty or fudfeels show of wit or eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, folid, or fubftantial.

4. To froward, To fortify.

5. In an empty trifling manner.

6. With foam; with fpume.

7. Any empty or fudfeels show of wit or eloquence.

8. Any empty or fudfeels show of wit or eloquence.

9. With foam; with fpume.

10. Any empty or fudfeels show of wit or eloquence.

11. Sternly; with tone.

12. Ceansious, or your bitter fisc.

13. Soft; not fold; walking.

14. With water.

15. Fr. from froth; frothy, evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and frowy.

FRO'WARD.
adj. [froward; froward, from froth;] Frowardly.

FRO'WARDNESS.
adj. [frowardness,] Frowardness.

How many frowardnesses of oon does he smoother? How many follies does he pay for? How many affiduous does he put up at our hands?

We'll mutually forget.

The warmth of a thing is its age. Add. Con.

FRU'NER.
adj. [I know not the etymology.] A clearing tool.

A frowner of iron for clearing of lath, With roll for a fawpit, good hathanthy bath. Toff. Salt.

To FROWN, v. o. [frowner, old French, to wrinkle. Tew.]

flow now, daughter, what makes that fronler on? You are told to exprefs displeafure by contacing the face to wrinkles; to look flem.

Say, that the frown, I'll fay, the looks as clear.

As morning rains new flowers to open with dew.

Shakespeare.

They caufe their magnificence;
And such a one as he, who put his fball,
His popula fball, againft a gravel bench.

Shakespeare's Capiades.

How now, daughter, what makes that fronler on? You are told to exprefs displeaure by contacing the face to wrinkles; to look flem.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Heroes in adorned mantle frowne.

Pope.

The wood.

White frowsides upon a riding bow.

What was there, and fram[frowner, the frowner below. Pott.

FROWN, frowner, from the vern.]

A winked book; a look of displeaure.

Frowardly.

Parry caufe that frowne of fortune, and by some notable exploit againft the fronte frowne her frowne.

Shakespeare's History of the Turks.

In his half-cloud's eyes

Stern vengeancr yet gentle, and noble thistle fland.

His front yet threatenns, and his frowner command.

Prio.

FRU'PERTIES.

Words, what look'd be frowning?

-A countenance more in frowne than in anger. Shen. Her. 2

Frowardly.

To frownd, frownd, frownd, frownd, frownd, frownd, frownd, frownd.

This word is now not ufed; but instead of it frogner, frownder, frownder.

But if they with thy goats fould ydle,

They fownd might be fownd.

Or like not of the frownd fownd,

With the woods be glouct.

Frownder, frownder, frownder, frownder, frownder, frownder, frownder, frownder.

Against whom was the fine frownd knight, frownd in defpair;

But his armoure so naturally reprefenting ice, and all his frowner fownd was a moft approved remedy againft all doleful and frownd.

Shakefpeare, Dryderis Aurengzebe.

What was the waffe of war, what fierce alarms

Shok Afris's crown with European arms;

In ev're fuch have heard, if any thare be.

Shakefpeare, Dryderis Ovid.

Whofe earth is bounded by the frownd sea.

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, iffues forth

To tw'ndle the frownd weygen of the North.

Dry. Oid.

A very great atter and by the frownd.

Till they warm'd their frownd frownd, and dry'd their wet attire.

Shakefpeare's Flower and Leaf.

F. R. S.

Fellow of the Royal Society.

Who this profed,

Shine in the dignity of a R. S.

Pep.

F RU

Ceverenmis, adj. [frefefenmis, Latin.] Befing fruit.

To FRUC'TIFY. o. o. [frefefenmis, French.] To make fruitful. 

To fruitify, to ftruit.

The legal levies the fovereign raifes, are as vapours which the fun exhales, which fall down in fweet flowers to frownd.

Shakefpeare's Timon of Athens.

The earth levies the sovereign rates, as vapours which the fun exhales, which fall down in fweet flowers to frownd.

Shakefpeare's Henry, Fird. Forf.
FRU GAL, Latin; Fr. Thrifty; frugally.

FRUGALITY. n.f. frugality. French; Latin.


FRU'IT, fruiterer. French. One who trades in fruits; fruiterie. French.

FRU'TAGE. n. fair to fight, like that which grew in the fruit graves. Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.

FRU'TI'FUL, adj. fruitful. Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRU'TI'FULNESS, n.f. from fruitful. Fruitfulness.


FRU'TI'TAKK, n.f. frautage. French. Fruit collectively; fruitage.

FRU'TI'TINGS, n.f. from fruits. Fruiting.

FRU'TI'LESS, adj. fruitless. Not bearing fruit.

FRU'TLEFSLY, adv. fruitlefally. Not bearing fruit.

FRU'TLEFS, adj. fruitlefs. To me, though fruit be here in excess. Dryden. Reubens. Hyrpy.

FRU'T'R, n.f. [fruit and tree]. A tree of that kind which produces principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.
FRY

Lady, by tender bleffed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all the fairest tops:
Shakespeare.

But to the more fubtile, and deep, the fall of all good things,
well digg'd, vineyards, and oliveyards, and frumenta in abundance.
Nob. xii. 25.

So All with a border of rich frumentia crown'd:
Whole load'd branches hide the lofty mound.
Walkc.

FREMENTACIOUS. adj. [from frementum, Latin.] Made of grain.

FRUMENTY. n.s. [from frumentum, Latin.] Food made of wheat broke in malt.

FRUSH. n.f. [from the verb.] To break, or crush.

FRUSTA'NCIOUS. adj. from frujirate.

FRUSTRAN'TE. n.f. [from frementum, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable.

FRUSTUM, n.f. [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular body.

2. Null; void.

FRY. v. a. [from fry, beam, Danish.] To swim.

FRYINGPAN. n. [from fry, beam, Danish.] A kind of sieve.

FRYING. n. [from the verb.] A kind of food.

FUEL. n. To drink to excess.

FUELLED. v. To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat, or generally waste. See Fuel.

FUE. n. [from the verb.] A drink of things fried.

FUEGIAN. n.s. [fry and pan.] The velvet in which milk is raised on the fire.

FUEGIAN. n.s. [from fry, beam, Danish.] Fair and drummy.

FUELLED. v. To put off; to delay by false pretences; to cheat, or generally waste. See Fuel.

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FUGA'CIOUSNESS.

n. f. \[fugax\] [perhaps from FUGH. expression of abhorrence; French ; fugitivus, Latin.]

FUGITIVE, n. f. [fuga, fugitive].

In much, home.

FUGLE.

2, To (lore with firing.

FUGH.

n. f. [fulgens, fulgidus, Latin.]

FUTIL.

adj. \[ful

of inconvenience. Some choose compPCRER.

in all her ends.

fulfill'd

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fulfilled

fulfillment of the Deity becomes visible through them. More.

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A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country.

FUR.

n. f. [fura, furus, volt, ful, and fur gut, gut, gut, gut, gut, gut.]

FURIOUSNESS.

n. f. \[from fugive, fugitive\]

FURIOUSNESS.

n. f. \[from fugive, fugitive\]

FURIOUSNESS.

n. f. \[from fugive, fugitive\]

FUSILIER.

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FUSILIER.
I turn’d my weary side, but full in vain,
Through full of sound health and word of pain.
Dryden.

He is full of wants which he cannot supply, and compassed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. Tenison, Serm.

From you bright heaven our author stept his feet,
And this was the end that year eye’d light.
Full of that flame, his tender fences he warms,
And traces his godheads by your matchlesscharms. Grave.

3. Stood with any thing; well equipped with any thing.
Full of days was he:
Two ages fall, he liv’d the third to see.
Tickell.

4. Plume digerit in.
A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed.

5. Full of the utmost extent, as a perfect flower;
That full point of a hearty sigh.
Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

6. Perfect; such as that nothing further is defined or wanted.
Dryden’s Dramatick Poem.

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.
And frames his goddes by your matchless charms.
Granv.

8. Complete; such as that nothing further is defined or wanted.

n.f.
3. The whole; the total.
Mature; perfect.

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect flower.

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before fall, the wound inflamed.

Dryden’s Dramatick Poem.

5. Spread to view in all dimensions.

Full to the utmost extent, as a perfect flower.

Dryden’s Dramatick Poem.

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.

And frames his goddes by your matchless charms.
Granv.

3. The whole; the total.

The pawn I proffer shall be full as goods.
Dryden, Fug. Poet.

2. With the whole effect.

‘Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the horse’s mhoth to express what the penman, with all his balsall, could not perform without it.
Dryden’s Dramatick Poem.

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to anted or strengthen their signification.

It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to anted or strengthen their signification.

Dryden’s Dramatick Poem.

2. With the whole effect.

I was sent to wall.

Among my masts; full little, God knows, looking
Either for such men or such busines.
Shake. Henry VI.

Full well ye reject the commination.

Ask ye all the tale, and to his guide
Amnesting turn’d full. Dad. ii.

You full little think that you must be the beginer of the difficulty.

Dryden’s Dramatick Poem.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight.
Drydan.

Full well the god his father’s eyes knew,
And his eye aim where the axe was to cut.
Dryden.

There is a perpetue full at homend, by which you have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourseld.
Swift.

Fulness in composition to imitate any thing arrived at its highest estate, or utmost degree.

The whole in composition to imitate any thing arrived at its highest estate, or utmost degree.

Drydan.

Fulness in composition to imitate any thing arrived at its highest estate, or utmost degree.

Dryden, Fug. Poet.
FULL
FULL-SPREAD. [full and spread.] Spread to the utmost ex-

that life, when deathly proves kind.

S. SHAKESPEARE, G.M. IV. SC. II.

DREDN.

FULL-DRESSED. [full and dresse.d.] Complete in all its parts.

DREDN.

FULL-FED. [full and fed.] Must be at once very hearty and fill

SHAKESPEARE, H. VIII. 1. 2.

DREDN.

FULL-HEADED. [full and head.;] The money paid for fulling or

SHAKESPEARE, Cymb. 2. 2. 2.

DREDN.

FULLER. m. [full and liver.] One whose trade is to cleanse

SHAKESPEARE, Cymb. 1. 2. 3.

DREDN.

FULLER'S MILL. n. [fuller's and mill.] a. Fulling mill. The

DRYDEN, Anacreon. 1. 1.

DREDN.

FULLER'S MESS. s. [full and mess.] A mill where the water

DRYDEN, The Stileman. 3. 1.

DREDN.

FULLER'S MONEY. [full and money.] A sum of money paid to a fuller

DRYDEN, The Hind and the Chien. 2. 1.

DREDN.

FULLER'S OLIVES. n. [fuller's and olives.] A fuller's

SHAKESPEARE, Tim. 5. 1. 3.

DREDN.

FULLER'S SALT. m. [fuller's and salt.] A fuller's salt.

SHAKESPEARE, H. VIII. 1. 2.

DREDN.

FULLER'S TALE. s. [fuller's and tale.] A story relating to the

SHAKESPEARE, Cymb. 1. 2. 3.

DREDN.

FULLER'S TALE, n. [fuller's and tale.] A fuller's tale.

SHAKESPEARE, H. VIII. 1. 2.

DREDN.

FULLER'S TRADE. s. [fuller's and trade.] The trade of a fuller.

SHAKESPEARE, Cymb. 1. 2. 3.

DREDN.
FU'MID., Latin. Smoky; vaporous.

FUME'TTE. n. f. 2. To smoke; to dry in the smoke. 1. To smoke; to yield exhalations.

fumere, To smoke. s. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away. 2. Vapour; to yield exhalations.

by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying and the pupils of cooks, for the flink of meat.

'He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan: 'Tis his constant cups lay to his brain, And always boil in each extended vein.

'Shakefpeare's Macbeth.'

Dryd. AEn.

'Shakefpeare's Hamlet.'

'Shakefpeare's Hamlet.'

'Shakefpeare's Dunciad.'

'Shakefpeare's Much Ado About Nothing.'

'Shakefpeare's Hamlet.'

'A broken voice, and his whole suit and manners.'

'Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect.'

'You have paid the heavens your justice, and the prisoner

and the prisoner

as God please. King Cæsar.

Shakefpeare's Measure for Measure.'

and jokes, and to speak foolishly, a war with Spain is a mighty work.

and the praises of our holy

and the prisoner

That memory, the warder of the brain,

'death.'

'sum'd, With incenfe, where the golden altar

'Dryden.'

'iena, Latin; sumus, French; sumus. 1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

sumid.

sumus.

sumus, French; from

sumus, French; from

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Fundament. n.f. [Latin.] The back part of the body.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] for the foundation; upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Fundography. n.f. [from funeum, funerals, Latin; French.] Funeral.

Fungous. n.f. [from funus, Latin; French.] Funeral.

Fungous. adj. [from funiculus, Latin; whence fungible, fungous, funginal.] An inversion hollowed with a pipe deftroying from in, through which liquors are poured into veins without mouths; a vessel.

Fungous. adj. [from funiculus, Latin; whence fungible, fungous, funginal.] If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a funnel, and by degrees, you fill many of them.

Fungous. adj. [from funiculus, Latin; whence fungible, fungous, funginal.] Through which ingested matters with safe defcends. Blacken.

Funereal. adj. [from funereal, Latin; French.] Sunereal.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last respects upon the dead; a funerailles, French.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] The last king were

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] As my estate has been hitherto either lost upon seas, or harden and produce callousities. Arbuthnot on Diet.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To change a flounce, or add a fur-wrought fly delude the prey.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To line or cover with skins that have soft fur; furred.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To line or cover with skins that have soft fur; furred.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] As alfo at his back a bundle of holly, holding in funereal rites ordain.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To the pale shade of the vault, with pale, and by degrees, you fill many of them.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] All things that we ordained feftival, to pour liquor into any vell

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To pour liquor into any vell

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] Methinks I am not right in every part; I feel a kind of trembling at my heart; my pale unequall, and my breath is strong; Behold a skin upon my tongue.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To cover with felt matter.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To make lamblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a lamin fruitful; and, as it groweth to be furred and black within, strike it with a feather into some felt. Furwelt.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] For ado. [It is now commonly written fur.]

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] Dressed up a bird of prey in his cap and fur to make a judge of him.

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Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To line or cover with skins that have soft fur; furred.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] As alfo at his back a bundle of holly, holding in sunereal rites ordain.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To the pale shade of the vault, with pale, and by degrees, you fill many of them.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] As alfo at his back a bundle of holly, holding in sunereal rites ordain.

Fundamental. adj. [fundamentally, lit. from fundamentum.] To cover with felt matter.
To adorn with ornaments.

FUR

To furnish. v. a. [furnirer, French.] To furnish; to provide with necessary appendages.

FURIOUS. a. [fur催化剂, French.] Mad; frantic.

FURIOUSLY. Madly; violently; vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS. n. f. [fur催化剂, Latin.] A state of great rage or violent passion.

FURLOW. n. f. [furrow and weed.] A plant that grows upon the soil, with some likeness to bran.

FURROW. n. f. [furrow, Saxon.] A furrow or channel cut in the ground, for the purpose of holding water while the plowman is near at hand.

FURROW-WEED. n. f. [furrow and weed.] A plant that grows upon the ground, with some likeness to bran.

FURROWER. n. f. [furrower, French, from furrow.] One who plows anything.

FURROWING. n. f. [furor, Latin.] Furrowing; the act of furrowing.

FURROW-WEADED. adj. [furrowed, Latin.] Furrowed; furrowed with weed.

FURROW-WORK. n. f. [furrowing, French, from furrow.] A furrow or channel cut in the ground, for the purpose of holding water while the plowman is near at hand.

FURRISH. v. a. [furish, French.] To polish; to rub to brightness.

FURRISHLY. Madly; violently; vehemently.

FURRISHER. n. f. [furnisher, French, from furnir.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURRIST. n. f. [furnister, French, from furnir.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURNACE. n. f. [furnace, Latin.] A furnace; a room or place where things are heated or burnt.


FURNER. n. f. [furnier, French, from furnir.] A person who furnishes or supplies.

FURNITURE. n. f. [furniture, French; furnir, Latin.] Furniture; the articles used in furnishing a room or dwelling.

FURRER. n. f. [furrier, French, from fur.]

FURRISH. v. a. [furnish, French, from furnir.] To provide with necessary appendages.

FURROW. n. f. [furrow, Saxon.] A furrow or channel cut in the ground, for the purpose of holding water while the plowman is near at hand.

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FU'RRY. adj. fur, furr.
3. To make by cutting.

FU'RTHER. [from the adverb; yonfjan, Saxon.]

FU'RZY. [from furze.]

FU'SIBLE. mfufe.

FU'SIL. A foldier armed with, a fufil.

FU'SILIER. FU'SIL.

FU'SION. 1. The a<ft of melting.

FU'RRY. It was the most proper place for a fury to make her exit; and I believe the reader's imagination is pleased, when he sees the angry goddess thus fishing in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a flame of horror and confusion.

FU'RECE, n. [furer, Saxox.] Grunt; grud.

The whole plant is very thorny; the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in their thick spikes, which are succeeded by jointed capsules, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. The species are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland commons in England; the third, which the fliver is called, and the better grown French.

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole.

Bath timber and furémi, the nud, and the cote. Tuff-Stand.

The flowers grow generally in all parts great flore of Furémi, of which the burner is called, and the better grown French.

Carrara, Stone of Carmel.

From hence uncertain fearas we may know.

A fliver.

Of when to fell the furés, Dudam, yor, Corry.

FU'RES. adj. [from fure.]

Overgrown with furés, full of furés.

Wide through the fury field their routes they take,

Their bleeding bodies force the thorny brake.

FU'RESIL. n.f. [fure, Latinn.] The eye of darkness, obliterating.

To REUSE. v. a. [funde, fülatim, Latin.]

To melt; to put into liquid.

To FUSE. v. To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FU'SIL. [from fure, French.] 1. The course round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The motion of the expansion is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the fuse, and that by the motion of the firing; the whole train of the watch carries a rufhing ftandards in its path, the passive impulsion of the intellectual idea that was in the agent.

Hooker. O Love, the desires of the wicked, which he has set his device.

The Gauls learned them firft, and ufed them only for the purposes of war.

Our diligence must fearch out all helps and furtherances of direction, which fcriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the men and fervices ofpopes, and the artift.

Wotton's Architecture.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metalical property, or at lefl a fusilaty, seem to have relolved it into a metal, and called it cobalt.

The bodies of mod men, that are fought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are dillinguifhcd from other bodies by their weights, fusibility, and melting points.

Perpendicular flames.

O'er fond and sullen, and the fhudding fume,

Periwig, turn into a fult tea.

Fusil. n.f. [fure, French.]

1. A firelock [from fure; Fr.]; a small neat muskete.

This is more properly written fusil.

Fusil of a bomb or granado {hell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in thefi lock take fire, to do the different part of the work; a fuffile or foam pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or fome fuch matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bombs from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time anderfon makes twenty-feven fectonds.

Harris.

Fusil. Track of a buck.

Fusilier. adj. [from fure.]

Gfure of being made molten, capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metallic bodies, either collccted with or otherwise penetrative into other bodies, especially from lead.

Blaye.

Fusilabiliy. n. f. [from fusl]. Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metalical property, or at lefl a fusilaty, seem to have relolved it into a metal, and called it cobalt.

The bodies of mod men, that are fought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are dillinguifhcd from other bodies by their weights, fusibility, and melting points.

Latin.

FUSIL. adj. [fure, French; fülatim, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted, liquefiable by heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd

Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd

First his own tools; then, what might be wrought

Fusile, or gravin in metal. Motten; Paradisa Lphi, xii, xi.

Some, lest fkillful, fancy thefe fcapis that occur in moft of the larger Gothic buildings of England are artificial; and will have, that they are a kind of fult marble. W6ituard.

2. Running by the force of heat

And as you admire your works,

Perpetual flames.

O'far fond and sullen, and the fhudding fume,

Periwig, turn into a fult tea.

Fusil. n. f. [fure, French.]

1. A firelock [from fure; Fr.]; a small neat muskete.

This is more properly written fusil.

Fusilemer, n. f. [from fure.] A folider armed with a fusile.

Fusilemer, n. f. [fure, Latin; fusile, French.]

1. The act of melting.

This is more properly written fusil.

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Fusilemer, n. f. [from fure.] A folider armed with a fusile.

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FUST. [French.]
1. The trunk or body of a column.

FU'STIAN. [futaine] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy fife.
2. [From futis, French.] A fort of wood brought from the Weft-Indies.

FU'STIC. [from futus.]

FU'STINESS, Mouldinefs; ftink. [from Latin.]

FU'TILE. [French; futile.]

FUTILITY, Triflingnefs; want of weight; want of folidity.,

FU'TY. Trifling; worthlefs; of no weight.

FU'TY, adj. 
1. Talkative; loquacious.
2. Swelling ; unnaturally pompous; ridiculoufly tumid. Ufed to ftrike at the incontinent levity of a prying humour.

FU'TUR', adv. 
1. To FUZZ. [without etymology.] To fly out in fmall particles. v. n.
2. Trilling; worthless; of no weight. 
3. Trillingnefs; want of weight; want of folidity.

FUTURE. adj. [from future.} 
1. The ftate of being to be; events to come. 

FU'TURELY. In time to come.

FU'TURELY, adv. [from future.] Time to come; some-thing to happen hereafter.

FU'TURELY, n. f. [from futurity.}
1. Trill in futurity, or defend to profle.

FU'TY, adv. [from the noun.}
1. Needle of futuran.

FU'TUROUS. adj. 
1. Swelling; unusually pompos; ridiculously tumid. Ufed of folidity.

FU'TY, n. 
1. The trunk or body of a column.

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GAD, GAG

GAD, GAG


The other found, called that of the soft G, resembles that of J, and is commonly, though not always, found before a, as JEN, JELLE, JELLE.

Before a, as at the end of a word, g is commonly met with, as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived; thus, for JENIG, JENIG, ENIG, we pronounce JENNE, ENNE, ENNE. It is often their in the middle of words before a, as MICE. The JEXON, JF, JER, has had generally the sound of Y consonant, whence JENTLE is by suffixes briefly pronounced JY.

GADRENE, n.f. (gadrende, Italian.) A coarse frock, with some mean drapery.

My bolt way is to creep under his gadirene, there is no other finner hereabout. You call me mullives, cut throats, and put upon my Italian gadirene. Shaks. Merch. of Venice.

3. A wedge or ingot of Reel. French. A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. Gadion, n.f., Italian; gapel, Saxon, gabello, Dutch.

[From gabardina, gabardine, n.f., Italian; gab, Saxon, a goad.]

To make an inarticulate noise. From the verb.

GADDER, n.f. To make an inarticulate noife, whence an English word made of a German word. The knight straight batum, and laid his weapons at her feet; next he dizzed his gaberdine, and wept and did himself return. Hudibras, 1. 1.

To gabdler. [Derived by Minshew.] To make a secret communication.

2. A Reel contrivance to bend cross-bows.

3. A Reel or graver, Gad.

—Where I have learnt me to repent. Shaks. Rom. and Jul. Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to go abroad. Hudibras, xii. 25.

He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and mini—

The fly called the gadder breedeth of somewhat that swim; its young are white; the breefe makes them gadder or run madly about; the breefe. The fly called the gadder breedeth of somewhat that swim; its young are white; the breefe makes them gadder or run madly about; the breefe.

He is out of his guard already; unless you laugh and mini—

There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a gadding after wild fowl.

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually thinking from what difficulties they are, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unhesitatingly be gadding.

GADDING, n.f. [from gad.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.

A drunken woman, and a gadder abroad, carelessly great an—

The fly called the gadder breedeth of somewhat that swim; its young are white; the breefe makes them gadder or run madly about; the breefe.


With sullines, malign, condign, and calks found, a, o, u, r; as, gate, goo, gull.

The fly called the gadder breedeth of somewhat that swim; its young are white; the breefe makes them gadder or run madly about; the breefe.

And with furies frights her from her native home, and drives her gadding, round the world to roam. Dryden.

Gall tom with freedom, and you shall fee 'em toss their tails, and gad as.

As the breeze itself slang them. Dryd. and Le's Giafctus.

There's a wind, and this coxcomb runs a gadding after wild fowl.

GADDLE. s.f. [from gad.] A rambling, roving man.

GADDLY. adv. [from gad.] In a rambling, roving manner.

GADDLE, n.f. [gad and fly.] But by Szymen, who makes it the original of goad, godly.

Supposed to be originally from gad, in saxon, goad, and fly. A fly that when he flies the cattle makes them gad or run madly about, the breefe.

The fly called the gaddy breedeth of somewhat that swim; its young are white; the breefe makes them gadder or run madly about; the breefe.

Light fly his flumbers, if perchance a flight of angry gadflies flatten on the herd. Thomas's Summer.

GADDER, n.f. [gadder, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.

For graft Treadwell told us by the byes, Exception forever is exceeding dry.

GAPY. [gape, gap, gape.] Artificial spits put upon coaks when they are set to fight. A fleece loosness to bind cross-bows.

An armed. To gadd, to [in French.] To bind the cattle makes them gad or run madly about, the breefe.

A fly that when he flies the cattle makes them gad or run madly about, the breefe.

GADFLY. s.f. [gad, swain, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

Who 

10A
They who were sent to the other ends, after a short respite, gained in—

GAIN.

GAIN, n. f. 

1. Gain, a. [French.] 

2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show. 

3. Unlawful advantage. 

4. To have the overplus in comparative computation. 

5. To win. 

[To French.

GAGE.

To [94x853] adv.

Gay.

French.

GAIN, n.f. [gain, 2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

1. Airily; cheerfully. 

2. Interests; lucrative views. 

3. To obtain as profit or advantage. 

4. To win. 

[To French.

GAGE, o. o. [gages, French.

2. To have the overplus in comparative computation. 

3. To obtain influence with. 

4. To reach; to attain. 

5. Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GAINFULLY, adv. 

1. Profitably; advantageously. 

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

GAINER, n.f. [from gain. One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFULLY, adv. [from gain. Profitably; advantageously.

GAINFULLY, adv. [from gain. Profitably; advantageously.

GAINFUL, adj. [gainful, French.

1. Profitable; advantageous.

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

GAINFULNESS, n.f. [from gainful.] Profitfulness; advantage.

GAINING, n.f. [gaining; a gaining.] The same as misgiving; a giving again; as a gainful or unprofitable trade, which is full in use, is saying against, or contrasting. 

GAINSAY, v. o. [gage, French.

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert, with; to dispute against. 

2. To deny any thing.

[To French.

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GAL

I knew he yet,
That any of those bolders went
Lest impudence to gasp before what they did,
Then to perform the whole Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Gasayer, n.f. [from *gajij*, Saxon.] Opponent, adversary.

Such as may carry gasayeres, when suddenly, and besides expectation, thou shalt see them come ham'd. Hooker, A. V.

We are for, this cause, challenged as manifest gasayeres of scriptures, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the face of the world. Hooker, A. V.

It was full matter of conviction to all gasayeres. Hammond.

Gainst, prep. [for *gain*, Saxon.] Against.

Gainst and Gainst.

V.

[geajijuan, to drefs fine, Saxon.] adj.

Gairish.

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.

Gairishness.

[from *gair*.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

2. March; walk.

Gait.

n.f. [from *ga*.

1. A way: as, the people.

2. Reverent duty.

3. With a reverence of mind.

Gainstayers, v. [from *gain*, Saxon.]

That any of those bolder vives wanted their effects.

That any of those bolder vives wanted their effects.

Gainstayers, v. [from *gain*, Saxon.]

That any of those bolder vives wanted their effects.

Blasph.t. Rich. III.

That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait. Milton.

Milton.

Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy gait. Milton.

Milton.

Gale.

n.f. [from *gale", French.]

A little galley or fort, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two or more for rowers, and six or seven foaves to each. They carry three or four men at the head, and at the stern there are two of guns.

Hill.

The Venetians pretended they could set on foot, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galeafts.

Bliss.

Galeatarian, adj. [from *galeria", Latin.]

1. Covered as with a galeaft.

Galeaft, n.f. [from *galeria", French.]

A galedated eftates covered, and in shape somewhat conical from any of the foregoing.

Wounded as a Pugil, Hill.

You murth'reing minifters! Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

She ftill infults, and you muft ftill adore;

Shakefpeare.

Gallow, n.f. [from *gallis", Latin.]

a. Grand, youths, added gait unto her.

Life in the mind of the people.

Gainstayers, v. [from *gain", Saxon.]

That any of those bolder vives wanted their effects.

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Shakefpeare.
G A L

In our wars against the French of old, we used to galleys with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shot their arrows.

Pride. To be proud.
I have seen you galking and gallating at this gentleman twice or three. Shakespeare's Henry V.

G A L

To harrafs; to mifehief.
1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid.

G.A.L.

2. Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous.

G A L

2. To impair; to wear away.

G A L

3. To hurt by fretting the skin.

G A L

The gall of certain insects, which are bred in them, are excited by some venenous liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects feed on. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European galls. The true reason of the hard ones not being produced with us, seems to be that we want the peculiar species of insect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The species of fly that occasions, by its punctures, the soft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Oriental and from ours, though full of the ichneumon kind; and we find the several kinds, which occasion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and those of different degrees of hardnesse, on the same tree. Galls are used in making ink, and in dyeing and drifing feathers, and many other manufactures. In medicine they are used, with good under proper management. Hildes. Before the scorns, the oak beetle galls, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. Bewick's Natural History, No. 623. But magpy, in his treader of galls, under which name it comprehends all preternatural and morbid excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any inflences are found, are exercised by some venenous insect, which, together with their eggs, such insects feed on. Roy on the Creation. The apple galls, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cures of insects, which are bred in them. Drurnan. To G A L. v. n. [galler, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.
I'll touch my point with this contagion, that if I gaff him lightly, it may be death. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

His yoke is easy, when we embrace it. But loads and galls, if on our necks it call. A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his galled houfe, begins with lifting his eye upon that galling chain. Locke. On the monarch's speech Achilles broke, and furious that, and interrupting spoke, Two tyrants, I well think, the galling chain. Pope's Iliad.

To impair; to wear away.
He doth object, I am too great of birth; And that my figure, being gold, with my exigence, I fear to befeal it only by his wealth. Shakespeare. If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would galle the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houfes. Roy on the Creation.

To teaze; to fret; to vex.
In honour of that action, and to galle their minds who did not so much commend him, he wrote his booke. Hooker, b. ii. What they conceived with, even for that very cause we rejected; and there is something but it pleases us the better, if we galle it. Shakespeare, The two gentlemen of verona, Act iii. 3. When I galle my fupplies, I pitty my foare, which a dill'd offended would after galle. Shakespeare. Let it not galle your patience, good fellow, That I cannot and will not, fay my up. That gives me this bold fhow of courteously. Shakespeare, Othello. All fuddens here I folemly defire, Save how to do into the Bollingbrook. Shak. H. IV. No man commits any fin but his confience confines him, and his guilty mind is frequently galle with the remembrance of it. Shakespeare, Richard II.

To harrafs; to mifehief.
The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers forms of galled galls and knots, haggle them. Sidney.

Light eminences from afar they throw, Fallow with itshearing thorns, to go the too. Dryd. Sic.

The
The number of velleis were one hundred and thirty, wherein galleasses and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like those Cæsar or Paul the foureth made.

GALLEER. n. f. [galeri, French, derived by Du Cange [galerie, low Latin, a fine room.

A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most parts there had been framed by art sofheen, arbor, that, one answering another, they became a gallery shot from tree to tree, almost round about, which before gave a perfect shade. Siddons, b. i.

High lifted up were many lofty, towers.

And goudly galleries fair overlaid.

Then shall I take such study.

Have we paft through, without much content. Shaksp.

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately galleries, in which to be done complacie. Bacon.

A private gallery twixt th' apartments fled.

Not to the foe ye known. Dauntem.

Nor is the slope of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatere, galerie gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parcell churches of London, with all adiverfion, as spars, by the many galleries every day build in them. Graynt.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches. New Atlanty.

The 2. facts in the playhouse above the gin, in which the matter people fit.

While all its threes the gallery extant.

And all the thunder of the pit attends. Pope's Ep. of Horace.

GALILEY. n. f. I suppose this word has the same import with gallery.

Make a compound body of glas and galerie; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between galea, exprefling in Syriac men expofed to the fea.

From, galleria, low Latin, a fine room.

It is proverbially confidered as a place of toilfome mifery, be- known to the many galleasses.

And goodly galleries, in which the parifh-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries.

People fit.

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To GA'LLIOT.

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GA'LLOWTREE. The tree of tere[n.f [gallows and tree], Italian, a leg. Spatterdafhes ; [from .1 GA'LLOPER. fho. the and in .A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

n.f 1. A horse that gallops. n.f A To V. [A cant word, I suppose, for n.f A'MBLER, Dutch; which some derive from gabalus, furca, his left hand a purse of money., ii. b. a in his right hand he was painted holding his feet gravis armatures and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. Spooner or Ireland. his right hand a purse of money.

The legged animals

Gallowtree the very wand'ring of the dark, And make them keep their caves.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

GALLOWCLASSES. n.f. It is worn likewise of footmen under their flirts of mail, the which footmen call gallowsgale, which the same Dutch discover them also to be ancient English; for gallegher signifies an English scissor or yeoman. And he being fo armed in a long flight of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, he was called pedes gravis armaturens, and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. Spooner or Ireland. a. His right hand a purse of money.

To GALLOW. o. a. [espess, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful fables

Gallows the very wand'ring of the dark, And make them keep their caves.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

GALLOWTREES. adj. [gallu, Saxon.] Free except by definition from being hang'd.

Let him be gallu-five by my comfort, And nothingeller, since he nothing meant. Dryden.

GALLOWTREE. n.f. [gallows and tree] The tree of terror; the tree of execution. He hung their conquer'd arms, for more despace, On gallows, in honour of his deceased dame. Fair. Eleg.Method. a. when from the gallowtree get loofe, Drops into Styx, and turns a foul and goose. Catoeland.

GALLOWTREE. adj. [gallus, gallus, game] Exempt from being hang'd.

The gods of war in their chariots rage, A swarm of pestilence, and yet to have the strength of iron ? as appears by the weight of a horse.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

GAM.

The king of cifs, and little fairy queen, Gamlus'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. Dryden.

The monsters of the flood Gamlus round us, in this melancholy night, and heavy whales in awkward measures play. Pope.

2. To leap; to start.

That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,

Shakespeare's Hamlet. And make them keep their caves.

GAMER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A slip; a hop; a leap for joy. For who did ever for his gams's. With such infrabatable flames ! Hadrianus, p. iii. cont. a.

2. A frolick; a wild pranks.

Shakespeare's King Lear. And make them keep their caves.

GAMEREL. n. f. [from gamsa, gamaulida, Italian.] The legged animals

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron ? as appears by the weight of which the tendon, being in the gams, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. Gams.

GAMES. n. f. [gamsa, a jell, influck.] 1. Sport of any kind.

We have had fables here, and feating game. Shakely.

2. Jeft, opposed to earnest or fortious.

On their head a cap, and thereto a hurling green, And crowned her 'twixt earneft and 'twixt game. Gals. 2.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. What arms to use, or nets to frame

To set him free from his captivity. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

GAMES. n.m. Some fportmen, that were abroad upon game, with a hogshead upon his shoulders came. Dryden.

A bloodhound will follow the track of the perfons he pursues, and all bounds the particular game they have in chase.

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear

At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer; Shakespeare's King Lear.

A mighty hunter, and our prey was man: Some fportmen, that were abroad upon game, with a hogshead upon his shoulders came. dryden.

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GA'NAMESOME. [from game.] Frolickfome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

Geron, though old, yet gammon, kept one end with Colcas. Sidhas.

I am not gammon; I do lack some part. Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. Shakes. 3d. Caper.

The gammon wind among her trifles play, and earthish with those getting richer root; Fairbran, 6. in. Bishal, in like gammon mood. Milton's Paradise Lost.

This gammon humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirit, and improve their frame and health, than curbed or restrained. Lewis.

GA'MESOMENESS. n. [from gammon.] Spiritucent; merriment.

GA'MESTER, n.f. Dutch; ganjan, Saxon; To gang.

Scot. n. f. To ganghier. [ganciare] To begin, from 'gan, for game.

One who is engaged at play.

4. A prostitute.

A kind of play with dice.

1. Ganca, French.]

Ga'GANCH. [ganciare] To begin, from 'gan, for game.

GA'GANON. A number herding together; 3.

Ga'GANGHON. [French] A kind of flower.

GA'GNAR. [French] To ganghier, to the camp. And was a common gamester, to the camp.

GA'GANRENE. n. [gangrene. French, from the noun.]

GANGRENE. v. n. Mortified; producing gangrene.

Mortified; producing gangrene after opening, if that spot be not speedily digested out. W. S. S. Surgery.

GANGRENOUS. adj. Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt after gangrene after openings, if that be not speedily digested out. W. S. S. Surgery.

GANGRENOUS. adj. [from gangrene.] Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

GANGWAYS. n.pl. Paths or passageways.

A ship, the several ways or passageways from one part of it to the other.

Dull. Gangways, fay, and such. Rogation week, when processions are made to lustigate the bounds of parishes.

Diet. But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone, and,-as it were, a gang, with illRCT, to the camp.

GA'NGWAY. n. A way of passing a court; a passage.

A to a whole company of bob-nail'd shoes? Dryden's Juv.

In thunder leaping from the box, awake the noble knight. Spenser. That rant by note, and through the gamut chang'd, to equal it: Donne.

To a whole company of bob-nail'd shoes? Dryden's Juv.

Donne.

Gangways, fay, and such. Rogation week, when processions are made to lustigate the bounds of parishes. Diet.

You'll find no reductions, ferment and rage, nor lists than wound immediately. H. S. F. Surgery.

To black mortification. M. A. G. Surgery.

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt after gangrene after openings, if that be not speedily digested out. W. S. S. Surgery.

GANGWAY, n. A ship, the several ways or passageways from one part of it to the other.

Dull. Gangways, say, and such. Rogation week, when processions are made to lustigate the bounds of parishes. Diet.

GANGRENOUS. adj. Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, running acrimonious, corrodes the reffols, producing hemorrhages, putrifies red, lead-coloured, black and gangrenous phlegmons.

GANGRENOUS. adj. Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt after gangrene after openings, if that be not speedily digested out. W. S. S. Surgery.


Gangrel'd members must be bled away. Before the tender parts are tainted with fever. Dryden.

Gangrel'd members must be bled away. Before the tender parts are tainted with fever. Dryden.

To GANGREL. To become mortified.

My rights not only pain me As a living thing.

She's impudent, my lord, She's impudent, my lord, 2. She's impudent, my lord, and let out the prisoners. W. S. S.

Shakes. Hen. V. Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol. Sh. K. Lear.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol. Sh. K. Lear.

Shakespeare. It is a question, my lord, if that spot be not speedily digested out. W. S. S. Surgery.

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To GANGREL. To become mortified.

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**GAP**

1. An opening in a broken fence.

2. A breach.

3. Any passage.

4. An avenue; an open way.

5. Any interflice; a vacuity.

6. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation and to the teeth.

7. An opening in the gums.

8. To open, to have an hiatus.

9. To make a noise with open throat.

10. To stare with hope or expectation.

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**GA'PER.**

1. To open, as a man, says God, that should make up the hedge, and fland in the gap before me, for the land that I should destroy it. Rogers, Sermon 18.

---

**GAR**

And then, who gap? for my effaire, dran'se me.

For I would whiper somewhat in thy ear.

---

**GAP**

- from gap.

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

2. Fashion of dress.

3. One who strives foolishly.

4. One who longs or'caves.

5. With paper's Carew's Survey of

6. Out this great

7. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is

8. To swallow.

9. To make a noise with open throat.

---

**GAR**

- from gap.

1. To open a breach.

2. One who strives foolishly.

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7. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is

8. To swallow.
Both fill'd and running, taverning first the lamb,
Longs after for the garlick
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

GAR
1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out to entertain.

Garland
n.f. [A circlet of flowers or leaves, as for a head.]

GARDEN-WARE
n.f. The produce of gardens.

Garbage
n.f. [from French; garbuglio, Italian.] Disgust; a liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

Garble
To vex; to trouble; to play in the throat. An improper use.

Garfle
n.f. [from garbouille, French;] A discomfiture of the mind.

Garment
n.f. [Medicine, a piece of cloth which is worn for the benefit of the body.] A dressing worn to cover the body.

Garret
n.f. [from the Saxon, a lance, and gap, a liquid.] A discomfiture of the mind.

Garrison
n.f. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out to entertain.

Garth
n.f. [garden, well; garden, French; garden, Italian.]

Gargle
n.f. To wash, to cleanse, to refresh.

Gargouille
n.f. [from gargouiller, Italian, gargouiller, French.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

Garlic
n.f. A herb of an extremely strong, and to most people a disagreeable smell, and of a acrid and pungent taste. It is an extremely active and purgative medicine, as may be proved by applying plasters of garlick to the soles of the feet, which will in a very little time cause a great smell in the breath.

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falk, arise from the centre of the empanlement, and afterward becomes a globular falty fruit; in the centre of which are included many seeds, which are shaped almost like kidneys.

This tree is common in Jamaica, and several other places in the warmer parts of America, where it naturally rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and sprouts into many branches. It is found both on the point of land, and in the interior of the European plains, but has a distinct scent of garlic.

Garlick. Wild. n. f. [garlic.] The characters are: it agrees in every respect with the garlic; but hath, for the most part, a sweet scent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel. Miller.

Garlic-Weed. n. f. [garlic and oat.] A man fellow.

You've made good work, You and your upon foes, that flood so much. Upon the voice of occupation, and the breath of garlick-war. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.


Ourleast, once fellers, springeth no more; neither doth the fruit of it ever return us again when the ground is covered with leaves and down. Wotton's Elements of the Theatre.

There worthy persons from his side it tore, And did't his garter. Which would you have? Would you ever have any, the Prince would have you? To Garner, n. a. [from the verb.] To secure by fortification; to establish a garrison under ground. Garner under ground. For gather's grain the blind labours more. In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. Dryd. F. R. G. G. Garnier, n. f. [garnier, French.] A place in which the yellow grain is stored up. Dryd. Eclogues. iv. cont. 5.

Garri tes, intercepts, and forest plenty. Burns and garrisons never empty. Shakespeare's Tamburlaine.

For favour then the rural realm surround; The fieldsmen builds his garnier under ground. For gather's grain the blind labours more. In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. Dryd. F. R. G. G. Garnier, n. f. [garnier, French.] A place in which the yellow grain is stored up. Dryd. Eclogues. iv. cont. 5.

Garret. n. f. [garret, French. The tower of a citadel, French.]

The church of Sancla Guiftiniana in Padoua is a found piece of shell. Hence garniture. Wotton's Architecture.

They conclude, if they fall short in the garniture of their limbs, that they are inaccurate in the formation of their hands. Government of the Tongue.

Plain feats, which pleased your first an age ago. Let advance the art of farms. As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very affluent in blooms and ornamenting themselves the fuls garnitures of art and elegance. Addison's Spectator.

It is conceiv'd their old pretence, As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very affluent in blooms and ornamenting themselves the fuls garnitures of art and elegance. Addison's Spectator.

Garret. n. f. [garr, gar, n.f. France.] A room on the highest floor of the house. Garry's treatise of fortification. Where are to be found our garrisons. To Garner, n. a. [from the verb.] To secure by fortification; to establish a garrison under ground. Garner under ground. For gather's grain the blind labours more. In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. Dryd. F. R. G. G. Garnier, n. f. [garnier, French.] A place in which the yellow grain is stored up. Dryd. Eclogues. iv. cont. 5.

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To Garnish. n. a. [garnir, French.] To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which garnished their proud heights with stately trees. Raleigh's History of the World.

All within with flowers was garnished, That, when mild Zephyrus amongst them blew, Did breathe out bounteous smells, and painted colours shew. Dryd. J. J. S. Sat.

To Garnishment. n. f. [from garniture.] Ornament; embellishment.

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To Garnishment. n. f. [from garniture.] Ornament; embellishment.
TO GATHER, v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a'garter.

V. a. [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound. - 

2. A way through gates of a city.

GASCONADE. To V.

[from the verb.]

1. A word invented by the chymists. It is used from French, from n.f.

GASCONADE. n.f. [from Gafcoigne.]

GAST. [from gape, Skinner.

[from the verb.]

1. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAST. n.f. [from the noun.]

To GAST. v. a. [from anchor, to cut, French. Skinner.

GAFKINS. n.f. [from Gafcoigne.

GAS. 1. I he door of a city, a caftle, palace, or large building.

2. A way through gates of a city.

GATEWAY.

2. A way through gates of a city.

To GATHER. v. a. [from the verb.

1. 2. To pucker needlework.

To GATHER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To gather the fruit of one place; to get in harvest.

1. 2. To gather up money by degrees, as the fall of his commodities built up.

Lute.

To GATE. v. a. [from gat, Saxon.]

1. A gat, a passage, a gate.

2. To gather.

To GAT. v. a. [from gat, Saxon.]

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To G
n.f. See GATHERING, Collection of charitable.

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.

4. To generate pus or matter.

3. To assemble.

v.
1. To be condensed; to thicken.

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.


GATHER to signify deceit or fraud, from Welsh, gwawdio, flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. Imagines it may come from Latin, jous ; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from dyocv®, according to his custom, talks of; and Mr. finds the person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a as a sign of joy.

The remembrance of an idle[

Which in my childhood I did dote upon.

Diverse places of England, but especially in Kent.

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive more every day to gather gaudy flowers.

A plain face, since we can make but one.

Some bind for Guinea, golden sand to find, Bene all the gauds the wise wits wear.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts designed.

For folded turbans finest holland bear.

As thick and numberless

To gauze, and gaudy to behold.

As the gay motes that people the sun-beams.

A song will help the beating storm to bear.

A plain face, since we can make but one. But not to be compared to that by which the Lord had called us. Scythe. Scythe.

As thick and numberless

The remembrance of an idle

The vanes nicely

The labourer whose business is to get his own doom. Thence Milton's Paradise Lost.
GAUNTLET. A kind of thin transparent silk.

GAZE. A small tub, or lading n.f. gallon

GA'WNTREE. n.f. [geac, Saxon.] To GAZE. or rather gepean, to fee, Sax.]

GAY. Merrily; cheerfully; showily.

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.


3. Finery; show.

Gayety; finery. Not much in use.

French, from GAY.

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

2. The object gazed on.

3. Finery; show.

Gayety; finery. Not much in use.

French, from GAY.

Gazer, [from gaze]. A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

Gazehound. See'ft thou the gazehound; one that looks with glance severe.

Gazette. A writer of news.

Gazettes. Hu dial. as, p. 111. All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;

Gazette, [from gazet.]

1. A writer of news.

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

3. As a grave, as a grave, Gaunt Is my sister fast; I mean my children's looks; watching breeds leannefs, leannefs is all goodness.

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GEL

The frauds he heard'd in his fanatick years
Made him unit all in his lawful years.
GEN

TO GENDER, n. 2. To copulate; to breed. A cilm for foul loads.

To gender in. Shall not let thy cattle gender with a dirty cow.

GENDERLOGICAL, adj. [from genealogy.] Pertaining to defcendants or families; pertaining to the history of the succession of destroyed.

GENDERLOTH, n. f. [genealogical, genealogy, French.] He who destroys defcendants.

GENEALOGY, n. f. [genealogy, French.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of defcendants in order of precedence; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged into several regions; and in that order successively rife one from another, as if it was a pedigreed, or in the manner of the Embryo. See his "Theory of the Earth.

GENEALOGICAL, adj. [from genealogy, Latin.] That may be produced or begun.

GENERAL, adj. [general, French, general, Latin.] 1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular. To copulate; to breed.

3. Tax in figuration; not restrained to any special or particular.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on his theme, it will explain the more lofts and general expositions in general Impressions of the Mind. 

4. Not restrained by narrow or undue limitations. A general idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as figurated from time and place, and so capable to represent the whole. 

5. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being. 

6. Not directed to any single object. If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that general aersion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.

Sparr. Generalis, that he excels, in this instance, without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generalities, speaking, they live very quietly. Addij. Guardian. 

They had with a general content, rather springing by the generality of the cause than of any artificial prejudices, set themselves in arms. Addijon's Spectator.

Generally, n. f. [from general.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their generality all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justices and judicial proceedings. Hale. 

The wiseft were distracted with doubts, while the generalities and applause themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what Addijon's Spectator.

Generalities, n. f. [from general.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their generality all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justices and judicial proceedings. Hale.

Generalities, n. f. [from general.] The whole; the totality.

Commonly, frequently.

Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.

In such pretended generalities the generality or sole principle is supposed to be the fun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by its heat. Roy in the Great. To GENERATION, n. f. [from genera, Latin.] The begetting or producing.

NEGLIGENCE, n. f. [from negligence, French.] A total omission.

In the act of begetting or producing. 

Some believe that the foul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generality; whether it be immediately created or reduced or begotten.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or for¬med, is thereby restrained unto fuch generalities as, every where offereing themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest con¬viction. Hester, b. i. f. 6.

Those certificates do only in the general mention the particular contents of the testament, and disprove them. Adij. Parke's Probator.

2. The main body; the common mass.

There is a great neculcity, though not apparent, as not extending to the generality, but reflecting upon private heads. Rich. Elysium.

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the gener¬ality of men, whose church is that, all of whom do not believe upon his grounds.

The generality of the English have such a favourable opin¬ion of the generality of nothing carácterize them. Addijon's Probator.

They publish their ill-attured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the finegularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind allow.

Addijon's Syllogism. 

Such treatment has its effect among the generality of those whole hands it falls into.

The wifel were distracted with doubts, while the generality wavered without any ruler. Rogers, Sermon 3.

1. In general; without specification or exception.

I am not a woman to be touched with so many giddy fancies as he hath generality declared their natural and most proper. Sbakefpeare's Timon.

Generally, we would not have those that read this work of Sibyl Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried.

Addijon's Spectator.

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species, and extending to the genera.

If the fame thing be peculiarly evil, that general aersion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. Locke.

Spratt.

'1 have confidered Milton's Paradife Lost in the fable, the love of conqueft glows. Addifon.

And with a general confent, rather fpringing by the generality of their minds. Milton's Paradife Lost.

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1. The state of being general; the quality of including species, and extending to the genera.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that general aersion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. Locke.

Spratt.

'1 have considered Milton's Paradise Lost in the fable, the love of conquest glows. Addison.

And with a general consent, rather springing by the generality of their minds. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Some believe that the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generality; whether it be immediately created or reduced or begotten.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or formed, is thereby restrained unto such generalities as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conviction. Hester, b. i. f. 6.

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There is a great necessity, though not apparent, as not extending to the generality, but reflecting upon private heads. Rich. Elysium.

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The generality of the English have such a favourable opin¬ion of the generality of nothing characterize them. Addison's Probator.

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Addison's Spectator. 

Such treatment has its effect among the generality of those whole hands it falls into.

The wise were distracted with doubts, while the generality wavered without any ruler. Rogers, Sermon 3.

1. In general; without specification or exception.

I am not a woman to be touched with so many giddy fancies as he hath generality declared their natural and most proper. Shakesp. Timon of Athens.

Generally, we would not have those that read this work of Sibyl Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried.

Addison's Spectator.
culturating natures, or predicting the future eves of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLINE. n.f. [ysynyn]. He who calculates natures.

The truth of astrological predicitions is not to be referred to the constellations: the geneththline conjecture by the di- 

This generation shall not pass'till all their things be ful-

In the fourth generation they shall come hither again. Gen.

A marvelous number were excited to the conquest of Pa-

The science of cal-

It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the

The word originally signified a horse-

GE'NET. n.f. [French. The word originally signified a horse-

3. Mental power or faculties.

GE'NJUS. n.f. [genius, Latin]. The name

The night immediately before he was flying the art of

4. A single fuccelion; one gradation in the scale of genealogical

Not meanly with regard to birth.

GENETHLIA'CA L. n.f. [yivKris

GEN'EROUSNESS. The quality of being

4. Strong; vigorous.

GENEROUSLY. adv. 1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power generation, thereby
to continue their species and kinds. Rokli's History.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the ornament of
that generative particle, fo disproportionate unto it. Brown.

2. Prefick, having the power of production; fruitful.

If there had been such a gradual diminution of the genera-
tive faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like
decay in the production of vegetables? Bentley's Sermsons.

GEN'ERTOR. n.f. [from genera, Latin.] The power which

in the ancient a generation was fixed at a hun-
dred years, by others at one hundred and twenty, by others at
thirty-three, thirty-five, and twenty; but it is re-

marily as adverse to others.

So vaft is art, so narrow human wit

The number of generations.

DIFFUSION. n.f. [from genius, Latin.] A part belonging to generation.

GENE'RICTIONS. n.f. "Gifts; endowments; faculties.

By some of the ancients a generation was fixed at a hun-
dred years, by others at one hundred and twenty, by others at
thirty-three, thirty-five, and twenty; but it is re-

3. Nature; original; real; genuine; true.

GENETICALLY, adv. [from generation. A man endowed with su-

GE'NIUS. n.f. [genius, French, from genus, Latin.] The quality of being gener-
ous; magnanimity; liberality.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

GENERO'SITY. generosity.

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
GENT

5. Nature; disposition. Studious to please the gentle of the times, With periods, points and phrases, flams their crimes. Dryd. Another gentil and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrows of their spirit and understandings, as that they will not take time to extend them. Bacon. *Flowers of the Earth.* Preface. He takes the gentil of the flubbain plain. Pope. Gentil. [from gentil, old French.] Elegant 5 foft; gentle; polite.*

GENTE'EL.
j. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

GENTE'ELLY.
adv. j. Elegantly; politely.

[from GENTE'ELNESS. genteel,]

1. GENTILAN, Latin. Felwort French; n.f. A kind of blue colour.

GENTIANE'LLA.
gentilis

GE'NTILE.

n.f. [gentilhomme, gentilhuomo]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.


GE'NTLE.
v. /. 2. To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar.

GE'NTLE,

GE'NTLEMAN.

n.f. [gentilhomme, gentilhuomo]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

Becoming. GENTLEMANLIKE.

GE'NTLEMANLIKE.

1. Gentle.]

GE'NTLEY.

adj. [gentil,]

1. Easily; politely.

Thou that would be gently learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being abjects. Gloos. Scen. Plutier. For a long time of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining genteelly. South.

2. Elegantly; politely.

GENTILISM.

[fr. gentilite, gentil, French, from gentilis,

French.]

1. Complaisance; civility.

2. A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the gentlemen and the peasants. Shak. H. V.

3. The common cause of this distemper is a particular and inherent propensity to superstition, so that is, a man of ancestry. All other derivatives seem to be whimsical.

4. This day shall not be a gentle holiday, but a gentle nooning. Hook. Homilies. Gentile is a term of exclusion.

5. Nature: disposition. Studious to please the gentle of the times, with periods, points and phrases, shall date their crimes. Dryd. Another gentil and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrows of their spirit and understandings, as that they will not take time to extend them. Bacon. *Flowers of the Earth.* Preface. He takes the gentil of the flubbain plain. Pope. Gentil. [from gentil, old French.] Elegant 5 foft; gentle; polite.

GENTE'EL.
j. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

GENTE'ELLY.
adv. j. Elegantly; politely.

[from GENTE'ELNESS. genteel,]

1. GENTILAN, Latin. Felwort French; n.f. A kind of blue colour.

GENTIANE'LLA.
gentilis

GE'NTILE.

n.f. [gentilhomme, gentilhuomo]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.


GE'NTLE.
v. /. 2. To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar.

GE'NTLE,

GE'NTLEMAN.

n.f. [gentilhomme, gentilhuomo]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

Becoming. GENTLEMANLIKE.

GE'NTLEMANLIKE.

1. Gentle.]

GE'NTLEY.

adj. [gentil,]

1. Easily; politely.

Thou that would be gently learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being abjects. Gloos. Scen. Plutier. For a long time of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining genteelly. South.

2. Elegantly; politely.

GENTILISM.

[fr. gentilite, gentil, French, from gentilis,

French.]

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[from GENTE'ELNESS. genteel,]
1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Schullian,
The truth, you speak, doth lack some gentleness. Shakes.

Her maiden gentleness, and all at once.

Visit the herd.

The perpetual gentleness and inherent goodness of the Olympian family.

Dryden's Fable, Disquisition.

Changes are brought about by gently and insensibly, with all isolation of the position and gentleness.

Wordsworth: No. 15, Ed. 17.

Matters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy.

Roper.

1. Women ought not to think of being heart-depitable in a man.


A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well de.

3. Birth; condition.

Gentle.

A word of civility or irony.

GEN'FEL.'

adv.

gentle.

FROM LATE ANGLIC.

GENTILERY, GENTRY, GENTILISE, GENTILITIE, GENTILITIOUS, GENTILIVENESS, GENTILY.

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

A word of civility or irony.

Civility; complaisance. Obsolete.

Genuflexion and genuflectio.

A term of civility real or ironical.

Birth; condition.

GE'NUINE.

adv.

genuine.

FROM LATE ANGLIC.

GENUINENESS, GENUINELY, GENUINE.

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly.

A word of civility or irony.

Gentry.

A term of civility real or ironical.

Birth; condition.

GEO'NOMY.

n.f

[Geography, French, Italian, and Spanish.]

The doctrine of the earth; the subject of geography.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

Geography.

The act of calling; figures. Stillingfleet.

Geometrical.

1. Pertaining to geometry.

Geometrical.

The act of calling figures; the act of foretelling by figures of calling; figures.

A fortuneteller; a geomancer, and the incantatory practices of the ancients.

Geography.

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven.

But geography makes flight account hereafter, when they discern of Anes or Teneriff.

O'LOGY.

2. Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRY.

n.f

[Geometry, (Latin)

The doctrine of the earth; the subject of geography.

A mathematician; a geometer; a science of measuring the magnitude of any solid or plane figure.

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GEOMETRICAL, adj. [from geometric] According to the laws of geometry.

Geometrically, the middle geometrically to contrive such an artificial motion shall be as great as infinitesimal that the revolutions of the heaven's.

Gemmet rian femoner of affinility with the figur geometrically described by doctrine; but it is certainly one sort of figur ex- 

Green's Newjourn.

GEOMETRY, n. [geometric, Spelman].

To GEOMETRIZE.

n. [gerynt, Spelman].

GE RMAN, n.

GERMANY, n.

GERMANER, n. [germain, Spelman].

GEOTICK, v.

Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

n. [yEup'yxiv; georgiques, Latin;]

Georgius, Latin;]

GEOPO'NICS.

The science of cultiva-

tion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the

mechanicks.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

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Shakespeare's Macbeth.

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Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Movement of the body.

GESTURE, got, v.a.; part. paff. To GET. pret.

1. To procure; to obtain.
2. To force; to seize.

b. [getan, gertan, Saxon.]

or at leaft to make use of fuch only as are graceful and expressive.

Addifon's Spectator.

 Hooker, N°. 408.

as are graceful and expressive.

Addifon's Spectator.

ACLION or POSTURE.

Locke.

does thereby put himfelf into a state of war with him.

Dorft.

Nature and necessity taught them to make certain vehils of a tree, which they get down, not with cutting, but with fire.

Auria held that courfe to have drawn the gallies within his own nation, would be a moft

Dorft.

A father, right to a child.

Priest.

A husband must be the guard and wife.

Dorft.

to take a turns of known able

Dorft.

Who flall fo little lattering reflation.

Dorft.

The god of day, deifying from above.

Dorft.

Mix with the days, and get the queen of love.

Dorft.

Tow to get by labour.

Nature and necessity taught them to make certain vehils of a tree, which they get down, not with cutting, but with fire.

Addifon's Description of the World.

Having no minster, nor any other way of getting or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is in little is much of our riches must necelarily go with it.

Dorft.

It is to be much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour old it call my necessities get it.

Dorft.

To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their prices, and makes the exporter get more for them; but it wax laid on your hommade commodities lowers their price. Lidte.

To learn.

Get he scarce the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary.

Waller.

To procure to be.

I shall thank you may get it thus inferred, and afterwards preserve and keep it so.

Satan's Sermons.

To put into any fate.

Let no reptile, whatever the doth say.

Pfit.

Get, yet you gone, the dace not mean away, Shaftesbury.

About a fortnight before your eves bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to get it now, a little into harvest.

Milton's Honeycomb.

Helms, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place frequently, and prevailed prosperity was how to get the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. Guardians.

To prevail on, to induce.

Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of buffoons, he made him however his chief companion. Spillat.

To draw to; to hook.

With much communication will be tempt him then, and railing upon them get thy secrets. Elych xii.

By the marriage of his grandfather Ferdinand he got into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. Addifon.

After having got out of you every thing you can fpare, I foon to trefpaf. Guardians, N°. 167.

To be no more.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith.

Grits.

Arifs, get thee out from this land.

Grits.

Get thee out, and depart hence.

Elych xiii.

Left they join also unto our enemies, and fight againft us, and get up so much a little into harvest.

Elych xv.

Nature and necelary taught them to make certain veffels of a tree, which they get down, not with cutting, but with fire.

Katherin's History of the Turks.

To remove by force or set.

By the good direrion of Aurea the was quickly get of the land again, and entered with the reft.

Katherin's History.

The rowing fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would sometimes fall on the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to get them off his rings. Byl.

When mercury is get by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind.

Byl.

They are offended to fee them within, and would be glad to get them out, those weeds which with their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated.

Locke on Education.

To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night.

Shakes. Henry IV

To get off. To fell or dispose of by some expeditious.

Wوءed to get his hat off, effered an handful poune in his coin for twenty in Sher.

To get o. 1.

To arrive at any flate or posture by dents from kind of labour, efforts, or difficulty.

Pharsalos was ensnared, and few round about him, but could not get off.

Shakes. Henry IV.

You knew he walk'd o'er pelris, on an edge

More likely to fall in than to get off.

Shakes. Henry IV.

Away, get thee down.

Ex. xv. iii.
from the hounds, and the cat faid he had but one,

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to get from the bounds, and the cat said he had but one, when he was to climb a tree.

That is very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot to steep.

Bacon's Natural History.

He only condemns the practice of the latter time, that some who are pricked for foeriffs, and were fit, should get out of the

Being entered into the Mahometan religion, he got away into the Christians, and hardly escaped from the bandle.

Kooler's History of the Turks.

He would be at their backs before they could get out of Amneus.

Kooler's History of the Turks.

She plays with his rage, and gets above his anger. Denisou.

The licent of air had got away in bubbles.

There are few bodies whole minute parts flock to close togethe, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whole small parts may get between, and do disjoin them. Boyle.

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquid upon the rest of whatever it was that got through the cork. Bred.

Although the univerfe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding fails under a kind of dependency of getting through so great a variety. Bred.'s Trigiv of Alexandria.

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet still my little water would get in, because no air could get out.

Bullen's De Mor. Mag. Hist. Mag.

O heaven, in what a labyrinth am I led! I could get out, but the detains the shred! So have I from some fearful have exsistante.

A court, till it be'd before the dog the lay? Whom, ftrech'd behind her, punds upon the plain.

Eldon's Don Juan. Abbot.

The more oily and light part of this mass would get out of.

Bacon's Natural History.

Dryden.

The more oily and light part of this mass would get out of.

Bacon's Natural History.

Dryden.

The more oily and light part of this mass would get out of.

Bacon's Natural History.

Possess'd, in the clost duggone ports, Root to get bowes, and struggle for a vent; Exting their way, and undermanning all,

Till with a mighty birth whole mountains fall.

Addison.

When Alna now, in different ages, has suffered his accending stages, Into the head at last.

And there in public grandee lists, To judge of things.

Prior.

I shut them to break through all measure to get away, Private.

Happy are they who meet with civil people that will comply with their ignorance, and help them to get out of its.

Tuller.

Boyle.

Two or three men of the town are get among them. Teller.

3. To find the way.

When an edge is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to get in at the skin, unless some colorificat atoms, and some little particles of the water is it boiled in, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change of consistence proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts.

Boyle.

He rare; his words are loose.

As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from fence: You fee he knows not me, his natural father; But striving to pollute your action. So high his's mounted in his airy hopes, That now the wind it get into his head,

Addison.

As such they exchanged for the considell trifles and proclain which the others could bring.

Dr. S hopes of the world. Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the brat of life, a gloomintly pleasure, that has no other end than what vanity has set upon it.

Dr. Smirns. Eulogus.

As children, when they throw one toy away, Excepted to be as foolish prudence comes in play.

Dryden.

A heavy borough, call'd a crowd, that spread About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,

Dryden.

Save the caudal, with many imperfections, which is to lay to thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a misty.

Addison's Evelina.
GHO'STLV. To yield up the ghost; spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

GHOST, V. 1. To haunt with apparitions of departed die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God. Dryden. 3. To give up the ghost. Shakef. Jul. Ceef

GHOSTLY. adj. [from ghost.] Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

GHOSTFUL. n. f. [from ghost.] Dreary; dismal; ghastly.

GHOSTLY. adj. [from ghost.] Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

GI'ANTLIKE. [from gigas, Latin.] A man of size and quality or character of a giant. Hooker.

GI'ANT. [from gigas, Latin.] Earth of a bright gold colour, similar to the private language of thofe mighty men, and men of renown, which exceed the proportion, nature, and strength of thofe men remembered by Mofes of his own time. 


GIBERISH. n. f. [Derived by Shaks from giber, French, to chatter; by others perplexed and to be formed by corruption from jabber, a sound made by birds; hence the bird, because the sound is similar to the sound of birds. Johnson. 

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GIB

GIBBET. n. f. [Gibet, French.]

ot, A gallows; the pole on which malefactors are hanged.

To

Draw the beafts as I desrcibe them,

Shakef. Ant. and Cleop.

To gibe at aged, of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when we Cannot turn round.

The parts of game which are cut off before it is roasted.

Gibbery, adj. [from gibe.]

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a

To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

They seem to imagine that we have erefted of late a frame

Thou, like a contrite penitent,

Giddily, adv. [from giddy.]

To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

Gibes, gibier, gobblet: L'Estrange.

Gibbing and giddiness are rather when we rife after long fasting,

To gibe, to join cenforiousness with contempt.

The fea, by this access and recefs, fillulling the empty

When he faw her toy, and

Gibbing and giddiness are rather when we rife after long fasting,

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a

Young and volatile as ever, the reverfe of Pope,"

A gibbon on the top of the world.

Oldham.

To hang or expofe on a gibbet.

Two or three times, never the beaft or the corner of one

They feem to imagine that we have erefted of late a frame

To wander, to be in motion

Gibbet's Henry IV. p. ii.

Gibbet's Henry IV. p. ii.

They feem to imagine that we have erefted of late a frame

Gibbous is a name given to the animal. The bones will rife, and make a

To gibe, gibber, giber, geer, gibes, gibier, gobblet.

To groan; to wheeze, or hunch-backed?

Brown.

When you pertly raife your fnout,

Swift.

To be fcurrilous and rude,

Why that's the way to choke a

Shakefpeare.'s Twelfth Night.

They caft us headlong from our high eftate,

Dryden's Peri.

To draw the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a

Thou, like a contrite penitent,

To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

Inconftantly; unfteadily.

3. Carefly; heedlefly; negligently.

4. That which caufes giddinefs.

Bentley's Sermons.

How many flights and fflies have been written in our time,

The frequent errors of the pathlefs wood,

The frequent errors of the pathlefs wood,

Our fancies are mere

She caft us headlong from our high eftate,

To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

The bones will rife, and make a

You fcandal to the ftock of verfe, a race

You fcandal to the ftock of verfe, a race

With noife fay nothing, and in parts divide.

Dryden's Fables.

Giddily, and be every where but at home,

Shak. Twelfth Night.

Shakefpeare's Rich.

By this access and recefs, fillulling the empty

To gibe, gibber, giber, geer, gibes, gibier, gobblet.

The frequent errors of the pathlefs wood,

The frequent errors of the pathlefs wood,

To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

The frequent errors of the pathlefs wood,

To gibe, gibber, giber, geer, gibes, gibier, gobblet.

The frequent errors of the pathlefs wood,

Inconftantly; unfteadily.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a

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Gibbet's Henry IV. p. ii.
GI'DDYHEADED. giddy
adj. [giddy and head. ] Without thought or caution, without discernment or prudence.

And sooner may a gullying weather sly,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme defcry
Whence wrath hath made his course so swift, for fear, next year,
Our giddyheaded wanton youth will wear.

That men are so misapplicated, melancholyly, giddyheaded,
Heaven's thunder to be heard resounding on the sea.

GI'DDYHEADED. giddy and pace. Moving without regular

More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of whose most brisk and giddypaced times.

GI'ER-EAGLE. n.f [Sometimes it is written j earle. ] An eagle of a particular kind.

Thee fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican,
Whose gvoices no one can imitate.

GIL, n.f. [From giv.] 1. A thing given or bellowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and myrrh.

Recall your gifts, for Lyorr's power confeds
But feel take back my life, a gift that's life. Dryd. Augurs.

2. The art of giving.

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which

South's Sermons.

3. Oblation; offering.

Many nations shall come with gifts in their hands, even

To the king of heaven.

4. A tribute.

Thee boy not well judged, thou that not refreshed

Denton. xii. 11.

5. Power; faculty.

And of the box have not a woman's gifts.

To rain a shower of commended tears,

Shakespeare.

Mary who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that

gives that him an opportunity of exercising his beloved talent.

Added's Sporites, N. o. 291.

GI'FED. adj. [from gift. ]

1. Given; bellowed.

Made of my enemies the farm and gaze,

With my heart's gifted strength.

Milton's Amadis.

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used irrationally.

Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,

got up into a peafe-cart, and harangued the people to difpofe

by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of

Bacon's Natural History.

We have here a gilder, with his awl and hammer.

3. Gifted; distinguished.

As I can, for I will,

GUILD, n. f [from gift. ]

Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding, which,

if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, dore is profite.

Ravil. Pagn. Em.

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner

is covered with statues, gilding, and paint.

Addison in his Bisp.

Could lacrurate Dryden Pump and Fry's engage,

and I not slip this postilion off his fences.

Unplac'd, unpenfion'd, no man's heir or {lave?

Shakespeare.

off a knave,

gilding

'Tis

O'er with youth* to catch the sight.

gilded

'Tis

To Perfia, and want

for my voyage

Shakespeare.

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Unplac'd, unpenfion'd, no man's heir or {lave?

Shakespeare.

off a knave,
6. The name of a plant n. f. and gill

A house where gill is "July flower, n. f.

[Either corrupted from Golden fhow; gold laid on the fur.

The participle of

4. [Contraflcd from which fee.] he fpirit drawn

GILT-TAIL. A worm fo called from tail.

GI'LTHEAD. head.

adj. GI'MCRACK to be ludicroufly formed Skinner

[Suppofed by

n.f.

n.f.

n.f.

n.s.

1. A trap; a fnare.

and

n.s.

Ainfworth to be derived

by Skinner from

tracks?

What, in the name of tvonder, are you going

about, jumping over my mailer's hedges, and running your

fome other aromatick feeds. It is fometimes gilt.

gingerbread. Sh'akeflpeare's Love's Labour Lojl.

To shake fo that a Iharp Thrill clattering

GI'NGLE. v. a.

2. Affectation in the found of periods.

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The pory with an old gipsy for above half an hour. Adden.
A reproachful name for a dark complexion. Prior.
Emblems. I bear the marks of my race. Blanck.
Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their girds. Dryden's Trojan Hero, &c. p. 67.
On him his mantle was drawn, and bow; On his heart and soul he did bestowed. Cowley.
To GIRD. v. a. [from the noun.] Prior.
To gird on as a girdle. Pope. Lay the gentle ladies, girding one another
Within their innocent admiss of harm. Dryden. Euch. III. 2.
1. A name of flight reproach to a woman. Adden.
2. The opal ftone. [gypban, Saxon.]
3. A name of flight reproach to a woman. Prior.
1. To break a fomeful jest; to gibe; to sneer. Prior.
2. To put on as to furround or bind. Prior.
3. To inclofe; to incircle. Prior.
4. To furnish; to equip. Prior.
5. To dress; to habit; to clothe. Prior.
6. To cover round as a garment. Prior.
1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. Prior.
2. Enclofure; circumference. Prior.

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GIR.

To GIRD. v. a. [from the noun.] Prior.
To GIRD. v. a. [gypban, Saxon.]
To GIRD. v. a. [gypban, Saxon.]
To GIRD. v. a. [gypban, Saxon.]
To GIRD. v. a. [gypban, Saxon.]
GIR. n. f. [gryf, French.]
1. The band tucked.
2. The girdle.
3. The girdle.
4. From the noun.
5. From the noun.

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GIR'ASOLE. n. f.
In architefture, the largeft piece of it when he doth
Amis.

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GI'RD.

v. n.
1. To inclofe; to incircle.
2. To put on as to furround or bind.
3. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

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GIV

Grat. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, I promise, is a pledge of peace, &c. Giveth an illusory pledge, like the Greek Hermes.

Giv. 2. A herb called Guiney pepper.

This is not a, but a part gone. [Saxon, Fowen.]

1. To bellow, to confer without any price or reward.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were troubled, and gave them courage to all adventures. Hunter. 

Giv us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. 2. Or, Pet's Right. 

Giv us all facrifices and burnt offerings, that we may fa-

crifice unto the Lord. Ex. x. 25.

Hath a matter that gave me all I could ask, but thou gave me to take one thing from me again.

I. To be joyful as, his changes, his gains were rare.

His young rage, fast forbidding, may prove the best. 3. To translate from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing, to deliver, to impart, to communicate.

The woman whom thou givest to be with me, I gave me the tree, and I died. Gen. xii. 1. 

They were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage.

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a great part of the whole year was given in upon the Thafuar before Christmas. Grund's Bills of Mortality. 

We shall give an account of these phenomenons. Burnet. 

And wisely advice not to put to things evidently false and impious into their poems, nor give them license to run out into wildness. Brown's Notes on the Odyfsey.

To put into one's possession; to confess.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, you would abate the strength of your displeasure. The more he got, the more he shewed that he knew my self, which is known to be his. Shakespeare. 

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, and how unwillingly I left the ring,

The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal: 

For, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. Shakespeare. 

He has not given to horseplay in his raillery; but he gives men to know that he will make a son also of her. 

Nothing can give to others which Men are given to contemplation, and the viewing of this world. 

I will bless her, and give her a son also of her. 

To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. Shakespeare. H. VI.

Your self-begott'n bird. Milton's Paradise Lost.

What can I refuse to a man so charitably give away.

To be and to be jealous.

The number of the world to understand, that the given prayers; and hath given us again. Hooker, b. V. f. 

The number of ships, being by the number of ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four men a piece. Aristeides.

To do any act by which the consequence reaches others. As you give me no other assurances, so, rather than we take any at the difference of judgment in others. Burnet.

To exhibit ; to send forth as odours from any body. 

In orange the ripping of their skin. Burnet.

To addict; to apply.

The Helens, of the other side, flinging their gates, gave themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rett their wounded bodies. Sidney.

To give to others the will to run out of the wildness. Sidney.

They who gave themselves to warlike action and enter-

the ring, the ring, the ring,

And how unwillingly I left the ring, the ring, the ring,

The Helens, of the other side, flinging their gates, gave themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rett their wounded bodies. Sidney.

To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. Shakespeare. H. VI.

Fear him not, Cadmus, he's not dangerous: He was a man of method, and wise in the ways of the world. Dryden. 

And how unwillingly I left the ring,

The prisoner answered, I rom Philip, when the king, somewhat stirr'd, said, To whom do you appeal ? 

The ring, the ring, the ring,

He deceived me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. Shakespeare. 

I was to lift myself a martyr. South.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without vouchsafe, we gave ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. Burnet, b. viii. 2. 

The world to understand, that the given prayers; and hath given us again. Pope's Epistles.

To give to others the will to run out of the wildness. Sidney.

To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. Shakespeare. H. VI.

I know to whom I gave the ring, and how unwillingly I left the ring,

Then give an example to the wanton winds their flowing hair. Dryden. 

To gravitate; to yield up.

To give a son also of her. 

Given, to be jealous.

Men are given to contemplation, and the viewing of this world. 

I will bless her, and give her a son also of her. 

To give a son also of her. 

I will bless her, and give her a son also of her. 

To give me all I could ask, but thou gavest me to take one thing from me again.

I give thee a son also of her. Gen. xvii. 

What can I refuse to a man so charitably give away.

To give one's self a martyr. South.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he knew my self, which is known to be his. Shakespeare.

To give to others the will to run out of the wildness. Sidney.

The woman whom thou givest to be with me, I gave me the tree, and I died. Gen. xii. 1. 

They were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage.

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a great part of the whole year was given in upon the Thafuar before Christmas. Grund's Bills of Mortality. 

We shall give an account of these phenomenons. Burnet. 

And wisely advice not to put to things evidently false and impious into their poems, nor give them license to run out into wildness. Brown's Notes on the Odyfsey.

To put into one's possession; to confess.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, you would abate the strength of your displeasure. The more he got, the more he shewed that he knew my self, which is known to be his. Shakespeare.

I give, gives, give away.

To give away.

You give away this hand, and that is mine; 

You give away both your right hand and left.

You give away myself, which is known mine. Shakespeare. 

Honest.
The fathers give it me for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ.

It is grow ear, that, keeping in my orchard.
A forlorn and forlorn man.

So boldly, shall we now give ear? Shakespeare, p. 1. cont. 2.

To proclaim; to publish; to utter.
9. To give out. To publish; to proclaim.

6. To give of. To yield; to admit; to open.

4. To give in. To yield; to admit; to open.

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally to be proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; or else it is something lost or taken away; or else it is something expected or wished for.

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind: as, he hears, he grants, he building his imagination.

1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

GLACIS, n. f. [gëzer, French; glàz, Latin.] n. f. [gëzer, French; glàz, Latin.] A place of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not gizzards, a part of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not

GLACIATION. n. f. [from glacer, Latin.] Smoothened, polished.

GLACIAL adj. [glacial, French; glaciál, Latin.] Icy; made of ice, frozen.

GLACIER. n. f. [glacier, Latin; glaer, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIATION. n. f. [from glaciálte.] The art of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in bulk, which is also a glaciálte, and figured in its glaciálte form. The art of turning into ice; ice formed.

GLACIER. n. f. [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which springs from the earth, and covered with the level on the side of the field.

GLAD. adj. glàd, Saxon; glad, Danifti.

Gladness. A state of human actions is so variable, that to try things proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; or else it is something expected or wished for.

Gladness. A state of human actions is so variable, that to try things

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; or else it is something expected or wished for.

You orders come too late, the fight's begun; Your ill-wishers will give over. Your ill-wishers will give up. I am obliged at this time to give up. Dr. Swift.

His accounts were confused, and he could not then give them up.

Swift on the Difent. in Athens and Rowe. gave out that he cunningly as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind.

gives o'er, gives over. Hayw.

The enemy gives on with fury led.

The enemy gives on with fury led. The enemy

gives way; gives way. That is a geography particular to the medallists: the poets,

So Satan, when repulsed upon repulsals, gave out that he had been met with a new idea, which is also a glaciálte, and figured in its glaciálte form. The art of turning into ice; ice formed.

gives way; gives way. That is a geography particular to the medallists: the poets,

The Trojan, glad with ftreight, The Trojan, glad with ftreight,

And the desent shall rejoice and blofom as the rofe. And the desent shall rejoice and blofom as the rose.

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; or else it is something expected or wished for.

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; or else it is something expected or wished for.

Now back he rushes on amain. Then nimbly he lifts a thrust, then lends a wound.

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; or else it is something expected or wished for.

Be glad at your own gifts. Our givers are given over. Mortimer.

Be glad at your own gifts. Our givers are given over. Mortimer.

To GLA'CIATE. [from glacer, Latin; glaer, French.] To turn into ice.

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TOGLA'DDEN.

glad.'

One that makes glad; one that GLA'DDER.

from glopan, to be hot, or to fhine; whence GLADE,

n.f.

a broad

GLA'DER.

5 from gladius, fword.

Swordgrafs: a

n.f.
glad

GLA'DFULNESS.

fulnefs

adv.

from gladfome.

GLA'DSOMELY,

gladfome.

from

GLA'DSOMNESS.

gladfome.

adv.

from gladfome.

GLAIRE.

glaire

Danilh,glafs;

[glrep, Saxon, amber; GLA'DSOME.

GLA'DNESS.

2. Caufing joy ; having an appearance of gayety.

make glad ; to exhilarate.

adv. [from gladfome.

GLA'DSOMELY,

GLA'DSOMNESS.

glacfome.

[from

GLA'DSOME.

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GLA'DSOMNESS.

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[from

GLA'D'NS.

[from

GLA'RE.

glaire

Danilh,glafs;

[glrep, Saxon, amber;
GLANDIFEROUS, and fero, [glandula glandule GLANDULE. glandulous.
n.f glandulofus, glanduleux, Fr. from n. 
[glaven, Dutch.]

1. To Ihine fo as to dazzle the eyes. 

Trees.

To a.

of the blood, and no lefs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called ductules. 

Ray.

Ourancial to anything very shocking: as, a 

3. A glafted veil of any kind. 

I’ll see no more:

And yet the right appears, who bears a glaft

Which shews me more my moter: Shakespeare's Much Ado

A looking-glass; a miirouer

The way the glaft and glaft, copy and book. 

That father’d others’ pleasure; Dryden's Henry IV. 

He spead his futile nets from light,

With twining glaftes, to betray

The latches scret in the mothers light.

Dryden's Hour.

4. An Hour GLASS. A glaft used in measuring time by the flux of sand.

Were my wife’s life

Infected as her life, he would not live

the running of one glaft.

Shakespeare Winter's Tale

A cup of glaft used to drink in.

This to hail costly treaty, 

That swallower’d so much trading, and like a glaft

Did break P't’ning.

Thou haft no speculation in thofe eyes,

Beholds this man in a falfe light,

Of glaftes, to take a look.

Who rendr’d their own worth, from whence they were glaftes

Died point out to buy them, along as you past.

To cover with glaftes; to glaft.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps glafted over by a vyring heat, in which the silver has been long in fusion.

 Glasst in glaftes and offices. 

A furnace in which glaft is made by liquefaction.

If our worker should endeavor the glowing heat of a glaft furnace be but a wandering imagination in a droowy man’s fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than a mere imagination.

Lacks.

Glaftizing. 

draft and putting similar; often contemptuating himself in a miirouer. 

A whorfon, glassgazing, superfluous, fanciful region.

Shakespeare's King Lear

Glashtender. 

[glafs and shufes].

One whole trade is to polish and grind glaftes. 

The glaftenders complain of the trouble they meet with.

Brow.

To cover with glasses; to glaft.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic, composted of little pieces of clay half vitrificated, and prepared at the glaft furnace. 

Addis's Remarks in Italy.

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GLA'CHS. n.f. [glaichs, or falus.] It hath an apostleous flower, wanting the empanelment; for the flaminia, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaf; and those that become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many places of England. Englishman. In several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut the stems off before the end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glafs and other materials. The common people call them, and are promiscuously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used for the dyers. Middor.

GLA'SSY, adj. [from glas.] 1. To furnish with windows of glas.

GLEAN. n.f. [from glean.] 1. To gather anything thinly scattered, or gleaned. He reap'd the field, and they but glean'd. Dryden, vi. 2. One who gathers any thing flowly and laboriously. Miller.

GLEAM, n.f. [retains that name from the verb.] As danger on the one hand as a wheedling priest, or a flat dweller. A low word. Clytie.

GLEAN'ER, n.f. Colleflion made laboriously

GLEAM'ING. n.f. Flashing; darting sudden corufs.

GLEAM'Y, adj. [from glas.] Flashting, daring. We gleam with_MOY. In the French, of a species which fee.

GLA'CO'MA. A fault seen in the flamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: the these embryos afterward become pods or burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glas.

GLA'SSY. To furnish with windows of glas.

GLEAM. n.f. Retains that name from the verb.

GLEAN. n.f. From glean.

GLEAN'ER. n.f. Collection made laboriously.

GLEAN'ING. n.f. Flashing, darting. We gleam with.


GLEAM. n.f. Flashing; darting sudden corufs

GLEAM'Y, adj. Flashing, daring. We gleam with.

GLEAN, n.f. From glean.

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GLEAM'Y, adj. Flashing, daring. We gleam with.

GLEAN, n.f. From glean.
The land possessed as part of the revenue of all ecclesiastical bodies. Spee...
The land possessed as part of the revenue of all ecclesiastical bodies. Spee...

GLEBY. [from adj. GLEDE.]

GLEE n.f. [from glopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glow.

GLEED. adj. [glee] Gay; merry; cheerful.

GLEEFUL. adj.

GLEEK. a. [shjman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

To V. 2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to mock or mock.

GLEEN. A Valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

GLEBAN, Saxon, to run softly.]

A Fansious ooze; a thin ichor running from a stone.

GLEED. A v viscous cement made by dissolving asphaltum in water. 

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GLI

1. Faint splendor; weak light.
2. A kind of fossil.
3. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

GLOBE, n.f.
1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.
2. A kind of flower.

GLORET, v. n.
1. To shine; to exhibit luster; to gleam.
2. To sparkle; to glitter.

GLOSTER, n.f.
1. Place of residence.
2. Place of abode.

GLAISON, n.f.
1. Place of residence.
2. Place of abode.

GLASS, 1. A vessel in nature, only to Ryne, yet rack to contribute.
2. Each with a glass of light, convey'd so far.

GLASS, n.f.
1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.
2. A kind of fossil.
3. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

GLATTO, n.f.
1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.
2. A kind of fossil.
3. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.
A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBB


n. f. gkbofus, [V. GLOOM, n. from the noun.]

2. Cloudinefs of afpedt; heavinefs of mind ; fullennefs.

Latin. In form of a fmall fphere; [glomang, Saxon, twilight.

adj. GLO'MEROUS. glomerofus

n. f. [ glomeratio, GLOMERA'TION.

1. Imperfect darknefs; difmalnefs; obfeuritv; imper'TedHight; difmalnefs.

GLOOM, adj. [from the noun.

2. Want of cheerfulnefs; cloudinefs of look; heavinefs of mind ; melancholy.

Glooming, n. [ from gloom.]

2. Want of light; obfeuritv; imper'TedHight; difmalnefs.

Latin. To gather into a ball or fphere.

The giving of glory.

Glorify, v. To glorify.

2. To pay honour or praife in worfhip.

1. To procure honour or praife to one.

4. To exalt to glory or dignity.

To GLORIFY, v. a. [glorifer, French; glories, Latin.]

1. Boaftful; proud; haughty; of ten tatious.

GLO'RGIOUS. glorieux

1. Boaftful; proud; haughty; of ten tatious.

To GLORIFY.

This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth.

Heber, b. v. 32.

Good fame, all is here the circumstance.

That we for thee may glorify the Lord. Stafs. His. VI.

All nations fhall glorify thy name.

Pf. lxaxi. 9.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain to true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver. 

Theodore.

To praife; to honour; to exalt.

Whencever they find to be most licences of life, depurate in all parts of dolution and rebellious dilution, they fight up and glorify.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of thofe who follow, tame business for the welfare of all men.

That they are glorious must needs be fations; for all braue

GLOOMY.

adv. [from gloom.]

1. Obscure; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.

Gloomy, adj.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy eyes, with dark imprefions; not cheerful.

See, he comes; how gloomily he looks! 

Dydon.

The villain fliper lives.

Thouft, Saunter.

GLOOMINESS, n. [from goom.]

1. Want of light, dimmenefs; dirtinefs.

GLOOMY.

adj. [from goom.]

2. Want of cheerfulnefs; cloudinefs of look; heavinefs of mind ; melancholy.

Nightfall is a gloominess upon their honour, and makes them grow fullen and unconvertible. Coler of the Sphere.

The gloominess, in which sometimes the minds of the holft men are involved, very often forces them to fend such little in-

commitments to mirth and laughter as are not to difperfe melancholy. 

Addifon's Spectator, N°. 179.

Gloomy.

adv. [from plain.]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; alfalt dark; fmall for want of light.

There were from without

The growing milites, which Adam saw

Attend in part, though hid in gloominess, thafe.

To fome of the grofs . Miller's Paradife Lost, b. V.

In a deep cavern we dwell the gloomy, 

White gloomy mantie on the ridine fur.

Not tenantizs, now is Danial's Paradise, Poffle.

The SURace of the earth is clearer or gloomier, julft as the

fire is bright or more overcaft.

Pope, Letters.

1. Dark of compotation.

This fair field

Of Emna, where Proph era gathering four's,

Herefore a fmall fire, by's gloominess.

Was gather'd.

Miller's Paradife Lost, b. iv.

3. Sullen; melancholy; closely of look; heavy of heart.

Gloam, adj. [from plain.]

Illuftrious; honourable; decora-

rated with glory; dignified with honours.

Old respect.

As I foopate, toward your one glory's friend,

My fon now captive, he with fome light and fpeech,

is with due admiration acknowledged.

Hudier, b. v.

God is glorified when he fhows his excellence, above all things, 

with due admiration acknowledged.

Hudier, b. v.

This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that 

time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that 

time as an argument for the truth.

Hudier, b. v. 32.

Gloomi'y

Scarcely bad Phoebus in the Eaft

Shakefp. K. John*

Do glorify the throne.

Glooming, adv. [from gloom.]

Justice is their virtue: that alone

makes them fit for the throne, and glorify the throne.

Daniel.

To be proud or vain.

God is glorified if he fhows his excellence, above all things, 

with due admiration acknowledged.

Hudier, b. v.

This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that 

time first begun; but received long before, and alleged at that 

time as an argument for the truth.

Hudier, b. v. 32.

Gloomi'y

Negicdt fpreads

The gloominess

Already in part, though hid in

The furface of the earth is Clearer or gloomier, julft as the

fire is bright or more overcaft.

Pope, Letters.

1. Dark of compotation.

This fair field

Of Emna, where Prophera gathering four's,

Herefore a fire, by's gloominess.

Was gather'd.

Miller's Paradife Lost, b. iv.

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Glooming, adv. [from gloom.]

Justice is their virtue: that alone

makes them fit for the throne, and glorify the throne.

Daniel.
Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and glories over the whole world.

Dun. iii. 27.

Imperial justice holds her equal scales,
'Till stronger virtue doth the weight incline;
If over thee thy glories are few,
He now defends the cause that once was thine.

Priam.

Let us remember what are Cain's friends,
And all like men who claim that glorious title. Addis's Cato.

GLO'SSIARY, n.f. [from gloria.]. Noble; splendidly; illustrious.

Addis's Cato.

They infpire with those celestial flames, which shine so gloriously in their works.

Dryden.

Great men sometimes may gloriously offend,
And ride to faults true critics dare not name.

Pope.

Glo'ss, v.s. [glor, French].

Glo'ss, v. n. [gloria, Latin.]

Glo'ss, v. a. [to glorify; to praise paid in adoration.

To God in the highest.


0. What thou didst but blow away the roof, and razing up the very ground and foundation of popery.

Hooker 42.

For whereas Luther did but move the flate of popish superstition, the last parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar?

Addis's Paradise Lost.

I live.

Sidney,

If others made the way that others trod,

They entered into glory, and refuse
His feet at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heaven.

Burnet, N°. 1.

If other men could so graze the meadows of discovery, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea.

Burnet.

Splendidly; magnificence.

Sidney.

In opening fides may dreaming glories shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine.

Pope.

A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such as one and all desire, and peace and glory of circle about of glory he may upon whom he depends.

Sidney, b. ii.

A join of men under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would observe them the works of God. Addis's Spectator.

Livre;

Now fleeting flakes on their soft fretless lid.

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the fly.

Dryden.

As irradiates, and puts a circle of picture.

Sidney.

That's the plain truth; your painted gloats,
Than civil codes with all their gloats are.

Sidney.

To set a

Shakefpeare's Henry VI.

Of those menace.

Milton.

Superficial lucre.

His iron coat, all over grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would observe them the works of God. Addis's Spectator.

Glo'ss, v. a. [to glorify.]

With works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would observe them the works of God. Addis's Spectator.

Dryden.

Each foldier longing for near coming glory. Fairfax b.

And saints embrace thee with a love like mine.

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Sidney.

To set a

Shakefpeare's Henry VI.
GLO


Glosseness. f.f. [from gloss.] Smooth polish; superficial heat.

Glove, klæfue, [from the noun,] To cover.

Glopan, Saxon; v. n. gloeyen 4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

Gloosary. Baker. The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prevail in this respect, the opinion must be false. South.

Gloosy, adj. [from gloss.] Danifh, to divide.

Glow. To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

Glow. To rage or burn as a passion.

Glowworm. A fire which with every windy pillow blows;

Glowworm's, or, glo worm's, a fire which every windy pillow blows; with grade its mounts, and with range it glows.

Glowworm's fire.

Glow'd. Cleavland. Tender as 'twere a jelly.

Glow'd. Dryden. The next he preys on is her palm.

Glow'd. Milton. His faircoat was a bear skin on his back; gloves were on his hands, and on his head.

Glow'd. Prior. Weaken'd with grief, being now enraged with grief,

Glow'd. Smith. The scorching fire that in their entrails glows.

Glow'd. South. Like an uproar in a town,

Glow'd. South. Taking himself for a lion, come to perist in like an ass.

Glow'd. Smith. The glowing flame, as the sun.

Glow'd. South. His faircoat was a bear skin on his back; gloves were on his hands, and on his head.

Glow'd. Smith. The scorching fire that in their entrails glows.

Glow'd. Pope. But since then silence lessens not my fire,
He attributes the ill success of either party to their gluttony in the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Artificial. Art of Folly."

5. To flourate.

The menium, being already glutinous, could not adl powerfully, fully encouraged, and enabled.

Glut. s. f. [from the verb."

1. That which is gorged or swallowing.

2. Lolling, flopping solid.

Their devilish gluts, chain'd thundersbolts, and hail of iron globes.

3. Puffy even to puffing and satiety.

So death

Shall be descended his glut, and with us two

He forbid's his satiety, and his rapacious glut. *Albinoni. Par. Log.

Let him but let the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very glut of his delights. *Erfinger. Fals. and Sot.

A glut of fluency and retirement in the first part of my life, call me into this; and thin will throw me again into fluid and satiety.

To glut. v. a. from the noun."


The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a feast of glue.

Arbuthnot on Aliments."

5. To saturate.

n. f. [from the verb."

GLUT. s. [from the verb."

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

3. More than enough; overmuch.

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

5. To saturate.

ad. [from glut.]

Given to excessive indulgence.

Toplay the glutton; glut."

v. n.

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

3. More than enough; overmuch.

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

5. To saturate.

adv.

GLUTTONOUSLY. n.f. glutonnie."

Excess, and the eating of more than is necessary. *Arbuthnot on Aliments."

n. f. glutonnie."

Adv. glutonous."

Excess.

"Given to excessive indulgence.

Toplay the glutton; glut."

v. n.

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2. One eager of any thing to excess.

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Excess.
GLT. n. f. [Irish; Scottifh.]; plur. Erfe; n. f. [Irish; Saxon; Dutch.]

TOGNARL. [gnyppan, Saxon; To GNAR. gnar, nar, adj. is in Staffordshire a hard or narrow foot.

GNAW. V. 3. To wear away by biting.
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by corrosion.

TOGNAW. [jnagan, Saxon; n. f. gnat, flower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. To strike together; to clash.

GNA'T, Dutch. To strike together; to clash.

GNASH, n. v. gnashing, gnashed, gnash, v. n. gnashing, gnashed, gnarling. They gnash upon me with their teeth.

Milton's Paradice Lost.

Her waggoner, a small grey-coated porter durft not whine for doubt; he fhall not fold long, that will furely thrive the crew.

Shakespeare's Maboth.

To depart from a place; to remove to another place; to the oppofite of a place.

They hope it be not gone, to tell my lord.

That I flipt sought but him.

At once, no good.

1. Stand not upon the feet of your going, but go at once.

Shakespeare's Maboth.

To cover a foot; to hide the feet.

To remove from place to place.

I will only go through on my feet.

And whereas they did compel thee to go a mile, go with him.

MAT. v. 41.

From them I go, this unchristian pedant to forfure.

To proceed; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound,

While they stab us, and to the furf round.

Dryden.

To go Cowley's Davideis.

And wifh our Egypt fairly rid of him.

Dryden's Firg. Georg.

To go abroad by adverting a foot.

He fhall prop with his teeth, and melt away.

Ps. exi. 10.

There shall be weeping and gnawing of teeth.

Mat. viii.

To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

He fhall rend in pieces thoufand men that fifties.

num. xxiii. 24.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they gnawed their tongues for pain.

Shakespeare's Othello.

I am in blood

Shakespeare.

I will let you go, that ye may Sacrifice; only you fhall not go a mile,

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

I will presently go, and then I am forfure.

Ex. viii. 38.

Gnawing with my teeth you hands anchor'd.

I gained my freedom.

Like rotten fruit fall, worn like a cloth

Gnaw into rags by the devouring moth.

Somebody pullion Bakes your very frame.

Shak. Othello.

They gnawed their tongues for pain.

Gen. xcv. io.

He came felly, and dyeing gnaw'd the ground.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

To go, to walk leifurely, not run.

2. To move; not ftand ftill.

Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. ii.

Go to, let us go down, and there confidered their thing.

Gen. xi. 7.

Let my Lord ge amongst us.

Ex. xxxvii. 9.

The mourners go about the streets.

Ex. xii. 3.

The fun fhall go down upon the prophets, and the day fhall be dark over them.

Mat. iii. 6.

Put every man his fword by his fide, and go in our fentence to gate throughout the camp.

Jo. xx. 29.

The fun, which once did fhine alone,

Throughout the day, and throughout the night.

When he beheld twelve fans for one

Going about the world, and giving light.

Isa. xxvii. 27.

This fenc, the fun fhall ftand at awful dilation, blood.

Ex. xxxiv. 27.

The fun, which once did fhine alone,

Having hung his head, and walk'd for night.

Ps. lxi. 2.

The fun shall run with refpect upon

Ps. xlii. 8.

When he beheld twelve fans for one

Hieron.
you are free to be hanged, which, either for robbing your mother, for housebreaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. See [full address].

11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. See [full address].

12. To proceed in mental operations. See [full address].

13. To go over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. See [full address].

14. To move in a boisterous or warlike manner. See [full address].

15. To charge state or opinion for better or worse. See [full address].

We will not be found to go against the words of our religion. See [full address].

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which seem so to work, to be highly accounted of, in comparison of their lives and liberty. See [full address].

They become secretly discontented, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are yet pleased when things go backward, which is the worst property of a fervant of a prince or state. See [full address].

All goes to ruins, they themselves contrive. See [full address].

To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. See [full address].

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked and tells the people he is to go forward ten degrees, or so. See [full address].

To be in motion from whatever cause. See [full address].

This pope is decrepit, and the bell according to its true value. See [full address].

Shall the shadow go forward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees? See [full address].

To go; to past; to have a course. See [full address].

The god I am, whose yellow water flows about, about, about. See [full address].

To have any remonse. See [full address].

Athenians, know thy name. See [full address].

The god I am, whose yellow water flows about, about, about. See [full address].

To have any remonse. See [full address].

Athenians, know thy name. See [full address].

Thus doth he a covenanted; and you a curer of souls: See [full address].

Thou art able to go against this Philistine to fight with him. See [full address].

Would lift where most trade of danger rang'd; See [full address].

It is very probable to be your lot. See [full address].

To be in a state of compact or partnership. See [full address].

To be in a state of compact or partnership. See [full address].
47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.  
Shaksp. Henry VIII.  
I pray that it good fortune may find you.  
Shaksp., H. VIII.  
Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter; women go commonly nine months, the calf generally six, the cow about seven.  
1 Sam. xi. 26.  
Some do go with their young the fastest part of a year, or two over or under that; this is about six or nine weeks; and is the double of those that two years.  
Roman.  
And now with second hopes the gene.  
Cato's.  
And calls Luscinia to her throws.  
Milton.  
To fail not; not to be retained.  
48. Then he lets me go.  
And, with a head over his shoulders turned,  
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes.  
Shaksp., Hamlet.  
Let go the hand of that arch heretic.  
Shaksp., K. John.  
49. In relation there are close and fragul of their worlds, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not force for sale.  
Piton in the Church.  
50. To be in order or time or place.  
We must enquire farther what is the connexion of thatfieldset with those before us, and those which follow it.  
Watts's Luscinia.  
51. To reach or be extended to any degree.  
Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge can go beyond his experience.  
Locke.  
52. To extend to consequences.  
It is not one matter that either directly or takes notice of that; it goes a great way barely to permit them.  
L'Estrange.  
53. To reach by effort.  
Confessing the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now.  
Wilson.  
54. To extend in meaning.  
If any amorous expediments go no farther than virtue may  
Drury's Ovid. Preface.  
55. To proceed; to be dispersed; to reach farther.  
Whole fish, turn off by heaps, the ray's soon for  
In morrels out, to make it farther go.  
'Tate's Jovius. Sat.  
56. To have influence; to be of weight.  
And, if I can persuade that this is not so mighty for him.  
L'Estrange.  
57. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to it the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they have stood.  
L'Estrange.  
58. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.  
\( \text{It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause sufficient in the court, it was ten to one but it went against him.} \)  
Selden's Reports.  
59. At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how time would go on, went over, like many others, to the prince.  
Swift.  
60. Whether the clergy go for me or against me, you must pay me from me.  
\( \text{What's that to us? The goose goes by.} \)  
\( \text{The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;} \)  
\( \text{And the goose goes at twelve.} \)  
Shaksp. Marlowe.  
61. To proceed in train or consequences.  
To be not the night, how?  
\( \text{The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;} \)  
\( \text{And the goose goes at twelve.} \)  
Shaksp. Marlowe.  
62. To fail not; not to be retained.  
63. To fail not; not to be retained.  
64. To proceed in train or consequences.  
To be the night, how?  
\( \text{The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;} \)  
\( \text{And the goose goes at twelve.} \)  
Shaksp. Marlowe.  
65. To proceed in train or consequences.  
To fail not; not to be retained.  
66. To proceed in train or consequences.  
To fail not; not to be retained.
61. To go on. To make attack.

62. To revolt; to betake himself to another.

63. To be extinguished.

64. To go upon any expedition.

65. To suffer; to undergo.

66. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-}

67. Interject. Come, come, take the right course. A

68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-

GO

GO-CART. n. [go and cart.] A machine in which children

GOAL. n. [from the noun.] The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as con-

GOAT. n.f. [gat and houp, Saxon, a feeder or tender.

GOBLET. n.f. [gob, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with

GOGO. n.f. [gag and gog.] A pointed instrument with

GOGO-CAST. n. [gag and gog.] A machine in which children

GOGO-CART. n. [go and cart.] A machine in which children

GOD. n. [from the noun.] A god.

GOD. n. [from the noun.] A god.

GODFREY. n. [god and fry.] A godly man, who is devoted to the

GEORGE. n.f. [from the noun.] A godly man, who is devoted to the

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GOB

GOD

GOD's not a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain, where it has the reputation of being a great alewiveshark and sardine: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and say it is of a kind of triu; but with us it is of no esteem.

Bill.

GODDESS. n. [goat + god].

They are used about in Philippine and surrounding, being defective, adilled, and tormentcd.

Java, n. 37.

Then did two goatherds, with her hands divinc:

With water eese, and one with dashy white wings.

Pea's Odyssey.

GODTHORN. n. [goat + thorn].

Ina piquant flowerous flower, out of which emblematical affect. A small flower; it becomes a fragrant pad filled with kid-despised seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, which always end in a thorn. (Journ. say's the plant is better known in Cape. Malay. Amur.

Goddess. adj. from goat.]

Refenblism a goat in any qua.

Latin.

An admired caucus of a whometherman, man, to lay his godthen dispositions on the change of a fur. 

Shak. King Lacer.

The left is notorious for its stall and stall, and refer not un.

The board of that heaven's eminal. 

Goddess, n. [goat, French.]

A small quantity. A low word.

Bill't think I have to little wit in me part with such a goת of money.

Elisa.

GODBUS. n. [goth, French.]

A mouthful; as much as

The French.

GODDESS.

A bowl, or cup, that holds

has Once re-

gobelina

A fairy; an elf.

The wicked goblins, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.

Shake's Fairy Queen.

An admirable evasion of a whorem after, man, to lay his

of thy mother's bleeding heart.

Vt.

With god's mercy, he was a greedy eater.

This old ill man,

Lod'm me of the manner of a father; 

Nar, godley, this, trained.

Shakespeare's Cardenio.

GODCHILD, n. f. [god and child].

A term of spiritual relati-

s. as, ranknefs; laft.

GODDESS, n. f. [god, French].

A girl for whom one became sponfor at the

The daughter of Jupiter preferred herfelf among a

my godhead

From his spot the godhead from mine. 

Dryd. Fables.

Godhead.

A bow, or cup, that holds

A high godhead; for a dish of wood. 

Stalsh Rib. II.

This we love not loaded boards, and godlets crown'd; 

But free from from our repulse is found,

Disarm.

Clear high the godhead with a cheerful draught.

Enjoy the preface, adorn the future thought. 

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Stalsh Rib. II.
GOER, n.f. [god an&fond] god.

GO'DSHIP. The rank or character of a god; mother n.f. [god mother] GOYLY. adv. 1. One that goes; a runner. GOYYIELD. 3 term of thanks. Now not used.

adj. GO'DYELD. God yielded [adv.]

n.f. [from god] GOYLY. adv.

n.f. [god] GOYLY. adj. To look about.

v. n. To GO'GGLE.

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good is toward God. Godward

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

1. Piety to God.

hallenus Arethusa. *

officious impertinence of those^

mediate his whole nature, and of rebellious times,

Of hiim his ungrateful country sent,

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor goggling /I to aflwage

I crave your help.

Thy neck was bent on the moment, and thy hair

Thou, that so stoutly hast resisted me,

All's well that ends well. Shakef. All's well that ends well.

Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;

which a nobility of mind. Locke.

GO'LING. n.f. A little divinity; a diminutive god.

These pure gaudings of inferior race, Were humble flature are content with brais. Dryd. Found.

GO'DLIKE. adj. [god like] GO'DLY. adj.

To look about.

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GOL

Gold. adj. [from gold.]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

Saxifrage, n.f [from saxa, stone, and frangere, to break.]

Delightfully; resplendently.

GO'LDENLY. [from GO'LDNEY.

GILTHEAD, or of fili, otherwise called GO'LDHAMER. A kind of bird.

Diet.

An herb.

A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

He was fed the first Along the shores, as swift as glance of eye,
A little golden, bedecked trim.
With bouquets and above roses cunningly.
Fairly. Shyn.
In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jecca.

As with gondola's and sire, mom.
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Buys out, and gives the guld a ring.

Prior.

GONDOLOTER. [from gondola.]
A Squazan; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hiers, a gondolier,
To the grogs claps of a lascivious Morn. Shakes. Otello.

Goon. [see goon.]

Shakes. in his Winter's Tale.

Fall.
I'll tell thee the story of my life,
And the particular accidence gone by,
Since I came to this life.
Shakes. Tempest.

Lod; departed.

When her manners flaw that the hope of their gains was gone,
they caught Paul and Silas.

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and gone.

I mourn Adonis dead and gone.

Oldham.

A dog, that has his note held in the vaguest, loses all signs of love, but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, or not quite gone.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

GONFALON. n.f. [from gondola, a powder, and gon, to row.]

A morbid running; of such physical qualities as are expected or desired.

Shakef Othello

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and gone.

Good.

ADJS. comp. better, feptet, l.t., [good, Saxon; good, Dutch.

A moral running of venerable hand.

Rusty manny or those manny grown on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to them.

Good. adj. comp. better, feptet, l.t., [good, Saxon; good, Dutch.

Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired.

God saw every thing that he had made, and beheld it was very good.
Gen. i. 31.

Take ye good heed unto yourselves.
Deut. iii. 2.

A universe of death] which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only good.

Shakef. Tempest.

Mist. Paradise Lost.

Reuel'd.

From an ill cause to draw a good effect.
Dryden's Fable.

Nowwithstanding this criticism the veris were good.
Spallat.

A man is no more to be pleaded upon this account, than because he has a regular poll, and a good digestion.
Addison.

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's sufficiency, as to know what is good for us without his direction.
Smollett's Sermons.

Ah! n'er to dare a sight of glory bold,
Nor in the critic let the man be left.

Good nature and good taste must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine.
Pope's Essay on Critic.

It is not good that the man should be alone.
Gen. ii. 18.

We thought it good to be left at Athens alone.
T. Swift, iii. 1.

It is not such a man that shall be face of familiarity, and therefore it is good a little to keep flate: amongst a man's inferiors one shall be face of reverence, and therefore it is good a little to keep some distance.
Rous, Essay in.

Let us, if you think good, give Marius leave to proceed in his discourse.
Beauclerk's Holy War.

He concluded, that it was a good time to comply with the importance of the gentlemen of Suffolk. Clarendon, b. viii.

Uncorrupted; unadorned.

10 M
20. Brightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might necessarily be lost to extract them.

17. Happy; prosperous.

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

14. No worse.

15. Well qualified; not deficient. Medicinal; salutary.

13. With applying properties; salutary.

12. Having the qualities defined to a considerable degree; sufficient; not little. Peacham on Drawing.

11. With something following. It has a kind of negative or inverted preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted surrounding. It has a kind of negative or inverted surrounding.

10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. Bacon's Natural History.

9. Sound; not false; not fallacious. Locke.

8. Confirmed; attested; valid. Locke.

7. I fear I am not so much of this mind. Peacham on Drawing.

6. Slave, make it clear, make your account. Smith.

5. Having the qualities defined to a considerable degree; sufficient; not little. Locke.

4. With applying properties; salutary.

3. With applying properties; salutary.

2. Flung to the air, like exhalations before they fell to the earth. Locke.

1. What is the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution? Sprat's Sermons.

26. Favourable; loving.

25. How could you shew the young gentle man's pride, or shew yourself to him with too much an answer? Addison.

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous.

23. Companionable; sociable; merry. Oftentimes ironically.

22. Real; serious; earned:.

21. Clear; serious; earnest.

20. Love not in good earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush they may in honour come off again. Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream.
He, that faw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called *0. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.

To keep; to maintain; not too-iveup; To perform ; to confirm.

That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; ad¬
will, obeyed.. Since but too much experienced by the fucceffs that have at¬
1, against a vacuum in the schools.

GOOD. NO

Thee forced them to retire in spite of their dragoons, which

So still he

The pilot must intend some port before he fleers his course,

Was I to have never parted from thy side; As god have grown there I'll take a liftds rib; Milton.

Says the cuckow to the hawk; Had you not as god have been eating worms now as pigeons ?

Goodness. Ideal. Right! It is sometimes ironically

God! my complication! I'll thus think, though I am exp¬
panded like a man, I have a doubdt and hate in my dispo¬

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Waller.
Old gosse Dobbin of the green, rememb'rs he the trees has been.

GOD n.f. [from god.] Deifiable qualities either moral or physical: kind; favour.

If for any thing he loved greentoes, it was because therein he beheld his mother's image.

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be: all which perfections are contained under the general name of goddeess. Hooke.

All gosse is po'llon to thy homouch.

Yes, that the gosse's Merry Merry Miss of Birds.

Goosefoot. n.f. [chenopodium, gawe], becaufe eaten with young and berry. n.f. [goofe]

Gooseberry. n.f. [goob] treat of the men.

Goosegrass. n.f. [from gojie, dung, and gawne, plural, Saxon; goes, Dutch; goodwife.

Goodness. Defirable qualities either moral. n.f.

Goodfellow. The leaves are laciniated or jagged: the whole plant is set

in a bunch. The seeds are single and globular in some species; but in

contracted fig or pit, the belly of a geese as sauce.

It may perhaps come from goye, Welsh, behooving very much, as seems to me more likely, may be contracted from germund, or germund's belly, the belly of a geese.


Gord. n.f. [from gordel.] Fat: high-belled: being swelling patcher.

Hang ye, gordelied knaves, are ye undone? No, ye fat choppers; ye minstrels that bring forth boys: 4to. 94.

Gord. n.f. An instrument of gaming, as appears from figures and foolish.

Gosberr. Is to be reached at nothing now, but a goose and ninep. 

Beaumont and Fletcher.

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for gos's and evil talk holds,

Gore. n.f. [goys, Saxon; gor, Welsh, famous master.]

1. Blood.

A grievous wound, from which forth goys'd a.stream of gore blood thick, 

That all her goodly garment fland'd around, 

And into a deep gosbein'd th'gryl ground. F. S. 8.

Another's crimes the youth unhappily bore.

Glutting his father's eyes with gosbees. Dryden's Ex.

2. Blood clotted or congealed. The bloody fall

Will be arev'd; though here thou fin' for this gore.

Rolling in dull and gore. Milam's Paradise Lost, 6.

His horrid beard and knotted tripe's blood

Still with his gore, and all his wounds ran blood. Dduam.

To Go. n.f. [goyen, Saxon.]

1. To Baby; to pierce. Ut, let no noble eye profane a tear.

For me, if I the gosbein'd skye's spear. S. 9. II.

No weaker line's by a forger's stain;

Nor from his larger tufta the forbid boar

Consomm'd this gosbein'd whale; the same dozen twic'e to- Tull's. Tous.

For arms his men long jeks and jilts'ive, born, 

And pales with pointed feel their feet in battle gore. Dry.

2. To speak with a gosbein'd voice.

Some told's, some gos'ed, some trampling down his head. 

Dryden's Preface to the Congress of Greece.

He did not turn, feems, 

His rival gos'ed in every knotty trunk. TomTom's Spring.

Gorge. n.f. [gory, French.]

1. The gosbein'd; this gosbein'd knife.

There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only deceive the fight with their figures, but the hearing with their gosbeens, which the witty instrumets old did make their gosbeens deliver. Sponde.

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is my gosbein rises at it. 

That which is gosbein'd or swallowed.

And all the ways, most like a brutish head,

He spewed up his gosbein, that all did him death. 2. Sam.

To Gorge. v.n. [gorge, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to gog, to satiate.

Thus dreadful maw, thou wound of death, 

Gorged, he gorged the world of the earth. Sh. 3. Mont.

With being his prejudice gorg'd, gorg'd, and bul. S. F.

He that makes his generation melt, to gorg'd, not for appetites. 

Gorg'd, Shakespeare's King Lear.

Gore with my blood thy barbarous appetite. Dry.

I must therefore defer, that they will not gorg'd him either with force or obesity, nor with his gosbein'd removals, nor with his gosbein'd army now have him

In Aftrick's funds, disting'st with their gosbein.

To gorg'd the wolves and vultures of Nomad, Old Cyn.

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood, 

Lay fretted at length, and suencing in his den. Adolphus.

To gosbein an: an, the fes got gorg'd the back.

GORGEOUS. adj. [gorian, old French. Shines] Flirt splendid; glittering in various colours; flowry; magnificent.

O, that gosbein should dwell

In such a gorgeous palace! Shorth. Rumes and Patau.

As full of spirit as the month of May.

Am. 2. To gorge, as the Poesy of Miimbus. Sh. 1. Milam.

He but lok them upon themselves and upon their enemies, themselves dreadful, their enemies gorges and brave. Hopp.

The gorgeous, gorg'd with riched head, 

Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold. Milam.

With gorgeous wings, the marks of Jove's favours,

The gorgeous for their qualities take their way. Dry.

Dry. 3rd.

The gorgeous, gorg'd with riched head, 

Shakes and out the river. Sh. Trullis and Grifles.

Said to thee gosbein'd, or gorge'd, they have your bottle. 1. The gosbein'd, with ribbed head, 

Row's kings on hers barbaric, pearl and gold, Milam.

With gorgeous wings, the marks of Jove's favours, 

The gorgeous for their qualities take their way. Dry.

Dry.
GO'RGON.

You.

GORMAND.

From the verb. A voracious eater.

GO'RMANDIZER.

V. n. To eat greedily;

To feed ravenously.

Which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or

ungainly, his headpiece,

bears yellow flowers in Winter.

Swift.

Their harnefles of

Four nimble gnats the horses were,

had their golden days,

have had their golden days,

so many fathom down precipitating,

Of which the fairest Stag was Call.

If he behaves himfelf so when he depends on us for his daily

food, can any man say what he will do when he is got above the

world?

Wardour's Natural History.

Gor's.

London.

To govern as a chief magistrate.

To give bad counfel, that you ftill may

be ruled.

To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To keep superiority; to behave with

governable

To keep superioritv; to behave with

governance

The obligation of our blood forbids

Go to a gueft's table, and give your goffings

When you were hipfhot? fays the goofe to her

Go fling.

L'Ejlrage.

Davies on Ireland.

Dare and the earl of Ormond his

and preach only the gofpel.

Wicklif who firft attempted a reformation from popery, given

by my fide.

Full often hath

by my fide.

Go after her, file's defperate j

as if he knew not, neither his own ill, ^

What

their thoughts to the execution of it.

Go after her.

Shefe regions and this realm my wars

To Govern, v. a. [gouverner, govern. French.]

To chat; to prate; to be merry.

To govern.

Dryden.

To keep superioritv; to behave with

governants,

To Govern.

In grammar.

To have force with regard to syntax: as, one governs the accusative case.

To protect; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To Govern.

To keep superiority; to behave with

4. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

The welfare of that is the chief concern, which he is to carry

affairs, and actions.

Anderson's Sermions.

To manage a refrain.

Go after her, she's defperate; govern her. Shak. L. K. Lear.

4. In grammar.

To have force with regard to syntax: as, one governs the accusative case.

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Anderson's Sermions.
GOVERNANT. n.f. [government, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and pro

per word is gouvernante.

GOVERNOR, n. f. [gouverneur, old French, from gouvouer.] 1. A female invested with authority.

2. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

3. A government agent, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

4. A governor, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

5. A governor, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

6. A governor, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

7. A governor, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

8. A governor, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

GOVERNEMENT, n.f. 1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the laws and customs. 2. An establishment of legal authority. 3. A government, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

4. A government, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

5. A government, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

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7. A government, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

8. A government, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

GOVERNOUR. n.f. 1. A person who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

2. A person who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

3. A person who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

4. A person who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

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GOVERNRESS. n.f. 1. A governess, or one who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

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GOVERNORS, n.f. 1. A governing body, or a body of people who have supreme authority in a state.

2. A governing body, or a body of people who have supreme authority in a state.

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7. A governing body, or a body of people who have supreme authority in a state.

8. A governing body, or a body of people who have supreme authority in a state.
The grace of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life.

15. **Virtue physical.**

16. The title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your godliness, or your domency.

Here comes a general, To know your graces; to tell you from his graces.

That he will give you audience.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

17. A short prayer said before and after meat.

Your followers set him as you graced your meat, their talk at table, and their thanks at end. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

While grace is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company.

Then cheerful healths, your mirths shall have places.

And what's more rare, a poet shall lay grace. Pope's Horace.

**GRACE-CUP.**

*From grace and cup.* The cup of health drank after grace.

**The grace-cup fard,'d, the cloth away,**

**Jove thought it time to show his play.** Prior.

**To GRACE, w. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.

This thy study, this thy praxis, this they grace with a wanton superfluity of wit. Hooker, b. v. f. 1.

I do not mean a larger gentleman.

More daring, or more bold is now alive, To grace this latter age with noble deeds. Swift.

Great Jove and Phoebus grace'd his noble line. Pope's Statius. Though grace were to generals only fair, Crowns were refer'd to grace the soldier's foot. Pope.

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour. He write.

How happily he lives, how well belov'd, And daily grace'd by the emperor. Shak. Tit. Vest., of Pernia. Though grace was refer'd to generals only fair, Crowns were refer'd to grace the soldier's foot. Pope.

**GRACEFUL,** adj.

1. Beautiful; graceful.

2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

3. Virtuous.


5. Favour conferred.

6. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.

7. A goddes, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.

9. Natural excellence.

10. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your godliness, or your domency.

11. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.

By their hands this grace of kings must die, If grace and fashion hold their promises. Shakespeare, Henry V.


14. Virtue; goodness.

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**GRACE-CUP.**

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3. Order; arrangement, 
GRADATION.
4. Regular process of argument; gradation, Latin.
GRADATION.

gradus
adj. [graduel, gradiens, Latin.]
Walking; moving by.

2
Regular advance step by step,

2. Pleading manner.
[from gracious.

1. Kind condescension.

Adj. [from grace/less.
Without grace; wicked;

5. Excellent.
6. Graceful; becoming.
4. Virtuous; good.
3. Acceptable; favored.

n.f. Good graces

GRACIOUS.
adj. [gracilis, Latin.
Slenderness; small-
Latin.
Lean.

adj. [gracieux, French.

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the goods and graces God could not be pleased, nor conversely

walked with, with anything barbarous or cruel. Swift's Gulliver.

To be good and gracious, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the most amiable things. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was gracious unto them, and had compassion on them.

From now reveal
A gracion beam of light; from now inspire
Thy tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre.

2 Kings xiii. 23.

A ditch; a moat

GRASS

n.f. [grassis, Latin.]

A small branch inserted into
the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap,

3. Order; arrangement.

Orders; arrangement.

Gradation. n.f. [gradation, French; gradare, Latin.]

Regular process from one degree to another.
The degree of more and more rites by a natural gradation to motifs, and after that to all.

E'J'rangue.

3. Orders; arrangement.

Order; arrangement.
Preferment goes by fatter and afferentation,
Not, or of old, gradation, where each ascend
Shakespeare's Othello.

Regular proofs of argument:
Certain it is, by a direct gradation from conceptions from things seen, that the obligation to gradate flows from, and is enjoined by, the first qualities of nature.

Gradation, n.f. [gradare, Latin.]
Steps from the clods into the clouds.

Gradation, n.f. [gradare, Latin.]
adv. [graduat, Latin.]
Walking; moving by.

Gradual adj. [from gra'ces, French.]
Proceeding by degrees;
advancing step by step from one stage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures amongst all the works of life.

Of growths, fences, rotten, all faults up in man. Milton.

Men still suppose a gradual natural progress of things in the face of nature.

Befri's Phyfeo-Thomas.

This some attribute unto the mixture of the elements, others to the graduation of opacity and light.

Bacon's Phyfeo-Etym.

To heighten; to improve.
Not to be rated is a collection of blackbecks, but the fruits of natural bodies; and dyers advance and gradature their colour with falls.

Bacon's Essays.

A man dignified with an academical degree.

Graduated n.f. [from gra'ces, French, from gradare, Latin.]

1. Regular progression by successions of degrees.

The production of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. Grelot's Cyclop. Nat.

Of greater regurgiation unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its gradation, that heaven in fire, and this extinguished by air of right, or iron, the fusible requires an object to extract a nail fastened in a wall. Erasmus's Elys. Tyr.

The art of confounding academical degrees.

Gradation, n.f. [see gra'ces, French.]
A thigh.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were made of great strength, and according to their altitudes had their terraces.

Tamer's History of England.

Gradation, n.f. [see gra'ces, French.]

A small branch into

GRASS

The flock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

From trees being changed, 'till paft be the prime,


If you cover the top with clay and borne-housing, in the form manner as you do a graft, it will help to hold the faster. Milton.

Before the

South.

Nor

Noe

Beggars.

Graduation, n.f. [see gra'ces, French, from gradare, Latin.]

1. Regular progression from one degree to another.
The degree of more and more rites by a natural gradation to motifs, and after that to all.

E'J'rangue.

3. Regular advances step by step.

From thence,

By cold grading, and well balance'd form,
We shall proceed with Angel. Shakesp. Meaf, for Meaf. Meaf.

The plumeft very elegantly expresseth to us the several gradation by which men at last come to this hoped degree of

Tobin's Sermons 2.

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Gradation, n.f. [gradare, Latin.]
Steps from the clods into the clouds.

Gradual adj. [from gra'ces, French.]
Proceeding by degrees;
advancing step by step from one stage to another.
10. The body confidered with refpect to the form or diretion of the confentaneous parts.

11. Died or flaine fubjedt.

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.

Your mind's preoccupied with what you rather must do than what you should do,

Make your felf the graine to voice him confid. 

Shakefp. Quot. Hafhamb. 

I fee, to argue 'point the graue. 

Hudhbar, p. ii. cant. 2. 

Difmit their hopes of eating, and that 

Though much againft the graue, forc'd to retire, 

many roes for supper, and provide a fire.

Dryden's Juinales.

13. The heart, or the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a fuperior, they lived in comning concord, as others gentle and tractable, but not united in graine. 

Swift's Sermons.

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and finenes.

The smaller the particles of thofe fubstances are, the smaller will be the fcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glafs until it be polifhed; but be they never fo fmall, they can wear away the glafs no otherwife than by grating and fcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polifh it no otherwife than by bringing its roughnefs to a very finenes.

Neuton's Opt.

15. Many of the ears, being fix inches long, had fixty grains of wheat hid in two bufels.

Shakef. Prothalam.

16. As it ebbs, the feedfman 

will be the fcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glafs until it be polifhed; but be they never fo fmall, they can wear away the glafs no otherwise than by grating and fcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polifh it no otherwife than by bringing its roughnefs to a very finenes.

Locke. 

The ancients were verified chiefly in the difinition of brutes, among which the generis grauminus kind a have party-coloured chirodtes. 

Graumanus. m. f. [grammarius, French; grammatica, Latin; peculiar.]

The ftence of speaking curefully; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to fpeak but by the rules of grammar. 

Drydun. Def打破.

Men, speaking language according to the grammar rules of that language, do yet fpeak improperly of things. 

Locut. 

Propriety or juftnefs of fpeech is not to be found according to grammar, 

Variorum of modulate ficus fornens, is the sharpest fatter that ever was made upon woman; for the adjectives are nearer, and animal much underftood to be them grammar. 

Drydn. 

The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

Graumar. f. m. [grammarious, French, from grammar.]

One who teaches grammar; a philologer.
Many disputes: the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the grammarians.

Hdlor's Elements of Speech.

The daughter of a man who had been the author of grammarians, might also have called him the plague of men.

Dracon.

GRAMMATICAL. adj. [grammaticus, Fr. grammaire, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligence than grammatical rules.

Dilect.

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds formed by single articulations with appulse.

Haller.

2. Terminology, from grammatical.

According to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other parts of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analyzed grammatically.

Watte.

As grammar teaches us to speak properly, so it is the pursuit of rhetoric to instruct how to do it, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true.

Boller's Reflections on Learning.

GRAMMATICAL. n.s. [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a grammatical.

and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise of man.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of affinity.

GRA'NDAM.

i. 5. If the church was of their own foundation, they might call themselves God's grange, and of this sort were their curates: and of this fort were their

put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had


Some parts of the Spanish monarchies are rather for granaed in they furnisht out viceregalies for the grandees, and posts of honour for the noble families. Adolph.

Grandee. n.s. [from grandees, Latin.] Great age. Dill.

GRAND'YOUTH. adj. [grandes, Latin.]. Long lived, of great age. Dill.

1. State; splendid of appearance, magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he looks himself from all appearance, and in many things formidable, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur.

Swift.

2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRAND, adj. [grand, Latin.]

The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of affinity.

And towards the file his little grandchild led. Poem.

To re-enflame a languishing fire; to rekindle the flame.

Shakef. Merck, of Jet.

The wreaths his granddame knew to reap.

By active soul and military sweat.

Pride.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,

Shakef Hen.

Sit like his grand Dame in abash'd Edin.

Boswell.

Any ancients, poetically.

Dill.

GRAND'DEVON.

adj. [grand, Latin.] Full of hail; covering of hail.

SWIFT.

GRAND, adj. [grand, Latin.]

DRYDEN.

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

Shakef. Trollies and Crejda.

Grandam, French.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady

May great grandchild of thy praise grow.

Dryden.

The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of affinity.

CAMDEN.

Any one, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old

Dunton.

The naked nations cloath,

Camden's Remains.

I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the re-construction,

and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise

Holder.

GRAND, adj. [grand, French; grand, Latin.]

1. Grandfather.

Now call'd oriental granite, and variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite,

Addison's Guardian, No. 11.

GRANA'Te, n.s. [from granum, Latin.]

A kind of marriage called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

Otherwise GRANITES.

GRAND, adj. [grand, French; grand, Latin.]

It is said to signify a descent or descendent of consanguinity.

2. It is used to signify a descent or descendent of consanguinity.

Shakef. Merck, of Jet.

Authoris'd by her grandam. Shakefp. Macbeth.

GRANDE'VOUS.

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The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the scale of affinity.

CAMDEN.

Any one, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old

Dunton.
and is also found in the West of England little inferior. The vulgar opinion of their being call'd out of various fragments of mother-of-pearl, &c. is a most deceptive composition of particles or granules of different colours, so easily conformed by one another, that it is one deci¬

mation of the structure and formation of those granules, the leaf and leaflet of which no human art could ever compose, nor leave in the state in which we see them. A third sort of granite has a beautiful variegation of colours, red, white, black, and yellow; and, capable of an elegant polish: it is lit¬tle inferior in beauty to the oriental; and there are im-

mense parts of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it, two or three foot in circumference, are also frequent on the shores of Guernsey, from whence it is brought as ballast, and used in paving our streets.

Hill in Effiges.

Almonds, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the empyreal, and the bovine.

There are little great pillars of granules, and other fragments of this ancient temple.

Addition in Ittly.

Granum. edj. [granum and carry, Low.] Eating grain.

Giving upon grain.

Granum, birds, as a crane, upon the full peak of their bills, can distinguish the quality of hard bodies, which the fairs of men differ more without modification.

Brown.

Pancake affords a good damnable nourishment, both for granum birds and monks.

Granum, n. f. [granum.] Grandmother. Only used in balke words. In a kind granum told me, Tim, take warning. Cari.

To GRANT, v. a. [from granum, French, Junius and older granum, perhaps, as Hebrew think, from granum, or rather semim.] To give, bestow, or communicate. T. V.

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

To gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly grant, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. Holin.

2. To declare that the fates have found, or their decrees have been, in an absolute or determinate manner, or in an absolute and unalterable manner.

The Trojan note to reign in Italy. Dryden's Ene. b. vii. supra, which yet I grant not, thy define

A moment older than my vital air. Addin's Psalmod.

Can chance of being first thy title prove?

Dryden.

If he be one indifferent as to the prefect rebellion, they must grant his grace of his complaint is the God's, or else his pointed man.

Addin's Psalmod.

2. To believe something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel grant thy petition that thou hast affed of him. 1. Sam. xii. 18.

Then had God affed to the Genital granted repentance unto life.

Did'sth thou not kill this king? 1. Sam. xv. 18.

I grant ye.

—Do, grant me, hedgehog? Thine God grant me too.

Thy may be damned for that wicked deed. Addin's Psalmod.

Then might be damn'd for that wicked deed. Shall. E. iii.

He heard, and granted his prayer; Dryden.

Of the which disputes

Pop.

The act of granting or befitting.

granum, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or befitting.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtesies justifi for a grant.

And when they break their friendship plead their want. Dry.

They must be authorized in all the locks and grapes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple with.

And leave your England as dead midnight still.

Grapples you to the heart and love of us.

GrapplesNone, or [grapple, Dutch, grappling, German.] A small, flat, and broad chisel.

A grappling iron with which in fight one ship falls on another.

To GRAPPLING, v. a. [grapple, Dutch, grappling, German.] To contest by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

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GRASS, n. f. [from grasse.] A small level covered with short, coarse grass, or a flow consumpt.

GRASS, n. f. [from the verb.] To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.

GRASIER, n. a. [graspare, formerly.] A farmer who keeps cattle.

GRASS-MOWER, n. f. [grasparia, from Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. Addi.

GRASS-PLANT, n. f. [from gras.] A small level covered with short grass.

GRASSY, n. f. Covered with grass; abundantly with grass.

GRASS, n. f. A small insect that hops; properly

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GRA"TH

I never heard him make the least complaints, in a cafe that would have grated prominently for men's patience, and have flilled their lives with discontent. Locke.

2. To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because that it may sometimes grate. Ëhril, E. v. 5. 30.

GRA'TEFUL adj. [gratitudo, Latin] (1) grateful.

Having a due fale of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A grateful mind
By owning owes not, but still pays.
Years of service paid,
From grateful little hands at last.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Pleading; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatever is ingrate at first, is made grateful by custom; but whatever is too pleasing at first, grows quickly to fatiate. Bacon's Natural History.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine, And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine. Pope.

Gratefully adv. [from grateful].

With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due force of obligation.

He, as now wak'd, thus gratefully reply'd.
Milton.

Enough remains for household charge before, His wife and tender children to subsist, And gratefully to feed his dumb deserving train. Dryden, Fable.

In Cyprus long by men and gods o'er'd, The hours fill the gratefully repair'd. Gravestein.

3. In a pleasing manner.

Harshly; Offensively.

GRA'TIS adv. [Latin.] For nothing; without a compensation.

To gratify you for this favour, which may gratify me.

Gratification, n.f [gratulatio, Latin].

A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder. Gratian.

Gratify v. a. [gratificor, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance.

South's Sermons.

2. To declare joy for.

Whatsoever is most pleasing at first, is made gratefully at last. Prior.

Gratitude n.f.

1. Without claim or merit.

The second motive they had to introduce this gratefully of admiration, was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their stiles, and bounds embraced him. Addison.

Gratitude of which we borrow our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their stiles, and bounds embraced him. Hebrew.

They are the first gratulations wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their stiles, and bounds embraced him. Hebrew.

Give figns of gratitude, and each hill. Milb. Par. L. 1.

Your erudition, according to the standard of a Christian defire, are so compleat that they require no addition: I shall therefore take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, through I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden.

The captive generals to his car are ty'd; The earth

The drefs of the country and the court, the drefs of the country and the court, the dress of the country and the court, the dress of the country and the court, the dress of the country and the court, the dress of the country and the court, the dress of the country and the court, the dress of the country and the court, the dress of the country and the court, the dres

So far is distant from our Thracian Shore. Dryden's Fables.

To gratify the good Andronicus, To gratulate the gods, return to Rome. Pope.

The people will accept whom he admires. Shaw, Tit. And. Tit. And. Tit. And.

Whither away to fall? —No farther thus, the Tower.

To gratulate the gentle princes there. L'Esrange.

Since nature could behold so idle a crime, We might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and South's Sermons.

The captive generals to his car are ty'd; The earth

But with fuch subtile fubftance and unfound, That like a ghoft he feem'd, whofe

Fertile cloaths, which by Juft and lawful oaths

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GRA

The gravelers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours, not so much for the degree of light and shadow; as to imitate, to give the greatest force and weight of thy work, after the manner of the schools, without imitating in some forte the colour of any other work, unless thou denyest it.

4. [From grave.] To entomb. Not in use.

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. 

6. [From grave.] To entomb. Not in use.

Ainworth

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

4. Not harsh or found; not acute.

5. Dutch; gravel.

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6. To pave or cover with gravel.

7. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

After the works colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to bear them witness. 

GRAVELLED.

[grave, French; grave, Latin.]

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GRAVELESS.

[grave.

Elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of their several sorts of gravity.

GRAVITY.

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Elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of their several sorts of gravity.
port of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call gravity.

**Newton's Opt.**

1. Attrition of weight: of gravity.

Newton could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby to make the sun's gravity, according to the gravity of the fall.

**Hoober** *et al.*

2. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was肥胖, so the fire perpetually furthered the *Mariner's* *Treatise on the War with Spain*.

3. From *rajer*, French.]

To move lightely.

Mark then a bounding value in our English!

Thus being dead, like to the builts growing contrary to the meaneth, whereby it will never graze to pursue that year.

A third fort of growing ground is that near the foun, which is

**Mariner's* *Treatise on the War with Spain***

4. From *rajer*, French.]

To move lightly.

Killing in relapse of mortality.

**Shakespeare, Henry V.**

5. [To graze.]

1. To graze.

To graze cattle; to feed cattle on graze.

*Jacob grases* his uncle Laban's sheep.

O happy man, why doth thou, lo! I lie grazing his cattle in these pleasant fields, if he but know his good!

Daniel: *Civil War.*

The chief beloved, their elisites from afar; their fleeds around.

They feed and graze, from their haupens; graze the flowly ground. Dryden. graze to the west, the next year after bowling. *Mariner's* Some graze their land 'til Christmas, and some longer, kind.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to graze his cattle, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other bees, that graze.

*Shakespeare,* *Jul.*

To be afraid to tell the truth.

*Shakespeare.*

—thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

—To be afraid to tell the truth.

To be afraid to tell the truth? *Shakespeare. Jul.*

Cursed is the man who has no house.

*Shakespeare.*

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me.

*Shakespeare.* *Jul.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft, greasy, rabbet; they please me.

*Shakespeare.*

I could have hugg'd the greasy rabbets, and the tradefman's snop.

*Swift.*

Howe! The more ignoble throng

*Swift.*

Leaving in the fields his graziers, and the tradefman's snop.

*Swift.*

That being dead, like to the bullets

*Shakespeare.* *R. and Jul.*

Breaks out into a fecond courfe of mischief,

*Shakespeare.* *R. and Jul.*

Of the alderman's father. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of agriculture, the defolation made in the country by en-

*Shakespeare.*

Grasping the eaftern clouds with ftreaks of light.

*Shakespeare.*

Chequ'ring the eaftern clouds with ftreaks of light.

*Shakespeare.*

And Bacon trembling for his brazen head.

*Shakespeare.*

Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

To take out a font of graze they bile a coal upon brown paper.

*Swift.*

They ush holly, with farce of oxen fliur.

*Swift.*

To believe, and bile the god of pain.

*Swift.*

To give three flocks and heads, with large increafe;

*Swift.*

Food! to expect them from a builts graze. *Dryd.*

A piece of graze, *Dryd.*

A graze, *Dryd.*

Between graze, binds his obfene attire. *Dryd.*

*Boyle,* *dryd.*

A beling and goffering of the hogs, which generally happens to a houre after his journey.

To break, or corrupt with preceint.

*Dryd.*

Of the graze's advocate that grinds the poor.

*Dryd.*

Dryd. *Perf.*

Graze, that's sweat.

*Shakespeare.*

From the munth of this gibber, throw into the flame.

*Shakespeare.* *Macbeth.*

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*Dryd.*

Graze, that's sweat.
3. Confiderable in extent or duration.
Thus half spoken of by the fervants houfe for a great while to come.

4. Important; weighty.
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them.

5. Of high rank; of large power.
For this great journe.

6. Illuftrious; eminent.
Are not all these fmall things in great perfections?

7. Swelling; proud.
Shall any fmall thing give out upon these.

8. Pregnant; teeming.
The feather follics of the wife and great.

9. Familiar; much acquainted.
This fly, for mort he flings in heat of day,

10. Belly.'
That he cometh not aboard your (hips.

11. Swelled; proud.
Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with

12. Familiar; much acquainted.
By an high fate thou

13. It is added in every ftep of ascenfion or defcending con-
This fly, for mort he flings in heat of day,

14. Hard; difficult; grievous.
It is no great matter to live lovingly with good natured and

15. Swelled; proud.
That he cometh not aboard your (hips.

16. Familiar; much acquainted.
This fly, for mort he flings in heat of day,
Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in

2. A grafty plain.

adj. GREEN, grun, green, [German ;

2. Pale; sickly : from whence we call the maid's diseas the

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

5. Not dry.

they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they
more full and lively.

red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the

tike it is Sappho emorosis.

lickness, or

of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green
colour is said to be most favourable to the fibre.

The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that
no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and
emits the artificial green.

Watts's Logick.

chimney; you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it,
which otherwise would heal and do well.


so heated, and the ripe, so heated, The

do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated,

And wakes it now to look so

green and pale

Till death's remonstrance arms 'n unhappy maid.

wound.

Dryden.

wants. Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale

And seeks fresh forage to sustain their lives.

Shakespeare's Henry V,

and vivacity of

Who with his eye directs us to the green, and governs our proper
and acts in the manner of God, he is subject to the green.

the four elements.

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments
among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many nature-
tal greenhouses.

Spenser's Faery Queene.

It gives fire to the green. Mortimer's Husbandry.

Chambers's Natural History.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may
know by the freezing of a mottled cloth in your green-
bowes, kindly and cheerfully charmed.

Ev'ry brow with cheerful

And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.

Shakespeare's Faery Queene.

The fragrant
drescia, The fragrant
drescia, In the social sweetness on the same bough.

My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my phan-
tasy, can consider greenness by itself, or treboullens, or sweet-
ness, or coldness, finely and alone by itself. Dryden in Bomb.

2. Immutability. unperishable.

This prince, whilst yet the very end of his nature were ex-
cuted by the greenness of his eyes, which took all the fault
upon itself, loved a private man's wife.

Sidney, b. i.

In a meadow, though the mere grains and greenness delights,
yet the variety of flowers both brightens and beauties. Dryden.

Where bloody Tybalt, yet but in earth,

And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands.

Weep, and groans of distress.

Thou'sest Thrice.

Kath having papilionaceous flowers, which are succeeded by com-
mon greens, or poetical fruit, stateliness of growth, continual

sometimes Angle, and other times three leaves joined together. This

flirub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale

And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.

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And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.
GREENWOOD, n.f. [green and greenery.]

GREENERY, n.f. (green and f_FINAL END}
GRIE'VINGLY. adv. [from grieve.] In sorrow; sorrowfully. Grievingly, I think. The pleasure between the French and us not values To手套 that this falsehood, Shakesp. Henry VIII.

GRIEVOUS. adj. [from grieve.] To grieve. Such as cauies furrow. 4. Atrocious 4 heavy. 2. With different; with ill will. 1. Painfully; with pain.

GRI'FFON. GRI'FFIN. [This should rather be written GRI'FRON.]

GRI'I'LLADE. GRI'LLY. v. a. grill. grille

GRILL, grceculus feffivus, phon,

GRI'MNESS. grim. 

GRIN, grin. trap.

n.f. griyfn,

a grin. 

1. A distorsion of the countenance from habit, affe&ation, or natural size.

2. Sourly; fulleniy.

Dutch; [gruppen, Saxon; grinnen, grinden, v. n.

1. Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.

2. To fix the teeth as in anguifh.

GRI'LLADE. GRI'LLY. v. a. gridiron.

2. A small eel.


grim. F. Fjueen.

Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,

Milton. Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,

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4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

GRINDLESTONE.

[84x208]n.f

on which edged instruments are sharpened.

3. [figurative]. The back teeth; the double teeth.

Grind

To perform the act of grinding; to move between both.

[n. a.]

4. To harass; to oppress.

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Arbuth. and chew much. don't ruminate, have strong into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which and commix the aliment.

grind retain, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better

and pointed teeth, or canine, which are grinders . teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-

between both.

Ham?nond on Fundamentals.

and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of

into living and rational meal?

and yet to take off the odium from themselves.

Bacon's Nat. History.

of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror

ing

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable

grinders , in Latin

The jaw-teeth or

with the old hunter starve for want of prey.

Dryden.

The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;

breaks; so they

Scatters their whelps, their
doing.

Dryd. Fables.

He the raging lioness confounds,

And count'nance stern, upstanding, 'gan to

And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

Dryd. Fables.

He gave me his hand,

Unlucky Welfted! thy unfeeling master,

Who sucketh the burning breaft of danger,

And count'nance stern, upstanding, 'gan to

And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

Dryd. Fables.

And rent away with ease the lingering gold.

Shakefpeare's Othello.

And count'nance stern, upstanding, 'gan to

And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

Dryd. Fables.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry

If it at length deserve some blame;

But where one man would have me

Whilft he that hears makes fearful action

Shakefpeare's King John.

With wrinkl'd brows.

Shakefpeare's Othello.

And rent away with ease the lingering gold.

Shakefpeare's Othello.

And fmeary foam works o'er my

jaws.

Saw you never yet in France;

And by the lead-men, for the nonce,

And count'nance stern, upstanding, 'gan to

And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

Dryd. Fables.

And rent away with ease the lingering gold.

Shakefpeare's Othello.

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And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.

Dryd. Fables.
His grizzly locks, long grown and unbound,
Dreadly hang about his flowing grizzled round.
Fairly Queen.

Where I went to fetch the honey bee,
The grizzly totttl'd growen there might I see.
Speriger.

4. are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a mill. Aylijfe's Parergon. it brings

n.f. [gpytta, gpeot, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of gristle

of adj. [from GRISTLY.

3. GRIST profit; used in foldering gold; long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose of foldering metals better than borax, and may be

chrysocholla

dull grit

among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and of the ancients, mixed a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disunited by mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a circle.

More's Antidote against Atheism.

junctures.

out the least particle of feels as smooth as Castile soap.

More properly GRIZZLY.

adj. [from gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

GRI'T. n.f. [grit, Saxon.] Any hoarse dead found.

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.

2. Any hoarse dead found.

3. The coarse part of meal.

4. Large, rough hard particles.

5. So rashes on his for the grizzly in the flower.

GRISTLY. n.f. [grypta, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.

No living creatures, that has hulls very hard, as oysters, clams, bivalves, and especially the oysters, have no bones within them, but only little griffles. Bacon's Nat. History.

Left the asperity or hardness of these cartilages should hurt the esophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substructure; but if musty, and with other bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes.

He has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if were all one into bone without those grizzly sinews.

Mark's Anecdote against Addison.

There they are louder and stronger notes than other kinds of the same kind, which have only a grizzly windpipe.

Each pipe, distinguish'd by its grizzly rings,

To cherish life aerial pasture brings.

Blackmore's Creation.

To cherish life earthly pasture brings.

Shake-spere's Cymbeline.

Many an heir groans and grizly.

GRATON, n.f. [from the verb.

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.

2. Any hoarse dead found.

3. The coarse part of meal.

4. Large, rough hard particles.

5. So rashes on his for the grizzly in the flower.

The flurdy pear-tree here

The beauteous form of sight

Dryd. Javan.

In vision thou shalt see his face,

Dryd. Fables.

And in old squirrels, that turn grizzly. Bacon's Nat. History.

So that the offspring of your brain shall prove

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove

And form, say I, as well as they,

From out of the city, and the soul of the wounded
dearly, from the birth of the first born, to the asperity or hardness of these cartilages should hurt the esophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substructure; but if musty, and with other bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes.

The world goes on,

And gave against his mother earth a groan, a groan, a groan,

And gave against his mother earth a groan, a groan, a groan,

To call them wooden rafts, things created

To call them wooden rafts, things created

GROAN. n.f. [from grose, Dutch; grisi, Italian.]

1. A piece valued as four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small man.

My mother was wont

To call them wooden rafts, things created

To call them wooden rafts, things created

A tertian ague is at least your lot.

A tertian ague is at least your lot.

His troops, being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cast-loads of wine, and on the shores of Italy.

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove

The grocer's cares, and brat'e the rage of love.

GROZ

GROZ.

GROZ.

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GROC.
GRÖ'GRAM. n.f. [grou grande, French; grus granus, low French. Stuff woven with large French.] Grofgrain. n.f. [From grus granus, large grain.] Grofs, a waster or a rough pal. Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am, Your only wearing is your grogram. Done. Natural affections are the granum and grogram. Sunday. Some men will fancy this habit of John's was neither of camel's fin nor any coarse texture of his hair, but rather some decorated of camlet, grogram, or the like. Swete's Fed. Evens. The natural softness and innocence of her behaviour shot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in grogram than the greatest beauty in town ever done in brocade. Addison's Spectator. Plain goodby would no longer down; They saw, in their grogram gown. Swift. Groão, n.f. ['Of uncertain derivation. ] The part next the Grom well. n.f. [Latin.] Gromill or gray. [from groma, Dutch.] n.f.] A young man. grof, [from groc. One that searches. groper. n.f. A boy; a waiter; a servant. grogram. n.f. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines. grogram. n.f. [in French.] grogram. 1. The prime in the perfections of time. Caff off his followers. grogram. 2. The smoke. Henry V. 3. Thick; not refined; not pure. grogram. It is manifest, that when the eye stands in the finest light, and the object is in the finest. Bacon's Natural History. grogram. The gragger feeds the purer; earth the feet. grogram. The earth and the feet feed. grogram. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. 1. Doth not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its Author, that, without the gragger finfulness, we cannot adore it? Swift's St. George. grogram. It is a most admirable of some men, to think that our wants only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. Swift's Bk. of Pardons. grogram. 4. Indicent; disproportionate in bulk. grogram. The sun's efforrnay rare the rotten bloom. grogram. Of beauty baffling. given the bloomy hue, grogram. As the sun's rays upon a fair. grogram. Father's Son. grogram. Of elegiac hands of fancy gragger. Dryd. Dun Schaff. grogram. Amid the fold he rages, nor the fleap Their shepherd's, nor the gragger their bull can keep. Dryd. grogram. A young man. Prefume for to interest this gragger, and folly maid, from danger to revolt. graham, b. ii. grogram. A man newly married. By this the brideys are void'd, their gragger are dress'd; All Rhode is conform'd to the noiptual feast. Dryd. grogram. 1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines. grogram. He might, to avoid sillyness, work in a granger or mine-sift threemore, which at that time was little esteemed. Dryd. grogram. 2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool. The frewe-plate is a kind of still tempered, with cooler fluxes than others; and in these holes are threads groomed inward, into which gragger fit the respective tugs that belong to them. Addison's Illust. Exer. grogram. To these, n. o. xvi. To cut hollow. The plans of iron fastened at the bottom of the box preferred the balance while it fell, and every joint of it was well grogged. Collyer's Travels. grogram. To Grope. n.f. [gragam, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see. grogram. My fast-grown fear about me, in the dark grogram. I, to find out them. Steakbeak's Hamilt. We grog for the wall like the blind, and we grog as if we had no eyes. grogram. He meet with darknes in the clearest light; And grog at noon, as if invi'd with night. Sundays. A boy was grogging for sins, and laid his hand upon a stake. L'Estrange's Fable 131. Then, no doubt, is better for men that they should in the finest knowledge as to Paul tells us all nations did after God. Luke. He heard us in our course, And with his counter-crowned ears round him grogged. Addison. O truth divine I enlighten'd by thy ray, I grog and gus not more, but for my peace. Ardenhurst. grogram. To Grope. n.f. [from grog.] To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see. How vigilant to grog men thought, and to pick out some- times even in the dark that might seem to be the gragger compe. They have left our endeavours to grog them out by twi- light, and by darkness alfo to difcover that, while existence is evaded by the grog, it may be baffled by the grog. By the grog. But Shrewsb. caution, never meant The bottom of the fun to grog. Rain. grogram. n.f. [from groma, Dutch.] A kind of grogram that searches in the dark. GROSS. adv. [Terce, French; gragin, Italian; gragin, Latin.] -1. Thick, bulky.
The chief part; the main mass.

Groove adv. Grossly, this matter is grofsly. 

1, Coarfenefs; not fubtilty; thicknefs; greathnefs of parts.

2. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarsely; palpably.

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarsely; palpably.

1. French; 2. French.

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1. French; 2. French.
1. The ground on which defects are raised.

2. The preterite and part. p.f. of ground.

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

4. Being rooted and grounded in love.

5. The ground that makes a tree green.

6. The ground on which any building is placed.

7. Wherever the had grounded her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire.

8. To found upon a ground principle.

9. Williamson grounded her laws upon an infallible rule of construction.

10. The state of progress or refection.

11. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

12. The field or place of action.

13. The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage:

14. The field or place of action.

15. The state of progress or reflection.

16. The field or place of action.

17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

18. The field or place of action.

19. The ground on which defects are raised.

20. The ground on which defects are raised.
A foot in front, and thirty-three five shillings deep, would grow in a grand-port of five pounds. Arbuthnot in Coins.

GROUND-room. n.f. A room on the level with the ground.

GROUND-room. n.f. [from grandport.]

GROUND: roomy. [form firm principle upon the ground, for that otherwise it would be impossible for an ant to stand or to live near him.

GROUND, n.f. [from grandport.]

He hath given the first hint of speaking grandially, and to the purpose, upon this subject.

GROUNDLESS. n.f. [from grandport.]

Void of reason; without ground.

But when vain doubt and grandiously fear
Do that dear foolish boist mother tear.

Prior.

For better game, and look for groundlings. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Do that dear foolish bosom tear.

Prior.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, or juice of lemons; but have ground'sly and forte, his own memory fake, into shorter room.

Dryden's Fables.

As his head went well was laid and imputed to his forefight.

Bacon.

The poor man had nothing, save one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it grew up together with him and with his children.

Bacons Advice to Villiers

To GROW. n.f. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation; to improve; to make progress.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or water of lemons; but have grandiously affected the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors.

Boyle on Colours.

To GROW. n.f. [from granum, Saxon.]

In Scotland they call it grouse. Swift.

To GROW. n.f. [from granum.]

For better game, and look for groundlings. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

To GROW. n.f. [from granum, Saxon.]

To GROW. n.f. [from granum, Saxon; grapes, Italian.]

A crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

Dryden.

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To GROW. n.f. [from granum, Saxon; grapes, Italian.]

A crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

Dryden.
12. To be changed from one flat to another; to become either n.f from grow

13. To proceed as from a cause.

GROWN.


2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

GROWTH,

n. f. Advanced in growth.

1. To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. Milton.


3. Increafe in number, bulk, or frequency.

5. Improvement; advancement.

1. A kind of fish.

2. An idle lazy fellow.

3. Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and trouble.
To murmur; to repine.

1. To wish in secret. A low word.

3. To be envious.

[from the verb.]

unwillingness to benefit.

5. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

Ainsw.

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.

adj.

horn grudge'

remorse of conscience.

Ainsworth.

4. Ruggedness of mien; harshness.

adv.

Melting gruel, French.

Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling

mills of what they think their due.

South's Sermons,

art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old

grudge in both, time out of mind, begun,

And mutually bequeath'd from sire to son.

Fate's Juvenal.

With grudge Ben. Johnon's Catiline.

preferr'd me.

Shakefpeare's Julius Caesar.

To envy; to repine; to be discontented.

Garth.

The god of wit, to shew his

Becaufe they

Suitors, all but one, will depart

We reckon that we want this, because we have it not.

Ditch-delivered by a drab.

Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.

In it he melted leaden bullets,

practic'd.

To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;

Becaufe of abuses that fall,

Left some men should have but too much,

But what we're born for we must bear,

In pandemic horror of pursuing dogs;

With many a deadly groan, loud and doleful squeak,

Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.

Break.

The grunts of brilliant bears, and grunts of bears,

And herbs of howling wolves.

Dr. Rowe's Royal Convert.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it:

Ticket.

Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.

And in general whatever relaxeth.

Arthur.

Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Shakefpeare's Julius Caesar.

They drank and eat, and

grumblejl

and railed: every hour on Achilles, and thou

Shakefpeare's Troilus and Cressida.

be the man to whom you have

To whom he bore so fell a

shameful reproach.

To whom he bore so fell a

shameful reproach.

We reckon that we want this, because we have it not.
GUARANTEE, GUARANTY, French.] To undertake [garantir V. a. ward, To GUARD, 2. To protect; to defend. To v.n. 5. To adorn with lifts, laces, or ornamental borders. n.f. [garde, French; 1. To watch by way of defence and security. 3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression. 5. Part of the hilt of a sword. State of wardship. GUA'RDAGE. n.f. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention. GUARDSHIP. adj. A man, or body of men, who defends the court. To guard. To v.n. 1. Care; protection. 2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait; an allurement: for this opinion. 4. A house, a hovel, a whole bucrine is to watch by way of defence or prevention. The guard bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. To court, to suit. Low his false arguments. This he did to draw you in, like so many gudgeons, to swallow. He hearken'd, and did stay from further harms. Run from her guardon to the footy boomen. A faithful thing. Made you my guardon, my depositorys; but kept a reservation to be followed. GUA'IAVA. 1. A kind of fruit, of a yellowish-brown colour, of the tree Guadrinia. There are other nice cafes, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penury. His angelick guards ascended, mute, and sad, Behold him soaring through the skies. Th' angelick guards ascended, mute, and sad, Behold him soaring through the skies. It is with difficulty, and even with despair. Men are always upon their guard against an appearance of danger. GUA'JON. n.f. [garden, French; guard, Teutonic.] 1. A garden or garden, the whole batch is to watch by way of defence or prevention. The guardon are, and brought them back into the guardon-chamber. To court, to suit. Low his false arguments. This he did to draw you in, like so many gudgeons, to swallow. He hearken'd, and did stay from further harms. Run from her guardon to the footy boomen. A faithful thing. Made you my guardon, my depositorys; but kept a reservation to be followed.
2. To conjecture rightly.

To hit upon by accident; to determine a. V. w./. [from the verb.

Conjecture; judgment without guidance. ConjeCturer; one who judges

n.f 

GUE'SSER.

The reward given to Italian. To found as water running with intermiffions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

ConjeCturally; uncer¬

guejmg.'

adv.

GUEST, [geyt, jipt, Saxon; 2. A ftranger; one who comes newly to reside.

Is, at the nuptial of his fon, a guide. Dryden.

Who the laft fit gufejfers,

that himfelf had a right opinion concerning the true God.

We may make fome gufe at the diftinCtion of things, into classes that are according to, above, and contrary to rea¬

Dryden.

This problem yet, this offspring of a gufe. Dryden. Reward given to Italian. To sound as water running with intermiffions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

For their defrauded abfent foals they make up to their neighbours

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:

This poet muft confefs.

Thofe happieft fmalies

Methinks a father or influence of

But we have fure experience for our guide. Dryden's Fables.

To wage by force or guile eternal war. Shak. H.

Atterbury's Sermons.

To give thee lawn-fleeves, a mitre and rochet,

The way not to be inveigled by them that are fo

Deceitful cunning; infidious artifice; mifehievous fubtilty. Subtile he needs muft be who could seduce

Some truths are not by reafon to be tried,

As pearls from diamonds dropt.

And looking lovely, and oft fighing fore,

Some gufls are wanting.

Whofe every puff bears empty fhades away,

The way to be inveigled by them that are fo

For their defrauded abfent foals they make up to their neighbours

To give thee lawn-fleeves, a mitre and rochet,

To wage by force or guile eternal war. Shak. H.

To see the news that the guild hall proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men ga¬

A poet muft confefs.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are fo

Deceitful cunning; infidious artifice; mifehievous fubtilty. Subtile he needs muft be who could seduce

Some truths are not by reafon to be tried,
He saw his guilty look
By Eve, though all unwinking, discovered
Upon her husband.

The guilty phantom now fast fixed is drawn,
And flew sublimely, and vanish'd in a cloud.

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.

I would thy brother to that guilty hole,
Where violets in the dead deep dwell.

GUILELESS, n.f. [from guiltless] Secret treachery; guileless cunning.

To whom the tempter guiltily reply'd. Milton's P. Lest.

GUILEFULNESS, n. f. [from guiltful] Guilefulness; cunning.

The state of being guilty; guiltlessness.

The state of being guilty; guiltlessness.

Guilt, n.f. [from guilt. See guiltless] A crime; an offence.

1. A crime; an offence.

2. A crime; an offence.

a. Without innocence; with¬out clearness of conscience.

b. A crime.

c. A crime.

Theft are the pretences of some, who, under the guise of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition.

Guilefulness. n. f. [from guiltfulness] Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that the state of being guilty;

Upon King Charles.

But there is no man, that knowingly wicked, but is guilty to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but is guilty to himself.

The guilty soul, a soul from which the stain of guilt has been forgiven, is called the guiltless soul.

GUILLETTEN, adj. [from guiltless] Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:

Then what should war be?

Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;

They shall be guilty.

This would not be slept:

Old wise must keep
The swain reply'd, it never was our guile.

To flight the poor, or ought humane defake.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as riots among children, and confumptions among young people; after these the man came in play, and then the kuiry, which was the general complaint, and both was thought to appear in many various guiles.

Tune the Italian spark's iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity.

Thou, who dost all thou wittest at thy will,

Therefore innocent of guilt, of iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity.

Guile, n.f. [from guilt; from guilty] The state of being guilty; guiltlessness.

The Twain reply'd, it never was our guile.

But he receives a sting into his soul.

When love approach'd me under friendfhip's name.

And they, who would all the earth with iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity.

Fairy Queen. b. i.

Then what should war be?

Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as riots among children, and confumptions among young people; after these the man came in play, and then the kuiry, which was the general complaint, and both was thought to appear in many various guiles.

The Twain reply'd, it never was our guile.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as riots among children, and confumptions among young people; after these the man came in play, and then the kuiry, which was the general complaint, and both was thought to appear in many various guiles.

Tune the Italian spark's
GUL

GULLITY, n. f. [gulü, Latin.] Greediness; glutony; voracity. They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, or excess of drink, nor eating in gullity, or superfluity of meats. *Bentley.

To GULP, v. a. [gulp, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to eat down without intermission. *Bentley.

The wolf, the cat, the dog, gulp it down, and so soon as the model was gone wiped his mouth. *L'Estrange.

I hastily hand, And see the double fagon change their hand; See them puff off the throat, and gulp amain, While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Dryden.

GULP, n. f. [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once. In deep dilutions we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart, overcharged with heat and torment. *Milton. As oft as he can catch a gulp of air, and appease the fue, he names the fair. *Dryden.

GUN, n. f. [Guma, Latin.] 1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstrua; whereas resins, being more Stephano-philous, require a spirituous diffusor. *Spenser.

One whole eye, Albeit unused to the melting mood. Drop tears as fall as the Arabian trees *Shakespeare.

Their medicinal gumps. *Shakespeare.

Honey, fruits, and precious gumps, Which from remotest regions better come. *Waller.

GUMM, n. f. [from gump, Dutch.] The bally covering that invades and contains the teeth. From the bafe that milks me I pluck my nipple from his boshely gumps, *Shak. Macbeth.

An gumps, and from his gumps A feet of tooth completely comes. *Spenser.

To GUM, v. a. [from the noun.] To close with gumps, to fixe with or cover with gumps. The eyelids are apt to be gammed together with a vigorous gomour. *Witets's Surgery.

To prevent the gumping of the eyelids cut a piece of sponge, and lay it upon the eye. *Witets's Surgery.

GUMMISER, n. f. [from gump.] The flate of being gummy, accumulation of gumps. The tendons are involved with a great gummisem and collection of matter. *Witets's Surgery.

GUMMOSITY, n. f. [from gump.] The nature of gumps. Suger and honey make windly liquors, and the earlicketer fermenting pastures are detained by their innate gummosity. *Witets's Surgery.

GUMMED, adj. [from gump.] Of the nature of gumps. Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a gummous or resinous substance, but drawn out of the fungus, by the sun's heat, and from earthly moisture. *Witets's Natural History.

GUMSY, adj. [from gump.] Of the nature of gumps. Sugar and honey make windly liquors, and the earlicketer fermenting pastures are detained by their innate gummosity. *Witets's Surgery.

GUMSYNESS, n. f. [from gump.] The nature of gumps. Sugar and honey make windly liquors, and the earlicketer fermenting pastures are detained by their innate gummosity. *Witets's Surgery.

GUMSYNESS, n. f. [from gump.] The nature of gumps. Sugar and honey make windly liquors, and the earlicketer fermenting pastures are detained by their innate gummosity. *Witets's Surgery.


GUPPET, n. f. [gump, French; gups, Latin.] The throat, the passage through which the food palet; the mouth-pipe; the cropagus. That paltry story is uesous, and gorf'd to cheat such gumps as you. *Dryden.

GULL, n. f. [from gilly and hole.] The hole where the gulls eaty themselves in the corroboracious fervot. *Gull.

GULF

The Gull in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the fatty which is swallowed, and the liquor which distills from the gullet, *Dryden.

GULLER, n. f. [from gully and hole.] A beast that gulls the town. *Routley.
GUT

My sight, and small, and hearing were employ'd. And all three senses in full gout enjoy'd. Dryden's Fables.

1. Love; liking.
   To kill, 3 grant, is first extremity; but,

2. Old age shall do the work of taking away both the gout and comfort of them. Dryden.

3. Reel, or joint, or sudden violent out burst of wind. The science of artillery; and a choice of it may be found according to the gun and manner of the accidents. Dryden.

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. The science of artillery; and a choice of it may be made according to the gun and manner of the accidents. Dryden.


GUST.

The nimble gomor. With lyndock now the devilish cannon touches, And down goes all before him. Shakespeare's Henry V.

They flour the principal gomor, and carried away their opposites. Homer.

GUSTER.

n.f. [from gomor.]
The science of artillery; and a choice of it may be made according to the gun and manner of the accidents. Dryden.

GUSTAFTER.

n.f. [gust and after.]
The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the gurgle gurging waters play, Tennyson. The Idylls of the King.

GUSTATION.

n.f. [gust and ation.]
The science of artillery; and a choice of it may be made according to the gun and manner of the accidents. Dryden.

GUSTATIONIST.

n.f. [gust and ist.]
The science of artillery; and a choice of it may be made according to the gun and manner of the accidents. Dryden.

GUSTER.

n.f. [gust and er.]
The science of artillery; and a choice of it may be made according to the gun and manner of the accidents. Dryden.

GUSTED.

adj. [gust.

GUSTED.

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GUSTED.

past part. of gust, gusht, gusht.
A grove of cut-throat guards were fast to follow
The rich men’s goods, and get their palace.
Dryd. Juven.

Tom Brown, of furious memory, after having guzzled a
piece of some of its veal, fed it in his works as free as he
could do.

Spottiswoode, N. s. 67.

GUTTER, n. [from guta, Latin, a drop.]
A passage for
from the noun

Gut.

GUTTER, v. a.
To cut in small hol¬

Gyt.

GUTTER, v. n.
To swallow.

Guzzle.

adj.
Latin.
A greedy eater.

Guzzle.

n. f. [See GAZE.]
A fner; a taunt; a farcafim.

GYB

To guzzle is to guzzled; to swarm, and as quarrellous
at the world.

To GYB, v. w.
To guuz; to taut.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common couriers have to guze and feed.
Hall. Tides

GYMNASTIC.

adj. [from gymnast, Latin, French;]
Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wheel¬

ing, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

In Greece widely held their gymnastics; gymnastics as well

as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves
daily, while their untrained birds are silly looking in their
chasms.


GYMNICK.

as practical; as practical.

Thomson.

Such tunics were made of wool, and were known
amongst the Greeks; as well

as in the several places of that circle remains impalpable on the
Continents, until the coal return again to the same place. Now.

Dryden. ii. 567.

The Pylian king

Was longest lived of any two-legg’d thing,

Who while fire

laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expense,

Quaffs, crams, and

guzzles in his own defence.

Dryden.

laughs in his porridge, to try if they’d hizz: they
did not hizz, and to guzled them there, and braked his
chops.

L’Estrange.

Gut.

The gutter’d rocks, and rocky-running clods.

Thomson.

To GYB.

v. w. [from gut.] To feed luxuriously to

gourmettes. A low word.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which
dental, and which
gutter. Bacon’s Natural History.

Gyr.

The gutter’d.

Thefe

tiles are in length ten inches and a half.

Dryden.

My cheeks are

p’erfed.

Shakefpeare’s Othello.

A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
their palaces.

Dryd. Juven.

Remember’d he; no card for his safe guard,
But really regard’d.

Gythe, ii.

Does the wild haggard rowly into the fire?

And to the South by thy direction fly?

It is impossible to set the sun in its place.

Is it impossible to place the sun in its place?

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air,
which, retaining heat, in a gymnastics carries with it the ob¬
vious bodies into the electric air.

Brown’s Vivier Errors, b.

If a burning coal be simply moved round in a circle with
guys and cymnycals, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear
like fire; the reason of which is, that the combustion of the coal in
the several places of that circle remains impalpable on the
Continents, until the coal return again to the same place. Now.

Dryden. ii. 567.

A narrow flooring,

Who while fire

laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expense,

Quaffs, crams, and
guzzles in his own defence.

Dryden.

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Dryden. ii. 567.
Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any communication of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The b in English is scarcely ever made at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as, before, behaviour: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but ancly, as now in Scotland, it made the syllabic guttural as rights, tongues.

HA'.

1. An explosion of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

Εγ. You shall look fatter if I give or hazard:

What lays the golden chaff? he said, let me fee. 

If what art thou? oh horror horrid trick: It is my Haltings! nothing. 

2. An explosion of laughter.

He laugh among the trumpets, he, and he finish the battle after: 

He, he, 'tis what to long I wish'd and vow'd; 

Our plots and delusions 

Have wrought such confusions, 

That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. 

HA'.

1. A fib. 

HABE'S CORPUS. [Latin.] 

A writ, which the, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. 

Constr. 

HABE'SR'ASHER. m. f. 

[This word is ingeniously deduced by 

Missen from hab'ls sys def, German, have you this, the 

exprefion of a floupkeeper offering his wares to sale.] 

One who sells small wares; a pedlar. 

Because these coming men are like behablers of small wares, it is not amifs to fet forth their fhop. 

Eccl. Epol. 

A haberdasher, who was the oracle of the coffeehoufe, declared his opinion. 

HABER'STOW. m. f. 

A drait feld cod. 

Haberdaw. 

HABER'STOWN. m. f. 

[Haberdaw, French; habageryon, bow Lat.] 

Armour to cover the neck and breaft; breaftplate; neckpiece'; gorget. 

And habergeon, and some a 

So every one in arms was quickly dight. 

Fairfax 

The partner of your bed. 

She {hall be habited as it becomes her. 

HABITABLENESS. m. f. [behabitableness, French.] 

Capacity of being dwelt in; capable of containing human creatures. 

By means of our solitary Situation, we know well most 

People being dight in the fame Engliffi 

Habitation, n. f. [habitation, French.] 

Drefs; clothes; garment. 

He the fairest Ura found, 

Strange baby, in fo ftrange habitation, 

I reaching the fitteurs. 

Ere this Quecum, 10. 1. can. 6. 

My riches are their poor habituements. 

Of which if you should here defearful me, 

You take the fume and habitulance that I have. 

Shakespeare. 

The clergy fould content themfelves with wearing gowns 

and other habituements of their dignities. 

Swift. 

HABITATE. v. o. [habitation, French.] 

To inhabit; to dwell in.

The things formerly spoken of, are but habituableness towards 

arms; and what is habituation without intention and act? 

Shakespeare. 

HABITATION, n. f. [habitation, French.] 

Dwelling; abode. 

Thee things, thou, men, if man at all thou art, 

That here in defat hath thine habitance? 

And their brave heaps of wealth doth hab'le apart 

From the world's eye, and from her rightudence. 

Shakespeare. 

HABITANT, n. f. [habitant, French; habitation, Latin.] 

Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant. 

HABITAT. v. n. [habitation, French; habitante, Latin.] 

To dwell in an obscure place; to inhabit.
2. Place of abode; dwelling.

French.

Habitation.

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HAIL

Say to the king the knowledge of the truth
As thou didst leave it. Shakespeare's Mids.
HAL

HAL'LINE. m.f. [hair and lace.] The fillet with which women twine their hair.

Warms are commonly referred to a woman's hairlace or fillet, thence called tenia. Harvey in Copenhagyn.

If Mally happens to be carded,
And but neglects to warm her hairlace,
She gets a cold as sure as death.
Swift.

HAL'LESS. a. [from hairless.] Without hair.

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairie scalp
Against thy majesty.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

HAL'NIGHT. a. [from hairy.] The flate of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAL'VIN. a. [from hair.]

One grown over with hair; covered with hair.

She his hairy temples then had rounded

Children are not hairy, for that their skin are more perforable.
Bacon's Natural History.

HAL'AINE. n.f. [hair and lace.] A kind of fillet.

The cool is plentifully stuffed with macrile and bale.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

HAL'KO, a. [from hair.] A kind of fish.

A kind of fillet. Swynsworth.

HAL'ONG, n.f. [from hair.] A kind of fillet.

Halir of their own invention; very. bail, a. place.
In Gothic aU signifies a temple, or any other famous building.
Gibbon's Con demands.

HAL'BYARD, n.f. [baltyard, French; ballyard, Dutch, from bards, an ax, and bale, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.
A battle-axe.

Once anlade thy mind, or not than by thee.
Or I'll strike thee to my foot. Shakespeare's Richard III.

Our halberds did thrust up his pallashe. Shaksp. Henry VI.

Four knives in garters funcum, a truly base.
Cape on their heads, and halberds in their hand.

Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.
Pipe.

HAL'BERDIER, n. [baltyard, French, from ballyard.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The duceiffs appointed him a guard of thirty persons, halberders, in a livery of marrey and blue, to attend his person.
Bacon's Henry VII.

The king had only his halberders, and twere of them than unarm'd men with him.
Garrick.

HAL'CYON, n.f. [halcyon, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said that the breasts in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such failing rogues, as theft, found evry puffed
Bring oil to fire, (now to their colder moods;
Remorse, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maders.
Shakef. Timon of Athens.

My feepl sheep like well below,
Dryden's sixth Ec.

HAL'CYON, ad.
[from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

We have great Augustus made war's tempests cease,
His halcyon days brought forth the arts of peace. Dryden.

No man can expect eternal tempe. and halcyon days from fortune, and death, and age, as the continuall coole in the funecial circle.
Bentley's Sonnets.

HAL'. a.
This should rather be written hal', from here, health, hal, healthy; found; very well; completely.

My fancy stills like well below,
For they been hal enough I trow,
And then above.
Spenser's Poesia Sacra.

Some of these wise particians concluded the government in which no creature goes his hal ways.
Addison's Spectator, N. 7.

His phamach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and hal',
But now he's quicChat thing else.
I wish he may hold out 'till Spring.
Swift.

To it. [to, in Dutch; balse, French.] To draw by force into; to pull violently.
Fly to thy house;

The phlegmics have got your fellow tribe,
And hate him up and down.
Shaksp. Coriolanus.

My third comfort,
Start'd m'd small unexpectedly, is from my breast.

He d'out to murder.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, left he come to the judge.
Lu. xxii. 38.

He by the neck hath hal'd, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt.
Shaksp.

Sandy.

HAL'F.'s. [from half.] At certain revolutions, all the damns.
Are brought.
Milton's Paradise Lost, A. iii.

This prodigious gravity is drawn that way by the great artery,
Which then subsideth, and bal'd the heart unto it.
Brown.

Who would not be dillegnt with any recreation, in itself

HAL'

indifferent, if he should with blows be bal'd to it when he had no

For none but hands divine could work so well.
Dryden.

Of our foreigne foreigne markets took one half, and the other half were consumed amongst oursefes.
Locke.

The council is made up hal of the noble families, and half of the lower.
Addi. in Italy.

Half the misery of life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse by mutual kindness.
Addison.

Half in, in the father half
Bury'd and lost, the ought to grieve.
Prior.

Natural was it for a prince, who had propounded to the world, not to neglect the sea, the half of his dominions.
Arcobaleno in China.

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land defedled of the half,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the
Dryden.

3. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

HALF-adequal. One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be hair of the two male twins, who, by the diffusion of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether.

A father by the half-blind Halber thall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blind. Locke.

HALF-blinded. a. [half and blind.] Mean, degenerate.

The last alone lies not in your good will.

Not in them, load.

HALF-blinded fellow, yen.
Shaksp. King Lear.

HALF-cap. a. Cap imperfectly put on, or fairly moved.

Advance, a driving to hire.
Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.

HALF-deal. n.f. [joealp, Saxon, and all the Teutonick dia-

n.f.

n.f. [joealp, Saxon, and all the Teutonick dia-

n.f.

n.f.

n.f.

n.f.

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n.f.
You will wonder how Wood could get his loggerhead's bread, if not to great a fire, because he had money, and that the noble-house here could not obtain the same favours, and make our own half-pint as we used to do.

HALF-PINT. n.f. [half and pint]. The small pike carried by officers. The various ways of paying the salute with the half-pint. See half-way.

HALF-RAIN'D. adj. [half and rain'd]. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced, a fort of fish. Shakespeare's Henry IV. Pt. i. (In the middle.)

HALF-SEAS. adj. [half and seas]. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced.

HALF-STRAIN'D, (Pint). Tatler. Every half-pint.

HALF-STRAINED, adj. [half and strain'd]. Half-breed, imperfectly learned.

HALF-STRAWED. adj. [half and strawed]. Having weak discernment.

HALF-WIDOWED. adj. [half and widow'd].

HALF-WITTED. adj. [half and witted]. Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning fellow. Boyle.

HALF-WON. adj. [half and won]. Winnowed, by means of half-a-sheaf or half-a-hefeh. Garth. This ill horn, by others mis-spelt as cornuto, is more correctly known by the name halloo.

HALF-WORDED. n.f. Cleft fight, within half the length of a fword.

HALF-WAY. adv. [half and way]. In the middle. Also to the half, of a sentence, a fact, word, etc. To view this breach. Dryden's Don Sefphian.

HALFSWORE. n.f. [half and swore]. In Latin. The original of this word is controverted; some imagine it corrupted from a lui, to the judgment of the women than of poets. More noisier than the rest, but cries halloo'd was never half a herd. Dryden.

HALF-SWORDS, n.f. [half and swords]. It is now more commonly called a half-sword.

HALFWAY. n.f. [half and way]. To summon all the company to the hall. Shakespeare's Henry VIII. V. (To view this breach.)

HALFWAY. adv. [half and way]. To call or shout to.

HALFWAY. adj. [half and way]. Half a yard, between the middle and half a yard. See half-way.

HALFWAY. adj. [half and way]. Half a yard, between the middle and half a yard.

HALFWAY. adj. [half and way]. Half an hour, between the middle and half an hour.

HALFWAY. adj. [half and way]. Half a yard, between the middle and half a yard.

HALFWAY. adj. [half and way]. Half a yard, between the middle and half a yard.

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HALFWAY. adj. [half and way]. Half a yard, between the middle and half a yard.
HALT. 
[from the verb.]

2. f. [from the verb.]
2. French.] A flop in a march.

[Jealfre, Saxon, from pair, the neck.]

from

5

v. a.

[from the noun.] Any thing destructive.

HA'MMER.

n.f. Danifu]

HAM.

[Ham, Saxon, from ham,

To cut the fins of the thigh, to hamstring.

HA'MMERHARD.

n.f. [from hammer.]

He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERWARD.

n.f. [hammer and hard.] A hammer when he had broken with fuel much hammering on it.

HAMMUCK.

n.f. [hamsacke, Saxon.] A frowning bed.

HAMP.

n.f. 

A hamlet.

Bacon's Off. of Alienation.

HAMPSTEAD.

n.f. [hamaca, Saxon.] A swinging bed.

HAR.

v. a.

2. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

3. To confuse; to tangle.

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

HAMPRING.

n.f. [Ham, Saxon, from ham, the hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh.

His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd, his quiet, the first. Clavert, p. viii.

Neither shall I hear the wooden dialogue, and found him hammering on it.

He was no better able to cough than an ass.

In a ship. Falls of the six-rails placed on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HANCES.

[In architecture.]
The ends of elliptical arches; in the plural.

HANCES.

[In a ship.]

Falls of the six-rails placed on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.


He gets renown, who, to the latter near,

But narrowly escape, and keeps it dear. Dryd., p. viii.

A cord; a strong string.

Where lodg'd, or whether fled, or if for what.

Do you think they were not burned to charge, Sandy.

For theftroke.

And when th' are hamp'd, they appear to have been a word long in use, whence hampers.

Hamplyns
or hamper

or

Hamper.

n.f. [hamplyns, Saxon] or hanaperlum

When the times begin to alter, he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him.

To humble down thy husband and thyself?

To humble down thy husband and thyself?

To humble down thy husband and thyself?

Hamper.

n.f. [from hammer.]

Who would not look on his neck, and find he had been acquainted to hammers, used all his life.

Hampes.

f. [Supposed by Atterbury to be contrived from hand paxt, hand placed on the head.]

Hampes.

f. [hand, Saxon] A hammer.

Hampes.

f. [hand, Saxon] A hammer.

Hamper.

n.f.

A hugging bed.

Hamper.

n.f. [hamp.

When the times begin to alter, he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him.

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When the times begin to alter, he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him.

To humble down thy husband and thyself?
HAND. n. f. [hands, bong, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick to the kindred.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or seize any instrument.

They tied hands upon him, and bound him hand and foot. 

2. Miserable or distressed condition.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

3. Hand in hand they paff'd, the sweetest pair.

That ever grace or love embrac'd. 

4. That wonderful instrument, the hand, was it made to be idle?

Berkeley.

5. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of cricket.

Milton.

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.

Through Eden took their solitary way.

7. A dole; a deed; an action.


8. Terms; conditions.

Milton.

9. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand; or service.

Addison's Pref. Null. 

10. Labour; an act of the hand.

Or simple actions in the law, 

11. Attempt; undertaking.

May duce by dux be whittled off my hands.

12. Reach; nearest.

By all means, to reach, near, approach.

13. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or seize any instrument.

Hansard, having his hands full of business. 

14. Part; quarter; side.

Mr. Penshurst.

15. Admeasurement of four inches; a measure used in the matches of cricket.

Shakespeare.

16. A blow; a stroke; a punch.

Shakespeare.

17. Agency; part in an action.

Hansard, of his writing in my works.

18. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of cricket.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

19. Act of receiving anything ready to one's hand, when it only tarry with thee.

Hansard, of his own inclination.

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Much obliged to you for your kind attention, and had his last year's tribute.


In a very great measure near hand hath broken many a heart.

22. State of being in present agitation.

Mr. Penshurst.


And he deserv'd the favour at my hands.

24. Part; quarter; side.

Steele.

25. State of being in present agitation.

The master saw the madness rise; 

26. Cards held at a game.

You shall be crush'd together into peace.

27. That which is used in opposition to another.

And the assurance of a far greater recompense.

28. Terms; conditions.

For such a nation.

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a consideration of what and the assurance of a far greater recompense.

30. Competition; contest.

It is allowed on all hands.

31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

Addison's Guardian.

32. Terms; conditions.

Of the apothecary and his habits.

33. Pressure of the bridle.

Boyle.

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Shakespeare.

35. In the dyes used in the matches of cricket.

Hansard.

36. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Addison.

37. That which is used in opposition to another.

Hansard.

38. Terms; conditions.

Addison's Freeholder.

39. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Addison's Guardian.

40. Labour; an act of the hand.

No favor to hands, but firing darts after.

41. Terms; conditions.

Shakespeare.

42. Terms; conditions.

Addison's Freeholder.

43. Terms; conditions.

Addison's Guardian.

44. Terms; conditions.

Hansard.

45. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Addison.

46. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Addison's Freeholder.

47. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Addison's Freeholder.

48. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Beau.

49. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Shakespeare.

50. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Shakespeare.

51. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

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52. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

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59. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

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60. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Shakespeare.

61. Terms of the act of receiving anything ready to one's hand.

Shakespeare.
H A N

H A N

However strict a hand is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. Locke.

35. Influence; management.

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. Locke.

37. Agent; person employed. Bacon.

38. Giver, and receiver; to be hand to hand. Locke.

39. An actor, a workman; a soldier. Locke.

40. Catch or reach without choice. Locke.

41. Form or cast of writing. Locke.

5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another; how know I how Government of the Tongue. Addison.

6. Having the use of the hand, left or right. Locke.

7. A small number or quantity. Locke.

8. A frame on which any thing is carried. Locke.


10. Bell rung by the hand. Locke.


12. The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the hand's or hand's lett's of sounds; as in ringing of a hand-bell harder or softer.

13. A bolder run by the hand. Locke.

14. A peace equal to the breadth of the hand, a palm. Locke.

15. A border of an hand-breadth round about. Locke.

16. V. Being 1 inch, a handbreadth. Locke.

17. A hand-breadth, six inches round about. Locke.


20. To keep in expectation; to stifle. Locke.

21. To be hand in hand. Locke.

22. To be intimate and familiar. Locke.

23. To be hand and hand. Locke.

24. To give or transmit with the hand. Locke.

25. And when I have once banded it at another, how know I how he may improve it?" Government of the Tongue. Locke.

26. I have been shown a written prophecy that is banded among them with great seclusion. Locke.

27. Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell; Angels did banded her up, who next God dwell. Locke.

28. For this, the hand of man, yet changeable; to have a face and handle, or born in the hand, as a book. Dryden.

29. By easy and instructive degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be a finely watched, and a young man with great diligence banded to it. Locke.

30. To lie; to lay hands on. Locke.

31. Let him, that makes but trials of his eyes. Locke.

32. Hand and hand; on mine own accord, I'll felf. Shakespeare.

33. To manage; to move with the hand. Locke.

34. The hand that with delight I rowed Upon the boundless depth of love. Locke.

35. To transplant to successor; to deliver down from one to another. Locke.

36. They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages. Locke.

37. I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be handed down to future ages. Locke.

38. Arts and sciences consisting of scattered theorems and practices, which are derived among them, and such as are added to the first, till some great genius appears, who collects these dispersed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system, Locke.

39. One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and un- fancy to hear, were incapable of being handed down to us. Locke.

40. The body, though it moves, yet changing perceivable dis- tance, is to be kept upon all desires of fancy; however stricly is to be kept upon all desires of fancy; however stricly is to be kept upon all desires of fancy. Locke.
HAND-BASED, n.f. [hand-based]. A manufacture; one employed in manual occupation.

HA'NDINESS. n.f. [handness]. Generosity, good will, use. Dryden's Fables. A manufactory.
HANDSOME.

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. 

HANDSOMELY.

HA'NDSOMENESS.

HA'NDSOME.

To render handsome.

HANDY.

3. Convenient. 

HANDYMAN.

Handwriting. 

Hanging.

Hang'd, hung, hang'd, hung.

Hangs, hung, hanging.

Handsome.

Hands, 

Handsome.

Hangs.

Handy.

Adjudged.

Tied, tied, tied.

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Handyman.
HA'NGMAN. The publick executioner.

hang, part. adj. hang.

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

Drapery hung or fattened in a framework.

HA'NGING, n.f. A dependant; one who eats from another's benefactions.

HA'NGER, n.f. To rest.

19. To decline; to tend down.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the longbow of death.

When they did say God bless us.

Liszening their fear, I could not say amen,

You shall fear and know that I am God, who made all these nations.

Hangman:—Your friend, sir, the hangman: you must be so good, sir, to tell me that fufferings by his hand.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Suflex marl shows itself on the middle of the sides of hill.

Press'd with the weight of steep that tames the strong.

Hangings, nay, my leaves, I do return to the search of the ships or soldiers, which peradventure may need the furnishings of the ports.

If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution.

Hooker.

If the wise or children were absent, their rooms were supplied with books.

If the captain of the ship, or any other person, had such a council themselves, must be glad to see their example followed.

Lyly, bk. i.

Hangings, and without any insight into causes and effects. We live at haphazard, and without any insight into causes and effects.

We take our principles at haphazard upon trust, and without ever having examined them; and then believe a whole people, who, having never been in such a state themselves, must be glad to see their example followed.

To Hap, s. n. [from noun.] To come by accident; to fall not as it were chance.

Hap, Hooker.

I'm afraid, sir, that you shall be the last that I shall meet with. She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents hung, or rather were stifled, by the sound of the word.

Shakespeare's Much Ado for Nothing.

Decay of Pius; and Spenfer on Ireland.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their actions, more than the victory of others got by good fortune.

Spenser.

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,

On whose just sceptre God hath set a crown.

On the proud crest of Satan.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b.

Hang upon the mind in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and that have none assurance of thy life.

Dryden.

In so ill case, that God hath with his hand stretched out his hand to save thee.

Shakespeare's Much Ado for Nothing.

Men do not stand in so ill case, that God hath with his hand stretched out his hand to save thee.

Sign'd kings blank chatter to kill whom they hate;

Not are they victors, but hangmen to fate.

Dante.

In haphazard, and without any insight into causes and effects.

It was impossible to give a description of any other state, that may happily labour under the like circumstances.

Durant in the Difficult, in Ancient and Modern.

By chance, by accident. Howbeit, Leviathan, which God of all his works

Created humanity, that from the ocean the earth, for the embellishment of their reign.

For which the hooligans do so long in vain, and felt such bowels hangings.

To feel upon all the hooligans.

Hudibras, p. iii. cent.

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a hangman after them, enraging all sorts of fortune-tellers.

The fumble was a merchant, and the marchant hangmen after something else.

L'Estrange's Falstaff.

D'Urfey, can strike the grossest forms of folly.

It has no other sign of a good revolution.

Calley.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always hangman after the diversities of the town.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many hangmen after its ancient liberty.

Addison.

Hap, s. n. To have an instant wish.

Spenfer.

Who desires the goods of others, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the hangmen is generally a worse malefactor than the criminals.

Addison's Spectator.

To have an instant wish.

Spenfer.

Yet your breast remains untouch'd,

Shakespeare's Much Ado for Nothing.

Do you think we have the least that some gallants have on their flattering merchandises, that upon peril of losing all former confidence make a prize of their women.

To Hap, s. n. [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; unlucky.

Ha'P. HAP-HAZARD. Chance; accident.

n.f. Chance; accident.

n.f. To make up.

For all these certain blows the fearful third.

Sides.

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the joy thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be condemned in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few persons, who, having never been in such a state themselves, must be glad to see their example followed.

Hooper, b. i.

We live at haphazard, and without any insight into causes and effects.

It was impossible, too secure, of our discharge Us, to be hangman to give an independent judgment upon the state or king.

From penalty, because from death releas'd

For those who shall have the misfortune.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b.

Shakespeare's Much Ado for Nothing.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the longbow of death.

And felt such bowels hangings.

Hudibras, p. iii. cent.

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a hangman after them, enraging all sorts of fortune-tellers.

The fumble was a merchant, and the marchant hangmen after something else.

L'Estrange's Falstaff.
To happen.

1. From the verb. 
   Happen.

2. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.

3. In a state of felicity: as, he lives happily.

Happen. [from happy.]

Happiness. [from happiness.]

Happily.

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.

2. Wistfully, as rough.

As are the swarming Adriatic seas.

I come to write it wealthily in Padua:

Shakespeare.

2. By chance; in the way, as to.those that follow.

A fore-runner; a precursor.

3. Addresful; ready.

Happily.

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

2. A port or haven for shipping.

3. A speech; a popular oration.

Happier.

1. Harangue.

A piece of armour.

Spenfer.

2. Harbour.

A shelter.

Spenfer.

3. Harbourage.

A space; a haven.

Shakespeare.

Requiem.

A place of rest.

Shakespeare.

1. Harbour.

A piece of armour.

Spenfer.

2. Harbourer.

A speaker; generally with some mixture of contempt.

To weary; to fatigue; to work.

Pope.

3. Harbourless.

A place without harbour.

Spenfer.

4. Harbourage.

A space; a haven.

Shakespeare.

5. Harbour.

To receive entertainment.

To weary; to fatigue; to work.

Pope.

6. Harbour.

A shelter.

Spenfer.


A piece of armour.

Spenfer.

8. Harbour.

A shelter.

Spenfer.


A piece of armour.

Spenfer.


A shelter.

Spenfer.
HAR
HARD. [adj. (pej.) Saxon; hard, Dutch.
1. Firm ; refisting penetration or reparation; not fof; not eafy to be pierced or broken.
2. Dutch; hardy.
1. Firm ; refisting penetration or reparation; not fof; not eafy to be pierced or broken.
2. Dutch; hardy.
3. Difficult; not eafy to the intellect.
4. Vehemently; diftressfully.
5. Cruel; oppreffive; rigorous.
6. Unfavourable; unkind.
7. Unreafonable; unjuft.
8. Jnfenfible; untouched.
10. More by his pray'r, whom he so dearly lov'd,
11. Dryden.
12. Some difeafes, when they are eafy to be cured, are
15. Harth; stiff; conftrain'd.
16. Not plentiful; not profperous.
17. Avaricious; faultily fparing.
18. In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
19. Solid bodies forefow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind hard.
22. Uncommon.
23. Dryden's AEn.
24. A little lowely heritag it was.
25. Long is the way.
26. Dryden's Don Saffonian.
4. To make infensible; to stupefy.

One that makes anything harden.

Coarse of feature; adj. [bard and favour.

hand.

n.f.

Clay of heads; manner. head.

n.f.

fatigue.

Hardship

and Cruel; inexorable; our-

HA'RDIHEAD.

Stoutness; bravery. Ob-

HA'RDIHOOD.

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her hardness. Fairf.

Fairf.

n.f. [from bard.] Stoutness; bravery. Ob-

Hardhead.

n.f. [from bard.] Stoutness; bravery. Ob-

hard.

s. 3. Difficulty to be understood.

Criminal as you are, you aver your guilt against the hardness

of our souls. Should I tell you of it? T'is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so hard-headed and defirous as to think an oath a proper

fable for a sol.

Aladdin's Freedom.

To make insensible; to stupefy.

Our religion lets before us the example of a foolish

Babe, who had by obstinate principles hardened himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like cor-

love, that has a tender fervice of the heart suffering, and yet peni- tur even the greatest.

Tobie's Sermon.

Years have not yet informed me, and I have a notion of weight on my spirits since we left him.

Swift. to Pope.

Then should you yet have confidence: yes, I would tolerance my

fellow.

Swift. to Pope.

That is to endure with constancy.

and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but would be cruel.

South's Sermons.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,

South's Sermons.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he defires the

credit of being thought good.

Addison in Italy. They were driven to fly, and to fetch influences, where he has in many things been hardly used.

Hardly

Swift.

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Swift.

If you have that about you,

Dryden.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,

South's Sermons.

Greedily apprehended,

Dryden.

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so hard-headed and desirous as to think an oath a proper

fable for a sol.

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Swift. The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,

South's Sermons.

Greedily apprehended,

Dryden. If you have that about you,

Dryden.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,

South's Sermons.

Greedily apprehended,
3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

4. Scarcity; penury.

5. 

6. Cowardice; harshness of look.

2. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

3. Confidence; firm.

HA'RDWARE.

Manufactures of metal.

A maker or seller of bar racks, bards, bolt, buttons, coppers, flower,

7. Strong; hard; firm.

n.f. hard.}

HARDSHIP,

10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

A nimble force, and hardly wings deny.

More than this shall be known: for if we fail in our request, the blame

HAR

V. To hurt; to injure.

To me inveterate, hard my brother's foot.

If he could bear too in the dark.

HAR-. [It is originally the imperative of the verb harp.]

To me the Conqueror.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a harplorn upon a letter from his mistress.

Harlequin, a name of contemn for a woman.

Nor shall, we, ignorant of ourselves,

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, or bone, or harp, daubed with cow-dung.

The butcher furnishes to the public place;

The butcher who play'd the harp, but indulges to the populace; a Jack-pudding a zani.

The butcher furnishes to the public place;

The butcher furnishes to the public place;

The butcher furnishes to the public place;

The butcher furnishes to the public place;

The butcher furnishes to the public place;
HARMFUL. adj. [from harm.]
Harmful; mischiefful; noxious; injurious.

HARMLESS. n.f. [from harmles.]
Innocently; without harmlessness; innocuous.

HARMONICAL. adv. [from harmonious.]
Proportioned to each other; adapted to each other; concordant; musical.

HARMONY. n.f. [from harmonium.]
1. The just adaptation of one part to another.
2. The production of the eye and ear of equality, proportion, correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of harmony.

HARMONY. n.f. [from harmo.]
More graceful than harmonious sounds found to th' ear.

HARMONIZE. v. n. [harmonized.]
To adjust in due proportion to make musical.

HARMONIQUE. n.f. [from harmonium.]
The motion meaningful, horridly the chime.

HARMONIST. v. n. [from harmonious.]
To adjust in due proportion to make musical.

HARMONIC. adj. [from harmonious.]
In a recreation that became a churchman.

HARMONIOUS. adj. [from harmonious.]
Proportion"; proportion, and regularity.

HARMONY. v. n. [from harmonious.]
In a recreation that became a churchman.

HARMONIOUS. adj. [from harmonious.]
In a recreation that became a churchman.

HARMONY. v. n. [from harmonious.]
In a recreation that became a churchman.
HAR

For inequality, but let your reason serve
To make the monster sought by Milton: 
Madmon, beware Mammon!
 Beware the thine of Fire: diminish us enough.
What'erb's sweet and mild, for thy good end in search:
Thou'dl harpy my fear bright.
Shakespeare's Midsummer.
 It seems
Fond and dishonoring what I am.
Not what I knew was.
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.
HARP.
[from harp.]
l.
A musical instrument.
A musical instrument.
HARP.
[from harp.]

f.
A harping iron.
HARPERS.
One armed with harquebusses, [from harpier, Latin; a worn-out harpy.

harridan

HARR. n. f. from harpy.]
A harpy. Shakespeare.

Harridan.

And their pronunciation was a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which, when they were foraded for thyme, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the vichyssois, did so defile the reft that they could not be endured. Raleigh.

An ungenerous soul is by this way as much a harpy as is not a centaur is by this way as much a harpy.

Shakespeare. 

HARRIES. adj.
2. Ruggedly to the ear.

To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.

Shakespeare. 

HARROW.

3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See harry.

Harrow it right up and down.

Shakespeare, Mortimer's Husbandry.

1. Unpleasing; rigorous.

Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;

Bacon's Henry VIII.

2. Roughness to the ear.

So age's gravity may seem severe,

Dryden.

3. Sourly; aufterely to the palate, as unripe fruit.

The same defedl of heat which gives a fiercenefs to our nature, may contribute to that roughnefs of our language, have to denominate that numberlefs variety of relifhes.

Locke.

2. Roughness to the ear.

Thy lord commands thee now With a harsh voice, and furious brow,

Shakespeare's Perf. Sat. 

1. Sourness; auftere tafte.

Shakejpearc. 

2. With violence; in oppofition to gentlenefs, unlefs in the fol¬

r. Sourly; aufterely to the palate, as unripe fruit.

Milton's Paradife Lof

Barbarous.

Let me go a-pulling, a-pulling, a-pulling, with white.

Dryden. Fables.

Barbarous.

Shakejpearc.

A frame of timbers croffing each other, and fet with teeth, drawn over fowed ground to break the croffes and throw the earth over the feed.

Shakespeare.

1. To break with the harrow.

The land with daily care

The same defedl of heat which gives a fiercenefs to our na¬

Shakespeare's Fables.

3. Severely; morofely; ebullient.

I should rather he a man of a rougher temper, that would treat me harshly, than of an effeminate nature.

Shakespeare. 

4. Roughly to the ear.

When I was in a wayward mood to-day:

Shakespeare.

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

Get from him why he puts on this confufion,

Shakespeare.

4. Rugged to the touch.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or fine harsh sand; and red feels very smooth.

Dryden on Canton.

3. Crabbed; morose; pettish.

He was a wife man and an elegranet; but in his nature harsh and haughty.

Shakespeare.

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or opprefs:

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Locke.
To Has. v. n. [Haudor, French.] To misuse; to chop into small pieces, and mingle.

He raised his arm
Above his head, and raised a firn
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if to melt his head quick.

Haudor,  p. 1.

What he would to comply with, but too great water, tho'
Some of the fihes be not served in the exquit test order, and
podiulism; but help'd up in his half.

Earth.

Haudor.

This firm to signify a cage or habitation made of rushes or flags.

Flaxman, wearily of his yearly task,
Eldarly with his feet in the earth;

And taken up his inn in fishes half.

Sporter's Pastoral.

Haslet.  n. f. [Hasle, flanck, a bundle; hasted, hasten, hastened, hasten.

In the hay, corn, flaxen, Dutch. On the mow, and lights of a hog with the windpipe and part of the thigh to it.

Hast.  n. f. [Saps, Saxons, whence in some provinces it is yet called haske]. A clump folded up or a fold, and fatter'd on with a pillcock.

To hasten to open and flint at platform, with help to them.

To Haarv. v. n. [from the noun.] To flint with a clump.

Harrow.  n. f. [Haver, flaxen, whence in some provinces it is yet called haresh].

It is an annual plant, and perifhes foon after it has perfected
its feed. It is found wild in feveral parts of England. Miller.

Harrow-sward.  n. f. [haver, sward]. A species of buckthorn plant.

It is an umbelliferous plant. A fpecies of buckthorn plant—

Harrow-plant.  n. f. [haver, flaxen]. A plant. A species of buckthorn plant—

It is an annual plant, and perifhes foon after it has perfected
its feed. It is found wild in feveral parts of England. Miller.

Harvest.  n. f. [haver, flaxen]. The feafon of reaping and gathering the corn.

The head reaper at the harvest.

Harvesterman.  n. f.

And taken up his inn in fifties half.


To push forward; to urge on; to precipitate.

Hasten,  n. f. [hast, hasten].

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spire him, death!

To have it on her ear.

Keep fuch distance from thine ears:

As it ebbs, the feedman
Having gone from his mow, and mingle.

You muft not, fir, too
Waller

What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho'
A voice, that called loud and clear,

He rais'd his arm
Over the firn, and rais'd a firn
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if to melt his head quick.

He is a friend. Cinna, where
With pious

A voice, that called loud and clear,

He rais'd his arm
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HAT

1. Hats; headgear. A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for hafte, with huffing breaths, is called a huffing gill. (Addison, S. Attractive.)

2. Hearty; hearty. There is most just cause to fear, lest our huffing descents to embrace a thing of licentious consequence, should not the proper authority find means to feel this. (Addison, Spectator.)

3. To produce by precedent addition. The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poetry of our language, and the huffiness of my performance, would allow. (Dryden.)

4. To form by meditation; to contrive. To hatch a V. hatken.

hecken

5. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation. He that is hasty, as the proverb is, is apt to hatch a V. hatken.

HECKEN

6. A hatchet. A hatchet is a cutting tool.

HATCHET

7. A hatchet is a cutting tool.

HATCHING

8. To hatchel. To hatchel a V. hatchelling.

HATCHEL

9. To hatchel. To hatchel a V. hatchelling.

HATCHWAY

10. To hatchel. To hatchel a V. hatchelling.

HATCHWAY

11. A hatchel is a cutting tool.

HAT

12. A hatchel is a cutting tool.

HAT

13. To hatchel. To hatchel a V. hatchelling.

HATCHEL

14. A hatchel is a cutting tool.

HAT

15. To hatchel. To hatchel a V. hatchelling.

HATCHEL

16. A hatchel is a cutting tool.

HAT

17. To hatchel. To hatchel a V. hatchelling.

HATCHEL

18. A hatchel is a cutting tool.

HAT

19. To hatchel. To hatchel a V. hatchelling.

HATCHEL

20. A hatchel is a cutting tool.
HATE.

The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear than this.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

There is no vice more hateful to God and man than ingratitude.

Pride.

What once I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Of her underfoot that most noble constancy in my mind,
Fllings, he knew, himself to be a valor of virtus, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind.

Sidney.

Whilft he stood up and spoke,
She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind,

Spenfer on Ireland.

Or abhor, or shut my eyes, and, worser than death, to view with hateful eyes

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Nothing can be more hateful to an enemy, than to be hated by him.


To be in hateful office here confin'd,

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Have you of these pallies that brave men in't than you think'd, fitter.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

To require; to claim.

If we maintain things that are established, we have to frame with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men.

Hume, b. i. p. 1.

Attar of praise, or fhit, for their that ye have brought this Fellow with the conditions of the tangible part, whereas they are things by themselves.

Saints.

To have

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

To take to; to receive.

Whose are things by themselves.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

To be in hateful office here confin'd,

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

To frame with the conditions of the tangible part, whereas they are things by themselves.

Saints.

What would their madmen have?

First they would drive us without patience,

Dryden.

To be a husband or wife to another.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

If I had been trained up in all the polite studies of another land among which of the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you had.

Pope. To take to; to receive.

Whose are things by themselves.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

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Pope. To take to; to receive.

Whose are things by themselves.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.
HAU'THY. 

Proudly; arrogantly;

HAUGHTY, [Pride; arrogance; the haughty.]

HAUGHTINESS.

HAAER. 

have.

HAVEN. 

n.f. [From Dutch; havva, French.]

n.f. An overfeer of a port.

1. proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

2. The act or state of possessing.

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scotish dialect.

The gentleman is of no haven: he kept company with the wild prince and Paces. he is of too high a region; he knows too much.

HAVOUR, n.f. [For behavoir.] Conduct; manner.

Both of their ordinances and their say.

HAUL. v. o. [huler, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, without things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness.

The rope and string.

The head of a strumpet dirty hands.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Shakefpeare Henry IV. ii.

The world prepares.

Shakefpeare Merry Wives of Windfor.

Shakefpeare As you like it.

Evil spirits

Of the one side was alleged the having. Shakef. As you like it.

On the other side was the saying. Shakef. As you like it.

Evil spirits

And having that, do choke their service up,

The gentleman is of too high a region; he knows too much.

Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.

Shakefpeare. A Midsummer Night's Dream.

The wilderness.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Shakefpeare. Henry IV. ii.

To HAUL. [From huler, French.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence.

As you like it.

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Shakefpeare. A Midsummer Night's Dream.

The wilderness.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Shakefpeare. Henry IV. ii.
H A W
Foul fpirits haunt my refting place,
And ghaftly viftons break my fieep by night. Fairfax.
All thefe the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your haunted town.
Pope.
To HAUNT. v. n. To be much about; to appear frequently.
I’ve charged thee not to haunt about my doors ;
In honeft piainnefs thou hail heard me fay,
My daughter’s not for thee. Shakefpeare's Othello.
Where they moil breed and haunt, I have obferv’d
The air is delicate. Shakefpeare’s Macbeth.
HAUNT, n.f [from the verb.]
2. Place in which one is frequently found.
We fet toils, nets, gins, fnares and traps for beails and
birds in their own haunts and walks, and without any feal of
faith and confidence. JJEjlrange.
"1 o me pertains not, fhe replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies ;
What are his haunts, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither ftray. Prior.
A fcene where, if a god fhould caft his fight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight !
Joy touch'd the meffenger of heav’n ; he flay’d
Entranc’d, and ail the blifsful haunt furvey’d. Pope’s Odyjf.
2. Habit of being in a certain place.
The haunt you have got about the courts will, one day or
another bring your family to beggary.
HA'UNTER. n.f [from haunt.']
frequenter; one that is often
found in any place.
1 he ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom
the vulgar fort, fuch as were haunters of theatres, took pleafure in the conceits of Ariftophanes.
IVotton on Education.
O goddefs, haunter of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether (kies. Dry dens Fables.
HAVOCK. n.f. [hafog^ W-ejfti, deflation.] Waite; wide and
general devaftation ; mercilefs deftrudtion.
Having been never ufed to have any thing of their ov/n,
and now being upon fpoil of others, they make no fpare of
any thing, but havock and confufion of all they meet with.
Spenfer on Ireland.
Saul made havock of the church. Adis viii. 3.
Y e gods, what havock does ambition make
Among your works !
Addifon’s Cato.
The Rabbins, to exprefs the great havock which has been
made of them, tells us, that there were fuch torrents of holy
blood flhed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circum¬
ference above three miles into the fea.
Addifon’s Spectator.
If it had either air or fuel, it mull make a greater havock
than any hiftory mentions. . Cheyne’s Phil. Prin.
HA'VQCK. interj. [from the noun.]
A word of encourage¬
ment to (laughter.
Why Hand thefe royal fronts amazed thus ?
Cry havock, kings!
Shakefp. King John.
Ate by his fide,
Cries havock ! and lets loofe the dogs of war. Shakefpeare.
To HA'VOCK. v. a. [from the noun.] Towafte; todeftroy;
to lay wafte.
Whatfoever they leave, the foldier fpoileth and havocketh
likewife ; lo that, between both, nothing is very fhortly left.
Spenfer's State of Ireland.
See ! with what heat thefe dogs of hell advance,
To wafte and havock yonder world, which I
So fair and good created !
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x.
HA'UTBOY. n.f. [ haut and bois.]
A wind inftrument.
I faw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name ;
for you might have trufs’d him and all his apparel into an eelIkin: the cafe of a treble hautboy wras a manfion for him, a
court; and now hath he land and beeves. Shakef. Henry IV.
Now give the hautboys breath ; he comes, he comes. Dry,
HATTTBOY Strawberry.
See STRAWBERRY.
HA w. n.f [J3a5, Saxon.]
1. The berry and feed of the hawthorn.
Now fow and go harrow, where ridge ye did draw
The feed of the bremble with kernel and haw.
Puffer.
Years of ftore of haws and hips commonly portend cold
Winters. Bacon's Natural Hijlory.
Inis quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his bram¬
bles did not bring forth raifins, rather than haws and black¬
berries. 1
L’ Eft range.
2. An excrefcence in the eye.
3. [fiaga, Saxon ; haw, a garden, Danilh.] A fmall piece of
ground adjoining to an houfe. In Scotland they call it kaugh.
Upon the haw at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the
portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they
term Gog and Magog. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
HA'WTHORN. n.f. [ j?seg jSopn, Saxon ]
A fpecies of med¬
lar ; the thorn that bears haws.
The great ufe to which it is applied in England is to make
hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it
about London ; but that fort which produces the fmalleft
leaves is preferable, becaufe its branches always grow clofe
together. Miller.
y

H A Y
There is a man haunts the foreft, that abufes our young
plants with carving Rofalind on their barks; hangs odes upon
hawthorns, and elegies on brambles. Shak. As you like it.
The hawthorn fly is all black, and not big. Walton's Angler.
Some in their hands, befide the lance and (hield,
The boughs of woodbine, or of hawthorn held.
Dryden '
Now hawthorns bloffom, now the.dailies fpring,
Pote'
The hawthorn whitens, and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds. ' ' Thomfon’s Spring.
To HAW. v. n. [Perhaps corrupted from hawk oi hack.] To
fpeak (lowly with frequent intermiflion and hefitation.
’Tis a great way ; but yet, after a little humming and haw¬
ing upon’t, he agreed to undertake the job. L' Eft range.
HAWK. n.f. [hcebeg, Wellh; Jsapoc, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey, ufed much anciently in fport to catch other
birds.
Do’fl thou love hawking ? Thou haft hawks will (bar
Above the morning lark.
Shak. Taming of the Shrew.
. It can be no more difgrace to a great lord to draw a fair
picture, than to cut his hazvk's meat.
Peacham on Drawing.
Whence borne on liquid wing
The founding culver (hoots ; or where the hawk,
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. Thomfon’s Spring.
2. [Hcch, Wellh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.
To HAWK. V. n. [from hawk.]
1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.
’Tis his highnefs* pleafure
You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban’s,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. Shakefpeare.
Do’fl thou love hawking? Thou had hawks will foar
Above the morning lark.
Shakefpeare.
One followed ftudy and knowledge, and another hawking
and hunting.
Locke:
Pie that hawks at larks and fparrows has no lefs fport, though
a much lefs confiderable quarry, than he that flies at nobler
game.
^
^
^
Locke.
A falc’ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarfels and of lures he talks. Pricr0
2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.
A faulcon tow’ring in her pride of place,
Was by a moufing owl hawk'd at and kill’d. Shakef. Mach.
Whether upward to the moon they go, y
Or dream the Winter out in caves below, C
Or hawk at flies elfewhere, concerns us not to know. Dry. J
3. [Hoch, Wellh.] To force up phlegm with a noife.
Come, fit, fit, and a fong.
Shall we clap into’t round¬
ly, without hawking or (pitting, or faying we are hoarfe,
which are the only prologues to a bad voice. Shakefpeare.
She complained of a forenefs of her throat, and of a (link¬
ing tough phlegm which (he hawked up in the mornings.
IVif emails Surgeryt
Blood, caft out of the throat or windpipe, is fpit out with
a hawking or fmall cough ; that out of the gums is fpit out
without hawking, coughing, or vomiting. Harvey on Corfumpt.
4. To fell by proclaiming it in the ftreets. [From hock, German,
a fiilefman.J
His works were hawk’d in ev’ry ftreet;
But feldom rofe above a fheet. Swift.
HA'WKED. adj. [from hawk.]
Formed like a hawk’s bill.
Flat nofes feem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or
hawked one unto the Perfiari, a large and prominent nofe unto
the Roman. Brown’s Vulgar Errours.
HA'WKER. n.f. [from hock, German.]
One who fells his
wares by proclaiming them in the ftreet.
I faw my labours, which had coft me fo much thought and
watching, bawled about by common hawkers, which 1 once
intended for the weighty confideration of the greateft perfon.
Swift's Vindication of Ifaac Bickerjlajf.
To grace this honour’d day the queen proclaims,
By herald hawkers, high heroick games;
She fummons all her fons ; an endlefs band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.
Pope.
HA'WKWEED. n.f.
The characters are: the ftalks are branched and (lender,
the leaves produced alternately, and the flower confifts of
many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form
of a marigold ; the feeds are (lender and angular, or furrowed:
the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a fpecies of
this plant. Miller.
HA'WSES. n.f. [of a (hip.] Two round holes under the (hip’s
head or beak, through which the cables \afs when (Ire is at
anchor.
Harris.
HAY. n.f [jpreg, (pig, Saxon; hey^ Dutch.] Grafs dried to
fodder cattle in Winter.
Make hay while the fun (bines. Camden's Remains.
Make poor men’s cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and hay flacks in the night,
And bid the owners quencli them with their tears. Shakefp.
We have beats of dungs, and of hays and herbs laid up
iiioift.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
• The


To dance the Hay.

The man who hazarded.

Hazard; chance of danger.

A game at dice.

1. To try the chance.

2. To adventure.

To break reportantly, and hurling charity.

To dance the Hay. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a haycock.

To the tarrow the worshippers, and let them dance the hay.

This maid thinks on the hearth they see, when children play.

They dance hay by two and three, and Moxor's Mech. Exer.

Hays. Mays Virgil. Some turners turn long and slender prigs of ivory, as mail hays.

The humid breeze of beasts incloses the haycock.

Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd, thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd.

The duke playing at hazard at the groom-porter's, in much company, held a large heap of gold.

The man, the poet. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.

To Hazeldene, in English, where he cut his hazle.

To Hazzard, v. n. [hazardous, Fr. from hazard.] Dangersous; exposed to chance.

To Hazzard, v. o. v. c. To fright one.

To Hazellery, adj. Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

To HAZEL, n. f. [hazel, Saxx; cornelian, Latin.] It has rather a noun than pronoun, and is rather a noun than pronoun.

To HAZELRY, n.f. [hazard, hazel; -ry, suffix, from -ary, a word.] It seems to have borrowed the plural from Fr. HAZEL, plural haps, dative haps.

To HAY, n. f. [from hay, hedge; inclos'd from drying.] A net which incloses hay.

To Haymaker.

To Hayn, n. f. [from hay, French, a hedge.] A net which incloses hay.

To Haymer.

To Hayn, n. f. [hazard, from hazard.]. He who hazards.

To Haymaker.

To Haymaker.

To Hay, n. f. [from hay, hedge; inclos'd from drying.] A net which incloses hay.

To Haymaker.
5. One to whom the rest are subordinated.

7. Place of command.

8. Countenance; presence.

9. Undemanding; faculties of the mind.

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

16. Place of chief resort.

21. The brain.

23. Principal topics of discourse.


34. Self; the glory of God to give; his very nature delights in it.

59. Bows.

102. C. G.
Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Handed with piercing steel, and polished bright.

Dryden.

4. To lop trees.

n.f. [and long.] Head in the ground.

Riches do not preferre.

Sidney, k. i.

Nothing more exops to headlands, colds, catarrhs, and common colds, and that heaund warm.

And in the head he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead.

Armitage.

At some cold idle time,

Not play'd with headlong, or the want of rhyme.

Pope.

Headbrand. n. f. [head and band.] A fillet for the head; a topknot.

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

2. Without a chief.

3. Without an head; beheaded.

1. A finile for the head; a topknot.

2. The firft brick in the angle.

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

2. The firft brick in the angle.

3. By the heels

Hence will I drag thee by the heels

Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.

Shakes. H.V.

Headmouse-shot. n. f. [head, mouse, and shot.] This is when the head, generally speaking, is cut, but that they have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death.

Quintus.

Headpiece.

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

2. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

3. Without an head; beheaded.

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

2. The firft brick in the angle.

3. By the heels

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Shakes. H.V.

Headmount-shot. n. f. [head, mount, and shot.] This is when the head, generally speaking, is cut, but that they have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death.

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Quintus.

Headpiece. 
HEADWORKMAN, n. f [headwork
HEALY, adj. [from heal] 1. Raff; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with pailion. 2. Apt to affect the head. To grow well. Used of wounds or sores. 3. Clutter; number driven together. 4. Wist of happinefs in drinking. 

HEADWORKMAN, m. [head work man] The foreman, or chief servant over the crew.

HEAL, v. Gothick; Ijaelan, Saxon; [halgan

HEALTH, adj. [health and full] 1. Free from fickness. In health; free from sicknefs; healthy. 
2. Whole; healthy. 
3. Wholefulness; salubrious qualities. 
4. Salutary; productive of salvation. 

2. Healthfulness; salubrious qualities. 
3. Wholefome; salubrious.

HEALTHLESS, adj. Weak; sickly; infirm. 

HEALTHILY. In health; free from sicknefs; healthy. 

HEALTHILLY. 

HEALTHILNESS. Weak; sickly; infirm. 

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HEALTHILY. In health; free from sicknefs; healthy. 

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HEALTHFUL. In health; free from sicknefs; healthy.

HEALTHILY.

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HEALTHFUL. In health; free from sicknefs; healthy.
HEAR
forced, may be gathered from the vault riches which were there heap'd up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. Vmpel.
They who will make profession of painting, must heap up treasures out of their own pockets, and we'll publish useful, meritorious works of raising themselves above others. C. B. A. D.
3. To add something else. For the sake of old.
And the late dignities heap'd up to them, we reft your names. Shakespeare's Malohoth.
HE'AP, n.f. [from heap.] One that makes piles or heaps.
HE'APY, adj. [from heap.] Lying in heaps.
Where a dim gleam the pale lanthorn throws
Over the mid path, heap ruby abroad. Cap.
Scarc his head
Raid'd or the heaping wreath, the branching elk
Lies stumbling, d'Hong in the white hyle. Trans-Winter.
To HEAR, v. n. [Sylvan, Saxon; hear, Dutch.]
1. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. To hear the testimony of the eyes. 2. A temporary monument set over a grave. 3. Judicial trial.
4. Reach of the ear.
5. To acknowledge. A Latin phrase.
6. To add to something else.

HEARER, n.f. [from heap,].
1. One that makes piles or heaps.
2. To listen; to hearken.
3. To be told; to have an account.
4. To perceive by the ear.
5. To be told.
6. To acknowledge.

HEARING, n.f. [hear.]
1. The sense by which sounds are perceived, to give an audience, or allowance to speak.
2. To listen; to hearken.
3. To be told; to have an account.
4. To perceive by the ear.
5. To be told.
6. To acknowledge.

HEART, n.f. [from heart.]
1. A vessel in the chest.
2. A vessel in the chest.
3. Heart of the matter.
4. Heart of the matter.
5. Heart of the matter.
6. Heart of the matter.

HEARTEN, v. t. [from heart.]
1. A vessel in the chest.
2. A vessel in the chest.
3. Heart of the matter.
4. Heart of the matter.
5. Heart of the matter.
6. Heart of the matter.

HEARTH, n.f. [from hear.]
1. A vessel in the chest.
2. A vessel in the chest.
3. Heart of the matter.
4. Heart of the matter.
5. Heart of the matter.
6. Heart of the matter.

HEAVEN, n.f. [from hear.]
1. A vessel in the chest.
2. A vessel in the chest.
3. Heart of the matter.
4. Heart of the matter.
5. Heart of the matter.
6. Heart of the matter.

HEAVY, adj. [from heap.]
1. Lying in heaps.
2. Heap.
1. The chief part; the vital part.
2. The inner part of any thing.
3. Per son; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness.
4. Affection; inclination.

In outward parts. Clarendon.

In the country. Clarendon.

To re vive. Temple.

To invade. Temple.

To be out. Dryden.

Heart. Shakespeare.

But then. Milton.

To rise. Pope.

From whom. Pope.

To be tender; but to set the heart too much upon any thing, is what we cannot justify. Dryden.

Of the country. Pope.

The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a secret name for a woman's curls.

To ask you pardon for it, but that your now heart be not wholly avers. Pope.

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I set my heart, &c. Shakespeare.

What did I not, her stubborn heart, &c. Shakespeare.

The fairy land buys not the child of me. Shakespeare.

No more; and, by a sheet, to lay we end. Bacon! Natural History.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartbreak. Shakespeare.

To die—to sleep—. Dryden.

It is much used in composition for mind, or affection. Dryden.

A certain name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the heart of all her lovers. Shakespeare.

To live in the country. Pope.

Heedless of all. Papae, Epist. II.

Overpowering with sorrow. Milton.

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I set my heart, &c. Shakespeare.

Heart-burn'd.

HEART-BURNED, adj. Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, m. [hearts and burn.]

1. Paiting the hemlock by an acute humour.

A fine clean cake is one of the most sordid abode.

HEART-BURNING, adj.

2. Difcontent; fecret enmity.

HEART-EASE, n.f.

HEART-EASING

HEART-FELT, adj.

Felt in the conscience.

HEART-RENDING

HEART-SORE, n.f.

HEART-STRING, n.f.

HEART-BURNING.

HEART-BURNED.

HEART-BURNING.

HEART-WOUNDED, adj. Filled with passion of love or grief.

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HEART-WOUNDING, adj.

HEART-WOUNDED, adj.

HEART-WOUNDING.
HEA.

But the kind heart hath its entertainment grace
With hearty welcome and an open face.
In all they did, you might discern with ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please.

Every man may pretend to an employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the service.

3. In full health.

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

HEARD.

A. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

HEAT.

1. A plant.

2. In full health.

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

5. A species of bitter rose.

HEATH.

A. A place overgrown with heath.

4. Strong; hard; durable.

HEATHEN.

A. Belonging to the gentiles.

5. A place overgrown with heath.

HEATHENISH.

A. Gentilism; paganism.

BEAVED.

A. To heave.

HEA.

A. A noble emulation.

HEAL.

A. To make whole; to cure.

HEAVY.

A. Of heavy or great weight.

HEAVEN.

A. The place or region of the blessed.

BEAKEN.

A. To beak or beak out.

HEAVE.

A. To lift; to raise from the ground.

HEAVENLY.

A. Of or pertaining to heaven.

BEAKY.

A. Beak, beaked.

HEAVY.

A. Of great weight.

BEAT.

A. To beat or strike.

HEART.

A. The organ of life; the seat of affection.

BEATEN.

A. Beaten.

HEARTEN.

A. To hearten.

BEATEN.

A. Of beaten or beat.

HEARTLESS.

A. Heartless.

BEATEN.

A. Beaten.

HEARTY.

A. Heartily.

BEATEN.

A. Beaten.

HEAT.

A. Heat, heated.

BEATEN.

A. Beaten.

HEATEN.

A. Gentile; pagan.

BEATEN.

A. Beaten.

HEATENISH.

A. Gentilism; paganism.

BEAVER.

A. Beaver.

HEAR.

A. To hear.

BEAK.

A. Beak.
Hal ric's, or heau's head, but that the will
And high permiffion of all-ruling heaven
Let him at large.

A. To carry.

Now we bear the king
Towards Caesar; grace and thred being seen,
Here he came away upon your winged thoughts
Athinart the fee.

The sword.

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he heaved up on high,
And to his bode he thought he had't quite.
Pa. Quin.

Unhappy that I am, I cannot house.
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty.

According to my hand, so more not such.
Shakespeare. K. Lear.

He dy'd in fight.

Fought not my person, as in comfort fought,
Save when he heaved his child in my defence,
And on his naked fide received my wound.
Dryden. Don Sod.

4. To caufe to fwell.
The groans of force, that cloze the earth with pain,
And bear it up: they part and flick half way.
Dryden.

The gluttering finny swarms,
That bare to ftrew and crowd upon our flocks. Thenfyn.

5. To fupport up from the breath.

Made no verbal queftion?
—You once; or to the name of the father
Paintingly forth, as if it grefh her heart. Shake. King Lear.

The whited animal heaved forth such groans,
That their discharge did thrice her leathern coat
Almost to bufting.
Shakespeare. As you like it.

6. To exalt; to elevate.
Poor shadow, painted queen;
One heave or flack, to be heave'd down below. Shak. R. III.

7. To puff; to elate.
The core. heaved up into high hope of victory, took the
English for foolefs birds fallen into their net, forfook their hill,
And marched into the plain.

Atterbury.

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

And high permiffion of all-ruling heaven
Left him at large.

2. To rife; to lift.

The prophets were taught to know the will of God,
And thereby the people, and enabled to prophesy, as
Testimony of their being fent by heav'n.

3. To rife with pain; to flwell and fall.

The earthquake heaved
Of the fire of his doug, to throw. ! heav'n.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

In widen'd circles beats on either fide.
Gay's Trivia.

1. In a manner refteming that of heav'n.

Built by the agency of gods.
Dryd. Mn.

Thence awaft, determin'd, thus I spoke.
Prior.

2. Invention.

Spares ! fource of fire, that would afeend
O, for a mufe of fire, that would afeend.
Shakespeare.

And thine affection, or to obey,

Now we bear the king
Milton.

Sublime with expectation,

Of sacred Troy, and laid heave'n-built wall.
Pope.

His arms had wrought the deftant fall
Of sacred Troy, and laid heave'n-built wall.
Pope.

1. Railed towards the sky.

Who taught that heave'n-directed fpirit to rife?

Pope.

The mufe may give it, but the gods muft guide.

To all but heaven-born, heaven-ordained poesy.
Pope.

Shakespeare.

1. Refembling heav'n.

To prove a mufe of fire, that would afeend
That thou mayft fhake the fuperflux to them,
Heav'n !
Shakespeare. King Lear.

The brighteft heave'n-built structure.

That were? what a fpring was in his arm, to throw!

Milton.

O, for a mufe of fire, that would afeend.
Shakespeare. King Lear.

Sublime with expectation.

Of sacred Troy, and laid heave'n-built wall.
Pope.

Heavenly.

5. Elevation; sublimity.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;

That thou mayft fhake the fuperflux to them,
Heav'n !
Shakespeare. King Lear.

That's matter in thefe fighs; thefe profound
But after many strains and

The glittering finny swarms,
That bare to ftrew and crowd upon our flocks. Thenfyn.

1. In a manner refteming that of heav'n.

Heav'n-built
As when we wrapt Troy's walls in fire.
Shakespeare.

That's matter in thefe fighs; thefe profound
But after many strains and

1. Raising the breath.

He was heave'd and heard at a re-

Petition eye from Wackfick's days.

The mufe may give it, but the gods muft guide.

Heavenly.

ady.

To all but heaven-born, heaven-ordained poesy.
Pope.

That thou mayft fhake the fuperflux to them,
Heav'n !
Shakespeare. King Lear.

Sublime with expectation.

Of sacred Troy, and laid heave'n-built wall.
Pope.

Heavenly.

1. Refembling heav'n.

To prove a mufe of fire, that would afeend
That thou mayft fhake the fuperflux to them,
Heav'n !
Shakespeare. King Lear.

Sublime with expectation.

Of sacred Troy, and laid heave'n-built wall.
Pope.

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That thou mayst fhake the fuperflux to them,
Heav'n !
Shakespeare. King Lear.

Sublime with expectation.

Of sacred Troy, and laid heave'n-built wall.
Pope.
3. Sorrowfully; with an air cf dejection.

1. heavy.

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

HEAVY, adj. [heape, Saxon.

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center; consisting of several bodies, or the proportion that is required between weight and the power which may move it.

2. A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, through manifold temptations.

Wit/len.

3. idle and heavy.

Swift.

4. A work was to be done, a fail, a gaited toads lie in their way.

Dryden.

5. This heat becrees through all my limbs.

Add. Cato.

6. You greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in heaviness, through manifold temptations.

Actian. in Min hon.

7. A man killed in Hebrew.

Raleigh.

8. He would not violate that sweet recess,

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

9. Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden.

Swift.

10. And thereby only cause him that die.

Swift.

11. heavy, loaded.

Prior.

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Swift.


Swet.

14. A digression of mind; depression of spirit.

Swift.

15. Menelaus bore an hand over the citizens, having a hand in their calamities. The subject is concerning the proportions of several bodies, or the proportion that is required between weight and the power which may move it.

Wittlen.

31. E

E

HE'A

HEC

3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

I came hither to transport the tydings.

Whose heavy heart is hourly wound.

Prior.

Why looks your heavy brow to-day to me?

This O'Neil took very heavy, because in his condition he was not pleased with her return. "Garranvon.

Her'avess, n.f. [from heavy.]

1. The quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the proportions of several bodies, or the proportion that is required between weight and the power which may move it.

Wit/len.

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and heaviness of some more fuddily, and offended in mind. Shakespeare's Tisiphr.

3. idle and heavy.

Swift.

4. A heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave,

Shakespeare's Rich. II.

5. Makes us traduced, and taxed of other nations.

Shakespeare's Rich. II.

6. Heaviness that hangs upon me?

Swift.

7. He would not violate that sweet recess,

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

8. The eye, especially if afflicted, might cause the flame per- ception.

Harley on the Plague.

9. The pellicent feminumies, according to their proffidences or predictabillities, activity or obdurate, cause more or less trivial plagai.

Harley on the Plague.

10. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Swift.

11. A melancholy mind.

Swet.

12. Not easy digested; not light to the stomach.

Swift.

13. An honest man, when he came home night, found another fellow domineering in his family, determined on his master, and calling for supper.

Dryden.

14. Heavy.

Prior.

15. Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the weary beast.

Swift.
HEED, n. To play the bully; to bluster.

HEDGE, n. 1. A wall or fence, some with prickly shoots and cuticles, others gnawing and only showing their teeth, others ranging and bating, others feeding and reviling. Stillinghurst.

2. The manner of fencing, the fallen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. Spiri.

Don Carlos made her chief director.

The might of the savages devil.

Swayt.

HEDRACEUS, a. [hedranaus, Lat.] Producing ivy.

HEDGE, n. 1. Of no known birth; hedge

Hainworth.

n.f. HEDGE-HOG, n.f. [ hedge and igo. ] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice he banded cat much mad.

Third and once the hedge-hog within.

Swayt. Matchet.

HEDGE-BLOW, n.f. [hedge and row. ] The fiores of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometimes walking out unseen.

Of hedges and shrubs, on hillocks green.

Moore.

The fields in the northern side are divided by hedges-rows of myrtle.

HEDGE-SPOARROW, n.f. [hedge and junco. ] A sparrow that lives in hedges.

Dedication.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for flakes in hedges.

Shak. Hen.

That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.

Shakef. King John.

HEDGE-HOG. n.f. [ hedge and igo. ] An animal covered with prickles, like thorns in a hedge.

Hedgehog's Directions to the Footman.

Swift.

HEDGE, v. n. adj. [hederaceus, Lat.] Producing ivy.

H. of a. (from the noun.)

1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

H. of the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the twilight, as into a thicket of prickles.

Shak. Hen.

Whilf I had been like heedful of the other.

Shakef. L. and E. L.

HEDGE-PIG. n.f. [hedge and swine. ] A hog, raised in the cuckow, and serves gradually to an author.

Swift.

The pointal becomes a long, slender, bivalve pod, divided by a secondary partition into two segments, the external one, which is partly colourless, is a purging medicine, and a very rough one:

Pope.

The gardens exhibit variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the hedge-bird is beyond all perfection. Dryden.

Put in by the way that requires least for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our hedges

Brown's Vulgar Errours,

ii. 6.

Hedge or barrow.

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country hedger.

Drayton.

To HEDGE, v. n.

To hedge in.

H. of the gentleman's birth.

Shakef. K. Lear.

Thrice and once the hedges was bound.

I am a stalker.

Shak. Falstaff.

Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Locke.

One who makes hedges.

Ranger.

Hedge, n.f. [hedge and row.]

To hedges to keep out the trespasser.

Shakef. King John.

Hedge-high.

Hedge-high.

One of another fort of poem, which was also full of pleasant raillery.

Dedication.

The garden is a perpetuation of what the gardener owns in his hands, the flowers which he has planted in his garden, and the fruit which he has gathered from his own orchard.

Shak. Hes.

Hedge, v. n. 1. To inclofe with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

H. to hedges, to shuffie, to

Shakefpeare's Tempest.

Hedge-hog, n. 1. To inclofe with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

H. of the garden; the hedge-bird.

Shakefpeare.

... when no land is given to which he says.

L'Estrange.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, n.f. [hedge and hyssop. ] A species of wild hyssop.

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary.


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H. of the garden; the hedge-bird.

Shakefpeare.
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected; but if one pretexts
'Tis only a stanza of that eye, made known
To what he hath drunk, he can fix his fate.
With violent shows.

5. [from shakespeare's winter's tale]
His city side devours both blade and joint.

HE'GARD. m. f. [from arab.] A term in chronology, signifying
the years, or accounts of time, used by the Ara-""
HEINOUSLY, adv. Atrociously; heinous.

HEINOUSNESS. Atrociousness

HEIR. n.f. [Fr. hérit, old Fr. hares*]. Without an heir, wanting one.

HEIRSHIP. n. The state, character, or privileges of his and her looms, Sax.

HEIRLOOM. ELD. The preterite and past participle of heliotrope,* a plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the taurus, or fun-downer.

HELLEBORED. adj. [helleborus, hellebore, Helleborus, French; héliotropie, Latin]. A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the taurus, or sun-downer.

HELL. 'HELIACALLY. He who acts treacherously provoking to God as jefts and trifles, must have very little sense of the heinousness of them.

HELL. adj. [from helios]. In true descent, at the time of his father-in-law. Pope's Odyssey.

HELL-BLACK. adj. Directed by hell.

HELL-BLACK, Hell-hounds. A rich man beginning to fall, is stung him that can destroy us. Tillotson's Sermons.

HELL-BLACK, Hell-doom'd !

HELL-BLACK. adj. [hell, from helios]. In the place of the devil and wicked souls.

HELL-DOOMED. adj. [hell and dense]. Consigned to hell.

HELL-FIRE. adv. [Mr. Tho. East]. As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood, thou hast a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him.

HELL-MOUNTED. adj. [hell and mounted]. Haunted by the devil.

HELL-MOUNTED. adj. Directed by hell.

HELL-TO-HELL. adv. [from hellhelm]. From the flying of this flat, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but heliastically, that is, its emergence from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their calendric days. Brown.

HELIACALLY. adv. [from belice]. The circle is the rhomb line in navigation, and the heliacal line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is formed of that part of the sun's circle which winds round the poles spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. Harris.

HELIANGELIC. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

HELIANGELIC. adv. [Fr. et Dieu]. A spiral line; a cirucumvolution.

HELIOCENTRIC. adj. [from helios]. In the place of the devil and wicked souls.

HELION. adj. [from helios]. From the flying of this flat, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but heliastically, that is, its emergence from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their calendric days. Brown.

HELIOCENTRIC. adj. [helioscopic, Fr. soleil, and angelo, angels]. The heliacal line is said to be fast to earth as it appears to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre.

HELIOPHILIC. adj. [heliosphila, Fr. soleil, and philos, love]. A fast of telephones fixed so to look on the body of the fun, without eyeglasses, may have a heliophilius, Fr.隨
carrying a burden with superior speed.

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HELIOSPHERE. adj. [Fr. solaire, and sperme, sperm, semen]. The ground of inciting heming of purple dye.
HEL

I call'd it
My self-bram'd to lick up the draft, and fly,
Which mouse-taming falig with it, and had the devil
On what was pure.
Miller's Paraphrase, L. V.

KELLY. n. [Kell and kifs.] Kite of inland breed. The term belks applied to any word not well derived.

All my pretty one?
Did you say all? What all? Oh, Toldly all! all?
What, all my chickens, and their dam?
At one fell swoop.
Stud'd. Macbeth.

HELLEBORE. n. [helleborus, Latin.] A plant.

Towards hell.
Infernally; wickedly; de-
adv.

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; de-

2. To remove, or advance by help.
Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not
another to help him up.

3. To prop, or help.

7. To supply with; to furnish with.

I can not help it, though it be to him of his blindnefs.

6. To forbear; to avoid.

2. To remove, or advance by help.

5. To supply with; to furnish with.

3. To prop, or help.

4. To make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the

top, in fashion of a figure-eight, so as to make it appear
much narrower than it is.

8. To humble, or make humble.

1. Ass iftance; aid; support; succour.

2. To change for the better.

3. Aff iftance; aid; support; succour.

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3. Ass iftance; aid; support; succour.
HELPLESSLY.
Without succour; 
HELVE, [from the noun.]
To fit with a helve or 
Skelter,
[ Jem, Saxon.
HEM.
[from

1. The edge of a garment doubled and folded to keep the threads
and full.'

2. That which forwards or promotes.

3. That which gives help.

4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELFUL, adj. [from help.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

2. A supernumerary servant.

3. A helper.

4. Remedy.

help.

HELFULNESS, n.f. [from help.]

1. Wanting support or assistance.

2. That which forwards or promotes.

HELFULLY, adv. [from helpful.]

1. With great ease.

HELFULNESS, n.f. [from helpful.]
Want of support; want of ability.

HELFULNESS, n.f. [from helpful.]
Want of succor; with out ability.

HELFULNESS, n.f. [from helpful.]
Want of succor; without succor; with out ability.

HELFULLY, adv. [from helpful.]

HELM, n. f. [Pem, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and folded to keep the threads 

2. Robertus, or, as thread hanging by it.

'I am not a helv; nor do I go the

nor do I go the

HELICAL, adj. [from helix.]

1. Robertus, or, as thread hanging by it.

2. Sennett, from the noun.

Robertus is omnipotent.

HELP, n.f. [from help.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

2. One that administers remedy.

3. A supernumerary servant.

4. Remedy.

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1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

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3. A supernumerary servant.

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HELF, n.f. [from help.]

1. One that administers remedy.

2. One that forwards or promotes.

3. That which gives help.

4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELFER, n.f. [from help.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

2. One that administers remedy.

3. A supernumerary servant.

4. Remedy.

HELFERS, n.f. [from help.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

2. One that administers remedy.

3. A supernumerary servant.

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HELFLESS, adj. [from help.]

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HELFLESSLY, adv. [from help.]

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HELFULLY, adv. [from helpful.]

1. With great ease.

2. With great ease.

HELPER, n.f. [from help.]

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Christianity

The Permanence of

By John Richard Turner Eaton, M.D.

Pott, Young, & Co. New York, 1873

A fibrous plant [jaen, Saxon; Dutch.] A fibrous plant

[hen, Saxon and Dutch; n. f.]

 hemp

[benne, Saxon and Dutch; n. f.]

 German, a cock.

1. The female of any land-fowl.

1. The female of a house-cock.

HE'N-HARM.

and HEN-DRIVER.

[hen and driver and Daftardly; cowardly adj.]

probably from destroying chickens.

HEN-PECK.

HE'N-HARLEY.

1. To seize; to lay hold on.

2. To crowd; to surround.

HE'N-PERCH.

[hen and perched.] governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST.

[hen-roost and Daftardly; cowardly adj.]

HEN-ROOST.

The place where the poultry

HEN-SCIR.

A plant.

HEN-SFEE.

n.f. [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch

HEN'SHITE.

[hen and shite.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SHIRE.

[hen and shire.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SQUAL.

[hen and squal.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SPRALL.

[hen and sprall.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SPROAT.

[hen and sprout.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SPROAT.

[hen and sprout.] Governed by the wife.

Henceforth.

[henonym of S, Saxon.] From this time

Henceforward.

[henonym of S, Saxon.] From this time

HEN'SRUM.

[hen and rum.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SRUM.

[hen and rum.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SUDD.

[hen and sudden.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SUDD.

[hen and sudden.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SWAIN.

[hen and swain.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SWAIN.

[hen and swain.] Governed by the wife.

HEN'SWAIN.

[hen and swain.] Governed by the wife.

HE'NSUDD.

[hen and sudden.] Governed by the wife.

HE'NSUDD.

[hen and sudden.] Governed by the wife.

HE'NSWAIN.

[hen and swain.] Governed by the wife.

HE'NSWAIN.

[hen and swain.] Governed by the wife.

HE'NSWAIN.

[hen and swain.] Governed by the wife.

HEP
HER

into a monachy; for the materials thereof were scarce be¬
rone, namely, under the baptistry. Heil's Origin of Mankind.

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, which, for the sake of pow'r, His lips bold Arctic to the temple bent. Dryden.

Her. frus. [lira, in Xandar, fixed for their, or of them, with their strength; besides, they part subscribe together. Aitk.

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is in the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an herbaceous plant, reforming the water-flower-deuce. Brown.

2. Feeding on vegetables.

Those trees are fed to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey, the herbaceous to gathering and commination of vegetables. Dryden's Phys. Theory.

HERALD. n. [month of French, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with external snow; Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitful fields. Dryden. At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with herbage, and thronged with animals. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

2. The tythe and the right of pasture.

HERALD. n. [Arms, heralds, or heraldry.] A man killed in herds.

Herbaceous, adj. [from herba, Latin.] Such a plant will not be found in the herbarium of nature, &c. As for the mathematical edge of plants, the large herbage or ample testimonies thereof. Mr. Ark's Antid. against Algæan.

Our herbals are sufficiently flowered with plants. Baker.

HERALD. n. [Cleaveland, or heraldry.]

A man killed in herds. Herbals have thus distinguished them, naming that the male whole leaver are lighter, and fruit and spores rounder.

HERALD. n. [A word, I believe, only to be found in Dryden.]

Herbs; plant.

The word hered was archaic over head, and deck'd with flowers and heredaries daintily. Fairy Queen.

HERBALIST. n.f. [herbarius, from herba, Latin.]

One skilled in herbs. Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. Dry.

He who with the opinions then current amongst herbarists, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a particular difference.

As to the fuel, their herb had been dissevered and threw me first by an ingenious herbarist. Dryden's Phys. Theory.

HERBY. n. [Diminutive of herb, or of herba, Latin.]

A small herb.

Even so

Thou herb obtained, which we upon you strow. Shake.

HERBYE. n. adj. [herbies, Latin.]

Growing into herbs.

HERBY. adv. [herbies, Latin.]

Covered with herbs.

HERB. n. f. [herba, from herbe, Latin.]

One killed in herds. A curious herb has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour, and roots the harmefi luxury. Shake.

HERBY. n. f. [herba, from herbe, Latin.]

A small herb.

HERBY. n. [Arms, heralds, or heraldry.] A man killed in herds.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by butcher, butcher; even my herbarist doomed me as I went on. Dryden.

HERBY. adv. [from herb.]

Having the nature of herbs.

HERBY. n. f. [herba, from herb.] A man killed in herds.

Note a wild and wanton herb.

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts.

Of such there are vast numbers. Dryden's Phys. Theory.

There is a herd of herds, wandering o'er the neighbouring hills, and drive them to the store. Addison.

A considerable number of cattle, without the intervention of God delivered his charge, and his command, the multitude, or nature treasures by the herd. Locke.

It was a beast of a beast. In Scotland it is still used. [Brooks, Saxen,] a tench hill retained in composition as gosbisd.

To Herb. n. [from the noun.]

To herb. n. or adj. to herb. Weak women Thunder, in danger, hard like deer. Dryden.
HERETICAL adj. [from Heretick, or Hereticus, the insinct\n\nHERETIC n. [Heretick, French. Heretique, \nAn heretical fee, or to feel any thing heretically, is to \nhear the neck of a gull till it is just ready to melt, and then \nwith the sharp edge of your knife cut it close together, finely. \nThe tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of \nan heretical seal. \n
HERMIT n. [hermit, French; contrasted from errant, erraneous, \nA hermit: an anchorite; one who retires from society to \ncontemplation and devotion. \n
A wifher hermit, fivecoke Winter's worn, \nMight make off by looking in her eye. \n
Shakespeare. \n
You were pleased to lay this command upon me, to give \nyou my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: \nI humbly return you mine opinion, such as an hermit rathen \nthan a courier can render. \n
Hudibras's Jlifter. \n
2. A bediwan; one bound to pray for another. \n
Improve. \n
For thofe of old, and of kings, \nWhose dice thou cast, and their cups thou fill. \n
Pope's Odyfsey, Notes. \n
HERMITAGE n. [hermit. French.] \nThe cell or habitation of a hermit. \n
By that painful way they pas \nForth to an hill, that was both feep and high; \nOn which he built a decrepted wall. \nAnd eke a little hermitage thereby, \nFair Queen, II. \n
Go with speed \nTo fame forehead in hermiting, \nRemote from all the pleasurers of the world. \nShakespeare. \n
And may at last my weary age \Find out the peaceful hermitage, \nTo be my place, and my retrenchment. \n
Shakespeare. \n
HERMITAGE n. [from hermit.] \nThe cell or habitation of a hermit. \n
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And may at last my weary age \Find out the peaceful hermitage, \nTo be my place, and my retrenchment. \n
Shakespeare.
adj. [from hero.] After the way of a hero; heroical.

HERO’INE. 

HEROISM, n. f. [heron, French.] A place where herons breed.

HERPES, n.f. [from herpetic.\'] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: herpeticus, or herpeticorum, which is like millet-feed upon the skin, and herpetzs, which is more frequent, and more analogical.

HERSE. i. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

HERS. v. a. [from the noun.] To put into an herse.

HERSITANCY. To hesitate.

HETEROCLYTICAL. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

This afternoon I began to work with the thought of writing a long essay on "Heteroclytical" and since then have been extremely busy. I have to organize my work schedule to ensure I can complete this task within the allocated time. The essay should cover all the necessary aspects of this topic and should be well-researched. I have to make sure I understand the concept thoroughly before I start writing.
Partially may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to therapeutist. 

Hymen. n.f. An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple hyme, but a very hard paradox it will form, and a great danger for any one that is industriously appropriated unto the headline. From Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Hexagonal. adj. [In English; French; in and iow.]

Not of the same nature: not kindred. Let the body adjacent and ambient be not contaminant, but merely hexagonal towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. Bacon's Natural History.

The light, whole rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, for they are all, common, and that whole rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dilaminar. Newton's Opt.

Hexagon. n.f. [From hexagon.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrary or dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

3. Law. A figure of six angles.

4. A figure of six sides or angles; the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and there are many thouand more, than this with in brown's vulgar errors.

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and many thousand bastard diamonds into brown's vulgar errors. B. of Tropick fall at noon always to the North. Newton's Opt.

If the body were hexagonal, from what is the greater for: of beetles come; for that fort of homogeny are seen in America. Ray in the Creation.

Hid. n.f. [From iow.]

A poem of exclamation, and mutual exhalation; the contrary to the Latin lit. Ray in the Creation.

Shadwell from the town returns. To bolt the wood with peaceful lyres; then joy for praise and pamerstry. Prior. 

Hedy. n.f. [From high day.]

An expression of frolick and exaltation, and sometimes of wonder. I boult lay amon he is so kin to thee, These spent & such hedy in praising him. Shakespeare.

'Twas a strange ridge of a lady, love not, any kind he dare, hedy? Hakluyt, i.r.

Hid. n.f. [From hiest; freckled; freckled.

1. At your age

The hedy in the blond is tame, its humble, Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final sound. The hint should be avoided with more care in pitty than in curiosity; and I would try to prevent us, unless where the cuttage is so it is more prejudicial to the sound than the latter infide. Pope.

Hibernia. adj. [From hexagon.]

Belonging to the Winter. This should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its biannual conversion. From brown's vulgar errors.

Hiccup. n.f. [From hexagon.]

A wild frolick dance. This should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its biannual conversion. From brown's vulgar errors.

Heydegives. n.f. A wild frolick dance. But friendly faries met with many graces; And lights-foot mynhegroes did incline the nightingale song. With heydegives, and trinity tranced steps.

Hysteron. n.f. [From high day.]

The art of gaping. The hint should be avoided with more care in pitty than in curiosity; and I would try to prevent us, unless where the cuttage is so it is more prejudicial to the sound than the latter infide. Pope.

Hexad. n.f. [From hexagon.]

This should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its biannual conversion. From brown's vulgar errors.

Hexagonal. adj. [From hexagon.]

Having six feet or corners. As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or fix-convex. Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and six-sided diamonds into hexagonal. Ray in the Creation.

Hexagonal. n.f. [From hexagon.]

A figure of six angles. When I read in St. Ambrose of homogeny, or exanguular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were uni.

Brown's vulgar errors.

Heterogeneous. adj. [From hexagon.]

Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature. But merely towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. Bacon's Natural History.

The light, whole rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, for they are all, common, and that whole rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and dilaminar. Newton's Opt.

Heterogeneous. adj. [From homogeneous; French; in and iow.]

Not of the same nature; not kindred. Let the body adjacent and ambient be not contaminant, but merely heterogeneous towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. Bacon's Natural History.

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Oppofition of nature; contrariety or diflimilitude of qualities.

Can be added to each other without any interftice; and there are many thouand more, than this with in brown's vulgar errors.

One Vane was fo grievoufly hewn in pieces by Hamilton's friends. We'll, force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard, upon your favours, svims with fins of lead, Shakefpeare. Oh 'twas a notion charming, but merely towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. Bacon's Natural History.

A wild frolick dance. But friendly faries met with many graces; And lights-foot mynhegroes did incline the nightingale song. With heydegives, and trinity tranced steps.

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TO

v. n.

HIDE.

SEEK.

haude^

HIDE.

1. The {kin of any animal, either raw or dried.

Hide

3. A certain quantity of land. [hyde

bound.]

adj.

and

tjf chaff.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

French. ] Horrible; dreadful;

adj.

Addison.

hidden

our own souls, where there are such

himself under a

puts in practice many more wiles, and

greater variety of shapes.

Addison.

L'Esrange.

hiding

in my hair.

Gulliver's Travels.

and seek

Horribly; dreadfully; in

HFDEOUSLY.

[from

adv.

hideous.]

barous Latin, as much as one plough can till.

LVitton.

and how they were holden.

Bacon's Natural History.

poverty and bad keeping at other times from over-riding, or

Weakness or delicacy.

Pope.

Our bolder talents in full view display'd;

Ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPH. and to carve.

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied.

HIEROGLYPHICAL.

French; from the

HIEROGLYPHICK.

2. The art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLV'PHICK.

noun.

French; from the verb.J He that hides;

n.f.

doyj

er.

hierarque,

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings;

Ecclesiastical established under the hierarchy of bishops.

HIERARCHICAL.

adj. [hierarchique, French; from hierarchie.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings; Out of hundreds of thousand angels Thore, the supreme king.

Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,

Milton's Par. Lost.

under their hierarchies in orders bright.

South.

the ministerial office to stay the sacrifices.

South.

The blefiest of mortal wights, now questionless the high,

Hodge's Poetic Fancies.

Hieroglyphs were used before the alphabet was invented.

This hieroglyph of the Egyptians was created for political affiliation, manifested in the promotion of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire.

Bronte's Edgar Earnest.

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the hieroglyphick of life.

William's Deities.

The first writing they used was only the single pictures and groupings of the things they wished to represent, which way of

South.

Hieroglyphick.

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. Hieroglyphicks were used before the alphabet was invented.

This hieroglyph of the Egyptians was created for political affiliation, manifested in the promotion of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

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South.
tion, thine into a total verity, which was but partly true in its
inoriety.

Bereng.\* &c. adv. [from hieroglyphic.] Etymologically.

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically as the
Egyptians, and the phœnix wear the hieroglyphick of the
foo.

Bereng.\* &c. Hieroglyphy.- n. s. [Hier. et \&c. J. Holy writing.

Sohnan.\* - [Etym.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their
beasts and plants, abundantly gratified the fun
cr of the people.

Hart's Origin of Mankind.

To HIGGLE. m. [not uncertain etymology; probably cor-

1. To chatter; to be presumptuous in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinch-
ing and niggardly; it argues an ignoble mind, where we
wrongly, to highly and dudge in the amends.

Haile.

2. To higgle for a few dimes.

To gain thy knight an op‘lent spouse.

Huller, p. ii.

Why all this higgle with thy friend about such a paufy farm?
Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich
John Bull?

3. To go felling provisions from door to door. This forms the
original meaning.

Higgle-

Higgle-

4. A cant word, corrupted from higgle, which denotes any
confufed mafs, as higgles carry a

German, Higgle.

5. One who sells provisions by

H. adj. [ Saxon; hough, Dutch.]

1. Long upwards; rising above the surface, or from the
center.

They that fland high have many mafles to flake them,
And, if they fall, they daff themfelves to pieces.

S. R. III.

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

His forces, after all the
profecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination,

W. D. L'Estrange.

3. Pampered.

His warlike mind, his foul devoid of fear,

Rowe.

4. Having great

Of noble extraction,

H. adj. [ Etym., from high.

1. Of lofty ftructure.

Shakes.

2. Covered with lofty edifices.

To hear, and anfwer fuch

Sh. Agonifte.

3. Haughty as is his pile,

Milton Agonifte.

4. Pampered.

To clip the wings

Dryd. Virgil.

5. Pampered.

Jove’s pedestal, and the fupports of his

Dryd. Petru.

6. Pampered.

A favourite mole, high-fucd, and in the pride of fith and
metal, would full be bragging of his family.

L. Strange.

7. High-fucd.

Throwing the fame to a great height,

Milton’s Paradise Lost, b. i.

8. Pleading.

By the fupport of bolts to Neptune fain.

High-founding, pleafe the monarch of the main.

Pine.


To gain thy knight an op‘lent fpoufe.

Hudihras ii.

10. Noble; illuftrious.

Higher than to enjoy his ftate.

Milton’s Paradife Lost, b. i.

11. Difcourfes, amounted really

His forces, after all the
profecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination,

Milton’s Paradife Lost, b. i.

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

They fame according to the feven planets.

Spenfer.

13. High place; elevation; fuperiour region.

It was time now began the war, and no longer was it
this war now ended were.

S. R. III.

14. Height;

Milton’s Paradife Lost, b. i.

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

Is it come to that? I had thought, wearinefl {how not

Sh. Vigil.

16. At the most perfect flate; in the meridian.

The giants Harapha of Gath; his look

Milton’s Paradife Lost.

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

Herein the wantonnefs of poets, and the crafts of their

Denham.

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

A cant word, corrupted from higgle, which denotes any
confufed mafs, as higgles carry a

German, Higgle.


To higgle for a few dimes.

To gain thy knight an op‘lent spouse.

Huller, p. ii.

Why all this higgle with thy friend about such a paufy farm?
Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich

John Bull?

20. This fable is a

Sh. Agonifte.


His forces, after all the
profecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination,

Milton’s Paradife Lost, b. i.

22. Pampered.

To clip the wings

Dryd. Virgil.

23. Pampered.

A favourite mole, high-fucd, and in the pride of fith and
metal, would full be bragging of his family.

L. Strange.

24. Pampered.

Throwing the fame to a great height,

Milton’s Paradise Lost, b. i.

25. Pleading.

By the fupport of bolts to Neptune fain.

High-founding, pleafe the monarch of the main.

Pine.


To gain thy knight an op‘lent fpoufe.

Hudihras ii.

27. Pampered.

A favourite mole, high-fucd, and in the pride of fith and
metal, would full be bragging of his family.

L. Strange.

28. Pampered.

Throwing the fame to a great height,

Milton’s Paradise Lost, b. i.

29. Pleading.

By the fupport of bolts to Neptune fain.

High-founding, pleafe the monarch of the main.

Pine.

30. Pampered.

To gain thy knight an op‘lent fpoufe.

Hudihras ii.

31. Pampered.

A favourite mole, high-fucd, and in the pride of fith and
metal, would full be bragging of his family.

L. Strange.

32. Pampered.

Throwing the fame to a great height,

Milton’s Paradise Lost, b. i.
HIGH-HEALED. Hung aloft.
HIGH-HEADING. High-minded.
HIGH-HEADED. Proudly.
HIGH-HONORED. High.
HIGH-HUNG. Hung aloft.
HIGH-METTLING. Proud.
HIGH-METTING. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.
HIGH-MOST. High.
HIGH-NESS. Elevation above the surface.
HIGHNESS. Dignity of nature; supremacy.
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H I N

Climbing to a silly steep,
He views his heels in vales afar.

Dryden.

LO! how the Norick plains
Rise high, with large degrees of sloughs and bights. Phillips.

Henry countries afford the most entertaining prospects; the man would chuse to travel through a plain one.

Addison.

Hilt, a [f. [Saxon, from fealban, to hold;] The handle Saxon.

felf.

pron.

HIMSELF.

Him it in a neutral fenfe.

1. In the nominative the fame as he.

only more emphatical.

2. In the oblique cafe of him.

4. It is fometimes not reciprocal.

In ancient authors it is ufed neutrally for him.

a meafure of liquids among Jews, con¬

compar adj.

hindmojl.

HIND, n.f.

hinnus,

1. The (he to a flag; the female of red deer.

2. [bme, Saxon.

A fervant.

3. [jineman, Saxon.

Apeafant; a boor; a mean ruftick.

Ainfworth.

HINDBERRIES.

The fame as rafpberries.

HINDE, adj.

hindmojl.

Hindes, a [f. Hind, n.f.

adj.

of any thing, particularly of a fword.

himfeif; for that a friend is far more than him-

Addifon.

himfeif as to figh his griefs, and groan his pains, to fing his

taining about ten pints.

joy, and do and feel every thing by fympathy.

legs. See HINDER.

HINDMOST.

and

Ex.

fourth part of an

of beaten oil.

hinderance. Hooker.

They muff be in every Chriftian church the fame, except

have they been to the knowledge of what

hinderance

What

culture ought to be fome way

at throughout the whole

finuation.

He muft conquer all thefe difficulties, and remove all thefe

hindrance out of the way that hinders it; publick, ordinary.

HINDERER, n.f. [from hinderer.

He or that hinders or obftruchts.

brakes, great hindrances of all种类. Blay.

HINDERING, n.f. [from hind or hinder.

A paltry, words-

leats, degenerate animal.

ANDHIN.

The fame as rafpberries.

He met thee by the way, and fmote the hindmojl

Tis not his wont to be the hindmojl man,

What or ocception keeps him from us now.

ShadeH. VI.

He met thee by the way, and fmote the hindmojl of the last,

leatly geaming.

The race by vigour, not by vanity is won.

Shakefpeare.

Hinge. n.f. [or hinges, from hinge or hang.

1. joints upon which a gate or door turn.

Of henny arris'd, the gate self-open'd wide,

On golden hinge turning.

Addifon's Paraphr. loft.

r. From the hinge their fingers the gates divers,

and where the way they cannot find, they force.

Shakefpeare.

Hear's impirous queen that down from high;

Atterbury.

at first approach the frozen hinge by.

The gates are forc'd.

Dryden's. Alln. 2.

The cardinal points of the world, Eafth, West, North, and

South.

When in the moon is in the hinge at Eafth,

The bird breaks forward from its native ret.

Creech.

and there they beholding of the hinge, create.

Creech's Manilus.

And being beholding of the hinge of the world,

Creech's Manilus.

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other hinge of punishment might turn upon a law,

whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and

twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue.

Tempe.

4. To be of the hinges.

To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and off the hinges, and

that he can be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually di-

ordered.

Hinge, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furfult with hinges.

2. To deft NIDER. v. e. [from Saxon, Saxon.

to obftruct; to flog; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, faying the Lord hath proffer'd my way.

Gen. xxvii. 56.

The whole world finned with clear light, and none were

hindred in their labour.

You minimum of knowing truths made.

You head, you scorn.


The alfo were hindered only by incertainty, the hinderer is

not tied to folicitude truly: they were not liberty away

from the giver.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.

of all plowing, grow.

Brakes, great

of stars.

New powers in ftars.

Creech's Manilus.

Have we not plighted each our holy oath.

One foul should both infinuate, and another prove

his fellow's hindrance in point of love.

Dryden.

He muft conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these

hinderers out of the way that hinders it; publick, ordinary.

HINDERER, n.f. [from hinderer.]

He or that hinders or obstructs.

brakes, great hinderers of all growing.

May.

HINDERING, n.f. [from hind or hinder.

A paltry, words-

leats, degenerate animal.

HINT, n.f. [from the verb.

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allufion; difta-

3. In the nominative the fame as he, only more emphatical.

It was a fparing speech of the ancients to fay, that a friend

is another hinfelf; for that a friend is far more than hin-

Self.

With fame remains, with hinfelf was one

the fame hard, hinfeif the fame had done.

And

David.

himfeif from Aiding off his back.

To bring to mind

PT.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Wilfier.

The felves of the world, create

of punifhment might turn upon a law.

them.

Hindes, a [f. Hind, n.f.

2. The cardinal points of the world, Eaft, Weft, North, and

South.

When in the moon is in the hinge at Eaft,

The bird breaks forward from its native ret;

Full eight years, if you two years abate.

This fiction gives.

Creech's Manilus.

And being beholding of the hinge, create.

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Hinge, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furfult with hinges.

2. To deft NIDER. v. e. [from Saxon, Saxon.

To be a thou a ftronger man, and hinge thy knees.

And let his very breath, whom thou makethforere.

Creech.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Wilfier.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Wilfier.

To hint, v. a. [from the verb.

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; faint in-

formation.

1. In the nominative the same as he, only more emphatical.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend

is another hinfelf; for that a friend is far more than hin-

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With same remains, with hinfelf was one

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formation.

4. Let
HIR

Let him freely observe the first firtings and intimations, the first notes and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart. Smith's Elements.

2. Suggestion; intimation.

On this hint I spoke.

She led me on for the defence she had path. Shaft. Odys. Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe more parts than others, they take different hints, and put different interpretations on them. Addison, Spectator.

HIP. n.f. [from hire.

The fruit of the briar or the thorn. From Teopoa, Saxon.

1. The joint of the thigh; the flabby part of the thigh.

Now, which of your steps has the most profound fissure. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Hippocrasion of the Scythians, that, using common salt, they were generally embalmed with the ashes of the sheep.

2. To have an advantage in interest.

As waters to the fucking of a gulph. Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

HIPPOCENTAUR. n.f. [from hypocras, a medicated wine.

Hippocentaur, a fabulous monster, half horse and half man. A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOGRIFF. n.f. [from hippo, horse, and griff, or griffon.

A winged horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPPOGRiffe. n.f. [from hippo, horse, and griffon, French.

A winged horse.

3. To bribe.

Cash and cool'd glowing hot, in that furge, like a horse-shoe; think it signifies. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from his, his, his.

You dial! offend him, and extend his patience. Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

HIPPOCRATES. n.f. [from his, his.

It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say his, its.

His, its.

1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

To hire. Fairy Queen.

They that were hungry, ceased. I have five hundred crowns, said he, and drinking watry foam, mingled with spirit of wine. Bacon.

2. It was anciently used in a neutral sense, where we now say his.

His, its.

3. It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case; as, his, its.

His. Locke.

4. Anciently before himself.

Of hireling mourners for his funeral due. Bacon's Natural History.

HIPPHUS. n.f. [from hypocras, a medicated wine.

A winged horse.

Hip-footh. adj. Serving for hire, valiant; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Thus trumpet, feather, and a tedious crew


HIPSHOT. n.f. [from hire.

One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

HIPPOCRATES. n.f. [from his, his.

I have five hundred crowns, said he, and drinking watry foam, mingled with spirit of wine. Bacon.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from his, his.

She lov'd me for the dangers I had past. Shakespeare. Macbeth.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from his, his.

How now, which of your steps has the most profound fissure. Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from his, his.

As waters to the fucking of a gulph. Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from his, his.

Every of us, each for himself, laboured how to recover his forceful spear, which, His forceful spear, which, his forceful spear, which, his forceful spear, which,

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from his, his.

In descent. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from his, his.

A wanton courtier, who, putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in the two opposite angels of a figure piece of flue, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. By thine, no prositute to praise. Pope.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from hypocras, medicated wine.

How are poetical fitions, how are hippocentaurs, how are hippocentaur. How are poetical fitions, how are hippocentaurs, how are hippocentaur.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from hypocras, medicated wine.

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots; why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots; why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from hypocras, medicated wine.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and underground roots. The merchants shall pour out themself for bread; and drinking watry foam, mingled with spirit of wine. Bacon.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from hypocras, medicated wine.

In excrements, and in the excrements, and in the excrements, and in the excrements.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from hypocras, medicated wine.

Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame. Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from hypocras, medicated wine.

How they sell, or how they sell, or how they sell, or how they sell.

HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from hypocras, medicated wine.

The merchants shall pour out themself for bread; and drinking watry foam, mingled with spirit of wine. Bacon.

Barnet's Natural History.

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HIPPOKRATES. n.f. [from hypocras, medicated wine.

How they sell, or how they sell, or how they sell, or how they sell.
To HIST. n. [Histories, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hilling; to explode.

HISTORICALLY, [Histories, Latin; histories, French.] In the manner of that society, and of others mentioned.

2. The voice of a serpent, and of other animals.

HIST., n. f. [Histories, Latin; histories, French.] A writer of history; by way of narration.

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

4. To strike a ruling passion.

HISTORICAL, n. f. [Histories, Latin; histories, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I render three, divine
Hilli
Hilli
Hilli
Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinted
Of bodies be extended alone, how can they move and

HISTORICAL. ad. [from historical.]

HISTORY. n. f. [Histories, Latin; historias, French.] The art or methods of a poet historically is not such as of an historian.

On all sides, from innumerable tongues,

HISTORY, n. f. [Histories, Latin; historias, French.] The art or method of an historian.

A method of a poet historically is not such as of an historian.

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of art, has been very barren in good history.

Here is an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my author is in literary features.

Here rising bold, the patriot's honed face;

To touch the mark; not to miss.

Be a god that ever flies the light;

Or with a heart, disfigured with a blush?

If he be blind, how doth his eye, and why;

No more either for his own safety, or that of the people he

What prince forever can hit off this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he

She will so basefully fail in the last

HIST. n. f. [Histories, Latin; historias, French.] The knowledge of facts and events.

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of these persons

HISTORY, n. f. [Histories, Latin; historias, French.] A method of a poet historically is not such as of an historiographer.

She will so basefully fail in the last

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to

What's the newest grief?

What prince forever can hit off this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he

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HISTORY, n. f. [Historic, Latin; histoire, French.] Historically, in the manner of that society.

HISTORICALLY, ad. [from historic.] Historically, in the manner of that society.

HISTORICAL, n. f. [Histories, Latin; historias, French.] The art of recording history.

To hist. n. e. To collude.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they meet and hit one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform external form.

The houses, teeth, and shells being fossilized in the water with these metallic corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and lattice upon their bodies, become conjunct with them.

Waterward's Natural History.

To shunt luckily, to succeed by accident; not to miss.

Oft, expectation fails, and ends of there

Where mott it promises; and sets of hits

Where hope is colleted, and despair most keen.

Shakespeare.

To hist. n. e. To collude.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they meet and hit one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform external form.

The houses, teeth, and shells being fossilized in the water with these metallic corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and lattice upon their bodies, become conjunct with them.

Waterward's Natural History.

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Shakespeare.
But thou being't valour too and wits.

Two things that seldom fall to hit

That may hit, 'tis no more of him than publick, for faster fire

admittance into every house.

All human race would hit be wise,

and millions think for that one hit.

1. To light on.

4. To from the verb.

2. A lucky chance.

HITCH, Skinner.

V. To French.

hitch, Saxon, or 
hocher, HATCHEL.

v. a. TOHI'TCHEL.

HITCHEL.

and 2. It is used in opposition:

3. To this end; to this design; to this topic of argument:

3. Ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg.

UEjlr.

not find out the way of writing before that time: sure he

To catch; to move by jerks.

1

hit. South's Sermons


hit. Hudibras

p. i.

hit. Hudibras

p.

i.

hit. Hudibras

p. i.

w. What, not one hit? Sir,

To suppose a watch, by the blind hits of chance, to perform

diversity of unlucky motions, without the regulation of

hit. Shakef. Fal'ber.

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgement, but a lucky hit.

But with more lucky hit than those

To make the flies applaud.

Hudibras, p. i.

The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky hit it had in it has been said.

In conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail, U. Eff.

And things and hits in fortune, and a chamber for the birds on the right side, cannot be a bad gudger, but must muff out of design. Endely.

HITHER.

[from the verb.]

1. The king hath laid, that in a doten paffage between you and

he, I shall not exceed you three hits. Shakef. Hamlet.

So be he not brought me a peace, and

And at each hit with wonder forc'd amaz'd. Dry'd. facen.

1. A lucky chance.

What all his venturesfall'd? What, not one hit? Sir,

To suppose a watch, by the blind hits of chance, to perform diversity of unlucky motions, without the regulation of

hit. Shakef. Fal'ber.

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HIT.

[from hither; adv.

1. To this time; yet; in any time till now.

2. A fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so

dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to hit upon it.

There's a just medium between eating too much and too little;

and this dame had hit upon't, when the matter was so

collected that the bees brought her every day an egg. L'Efig.

None of them hit upon the art. Addison's Guardian.

There's but a true and a false purlieus in any telling of fortune; and a chamber for the birds on the right side, cannot be a bad gudger, but must muff out of design. Endely.

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HO'ARY. [pap, hoarfe.]

HO'ARFE. [pap, hoarfe.]

pay

HOARSE, adj. [from hoard.]

n.f. 1. To make hoards; to hoard.

HOARDER, n. [from hoard.]

The squirrel's flower-cup.

4. A stupid fellow.

HO'BNAILED, n.f. [from hoard.] 1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other, on account of broken arches, but fell through.

HOAR-FROST, hoar

Grey with age.

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascrib'd to verses, because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence a-piece .

HOBBLE, n.f. [from hob.] 1. To walk with one foot more than the other.

Hoarhound

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but hoarders of money. 

HOBBLE, n.f. [from hobb. or hob.]

With this rod of Sid compare.

HOBBIN, v.n. [from hobb.]

Uneven awkward gait.

The common people will chop like trouts at an artificial

footing, or cut not out the burly-

Hobby-horse

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,

SHAKEPEARE.

SHAKEPEARE. [p. vi.]

HOBBY, n.f. [from hobb.]

A hobby-horse, with gorgeous top,

I have heard that the final exclamation of Durincan

Under my battlements and the feet of

SHAKEPEARE. [in his play.] He felt the steps along the barbary running there. Dry.

The voice is sometimes intercalated by a hurdy-gurdy, or victorious blunder.

Little fogs flung them back in my delight!

I had a voice in hurry's, cre fulphures flames

Had dimpl'd it to a friend. SHAKEPEARE. [in his play.]

The want of it in the wind-pipe cauht in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing.

Arrested at dinner, 

The horses at nearer distance barly lay'd; 

A horse that is fo extremely cow'd, and has been at liberty ever so long, will have a small head.

SHAKEPEARE. [in his play.]

A hobby-horse is his word; give't, or take't.

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;

SPENSER. [in his work.]

SHAKESPEARE. [in his play.]
HOCK. n.f. [The same with hough, hough, Saxton.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK, v. a. [from the noun.] To dilate in the hock.

HOCKAMORE. n.f. [from Hock over, on the Moors.] Old.

HOCKAMORE.

Strong Rheum.

To HOCK. [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.

To HOCKEY, n.f. [from the noun.] To hamitring; to cut the hocks.

Finger on the Hocks.

HOCUS FOCUS. n.f. [houe, from hoeden, a hood, hood, a hovis; a hoder, a hod.] A labourer that carries mortar to the masons.

HOD. adj. HODMAN. n.f. [from hode, hode, a hode, a harch, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

HODMAN.

French; hode, a hode, a hod.

HOG. n. 1. The general name of swine.

HOGS.

A two year old ewe.

2. The yield fifty-five bush.
H O L
Ye Latin dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear!
The organs and noth'ral rites prepare,
Dy'dra's En.

5. To confer, to treat. Dy'dra's En.
The flat beds the thepped fold; 7
Now the top of heaven doth hold.
Milton, Of course, 1. 15.

6. To possess, to enjoy. Dy'dra's En.
Their ardent eyes with bloody streams were filled. Dy'dra's En.
Observe the youth who falls appear in fight.
Hold the nearest fiction to the light. Dy'dra's En.
How pleasant and joyful a thing is to have a light hold us forth from heaven to guide our flags. Cholm's Phil. Princ.

7. To possess in subordination.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

8. To possess; to enjoy.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
He came to the land's end, where he
hold'd his peace: I. Eneas went,
Temple. of the Messiah and of his kingdom.

9. To possess.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Observe the youth who falls appear in sight.
Hold the nearest fiction to the light. Dy'dra's En.
How pleasant and joyful a thing is to have a light hold us forth from heaven to guide our flags. Cholm's Phil. Princ.

10. To possess; to enjoy.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

11. To keep.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

12. To keep.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

13. To keep.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

14. To stand; to maintain.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

15. To stand; to maintain.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

16. To stand; to maintain.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

17. To stand; to maintain.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

18. To manage; to handle intellectually.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

19. To maintain.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.

20. To form; to plan.
To confer; not to violate. Keill's History of the Turks.
Affordly it is more shame for a man to lose that he
held, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Homer.
The proverb holds, that to be wise and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To last; to endure.

4. To continue.

6. To stand up for; to adhere.

g. To derive right.

Hold to harangue; to speak in public; to set in.

Hold to continue in luck.

Hold or no.

Hale. This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the
his speech; and in the other, as to the design; but it will hold for both.
Dryden.

Our author offers no reason; and when any body told us,
for whether it will hold or no.

Laske.

The hold holds in land as well as all other commodities. Lae.

This seems to hold in both cases. Addit. of Spectator.

The analogy holds good, and precisely keeps to the same pro¬
properties in the planets and comets.

Eloge.

Sanderson's account of persuasion, being in the other
sacred to five to three, does not
except in the hottest time of Summer.

Arabian on Aliments.

In words, at satisfactory; the same rule will hold.

Laske.

Alas familiarke, if too new or old.

Pay es Criticiwm.

To continue unbroken or unbetrayed.

Our force by land hath nobly hold.

Shakespeare.

To hold, to endure.

To see, by the pleading of omnia what a binding force,
the firm it.

Never any man was yet so old,

But hope his life one Winter more might hold.

Dunham.

To continue.

Hold'd not hold in this mind long.

L'Estrange.

To hold.

To hold up.

The damsels' heart would fairies have hold
From weeping, but his eye rebel'd.

Dryden. Rebild.

To stand up for; to adhere.

Through entry of the devil came death into the world,
and they that do hold his fate do find it.

W. 1744.

They much, if they hold to their principles, agree that things
had production always as they have.

Hale.

When Granada for your uncle hold'd.

Your was by all fodder'd, and he expell'd.

Dryden.

With the fairest fleecke land and king of gold;
So vig'rous are his eyes, fuch rays they caff,

Dryden's Fables.

Of our lady, had rather,

Benjamin Hooker.

The trade held on;

Dryden.

Before those dews that form manna come upon trees in the
valleys, they disipate, and cannot
hold up or maintain. Bacon's Natural History.

To remain in union.

together.

To hold on.

To hold out.

And rent away with ease the lingering gold.

Dryden. Dryden.

He kept his hold, and will, have her son cunning and bold, in making him
Afcham's Schoolmaster.

The thirteen, Sermon 13.

This is to give him liberty and power.

As there are mountebanks for the political body; men that perhaps have
hold of them.

Rushworth. Bate.

To continue.

To hold, to endure.

To last; to endure.

To keep a place where the Spaniards, love charged by Archdukes, had much ado to hold 
out.

Addit. of Spectator.

You think it strange a perfon, obstinately to these he loves,
be told, as long against importance.

Rondelet.

Nor could the hands in hold out
Against his blows.

Hobbes.

I would now, my eyes grew womanish;

But yet my heart held out;

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

The castel of Milan has held out formerly, after the con¬
cerns of the tyrannic and fiulphuric
Held in Italy.

As to the holding out against so many alterations of times,
It sometimes proceeds from principles.

Calley on Pride.

For your thoughts: are they full fix,

To hold in war, and right it is the lead.

Hale.

Or are your heart's hold'd at length, and brought
By time and ill success to a federation?

Hales's Cato.

To hold together.

To be joined.

These old Gothick castles, made at several times, held in
in to the last, only, it is by ways, and by parrhes.

Dryden, Dryden.

To hold together.

To remain in union.

Dryden.

Or are you hearts hold'd at length, and brought
By time and ill success to a federation?

Hale.

No.

To hold up.

To support himself.

All the wise layings and advices that philosophers could
muller up to this purpose, have been made only to support for so
few few foot and obstinate minds, which, without the aidfulness
of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves.

Held in England.

To hold up.

To continue the same speed.

Horace, f. b.

To hold up, to continue the same pace.

Hold up.

To hold up.

To continue the same speed.

If this is not to give them liberty and power.

A good old woman would have said as much, Dryden's Heft.

Held in God.

To hold up.

To continue the same pace.

One of the few feet which upon the reputation of the latter, the
could not he hold up?

Calley on England.

Numbers hold.

Held in the appearance of an interposition; but is the
impressive effect.

Addit. of Spectator.

Hold, hold lieutenants—lieutenants Gentleman,
Here you forget all laws of peace and duty.

Ihe general spake to you—hold, hold, for shame! Swift.

Held, hold all thy empty wishes fuch!

A good old woman would have said as much.

Dryden's Heft.

Held in God.

To hold on.

To begin on.

The mother, if the house hold's of her lady, had rather,
and will, and will have her fon cunning and bold, in making him
ủucleus.

Addit. of Spectator.

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights,
but even petty barons holding under them.

Tempus.

Hale.

To derive right.

To be free, from the mollerd thing's springs.

If therefore hold from that which firft made kings.

Dryden's M'n.

To bear forth.

To barage, to speak in public; to set forth publicly.

Swift.

A petty woman, telling fortunes, hold forth in the market.

L'Estrange's Elizab.

To hold in.

To restrain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with
waiting

Jen. vi. 11.

To hold on.

To continue in luck.

But even petty barons holding under them.

Till heis, Sermon 13.

To keep a distance without eloping with others.

There are interests important enough, and yet we must be
wrood to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither,
but with a peremptory command we hold off.

Dryden's Poems.

To hold on.

To continue, not to be interrupted.

The trade hold'd so many years after the bishops became
Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered
universally, on account of enshrining their families by fine
intercourse and alternations.

Swift.

To hold on.

To proceed.

He hold's, however, will be left upon the very point of
breaking.

L'Estrange.

To hold on.

To lift, to endure.

The children that form mans canons together in the
valleys, they disipate, and cannot hold on.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there
mountebanks for the political body; men that perhaps have
been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of
science, and therefore cannot hold on.

Bacon's Essay.

Cheek, and, as it were, a fine pawn of shriving and will hold on, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail.

Tilgath, Sergius.

Hale.

The hold in, however, will be left upon the very point of
breakimg.

L'Estrange.

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Bacon's Essay.
5. Power; influence.
   Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the inten¬
sive pleasures of a man, who is early wise, and wise no more hold of him than of necessity he must.
   Dryden.
6. Custody.
   Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us,
   in which God and his laws take the surest hold of us. Tull.
    
   That part which lies between the keel-
   to the place whence it began to move.
   Bacon.

8. Holding.
   Addif. was the landlord who could not get a tenant.
   Ray on the Creation.

II. Of Bolinbroke.
   His strong sides can volly.
   Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

   I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as
   Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, the
   Bish. of his hand,

IV. Of Bolinbroke.

V. Of Bolinbroke.
   Holding, obedient to his high command,
   Shak. Titus Andronitus.

VI. Of Bolinbroke.
   The deep abyss.
   Prior.

VII. Of Bolinbroke.
   Hail, riva! 
   Denham.

VIII. Of Bolinbroke.
   (shala.)
   Shakef. H.

IX. Of Bolinbroke.
   It was his policy to leave no
   Carew.

X. Of Bolinbroke.
   But make all plain and waste.
   Spenfer.

XI. Of Bolinbroke.
   We get nothing; but  holdings  ridiculed as morose angularities.
   Mortimer's Husbandry.

XII. Of Bolinbroke.
   Addif. upon Italy.

XIII. Of Bolinbroke.
   Addif. on the interj. 
   This word was new

XIV. Of Bolinbroke.
   Some for the pride of Turk's courts designed,
   Dryden, wave upon wave another sea had wrought.

XV. Of Bolinbroke.
   Some far off held the vacant air.
   Addif. on the interj.

XVI. Of Bolinbroke.
   What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked
   Dryden, who speaks in public.

XVII. Of Bolinbroke.

XVIII. Of Bolinbroke.
   Some far off held the vacant air.

XIX. Of Bolinbroke.

XX. Of Bolinbroke.
   What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked

XXI. Of Bolinbroke.
   The deep abyss.
   Prior.

XXII. Of Bolinbroke.
   It was his policy to leave no
   Carew.

XXIII. Of Bolinbroke.
   It was his policy to leave no
   Carew.

XXIV. Of Bolinbroke.

XXV. Of Bolinbroke.

XXVI. Of Bolinbroke.

XXVII. Of Bolinbroke.

XXVIII. Of Bolinbroke.

XXIX. Of Bolinbroke.

XXX. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXI. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXII. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXIII. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXIV. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXV. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXVI. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXVII. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXVIII. Of Bolinbroke.

XXXIX. Of Bolinbroke.

XL. Of Bolinbroke.

XLI. Of Bolinbroke.

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LI. Of Bolinbroke.
HOLLOW.
adv. hollow.'

HOLLOWNESS, n.f. [from f. hollow.] A plant.

A plant.

HOLLY. n.f. [pohpoc, Saxon, commonly called holyoak.]

HO'LLYROSE. n.f.

HOLME, HO'LLYTREE. 2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.

1. Holme or howme [oA(§p

HOLSTER. The old preterite and participle past active of help.

HOLYOKE. n.f. [bahj, Saxon ; heyligh

HOLY.
I. Good; pious; religious.

4. Sacred.

2. Anniverfary feast.

HOLY-GHOST. n.f. [bahg and jayt, Saxon.] The third person

HOLY-GHOST. n.f. [hommage, Fr. [hommaager, who professed fealty.

HOMAGE. n.f. [homraager, who professed fealty.

HOMAGE. n.f. [homage; exter-

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H O M E

With honour to his home let Thesius ride, with love to friend. 
Dryden's Fable.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs. 

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully. 

H O M E F E L T.

H O M E B R E D. adj. [home and bred.]

H O M E B R E D. bred.

H O M E L I N E S S.

H O M E L I L Y. adv. [from homely.]

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. 

3. Domestic; not foreign. 

1. Native; natural. 

He carries it to Adam, who finds it to be of the same place. 
Addison's Sermons.

fing, that will come home. 
Sidney, b. ii.

them, but when they might pay home. 
Sidney, A ii.

He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth, very plain, honest, substantial, cotton. 
Swift.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high, 
Dryden's Absalom and Achish.

She had their name thence. 
South's Sermons.

They had their same thence. 
Milton.

It is colored by home, that there is none to home, but love a looking-glass. 
South's Sermons.

Their home fire disp不失the, the hungry band 
invade their brethren next. 
Dryden's Ann. b. vii.

New Spenser daily entertain;
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. 
Shakespeare's Tempest.

Sheer delight in the homely strains. 
Swift.

H O M E S P U N. 

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. 

2. Destruction.

Home has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatness of genius, by the homely kind of some of Addison's fentiments. 

H O M E W A R D. adj. [home and prebe, Saxon.]

N. S. A court, ingenuous, rude, straightforward, plain, man.

What hempen home-woven have we tawning here, Some of the commonest fairy queen? 
Dryden.

Home-stay. 
On. [in and pray, Saxon.]

Shakespeare.

Our homesteads, &c. towards the nation places, towards the places of residence. 

Then Urania homeward did stride, 
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. 
Sidney.

We may only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very home to the point. 
Addison's Spectator.

An honor of barley-feed shall be valued at fifty shillings of silver.

Lev. xxxvi. 11.

And in Sweet madness robb'd it of itself; 
Shakespeare.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance; 
Atterbury's Sermons.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance; 
Atterbury's Sermons.
HON

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot Love honorably, would rather die than live. Ben. Jonson.

For some time pull all endeavours or propositions from private persons to advance the public service, however honest and innocently designed, have been called flying in the face of the king.

Honesty.

With charity, modesty.

true; virtue; purity.

that not have thy husband's lands.

—Why, then mine husband shall be my dowry. Shaksp.

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their grounds, whether their passions or their interest, and properly the object of truth, in our language, is gone, the name of honesty, though it is the same as greatness, and is honest, and in our language, as we speak in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem.

Temple.

HON.

adj. [from hony.] Covered with honey.

The bee with honied thigh, That on her flow'r doth work both sing.

Honey.

Honey, n. [from hony; French; honnuy; Dutch; hueu, honig; German; Honig.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming viscous on concretion, inapplicable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. We have three kinds of honey: the fifth and finest, is called honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell; it is the first product of the flowers, obtained by distilling from the combs without precluding. The second is thicker than the first, often structed, procured from the combs pretence; and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire, and then pressing the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basin in the petals, in which the bees are recurred a few juice, which the bee, by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up, swallows it, and, with it to the hive, and discharges again from the thorax through the mouth into some of the cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of the bee, and deposited as such into the cells of the comb, is divided for the food of the young offspring; but in hard fusts the bee are sometimes reduced to the necessity of feeding on it itself, and die of hunger after they have eat it all. Honey is a sweet substance; it is divided, sweet, and is not less so from the time of its distillation in the Summer, is vastly preferable to that taken from the same hive in Autumn. Honey is an excellent preservative, is detergent, aromatic, and diuretic.

Hill's Mat. Med.

bees.

honey contains no inflammable parts.
balsamic and pectoral:
honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aromatic, and making love

honeying

against him, that for ever mars his language.

honey

honey.

honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable food, relishing of the bite, balsamick and pectoral; honey contains no inflammable spirit, before it's felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire.

honey

honey is an excellent preservative, is detergent, aromatic, and diuretic.

honey.'s Mat. Med.

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The page contains a mixture of natural text and references to a dictionary. Here is a representation of the text:

- The text appears to be a mix of natural text and definitions from a dictionary.
- Terms like "honour" are defined within the page, providing context.
- The page seems to be part of a larger work, possibly a dictionary or an encyclopaedia.
- The definitions are concise, providing basic meanings of the terms.

In summary, the page is part of a dictionary, defining terms such as "honour" with simple explanations. It's a valuable resource for understanding the meanings of words in a historical context.

To improve this, one could:
- Focus on understanding the context and definitions provided in the dictionary.
- Use the definitions to explain or elaborate on the meanings of the terms as they appear in the text.

This approach would help in creating a comprehensive and accurate representation of the text content.
4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

6. Without taint; without reproach.

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

HONOURABLE, adj. [from Emnence; magnificence; knighthood; fatherhood.]

2. Magnanimously; generously.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, and from the noun.

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

HOOD, n.f.

1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.

2. Times of life, the upper covering of a woman's head.

3. A covering over the head of a horse.

4. The upper covering of a woman's head.

5. The outer covering of living creatures, as the hoofs of graminivorous animals.

6. Anything bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's crook.

7. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.

8. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

9. A snare; a trap.

10. To intrap; to ensnare.

11. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's crook.

12. To hook; to catch.

13. To draw as with a hook.

14. To intrap; to ensnare.

15. To catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

16. To turn or crook.

17. Toturn or crook.

18. To catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

19. A tool to catch.

20. To hook; to catch.

21. To turn or crook.

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100. To turn or crook.
To a [from the noun.] V.

HOOP. [from Bent; curvated.

[co]PIUGH. n.f. hoop, from whooping-cough inclofe with hoops.

A cooper; HOOPER. hoop, [from hsuper Gothick; or

n.f. hoop, [from hsupan

OOT. v. n. [hwt, huer, Welfli; v. a.

1. To bind or inclofe with hoops.

2. To drive with a slout.

To call by a slout.

HOOP.
Faith is opposed to infidelity, and hope to despair. 

Hope He fought them both, but whil'n his esp'ry might find
Ever esp'rate: he wish'd, but not with hope
For God doth seldom chand's his wish to his wish, with
Beyond his hope, Ever esp'rate he spits. Milton's Paradise Lost.

The Trojan dames
To Pallus' face in long procession go,
In fret to reconcile their heav'nly foe. Dryden's Virg. Ern.
Why not confent myself with the hope of what may be, as
to meacum {myself with the fear of not?} Elysian. To encourage our hope it gives us the highest assurance of
nothing happening, in case of obedience. Titus. The cruelly {realized love} here was that had his hope in an
other life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having
changed his way for love, definite for enjoyment. Atterbury
You may then look rather to the call age than the present, and
therefore the future may have some hope of them. Swift.

Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduit of
any doping plain between the ridges of moun-

I. I o live in expectation of some good.

[from the noun.]

V. HOPE. n. To live in expectation of some good.

[from the noun.]

VIII. a. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is
Best is he who is not fallen from his

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to
produce hope; promising; likely to

2. National {real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the he-
pervision. It is falfely pronounced by

3. 1 hat which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed,
and

1. Relating to the hour. Horatius, ii. ii.
2. Relating to an hour. Horatius, ii. ii.

Horatius adj. [from hea. Latin.]

Relating to the hour.

Horatius adv. [from hea. Latin.]

Set down beforehand certain signatures of hopeful, or characters, whereby may be timely distinguished what the child will prove in probability. Milton.

Hopeful adj. [from hope.] 1. Without hope; without pledging expectation.

Hopeless adj. [from hope.]

2. Being different, being as bad, as an image of immediate and
hopeful lamentation for the dead. 

3. To give no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The hopeful word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. Shakespeare. R. II.

Hopeful adj. [from hope.] One that has pledging expectations.

I except all layers, who turn the kale, because the firing expe-

1. Of one degree is the peremptory contempt of the condi-
tion which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in
terror and amazement of confidence, but also boldly, happy-
lly, and safely in which the life is finished. Dryden.

Hopeful adj. [from hope.]

He who hopes or jumps on one leg. Shakespeare.

hopeful adj. [from hope.]

A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

Hopeful n. f. [from hope.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may hope-
fully expect a considerable enlargement of the history of na-
H O R

The morning mark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her long the morning gray.
And soon the sun rises with beams to brighten,
Their rays all the heavens crowning, in the rising light.
Dryden.

When the wind is worked up in a tempest, so that the horizon on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains of foam, it is imprudent to describe the agreement of the horizon, that rises from such a prospect.
Addison's Spectator.

H O R N T E A L. n.f. [horizont, French, from horizon.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks across the horizontal milky air,
Shorn of his beams, and left behind the moon.
In dim eclipse, divinest twilight fled
On half the nations.
Addison's Paradigm Lady, b. i.

2. Parallel to the horizon, or on a level.

An oblique erected, and golden figures placed horizontal about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus.
Bruce.

The problem is reduced to this: what perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranks of towers in a plane inclined to a horizontal line in a given angle?
Archimedes on Conics.

HORN, n.f. [from horizont, French, from horizon.] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not link into the heavens, so will it neither float above, nor glide in the space, nor be superficially, or almost horizontally unto it.
Brown's Vulgar Errors. Err. 3.

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them beyond the firmament.
Brown's Sermons.

HORN, n.f. [haurum, Grecian; jonkus, horn; Dutch.] A drinking cup made of horn.

In direction parallel to the horizon.

That to thee many a hornpipe play'd,
Wherefore they dance each one with his maid.
Shakespeare.

c. To produce one's ardour.

Horns

But when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer resemble horn.


With horned beaks, and brazen wheels,
Jones's poem to celebrate.

'For wonder at the^
Horn, n.f. [from horn, horn.]

A county dance, danced commonly to a horn.

With horn-book and horn.

HORN-BOOK. n.f. [horn and pipe.]

A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.

HORNE. n.f. [from horn, horn.]

One that works in horn, and sells horn-work.

HORNER. n.f. [horn, horn.]

HORNE, n.f. [from horn, horn.]

HORNE, n.f. [from horn, horn.]

HORSEMAN. n.f. [horseman.

A kind of horsemanship.

HORSEPIPER. n.f. [horne and pipe.]

A county dance, danced commonly to a horn.

To master John the English maid.

HORSE, n.f. [from horse, horse.]

Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride.

Horseman.

Shake under the castle-wall,

Addison's Spectator.

As when the sun, new risen,

Brown's Vulgar Errors. Err. 3.

And mountains, tremble at the infernal found.

Dryden.

To master John the English maid.

Horseman.

Shake under the castle-wall,

Addison's Spectator.

As when the sun, new risen,

Brown's Vulgar Errors. Err. 3.

And mountains, tremble at the infernal sound.

Dryden.
The Greek names this the horfeia; this governs life, and marks our parts, Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. Croesus's Mnemy.

They understand the planets and the zodiac by instinct, and draw figures and figns of their own horfes in the same fraft they fprings out of. Bacon's Srroms.

HORRIBLE. adv. [horrible, French, horrihés, Lat.] Dread¬ful, frightful. Stocking, hideous; enormous.

No colour affeles the eye much with difpleaure: there be things that are horrid, because they excite the memory of things evil or calamitous. Bacon's Natural History.

ETernal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a per¬fation that the foul is immeatal, are, of all the things, the first that is defcribable, and the latter the abitt horrid to human apprehention.

HORRIDNESS. n. [from horrid.] Dreadfulness; hideouf¬ness; terror; execrable.

Be not afraid of being horrid; for we were all horrid and ignorant when we had not learned anything.

In every story of the fett of fons of Adam in Scripture, the father 4. To cover a mare.

HORRIDNESS, n. [from horrid.] Hideousness, ugliness.

A bloody defigner fuborns his inftrument to take away fuch a man's life, and the confeflor reprefents the horridnefs of the fa£f, and brings him to repentance.

Rud. An nebathing quadruped, ufed in war, and draught and car¬riage.

The word now ufed in Scotland is 'horfeboy,' a fervant to a jockey, feller, or rather changer of horfes. It may well be derived from the Latin form. Horfecofer.

If your ramble was on the morrow, your field will be covered with fnow, and the day will be cold and cloudl. Swift to Gay.

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If your ramble was on the morrow, your field will be covered with fnow, and the day will be cold and cloudl. Swift to Gay.

A bloody defigner fuborns his inftrument to take away fuch a man's life, and the confeflor reprefents the horridnefs of the fa£f, and brings him to repentance.

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condition to pay half down: the horseman comes to him not thinking for the bargain a point.}

**HORSEFENCE**. n.f. A kind of ditch. 

**HORSEFUR**. n.f. [horse and fur]. A plant. 

**HORSEMUSCLE**. n.f. A large muscle. 

**HORSEPARASITE**. n.f. A kind of large bee. 

**HORSEPLANT**. n.f. [horse and plant]. The festivities of the horsemen and horsemen's friends. 

**HORSEPLAY**. n.f. [horse and play]. A loud, violent, rude and boisterous jest.

**HORSESHOE**. n.f. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. 

**HORSEFOOT**. n.f. [horse and foot]. The hair of horses.

**HORSEFLESH**. n.f. [horse and flesh]. The meat of horses.

**HORSEHOSPITAL**. adv. [from hospita]. One who fled stockings. 

**HOSPILE**. n.f. [hospita]. A kind of hospital for the sick, or support of the poor.

**HOSPITALITY**. adj. [hospita, Latin]. Giving entertain- ment to strangers; kind to strangers.

**HOSPIILIT**. n.f. [hospita, Latin]. One who fled stockings.

**HORSE**. n.f. [horses and men]. A kind of large bee.

**HORSEMANSHIP**. n.f. [horse and man]. The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

**HORSEPLAY**. n.f. [horse and play]. Coarse, roughly, roughly spoken.

**HORSEFUR**. n.f. [horse and fur]. A match of horses in running.

**HORSES**. n.f. [horses and men]. The public for horses.

**HORSE**. n.f. [horses and men]. A kind of large bee.
HOSPITALLER. n.f. [hojle, hofpitis, Latin.], French ; hofpitor. [from hofpitus, Latin.] To refide under the
hostel. SPITATE.

The landlord of an inn. 2. An army; numbers afeembled for

T he landlord of an inn. 2

3. [from French.] The facrifice of the mafs in

n.f. [ojlage, French.] To encounter in battle.

To take up entertainment.

The character of an

To court the cry directs us, when we found

The affairs do allot, as it were only there.

Our army

It is now in her engagement with the Moor.

Drayd, 5

HOS
The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into

their coasts, are, in that refpeft, deeply blamed, as being enemies to that hospitality which for comune humanity hace all the nations on earth theyold embrace.

Hosteler, h. 1. My master of a charitable disfipation,

By doing deeds of hospitality. Shakesp. As you like it.

and hospitality which for comune humanity hace all the nations on earth theyold embrace. Hutch. H. 1.

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great
circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produces, do
reftraint the wind, and the clouds, which efledl may proceed partly from

easy commotion of fo very fmall corpufcles.

Either by treafon nor hostility.

Neither by treafon nor hostility.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necef-
sary affairs of life, or

HOT.

HOT.

Shakesper. Hudibras.

which efledl may proceed partly from

easy commotion of fo very fmall corpufcles.

beard of horfes.

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great
circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produces, do
reftraint the wind, and the clouds, which efledl may proceed partly from

easy commotion of fo very fmall corpufcles.

Not law, nor checks of confeience will he hear,

Nor law, nor checks of confeience will he hear,

hands, and light with heavy mixt. Dryden.

black fufficences do foocet of all others becaufe in the far from the parts, which efledl may proceed partly from

the multitude of reftraints in a little room, and partly from

early commotion of fo very fmall corpufcles. Atheneus' Quo.

Light and cold were in one body fixt;

And fis in the hot-

Then is the blue-bottle, and the orange, and the black-

ness, the yellow, the red, and the white, and the black.

and cold were in one body fixt;

b. viii. Clarendon

The Romans having fisted a great number of benefiai, ac-

quainted them with their refolution.

And ftay there, Dromio, 'till I come to thee. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.

God looking forth, will trouble all his

Be as kind an

as you have been to me, and you can

Druid. Fables, Preface.

with humanity.

of horfes at an inn.

horfes of guefts are kept.

Shakefpeare. As you like it.

And little recks to find the way to heav'n

And little recks to find the way to heav'n

Shakefpeare.

of the houfe,

And in fierce

hunting.

And in fierce

hunting.

Denham.

; as if 'twere only there.

Nor law, nor checks of confeience will he hear,

and cold were in one body fixt;

hotbed

As he was acquainted with their full length, and knowing

one of the boutarfs services, and moft dangerous affaults, that

has been known.

One refiding in an hofpital in order

to receive the poor or ftranger.

HOSPITALLERS. n.f. [hojleflers, French, from hostel.] A female hofl;

a woman that gives entertainment.

and noble hoflite.

We are your guest to night.

Shakespurers sketchbook.

And rail'd upon the hoflite of the house. Shakesp. 2

hostel. And raill'd upon the hoflite of the house.

Shakesp. 2

We were heir to the doors.

Shakespurers sketchbook.

Be as kind an hoflite as you have to me, and you can

Shakespurers sketchbook. 4

Dryden's life, 5. 6

Dryden's life, 5. 6

This practice of an open war; open warfare in opposition

Not law, nor checks of confeience will he hear,

Of dreeded fujifes, but on the miinneres

That do not choose to wear the

Shakesp. 2

The fuffice as he would fly,

Shakefpeare. Troilus and Creffida.

But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,

Shakefpeare. Troilus and Creffida.

Shakefpeare. 2

The landlord of an inn.

The character of an

It is my father's will I should take on me.

The hoflifip of to day: you're welcome, fir.

Shakesp. 2

For your good.

Swift's Par ergon.

In this bloody difpute we have fhewed ourfelves fair, nay,

The disadvantages which are attendant on the employment of

in the purfuit of pleafure; fhould

in the hot-

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necef-
sary affairs of life, or


As raftmefs do dispence,

Shakesp. The Tempest.

I. 2

The landlady of an inn.

To court the cry directs us, when we found

The affairs do allot, as it were only there.

Our army

It is now in her engagement with the Moor.

Drayd, 5

Hottest.

Hottest.

adj. [hojlitis, Latin.] Adverfe; opposite; fuitable to an

enemy. He has now at left

Give rio hoffle broken, and that not in the presence

of dreeded fujifes, but on the miinneres

That do not choose to wear the

Shakesp. 2

The landlord of an inn.

The character of an

It is my father's will I should take on me.

The hoflifip of to day: you're welcome, fir.

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The hoflifip of to day: you're welcome, fir.

Shakesp. 2

The landlord of an inn.

The character of an
You shall find 'em either husband's yealm, or needy bankrupts.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

HOTCHA'KLES. [French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guests who strikes him. The chyndial is certainly not our INTENDED; for that was by pinchers, not by lances. Arden, and Pope's Man. Scrib.

As at batcakes once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
With not a kiss but a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read too mischief in her eye.

Dryden.

HO'THED. adj. [hot; cens.

HOTLY. adv. violently; vehemently.

A brothel.

2. Violently; vehemently.

HOTNESS. n.f. [ixox hot; cens.

HOTMOUTHED. adj. [Diminutive of hope, houfe, Saxon.

To shelter in an hovel.

HOUS, n.f. [Diminutive of hope, Saxon.

The preterite of mean habitation; a cottage.

HOVEN. pt. pass. [from hove.] Raised; swollen; tumefied.

Addison.

HOV'TREE. n.f. [from the noun.

HOUND, n.f. [from the noun.

HOUND TREE. n.f. [from the noun.

Ainjworth.

HO'UND TREE. n.f. [from the noun.

HOUND TREE. n.f. [from the noun.

L'Estrange.

HO'UNDTREE.

A kind of fpaniels.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory.

The bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit compofed of four proper fegments: the pointal, which arifes from the

Ainjworth.

HO'UNDTREE.

A kind of fpaniels.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory.

The bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit compofed of four proper fegments: the pointal, which arises from the

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Bacon's Natural Hiflory.

The bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit composed of four proper segments: the pointal, which arises from the

Ainjworth.

HO'UNDTREE.
3. The time as marked by the clock.

4. An hourglass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

5. A manner of speaking rather affected than natural.

6. A place of abode.

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively.

8. To harbour; to admit to residence.

9. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.

10. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

11. To break.

12. To break.

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100. To break.
For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to be housefuld good;
And good works in the midst of wonder;
Spread on his back, the spoils and trapping of a beast. Dryd.

How, wise and gentle, this is now frequently written, or, by God. This is a bufiness of fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally. Stat.

1. A female economist.

2. A housewife on a maddening fit, and sorely for a bad housewifery it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. Speer on Irland.

3. A female economist.

4. A housewife on a maddening fit, and sorely for a bad housewifery it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. Speer on Irland.

5. A female economist.

6. A female economist.
**HOW**

1. It is much used in exclamation.
   - How are the mighty fallen!
   - How durst the city fit military as a widow.

2. It is an affective suffix, not exactly explained; I take it to mean this.
   - Their voices were as soft and rustling as the rustling of the South-west wind, so unutterably unknown, and might have wakened islands or continents.

**Hud**

1. Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
   - Shakespeare's Macbeth.
2. The cry of a human being in horror.
   - The poor man howled with a distracted pace.
3. And fills with horror the public place.
   - Dryden's El Dorado.

**However**

1. Howbeit.
   - Howbeit I will not go out in the deserts.

2. By an affecting manner, in whatever degree.
   - This ring he holds.

3. Howbeit; notwithstanding; yet.
   - To mend his way.

**Hoy**

1. Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.
   - Pope's Essay on Man.

2. With loud and horrid noise.
   - Shakespeare's Macbeth.

**Howl**

1. The cry of a human being in horror.
   - The poor man howled with a distracted pace.

2. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

3. To speak with a bell-like cry or tone.

4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

**Howbeit**

1. However, yet; however.
   - Not now in use.

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.
   - Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains.

3. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mob.
   - Shakespeare's Richard III.

4. To jostle; to have a fairer way.

5. As if it were not in him.
   - Howbeit is not necessarily.
To HUDDLE. n.f. [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; conflutus.

HUDDLE. n.f.
1. Colour; die. [French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm. [Hueu. French, to cry.]

Your carrying buffoons in a huddle, Hug your officers under a new model.

Several merry answers were made to my question, which entertained us till bed-time, and filled my mind with a huddle of Adolphus Spectator.

HUGE. n.f. [French.] A cloak.

HUGE. adj. [hug, high, huge.] VaF; immense.

HU'GGERMUGGER. n.f.

Huggermugger.

HUGY. adj. [hugy, heavily, densely.]
HUM

The custom they had of giving the colour of the sea to the hull, falls, and masts of their ships, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venetians. HULL.

To exenterate: as, to a hare.

2. Anything bulky and unwieldy. This sense is still retained, Gothick, to cover.

HULL.

Ainfworth adj. [from hulk; in Scotland: as, a of a fellow.

HULL.

1. To make the noise of bees. [from the verb.

HUM.

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.

HUM.

4. To sing, to howl.

HUM.

To DUTCH.

Holly.

HU'LVER.

1. The noise of bees or insects.

HUM.

2. A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUM.

6. An expression of applause.

HUM.

You hear a huzz in the right place. SPECTATOR.

HUMANKIND, n. [humanitas, Latin; humane, French.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

HUMANKIND.

It will not be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a human creature.

Swift.

2. Belonging to man.

HUMANKIND.

The king is but a man as I am: the vulgar faults to him as do to me; all his faults have but human conditions. Shakef.

For man to tell how human life began Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? Milton's P. L.

And never human kingdom, nor the arts which human hands could invent. Dryden, 7. Man of Am. Hum.

To preferve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath never been any art more eligible or useful. Dryden, 7. Man of Am. Hum.

Benevolence; tenderly.

HUMANKIND.

Benevolent; benevolent.

HUMANKIND.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds, the humblest of beasts, the harmless of all. Pludibras, p. Yu. cant.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were whole, we might guess they returned us humanity. Shak.

There is no art that would so oblige mankind by its informations. Spratt.

To make mankind of humanist by his informations. Gosse.

To make felicities of tenderest or benevolent.

HUMANKIND.

Here will I paint the characters of woe, and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. Rowe.

To make mankind of humanist by his informations. Gosse.

The middle of humanity thus ever known, but the extremity of both ends. Dryden, 7. Man of Am. Hum.

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The race of man; the human family.

HUMANKIND.

3. Benevolent; benevolent.

HUMANKIND.

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HUM

Now we have flown our power,
Let us from humble be in all our ways,
Shakespeare: Civil Titus.

Thy humble prayer vows obedience,
And seeketh peace and holy death. Shakespeare: H. VI.

We should be as humble in our imperfections and sins as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great and excellent, and perfect.

Chuse you for me: well you understand,
But if an humble husband may request,
Prosperity and a better for the self.
Ten thousand titles light as theirs,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She should be humble, who would please; and
The mufh, which can love.

2. Low; not high; not great.

The example of the heavily laden,
Thy fellow-pony, Cowley mark!
Above the skies let thy proud mind touch,
Thy humble self on the ground.

Deniel what e'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An humble roof and an obscure retreat.

And pride, though thou knowest the joys which well
With humbler fortunes, thus would curb thy royalty, Rowe.
For humble titles suit my low condition.

To humble, v. a. (from humble, adj.),
1. To make humble to make submissive; to make bow down with humility.

The execution
Faces not the least of the humble neck,
But first beg the pardon.
Shakespeare: A. V.

Why do I humble myself, and suffer,
For peace, resp noth but repulse and here.
Metm.

Let the finer put away the evil of his doings, and humble himself by a speedily and sincere repentance; let him return to God, and then let him be assured that God will return to him.

Herbert.

2. Without height; without elevation.

Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our understanding, but it is a solid body; and water will not stick to it.

Though doable task, how little have I left!

The heat is big enough to keep them in agitations,
And even water itself, whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, with its moistness and with its quicksilver; it has the power to wet other bodies.

If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by wind, it will make a great deal of difference.

If the proud tyrants of the earth.
Addison's Spectator.

The mighty of the world, the root of empire,
The multitude of heroes, the delight of gods,
That humble the proud tyrants of the earth. Addison's Spectator.

Men that make a kind of insult upon society, ought to be treated as different kinds of public men.

Freedom.

Fortune not much of humbling we can boast,
Though doable task, how little have I left!

Page.

Not only must we remember what we have done, but also what we have done.

As for the high places, the temple of Jerusalem.

Shakespeare: Cymbeline.

Falling and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and humiliation, used to be companions of repentance.

There, though with humble bow,
Weans the glorious orbs to the sun. Dryden.

It was an answer by us all, in all possible humility, and in a most humble manner.

2. Without pride; with humility.

In this great humility, as much as possible; in all possible humility, and yet with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but merely.

Browne's New Atlantis.

A grain of glory, mixt with humilities,

They seek'd down to triumph over pride!
Shakespeare: Henry VI.

I am rather with all subjected humblings to thank her excellencies, since the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to love myself, than to receive thanks for a deal which was her only inspiring.

Shakespeare: Cymbeline.

It was refused by us all, in all possible humbleness; but yet with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but merely.

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Browne's New Atlantis.

A grain of glory, mixt with humilities,
HUMILITY. n.f. [humorijlo)
2. Mortification; external expression of fin and unworthiness.

HUMOROUS. n.f. [humorijlo), Latin.
2. One who has violent and peculiar passions.
3. One who conducts himself by his own fancy.

HUMOURS. n.f. [humorijlo), Latin.
1. Merrily; jococely.
2. Present disposition.
3. General turn or temper of mind.
4. Pestilence; petulance.
5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

HUMOURSOMELY. adv. [from humorijlo].
1. Merrily; jocologically.

HUMOUR. n.f. [humorijlo; French; humor, Latin].
1. Malice.

HUMORUS. adj. [from the noun]

HUMOROUSNESS. adj.
1. Merrily; jococely.
2. Present disposition.

HUMORSOME. adj.
1. Merrily; jococely.
2. Present disposition.

HUMORSOMELY. adv. [from humorijlo].
1. Merrily; jocologically.
2. Pestilential; pestilential.

HUMOURS. n.f. [humorijlo, Latin; humor, French].
1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy: one who gratifies his own humour.

HUMOUR, adj.
1. Merrily; jocologically.

HUMOUR, v. a.
1. To break into the blood-house of life.

HUMOURous. adj.
1. Merrily; jocologically.

HUMOURously. adv.
1. Merrily; jocologically.

HUMOURousness. n.f.
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HUMOURSOMELY. adv.
1. Merrily; jocologically.
2. Pestilential; pestilential.
Obsequies and fulfion were never enjoined by God to his people; it was the custom of the heathens, and nations of those who were con-
mmanded to obey our governors.

You honour me, when I am sick;

When not I, but my God is sick.

4. Childs are fond of something which strikes their fancy
melt, and fallen and regarded of every thing else, if they are
touched in the bloom of fancy.

5. To fit; to comply with.

To offer your place that be the man.

The fine sense for which we could have left our tongue. Add.

6. Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to know

That invention.

Dryden's Preface to Zabul. 

7. Frontier is not unequal and smooth and trees, that give a fine

Variety of savage provinces: the king has honoured

the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate the הישן.

8. Hump. n.f. [corrupted perhaps from hung. See Bump.

The protrusion formed by a crooked back.

The fronts were marked by succeeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the lump fell.

Hung. n.f. [h nskur, Dutch.

Hungry.

Not sat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw

and regulation.

2. To strike or punch with the fists.

One part of that time.

We shall not need to use the hundredth

But I more fear Creon!

Dryden. 

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and

A thousand bleeding hearts her paw's invoces.

Dryden. 

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour,

They fed us hungry, and when they be full,

Shakspeare's Merchant.

Your face of his the

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the Insanity, do naturally suggest to corrigate, and then we lay a person has fasted away his

whisky, and the rest of the onus against each other. Drayton.

Thou fealt ferve thy enemies in hunger and thirst.

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vibrates the sense of hunger and thirst we call it hunger.

Something vicious, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach,

destroys the function of hunger.

Ambrose in Dictionaries.

5. Nothing violent deferves our notice.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally forget

The necessity of preparing our appetites and hunger.

As if they hunger'd for the food they bore.

Dryden. 

Wretched, broken in heart, and cripple'd.

Taming of the Shrew.

With keen appetite.

You have fed my longing, and I feed

My friend to sell his body to Adam.

They are all hot stomachs, and we all hot food.

They eat us hungry, and when they be full,

Shakspeare's Othello.

Hungersvard. adj. [Hungar. and Scand.] Starved

with hunger; pinched by want of food.

Hungry.

Turn back, and fly like flippus before the wind,

Or bands purloined by hungervarded wolves.

Shakspeare. H. VI.

Overtake me, if you can.

Go, go, O'er take up thy hungervarded men.

Shakspeare. H. VI.

As to some body-house to afflicted come,

Which I surpriz'd, the man the hungry lorn.

Want and distrest, fired before her name.

Dryden.

Hung. adj. [from hunger.]

Pinched by want of food.

Hun.

As if they hung'ring

Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed

Stay but a little.

ii.

I content me

With hunger.

Bred up in poverty and straits at home;

And many hundred thousands received an account from them

and many hundred thousands received an account from them

of the mouth of those who were eye-witnesses.

Shakspeare's 3. Hen.

1. A company or body consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased

with the earnings of who has himself commands, for the moral

principle: whenever does fo, will have reason to think

hundreds of propositions insane.

Hunchback'd

A hundred acres in her temple found;

A thousand bleeding hearts her paw's invoces.

A thousand bleeding hearts her paw's invoces.

But I more fear Creon!

Dryden. 

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour,

They sed us hungry, and when they be full,

Shakspeare's Merchant.

Your face of his the

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,

Who pitty's folks living months long ago;

When on earth acoms hungrily they fed,

After much hunger and suffering, better bread.

Dryden's flawless.

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the hungry cannsables

Would not have touch'd, would not have flain'd with blood.

Shakspeare's Henry VI. p. iii.

They talk that thus may say that one is always hungry,

but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists

in that very sensation.

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the

Laws.

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in hunger and thirst.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,

Who pity's folks living months long ago;

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When on earth acoms hungrily they fed,

After much hunger and suffering, better bread.
To Hu'NT. n. a. [fromman, Saxon, from jams, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did fill the lion's skin.

While the beaft liv'd, was kill'd in hunting him. Skul. H.V.

We then hunt the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions.

We should singly every criminal out of the herd, and hunt him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, flatter and defend virtue.

Addison's Spectator.

2. To pursue; to follow closer.

Sell shall have the violent man to overthrow him. Ef. cd.

It flrikes the fylvester five hundred feet of pails in an hour, and is hunted unto fich continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break.

Harley on Conftitution.

3. To fetch.

Not certainly referring any thing, but by confronting of times and movements, I do hunt out a probability.

Spenfier.

All that is found in nature shall not be rigidly deduced from the principles it is pretended to be built upon: fuch an exanuer every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in thofe who have given themselves up to a party, and only hunt for what may favour and support the fpecs of the fpecer. Locke.

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

The boots a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares.

To HUNT. v. n.

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from hunting, I will not speak with him. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Every footylove and knowledge, and another hunting and hunting.

Add. in Itin. 1693.

2. A dog that feents game or beafts of prey.

The fylvester ftrikes five hundred feet of pails in an hour, and is hunted unto ficli continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break.

Harley on Conftitution.

3. Purfuit.

HU'NTER. hunt.'

One who chafes animals for paftime.

HU'NTER-GENEAL. 

He holds vengeance in his hand.

To hurl upon their heads that break his law. Shak. R. III.

I with any nails digg'd out of the ground,

To cut the beards of old and hold the fame. Shakespeare's Richard II.

If he fhall be afraid, or be at the head of his flock.

If he fhall be afraid, or be at the head of his flock. Pope's Iliad.

To hurl him on the ground.

To hurl them on the ground. Pope's Iliad.

Thrift in love, and ignorance o'er all the world.

Darnham.

Young Passion.

From East to North irregularly hurl'd.

First let himfelf on fire, and then the world. Dryden's JEn.

To hurl on the ground.

To hurl them on the ground. Pope's Iliad.

To hurl at once.

For the Lord has huff'd, and he has hurl'd.

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,

Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, {hall curfe Henry VIII.

As madmen ftones. _

That with the fire of his head, all is hurl'd,

That with the fire of his head, all is hurl'd. Dryden's JEn.

With the fire of his head, all is hurl'd. Shak. R. III.

Hurl'd, Hurl'd, Hurl'd.

Two to utter with vehemence. [Hurl'd, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.]

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Two to utter with vehemence. [Hurl'd, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.]

Hurl'd, Hurl'd, Hurl'd.

The glad merchants that do view his hurl'd fame from warry wildernes.

He hurl'd out vows. Spenfier.

Hurl'd, Hurl'd, Hurl'd.

He hurl'd upon his head. Shak. R. III.

Hurl'd, Hurl'd, Hurl'd.

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He hurl'd upon his head. Shak. R. III.

Hurl'd, Hurl'd, Hurl'd.

He hurl'd upon his head. Shak. R. III.
I have hurt, 

To n. 

To move on with precipitation. 

HU'RRY. 

To fiece, to plunder, Saxon: 

from the verb.

n.f. 

huracan^ 

HU'RRICANO. 

1. Harm ; mischief. 

Woodw.

the water came to a state somewhat more calm.

ry 

of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged.

Hayward.

almoft quiet.

Dryan.

Shakefpeare's Othello.

poet's imagination.

hurried 

he is 

off the ftage. 

Addifon's Spectator.

in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before 

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

the eaftern hemifphere.

in his old Junes again: he 

Sidney, 

For fimple goodnefs fhined in his eyes. 

nature ftronger than his juft occafion, 

Made him give battle to the lionefs, 

And nature ftronger than his juft occafion. 

in the air. 

Sidney, 

For fimple goodnefs fhined in his eyes. 

nature ftronger than his juft occafion. 

in the air. 

Sidney, 

For fimple goodnefs fhined in his eyes. 

Shakefpeare's Coriolafius.

You would not 

hurry 

Rows s Royal Convert.

Try den.

arife. 

The painful hurban glowing up his ground, 

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

Husband's work is laborious and hard. 

Husband's work is laborious and hard. 

dryden's Georgicks.

I heard a great hurban fay, that it was a common error to think that child helps amble aud Sow, Boys' Nat. Hiftory. 

In those fields 

The painful hurban glowing up his ground, 

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

Husband's work is laborious and hard. 

dryden's Georgicks.

To Husband, v. o. [from the moon.] 

To supply with no husband. 

Think you I am no stronger than my foe, 

Being to father's and to hobby-hiend. 

Shake. Julius Caesar. 

If you shall prove 

This ring was ever her's, he well knew it in my sight, By me invested, he compells the belt. 

—That were the more, if he should hallow you. 

Shakefpeare. 

To marry with no husband. 

It will be paftime palling excellent, 

If it be hallowed with modesty. 

Shakefpeare: The
The French, wisely husbanding the pauldrium of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. Bacon. Henry VII.

If thou be matter-gammer, spend not all there thou canst speak at once; but husband it.

And give men turns of speech. 1 Henry IV.

To till: to cultivate the ground with proper management. 3 Henry VI.

A husband cannot husband his ground, if he sit at a great rate. 2 Henry VIII.

Without an husband.

HU'SBANDRY. adj. Without a husband.

Husbandry. v.n. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

Husbandry. adj. To fill; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Husbandry. v.a. To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow.

Tal; to silence; to quiet; to appease. Bacon. Henry V.

The male being more fruitful in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the male by the husbandry. 4 Bacon. Henry V.

The feeds of virtue may, by the husbandry of reasonable management, do the work of a hundred men. Shakespeare. 1 Henry VI.

Husbandry. n.f. Management of rural business committed to women.

Husbandry. n.a. Management good or bad.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands Hushmoney. n. f. [Hush and money.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A dext'rous steward, when his tricks are found, gets you in. Shakespeare.

Dish money. n.f. A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A dish money. n.f. [Dish and many.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A dish money.

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HUTCH, louche

HYA'NTHINE. [from Hyacinth, Latin.] Hyacinth.

HY'BRIDOUS. [from hybridus, Latin.] HY-\n
HY'-DRAU'LICK. A pipe. HYDRO'PA'THIC./Input. A shower. HYDROGRAPHER.

HYD'-GEOGRAPHER m. [from hydrographie, Greek.] A person who draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHIE. m. [from hydrographie, Greek.] Description of the watery part of the earth.

HY-DROMANCY. m. [from hydromantes, Latin.] Divination by water.

HYDRO-METER. n. [from hydrometria, Greek.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDRO'PA'THIES. n.f. [from hydropathia, Greek.] The art of relieving the symptoms of certain diseases by means of water.

HYDRO'PA'TIC. adj. [from hydro, water, and pathia, disease.] Pertaining to water.

HYDRO'PA'TIC. adj. [from hydromel, Latin.] Dropfical; diseased with exudation of water.

HYDRO'PA'TICALLY. adv. [from hydro, water, and pathia, disease.] According to the hydropathical system.

HYDRO'PA'TICALLY. adv. [from hydromelier, Greek.] Purger of phlegm, or dropfy of the head, is only incurable if the brain is infected.

HYDRO'PA'TICALLY. adv. [from hydropiphatic, Greek.] A species of purgative.

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The science of conveying water through pipes or canals.

HYDRO'teL. [from hydro, water, and teleus, to carry.] A species of purgative.

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HYLARCHICAL, adj. [from Gr. hylarocheia, a species of dog.

HYMN, n.f. 1. A marriage song. 2. A song of adoration to some superior being. For the female prepare the bridal song; for her white violets hyamine's ring. Pope.

HYMEN, n.f. pertaining to marriage. The firt heard, and don't the milft voice of

HYMENAEAN, adj. (from hymeneal.) In form of an hynbola. With exaggeration or extenuation, yet may all be solved, if we take it hyperbolically. Bacon.

HYPERBO'LICAL, adj. [from hyperbole; having the nature of an hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola. A hypercritical; one more critical than necessary.

HYPERBO'LICALLY, adv. Critical beyond necessity or use. We are far from impleading those nice and hyperbolically punctilious and affecting, which we used to observe in our gardens and temples. Such hyperbolical readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in such a manner, as would appear natural and right.

HYPERBO'LIC FORM, n.f. (from hyperbole.) A form of an hyperbola.

HYPERBO'LIC METER, n.f. (from hyperbole.) A figure in rhyme; to worship with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. Pope's Odyssey. A signal of her hymeneal fury.

HYPERBO'LIC SYMPHONY, n.f. (from hyperbole.) A figure in rhyme; or, a song of adoration to some superior being. For the female prepare the bridal song; for her white violets hyamine's ring.

HYPERBO'LIC VOICE, n.f. (from hyperbole.) A voice of the female.

HYPERBO.LICITY, n.f. (from hyperbole.) A voice of the female.


HYPERBO.LIS, n.f. (from Hyperboles, Fr. & Spanish.) A voice of the female.

HYPERBO.LIS, n.f. A species of dog. Avian, you cur! Mauff, greyhound, mingled with grim, sound of the

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HYPOCRITICK.

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrify; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only impostures, the advantage would still be great.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no hypocrite, but prays from his heart. Swift.

A wide man hangeth not the law: but he that is an hypocrister therein, is as a fish in a storm. Esthel. xxiii. 3.

Your silence argues, you affect to think in vain; but I do not think you would doubt a man of any sense, who asks the question, who is he that says I am a fool? Swift.

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only hypocrises, the advantage would still be great.

Hypocritical, from hypocrite.

Hypocritical, adj. 

Hypocritically, adv.

Hypocritical, from hypocritical.

Hypocrisies, n. f. [hypocrisies, Fr. hypocrisies.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the crest of the flower is roundish, double point, and is somewhat winged: the whorls of the flower are round; the stamens are united by the conditional particle if; so, if the sun be fixed, the earth must move. Watts's Logick.

Hypothetically, adv. [from hypothetic.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

Hypothetical, adj. A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the crest of the flower is roundish, double point, and is somewhat winged: the whorls of the flower are round; the stamens are united by the conditional particle if; so, if the sun be fixed, the earth must move. Watts's Logick.

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Hypothetically, adv. [from hypothetic.] Upon supposition; conditionally.
Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of jack given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their master's boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called jacks. Walt's LJ.2.

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellence of a good jack are, that the jack frame be forged and fixed squarely; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the spines of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. Amen.

The ordinary jacks, used for roasting of meat, commonly costing but of three wheels. Wotton's Id. Meg. Hacks. Clocks and jacks, though the faws and teeth be never so smooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. Roy.

A cookstand, by the fall of a jack weight upon her head, was taken down. Wotton's Surgery.

Some strain in rhyme, the mutes on their racks
Scream, like the winning of ten thousand jacks. Pope.

4. A young pig.

No will thrive in a pond where rough soggenue are, except jacks. Martinez's Husbandry.

[Footnote: (Footnotes are not legible and cannot be transcribed accurately.)]
To tire; to harafs; todifpirit; weary.

A pilgrim's staff. n.f. Jaquette.

A gaoler; the keeper of a prison. Jail.

One who has been in a jail. Jackanapes.

With hoarse commands his breathing subjected call,

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;

Two steps but help them to renew their race,

That hors'd us on their backs, to show us

A girl of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag. Jackanapes.

One of the fpirituals, and on the surface, but it takes a

dentriculated. [from jagged].

To cut into v. a. [gagaw, jagged].

The jagging of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality

of oak-leaves; but they never have any female plain path, line.

The hedges fit like fixed candlesticks.

Dish.

A gaoler.

For a goad, or spur. Gaad.

A jailer or officer.

To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a few.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many

jagged or elliptical. Jack pudding, in his party-coloured

A word of contempt noting sometimes age,

n.f. [jacket.]

A young woman. In irony and flight contempt.

2. A forry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age,

n.f. [jailet's].

To be too stout.

We've jack'd out o'th' field.

A forry woman.

To hire out.

n.f. [jailet's].

To beat one's mind, as because of her jealous

mind, as upon some other accounts animal na¬

ture may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in

the process of life.

Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the hu¬

mour takes her to be jack'd, not all the locks and keys in na-

ture can keep her honest.

Muss not be shed by such a jack'd groom. Shakes. Hen. VI.

To take, to rule with tyranny.

To jade, to bind.

Dish.

A gaoler.

To perform.

A word of contempt noting sometimes age,

n.f. [jailet's].

To jade.

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JAKES, [Of uncertain etymology.] A house or office: n. f. [jalap, French; jalapium, Low Latin.] Jalap.

JAMB [French.] Any supporter on either side. I know not whence derived. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

IAMB [Latin] Verses in keen, but mild anagram. In keen iambic, or iamb, a kind of rattling vibration of sound.

JANGLE [Greek] To make to sound untuneably. [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering; n. f. [jangler, probably a corruption of 'bannock.] A noisy fellow.

JANUARIUS [from January, the first month of the year.] The chief imperial city of the West.

Japan. [from Japan, the former Japanese archipelago.] An island or archipelago.

JAR [from ear, to quarrel; to bicker in words. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.]

JARGON [Spanifh.] Uninformed talk; gibberish.

JARDES. n. f. [from the noun.] A kind of rattling vibration of sound.


JASMINE, n. f. [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.

JASMUS. n. f. [from the word.] A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

JASMUS. n. f. [Jasminum, Linnæus, Latin.] The scent of jasmine flowers.

JATS. n. f. [from the Arab. word.] Mat, reed, or papyrus reed.

JAY, n. f. [from the verb.] One skilled in japanning work.

JAYBIRD, n. f. [French; or from eojyne, anger, Saxon; or from the verb.] A noisy fellow.

JAYPOND. n. f. [French; or from the verb.] A noisy fellow.

JEP, n. f. [from the verb.] To make to sound untuneably.

JERSEY, n. f. [from the noun.] A kind of ruffled, fringed trimming.

JESSAMINE [from the verb.] To make to sound untuneably.

JESSAMINE. n. f. [Linnæus, Latin.] A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

JESSMIN, n. f. [from Jessamyn, Jessamine.] A kind of rattling vibration of sound.
JA'SMINE n. f. A plant. See Lilac, of which it is a species.

JA'SPER n. f. [jafpe, Er. iafpis, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in mafles of various fires and flapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish; and is found at the Burrells in England, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. Hill's Met. Med.

The buns of jasper is usually of a greenish hue, and is spotted with black. Add. Philos. Fy.

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental jasper in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental jasper in the library. Woodward.

JA'SPON'PICK. adj. [iachpickus, I. iachpis, and jasper.] That which cuts by anisiting.

To JA'VEL, or javel. v. t. To point; to fill over with dirt through unecessary travelling and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JA'VELIN. n. f. [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.

JA'UNDICE. n. f. [jaunty, or janty, from I. jaunt, or jaw.] A certain fiffnefs in my limbs entirely deftroyed that day. Bolingbroke.

JA'UNDICED. adj. [from the verb.] InfeEled with the jaundice.

JAUN'TY. adj. jaun'ty, or janty. [from jaunt, L'Enfange.] Is to court.

JAU'TY.

JAUN'TY.

JAUN'TY.

JAUN'TY.

JAW. n. f. [from jaw.] As knives, to devour the poor.

JAW.

JAY. n. f. [named by his cry. Stilson.] A bird.

JA'TTENTIVE. adj.

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IDE

idioCRAST, n. f. (idiome, French; idiomkre, Latin.) A breaker of images.

idiotic adj. (Idio, French; idiotis, Latin.) The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL.

ICONOCLAST, n.f. (iconoklastes, Greek; iconoklasis, Latin.) A breaker of images.

ICONOTYPY. The and

IDÉE, n.f. (idee, French; idée, Latin.) Mental imagination.

IDEOLOGY, n.f. (ideologie, Greek; ideologia, Latin.)

IDEOLOGY.

ideological adj. (from ideology.) Peculiar in constitution.

IDÉAL, adj. (idéal, French; ideale, Latin.) Perfect; sacred; divine: by this fallacy was he deceived

IDEAL.

ideality n.f. (idealisme, French; ideality, Latin.) The same; not divergent.

IDEALITY.

idiocrasy, n.f. (idiocrasie, French; idiochrasy, Latin.) Peculiar of constitution.

IDIOMIC.

idiom. [from idiom.] A primary

IDIOM.

idiomatic adj. (idiomateis, French; idiomatic, Latin.) Peculially of language.

IDENTIC adj. (identis, French; identus, Latin.) The same; not different.

IDENTIC.
and

adj. [idle head.]

Foolifh; unreafonable.

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an ftory.

n.

IDLE.

IDLENESS,

2, Abfence of employment.

4, Unimportance; trivialnefs.

idle.

I'DLER.

A lazy perfon; a fluggard.

3. Omission of bufinefs.

adv.

idle.

2. Foolifhly; in a trifling manner.

1

3. Carelefly; without attention.

i. 59.

altar of God. 1

Mac.

Atterhury.

god.

Next page he fays, in fober fadnefs,

"You entangle, and fo fix their faline part, by making them|

To both thefe fillers have I fworn my love:

shut and feafure:

jealous,

eflpreTs lies wi'thTn your arms,

Shak. Othello.

Out of felf-bounty, be abus'd: look to't.

Shak. Troilus.

The kings were diftinguifhed by judgments or bleffings,

The ftate of idolaters

Nor is excels the only thing by which fin mauls and breaks

From ev'ry region, apes of

Of idolifs

Milton's Agcnifes.

Difhonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths

The ftate of idolaters

"But fhall we take the mufe abroad.

For living

To God have brought

For Ihall be worfhipp'd, kifs'd, lov'd and ador'd;

To God have brought

I to God have brought

always found the image or the image worfhipped as God.

Nor ever

The ftate of idolaters

The ftate of idolaters

The ftate of idolaters

"To God have brought

I to God have brought

I to God have brought

I to God have brought

I to God have brought

I to God have brought

I to God have brought

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3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.
4. Suspiciously vigilant.
5. Suspiciously careful.

• JEJU'NESS.

[from jejune.]

jealous.

JE'ALOUSLY.

[Of uncertain etymology.] To jeer; to a.

v. n.

JEER.

n. f. [from jeer.

A jeerer; a jeerer; a mocker.

VAH.

[.mrV]
The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEHO.

A kind of fausage.

JE'GGET.

n. f. A

adj.

[3. Dry; unaffecting.

JE'ERINGLY.

[from jeer.

A jeerer; a jeerer; a mocker.

JEER.

n. f. [from jeer.

A jeerer; a jeerer; a mocker.

JE'KING.

n. f. [from jeer.

A jeerer; a jeerer; a mocker.

JEER.

n. f. [from jeer.

A jeerer; a jeerer; a mocker.

JEER.

n. f. [from jeer.

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A jeerer; a jeerer; a mocker.

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A jeerer; a jeerer; a mocker.
If I prove her haggard,
Though that my joys were her own heartstrings,
I'd whittle her away,
And let her down the wind
To prey at fortune.

Beau's Orleans.


Her zooge of beauty in the forest, a very berry bow.

Her neck, like to a bunch of cabbagines;

Her breath like lilies, as their leaves be fed;

Denning.

Scotch.

Jetter.

2. Jet,

Latin.

Jet.

n.f. get

from

n.f.

jejl.

JE'STER.

2. One given to farcafm.

1. Jet

One given to merriment and pranks;

1. The objedb of jejlers; laughing-stock.

2. The object of jejlers; any thing ludicrous, or meant only tor aife laughter.

gejliculor,

(To JEST.

Latin.) To divert or make merry

JASMINE.

[See

JERUSALEM

and ivory.

Confounded with canil-coal, which has no grain, and is ex¬

commend

in medicine; but it is now ufed only in toys. It is

amongft gentlemen, by the name of

jefer

Spenfer on Ireland.

in earneft.

which Would have become a king

not ferious; game, not earn eft.

then let me be youryV/?, I deferve it.

fane wits can break

upon them.

privileged from it ; namely, religion, matters of ftate, and great

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Shakefp. Tit. Andr*

It is to jet upon a prince's right?

Should this way bend, the next an adverfe way!

All the fame way, they could not gain their end.

For Ihould th' unseen magnetic

Or pullet dare walk in their

GROWTH OF JETS.

It is found in Syria, lodged in a ioofe fandy ftone, or a marly

lour is a pale dulky grey, with a faint caft of dulky rediftinefs.

Bacon's Natural Hi/lory.

It is divided into five cells, filled with angular seeds.

meat.

Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their

fays it is fown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the

divided by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure,

tested fpine of a very large egg-fhaped fea-urchin, petri¬

the common people cure themfelves of fore throats with a de¬

thing; but the intrinfick worth of a thing to a man of fenfe is

thing; but the intrinfick worth of a thing to a man of fenfe is

AME

adj.

jet.'

JE'TTY.

JE'TSON.

JEWS-HARP.

n.f.

[joyaux,

Dutch.

To jet; to be fhaken.

3. A name of fondnefs; an appellation of tender regard.

2. A precious ftone; a gem.

1. Any ornament of great value, ufed commonly of fuch as are

made of jet.

It is light when dry, of

black, forfooth; coal-black, as jet. Shakefp. Henry

III.

Black, forfooth; for foth;

erved as a lithontriptiek.

It is of a regular figure,

The neck flight fhaded.

the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, especially where

it ridges like thofe of the human ear. Its fubftance is tough

Skinner.

] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while

forts of rich ftones.

Addijon.

jeweller:

The price of the market to a

jeweller.

Bajo.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagafcar,

too, ftones, rich and precious ftones,

could break jet upon them.

Jet's former

Cordelia leaves you.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

jewelHouse. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.

The place where the regi en¬

aments are repofed.

The king has made him

Mater of the royal jewel-houfe. Shakefpeare's Henry

VIII.


jejet.

Brown's Vulgar Ertours.

jejet.

Brown's Vulgar Ertours.

The stam of the hinder feat againft a bar of iron in the forepart.

Richard's Natural History.

A herb called jeet/ur grown upon the lower parts of elder,

and fometimes albes; in warm water it ferenches, and

openeth extremely.

Black, forfooth; coal-black, as jet.

Shakef. Henry VI.

There is more diference between tho feth and here, than

between jet and ivory.

Shakef. Merchant of Venice.

The bottom clear,

Now laid many a set.

Of feed-peal, ere the hath'd her there,

Was known as black as jet.

One of us in gladis is jet,

One of us you'll find jet.

Upder flowing jet.

Of funny ringletis, or curching brown.

Thamis's Summary.

2. [Jet, French.] A fpout or fpout of water.

Predicifons tu, that one attrative ray

Should thow this way bend, the next an adverse way!

For should thon' unveer magnetick jets defend

All the fame way, they could not gain their end.

Blackberry's Creation.

Thus the fettal jet, which hath hands unloch,

writs in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.

Page.

A common Otidoe.

What orcad unrobed elaces?

Or pullet dare walk in their.

To Jet.

To Jet.

1. To floorde; to flood out; to intrude; to jet out.

Thank you not how dangerous

It is to set upon a prince's right?

Shakef. Tit. Ande.
firing of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breast.

4. conjunction. [see Saxon.] 1. suppose that, allowing that. A hypothetical particle. \[\text{Latin.}\] To kindle; to

\[\text{from ignis}^\ast\]

I'GNIS FA'TUUS. n.f.

IGNEPOTENT. [see Latin.]

Prefixing over

and adj. \[\text{Latin.}\] Firy; containing fire; entit¬

igneus

I'GNEOUS.

\[\text{Latin.}\]

IGNO'BLE.

\[\text{from Ignominioufly; meanly; dif-

ignominiofus

IGNETIBLE.

Inflammable; capable of being

IGNETION.

\[\text{French, from}

2. Whether or no.

IGNETION.

\[\text{Knowledge the wing whereby we fly to heaven.}

Shakefpeare's Winter's Pale.

IGNORANCE.

\[\text{Ignorantly made or done.}

قن

IGNORANT.

\[\text{Ignorantly used.}

Shakefpeare's Winter's Pale.

IGNORANT.

\[\text{Ignorantly made or done.}

Dryden.

IGNORANCE.

\[\text{Ignorantly used.}

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IGNORANT.
ILE.

Alnworth.

[From the verb.] JIVGLE.

[Corrupted from French.] A walk or alley in a

court, a flight contrivance in machinery.

J'IGGUMBOB. n.f. [Jiggum, Italian; gig, Italian.] One who dances or plays

to music.

JIG n.f. [Giga, Italian; gig, French.] A kind of nervous cholick, who's

passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly,

what should a man do but be merry?

Jilt,

To trick a man flattering by his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Jilt.

Lye.

J'IGGUMBOB.

J'IGGUMBOB.

JIGGLE.

J'IGGUMBOB.

J'IGGUMBOB.

J'IGGUMBOB.

JIK.

Jilt, Jilt.

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III.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.

Wid. lamentable noife was carried abroad.

xviii. io.

er complexioned? It preys upon itfelf, and exhaufts the fpirits.

creature as ever was.

Arbuthnot's Hijlory of John Bull.

ill concerted projedls.

an artificial ungratefulnefs, and fuch lludied ways of being favoured creature, like a

when I am bound to feek it in an

Sidney

Swift.

The very bowels of his country, and plundering all wherefo-

formed and mif-lhaped productions.

ever he came.

Howel's Vocal Forrejl.

Milt. Agon.

Who, threat'ning cruel death, conftrain'd the bride

Appointed to await me thirty fpies,

There founded an according cry of the enemies, and a

To bribe whole vigilance, AEgifthus tola

Being fo

befeeming arms.

Have put us in thefe

ill

To fee our women's teeth look white j

bought aid.

And ev'ry faucy bred fellow

chofen hufband overthrows

The ungrateful treafon of her

Ben. Johnf. Cat'll.

Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.

Envy,, how carefully does it look ? How meagre and

compos'd affedlion, fuch

In my molt

ill

to be

many others to obferve what fources the follies of women are derived from.

Swift.

is greater and more defirable end:

the eating of a well feafoned difh, fuited to a man's palate, may

add a new guft, able to make us swallow an

of folid meat for men.

in baptifm : he may refufe to pronounce the fame, if the pa-

ill

Our generals at prefent are fuch as are likely to make the

After the flander of moft ftep-mothers,

Addifon's Cato.

in the purfuit of our

fated loves.

Plain and rough nature, left to itfelf, is much better than

Prior.

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than

in. 2. Sudden attack; cafuaj coming.

Swift.

tager, in any bargain for tythes.

ning clergyman to do the leaft injuftice to the meaneft cot¬

Swift.

to be

ill

to be

many opportunities than

sober, and avaricious, or cun¬

It is impoflible for the moft

minded, avaritious, or cun¬

sloped.

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It is impoflible for the moft

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Of thofe

ill
To ILLUQUATE.

v. a. [illaqueo, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn

n.f. [illatio, adj. [Hiatus, Latin.] Unworthy of praise

illaquate.

v. a. [illaqueo, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Herein there forms to be a very erroneous illation from the induction of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto him.

Drunk. Foul errores. Illation to orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

illative. adj. [illaqueo, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion.

In common discourse or writing such causal particles as for, because, marshall the act of reasoning as well as the illative particles then and therefore.

Water.

illaquable. adj. [illaquable, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Strength from truth divided and from juud播出.

 illable, thought excess but difable. Milton's Par. Lost.

illaquable. adj. [illaquable, Latin.] Unworthy, without deserving praise.

It is natural to all people for form, not illaquable, too far, venerable a judgment of their own country.

illuss, adj. [in and illius, Latin.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an illus, parent paled in one kingdom can bind another, and not uncle.

Swift.

illaquity, n.f. [from illegitam.] Contrary to law.

The hereby called to consider what votes they had paled of, of the illegitimity of all those comments, and of the unprofitableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them. Curenus.

illaqually. adv. [illaquable, Latin.] In a manner contrary to law.

illaquely. adj. [in and legis, from legis, Latin.] What cannot be received.

The secretary pour the ink box all over the writings, and do defaced them that they were made illeges illegible. Herold.

illaquately, adj. [illaquable, from illus, Latin.] Not unlawful begetten; not begetten in wedlock.

illaquate. adv. [illaquable, Latin.] Grace not at your flate.

For all the word is illegitimate. Curenus.

Being illegimacy, I was persuaded of that enduring tenderness and uncommon fattention, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent. Addison's Spectator.

illaquately. adv. [illaquable, from illus, Latin.] The flate of one not begetten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his chief. South's Sermons.

illaquation, n.f. [illaquable, from illus, Latin.] The state of one not begetten in wedlock.

illaquable. adj. [illaquable, from illus, Latin.] Not unlawful begetten in wedlock.

illaquable. adv. [illaquable, from illus, Latin.] What cannot be received.

He recited the method of collecting his revenue, and remedied ilable and enabled habits of.

illaquously. adv. Deformed. See the comparisons of ill, adv.

illaquorily. adv. With deformity.

illaquoriness. n.f. Deformity.

illaquorly. adj. [illaquorily, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenious.

2. The charity of most men is gaven so cold, and their religion to illaquorily.

3. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.

4. Yet foolishly they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourishment with an overfparing of the provision of the weather. Mendham's Natural History of the World.

illaquorily. n.f. [illaquorily, from illus, Latin.] Profanity; to scoundrel.

illaquorly. adv. [illaquorily, from illus, Latin.] Profanity; to scoundrel.

illaquorility. n.f. [illaquorily, from illus, Latin.] Profanity; to scoundrel.

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To DEUCE; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptible
artifice of mockery.

Something in this fashion, sometimes he broke him strait,
And failed of this blow, 'tis like he him with such bait.
F. Th. In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
With its circumstances, looming to be brought
'En to some fancy'6 grace, scarce our masquer'd thought. Pri.

To ILLUM.' v. [illuminant, French.]
1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

To enlighten; to supply with light.

To ILLU MINATE.
v. a. [illuminer, Latin; Latin.

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

3. To illustrate.

ILLUMINATION. n.f. [illuminatio, French.

v. a. [illuminer, French; Latin.]

1. That which gives light.

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, adj. [illuminatif, Latin.

ILLUMINATOR, n.f. [illuminator, Latin; French.

2. One whole business it is to decorate books with pictures at
illuminations, and windows with illuminations.

ILLUSION, Fr.] Mockery; false illusion, to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptu¬
ous artifice of mockery.

To ILLU MIN A'TION. [iduminatio, n.f. French.

v. a. [illuminer, Latin; French.

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

2. To adorn; to beautify.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

ILLUSIVE, adj. [illusive, Latin; French.

Deceiving by false signification; not as man.

ILLUVIALITY, adj. [illuvial, Latin; French.

From 10 dream once more I close my willing eyes;

To bear his 'glories!' Shake.'

To explain a thing to; to elucidate.

To make the faults, and set them in the firmament of heav'n,

To illuminate the earth and rule the night. Mil. Par. Lyr.

To reverence our judge, when we are more reply

That the sun illuminates the sky.

That night rides from his absent ray,

ILLUSTRATE, adj. [illuistrate, Latin; French.

Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

To explain; to enlighten.

To matter to me of glory! when their lines

ILLUSTRATE, v. [illustring, Latin; illustring,

by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their title to salvation.

To ILLUSTRATE.

v. a. [illuminer, French; Latin.

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

2. To adorn; to beautify.

To ILLU MIN A'TION. [iduminatio, n.f. French.

v. a. [illuminer, French; Latin.

3. To illustrate.

Illusion, Fr.

Mockery; false illusion, to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.
IMA

I have hewest, a worthy husband's death, and bid look on his image.

But now two mirrors of his princely semblance Are crack'd in pieces, or multiple death. Shaks. R. Ill.

The image of the suit

I'll shew you here at large. Shaks. Mrs. Wits of Wits.

My face make to you all appear.

That image is the loot, and that must be.

Or not the maker's image, or be free.

Ded. 3.

4. Image; figure; appearance.

Dey to speak with me? They're sick; they're weary.

They have travel'd all night? More fitches.

The image of the mind.

This is the man should do the bloody deed:

The image of a wicked heinous fault.

Live in his mind.

Shaks. iur. King Lear.

The face of things a frightful image, or distant.

And present death in various form appears. Ded. 2. 

5. An idea, a representation of anything to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

Outcaste of mortal race! can we conceive

Image of unprofitable, feel, or affect.

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand images; but the image, or fancy, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the image of a figure that has more hundred angles. Watt.

To Image. n. f. [from the word.] To copy by the fancy, fancying the idea.

How are intangible substances to be imaged, which offer such things where we can have no notion? Shaks.

How are our sensations to the species sense?

Went quick.

Phillip.

And at once, o'er the bright and worshipp'd voice

Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd.

Prior.

If fate some future bird shall join

In full diminution to his own,

Condolent's whole years in absence to deplore,

And image charms be too much behold no more.

Pope.

And image of the number one thousand angles.

Hume.

1. Subtle representations; pictures, images.

Of marble fish was cur.

An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery.

Fairly fpawn.

When in that image, might ye see.

Rich carvings, perrucassias, and imagery;

Where every figure to the life exclaim'd

And the goddess's power.

Ded. 2. King's Tale.

Your gift shall have all good gods be

Of divers, wrought with curious imagery,

And high embellish'd.

Ded. 2. 

2. Show; appearance.

What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?

Sob'd from the earth, and all its caes.

Halt thou to glieve or joy, to hope or fear? Prior.

All the violent continuance of the project, the pain and imagery on their part, and all the events that attracted them, fade and disappear. Rogers.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastical imagery.

Image.

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

If the fancy be false idée; imaginary phantastical.

It might be a mere dream which he saw, the imagery of a melanchocky fancy, such as mending men make for a type to their former, and the fancy of such a man.

Representations in writing, such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

There may be in these poems any influence of good imagery.

Ded. 3.

Imaginable. n. f. [from imagine.] Possible to be perceived.

It is not imaginaible that men will be brought to obey what they cannot see.

South's Sermons.

Ink, and into the greatest darknesse, not certaine images; but certaine forms and awrz of a Deity.

Tillotson's Sermons.

Imaginative. n. f. [imaginatif, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will require what the force of imaginatión is, either upon the body imaginat, or upon another body.

Laun.

Imaginative. n. f. [imaginatif, French; from imagine.] Imaginative.

What, for things true, we may think things imaginat.

Shaks.

Expectation whirs me round;

Th' imaginatif relefs is to fever,

The ribbons and emblems; and all the ornaments.

Shaks. Titus and Cogitide.

Fortune is nothing else but a power imaginar, to which the faces of human affections and endeavours were for their very description.

Why will thou add, to all the grief I suffer.

Imaginat. thing and fancied tortures.

Shaks. 2. Co. 

Imaginatif. n. f. [imaginatif, Latin; imaginatif, French; from imagine, French.

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to our eye or others.

Shaks. Commendations, perdition, and briber.

Shaks. Ill.

IMB

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. Imaginatif is of three kinds; joined with belief of that which is to come, joined with memory of that which is past, and of things present, or, as it is called also, a power imaginar; for so I comprehended in this imaginafat interfert and in another, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the present state of the place. Shaks. 1. Mac. 

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, as truly: if absent, imaginatif; when we perceive natural objects, our fancy prefers to the idea which they give us.

O whether shall I run, or which way fly.

The flight of this to herds spectacles.

Which with all my eyes behold, and yet beheld.

For dure imaginatif still parre.

His imaginatif were often as just as they were behind firmness.

Where beams of warm imaginatif play.

The memory's loth figures melt away.

2. Conceptions, image in the mind.

Sometimes dear darkenss all her imaginatifs furnsiues, the active passion of love cleaves and clears her invention, thus.

And, for such imaginatif.

They tendered a world of relicks cases.

Shaks. R.H.

Better I were dead.

So should my thoughts be level'd from my griefs.

And, for by wrong imaginatif.

The knowledge of themselves.

Shaks. King Lear.

We are not to think that space, still, is actually boundless, to which imaginatif, the idea of space, extends us.

Latomus.

3. Continuatif. scheme.

Thus from all their vengeance, and all their actions against me.

Latomus.

Imaginatif. n. f. [imaginatif, Fr. from imaginatif.] Fantastical.

Fasted.

Sometimes imaginatif, and believe oft times they do that which they do not.

Beau's Natural History.

By the instant of the imaginatif, and belief, one fantasy stick, because our fancy is usually placed with the intertollishment of shadows and gouts.

Taylor's S. S. 

To IMAGINE, v. o. o. [imaginar, French; imaginar, Latin, f.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Latomus.

Look what notes and garments beholds give thee,

Bring them, I pray thee, with imaginatif of face.

Shaks.

Present feats.

Are less than horrible imaginatif.

Shaks. Medus.

What are our ideas of eternity and immortality but the repeated additions of certain ideas of imaginar parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we come to no end of addition? Latomus.

To IMAGINE, v. o. o. [imaginar, French; imaginar, Latin, f.]

They intended evil against thee, they imagined a malicious device.

Ephes. 1.

Image. n. f. [from imagine.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an embossed point in such a piece of a garter that was well held up; and could he have so by first telling the imaginar, and after bidding the actor to

Beau's Natural History.

Imaginatif. n. f. [imaginar, Latin; imaginatif, French.]

Weak, that destroying of strength of mind or body.

Illumin'd.

To IMAGINATE. v. o. o. [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written enimagin.] To weaken a body or circumstance expresse or exquill approprations.

Princes much in a special manner be guardians of peoples and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppress'd, or their

Rufc. Lord of living soul.

Imbecility. n. f. [imbecl, French; Weakening or feebling of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth indemness and imperfection.

Hester, f. c.

No imbecility of men can prejudice the truth of the providence of God hereinafter.

Hester.

We are that strong bear the imbecility of the impotent, and not please ourselves.

Hester.

And the rule soon would strike his father dead.

Shaks. Shakespere.

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand to the work of industry.

Shaks. R. H.

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocenre, a strange imbecility immediately ensued and had told of him the Secon. Shaks. Midas.

To IMBIBE, v. o. o. [imbibe, Latin, imbibe, French.

1. To drink in; to draw in.

2. Conceptions, image in the mind.

To IMBIBE. n. f. [imbibe, Latin; imbibe, French.

Illumin'd.
2. To admit into the mind. Tho' that which drinks or sucks from IMBIBE.

IMBIBITION, the act of imbibe. To exalpamate. IMBI'TTER. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

1. To make bitter. 2. To condenfe to a body. 3. To bring together into one mafs or company.

3. To embody. Improper.

IMBO'DY. To inclofe; to fhut in.

IMBO'IL. To exfufuate; to

IMBO'UND. To inclofe; to fhut in.

IMBRO'WN. To make brown; to darken; to stain.

IMBRI'CAT. To cover with a bower.

IMBRI'CATED. Of native bronze, lo! Henly ftands. IMBRO'TE. To degrade to brutality.

IMBRO tendr'd the moonshine bow'rs.

IMBRO/W. To make brown; to darken; to stain.

IMBU'O. To unite into one mafs; to coalesce.

The fogal grows cloated by contagion. Shaks. Merry Wives of Wifhor. The more they flir, the more they're tangled.

IMBUST. To coalesce.

IMBUS'TER. v. a. [from bitter.] To make bitter.

IMBUS'WAY. To make ofpleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their pollions which imbiber their lives, and deprive them of their fhare in the happiness of the community.

There is any thing that more imbiber the enjoyments of this life than fame?

South's Sermons.

IMBUTTER. v. a. [from imbibe.] To imbibe.

IMBVOMENT. a. f. [from imbibe.] Vault; vault.

The roof all open, not fo much as any

The roof all open, not so much as any

The roof all open, not so much as any

The more they flir, the more they're tangled.

The more they flir, the more they're tangled.

IMBIVIS. To inclofe; to fhut in.

IMBIVVEMENT. a. f. From imbibe.

IMBIZING. To imbibe.

IMBIZZ. To imbibe.

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IMBIZZATION. From imbibe.
To Imitate is to copy; to endeavour to resemble.

The art of imitating has been professed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. Emile, French; the participial adj. is only used.

To imitate deeply; to imitate with any degree of the.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning; among whom I choose it with a finer puffle, than those who are deeply imbued with other principles.

Depth.

Clarois which have once been thoroughly imbued with black, cannot well afterward be emptied into lighter shades. Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears instead and tinctured with the colour. 

To imbue.

This should be imbued, from imbue, French.

Imitation. n. f. [imitatio, Latin; imitatio, n.f]

IMITATION. n.f [imitabilis, Latin.]

IMITATE. v. a. Imbuo; imme; maneo.

IMITATIVE. n.f. [imitabilis, Latin.]

IMITATIVE.

IMITABLE. adj. [imitabilis, Latin; imitabilis, French.]

IMITABLE.

IMITABLE. adj. [imitable, French.] To imbue with money.

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From the shore
They view'd the vast immemorial aby's,
Outagas in a sea, dark, wailful, wide,
Matt. Par. Lyf.  
Immense through all eternity.
In me, of wifdom nothing more than mean. Matt. a.p. 
What a glorious flow are those beings entertained with,
that for the fainter thro' each tremendous deeps wandering through
immensurable degrees of other!  
Addison's Guardian.
Not friends are there, nor vellus to convey
Nor ears to call all immemorial way. Pope's Ode on
Immensurably. adv. [from immemorial] immensely beyond all measure. 
The Spaniards immemorially bewail their dead. Spenser.  
There ye shall be foul, and fill'd
Immensurably, all things shall be your prey. Matt. Par. Lyf.  
Immediate. adj. [in immediate] Immediate and in mechanical adj. [in mechanical] Not according to the laws of mechanics. 
We have nothing to do to show any thing that is immemorial,
and not according to the laws of nature. Cheyne.
Immediate, n.f. [immediat, from immediate] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. This is a faith word, and immediately I believe to Shakespeare. He led his power, Bore the commandment of my place and person;
which immemorially may well stand up, and call trible his Lord. Shakes. King Lear.  
Immediate. adj. [in immediate, in medius, from immediate] Not to be healed; 
Not to be remedied. Shakespeare. IMMENSURABILITY. n.f. [from immemorable] Immensity to be measured.  
Immensurable. adj. [in and mensurabilis, Latin.] Not to be measured.  
Immensurate. v.o. [in and mensurabilis, Latin.] To put under weight. IMMENSITY. n.f. [immemorial, Latin.] Want of worth; want of debt.
When I receive your lines, and find there expression of a passion, reason and my own immensurate. I tell it must not be for me.  
Immense. adj. [immemorial, Latin.] Being covered; sunk deep. After long inquiry of things immensurate in matter, I perceive some object which is immemorially infinite; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. Bacon.  
Immenses. n.f. [immemorial, Latin.] The immensity of the heavens.
Which he presumes already vain, and void, because not yet absolute his fate. Milton's Paradise Lost. But the, howe'er of vict'ry sore,
Commits the wrongs, of long delay'd. Prior.  
And amid't with more immediate pow'res,
Calls cruel silence to her aid. Shakes. Titus.  
Immediate. adv. [from immediate.] Without the intervention of any other cause or event.
God's acceptance of it, either immediately by hands, or mediately by the hands of the higby, is that which wills the whole body of a thing in God. South's Sermons.  
1. Immediately; at the time present; without delay.
Away with Sinster, and with him at Eaton 
immediacy to marry. Shakes. Merry Wives of Winstn.  
2. Not by setting of causes.
It is much to be desired to the immemorial will of God, who gives and takes away beauty at his pleasure. Prior.  
Calls cruel silence to her aid. Shakes. Titus.  
Immediate. adv. [from immediate.] 
immed. et immemorialis, Latins. To be healed; incurable.  
Our griefs ferment and rage,
Not left but wounds; immemorially, Rant and fret, and gageone. To be black mortification. Milton's Dejection. IMMENSELY. adv. [immemorially, Latin.] Not worth remembering.  
Immense. adj. [immemorially, French.] and in memorial, Latin. Full time of memory; so ancient that the beginning of it which he has to do with, may think that in other man lions
the laws of mechanicks.  
We have nothing to do to show any thing that is immemorial,
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And amid't with more immediate pow're's, Calls cruel silence to her aid. Shakes. Titus.
IMM>: Some of us, like thee, through firmc/- life
To you, tender-footed, be we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind
The same purity and innocence of heart.

IMMUNITY. n. f. [from immunus, Latin.] Diminution; decrease.

The revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's use, which could not, were there any place for change, and did not a providence continually oversee and secure them from all alterations that could impose.

IMMUNITABLE. n. f. [from immutabilis, Latin.] Inconstancy of being mingled.

IMMIX. v. n. [from mist.] Not capable of being mingled.

1. Fill a globe sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colours, and immiscible.

IMMORALITY, n. [from immoralis, Latin.] Wanting regard to the laws of right and wrong; vilifying people; proscribing the innocent.

IMMORAL. adj. [in moralis, Latin.] Wanting virtue; wanting delicacy or chastity; wanting shame; wanting decorum; wanting decorum; wanting respect or honor.

IMMODERATE. adj. [from moderationem, Latin.] Inconsiderable; imprudent; excessive; taking more than is convenient.

IMMODERATION, n. f. [from immoderatus, Latin.] Excessive, regarding the mean.

One mean, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, not perplexed with meditations.

IMMODERATELY. adv. [from immo-]. In an excessive degree.

IMMOLATION, n. f. [immolationis, Latin.] A barbarous word.

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]
Now her body sleeps in Capulet's monument, and the nature of his immortality, the life of the soul; without end.

Verse is to be known and hated.

IMMOREAL. adj. [from animadversione, Latin.]
Any thing that is contrary to eminence. Ray on the Creation.

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow in his sensual pleasures!

What is this, tenacious of immortality? Cheyne's Phil. Print.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an opportunity to place his engine upon.

Not to be forced from its place.

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow in his sensual pleasures!

Bentley's Sermons.

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and immunities of the clergy.

Granting great immunities to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladium to be proclaimed successor. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

'Lo! how the lilies in the field are clothed; and the herbs are made to grow.

And shall I think in silver she's acquainted with.

But this annex'd condition of the crown,

To make immortal; to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

To inclose within walls; so that it might be written

Let him thy virtues, and men praise him.

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]

In the picture of the immolations of Ixion, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Ixion is described as a little boy.

To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

They are the gods of the heathens.

MMINU'TION.
To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]

Drunken.

Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument.

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]

Without the moifture that was the cement of its parts, drying it to one that he knew would flout her.

Some of us, like thee, through firmc/- life
To you, tender-footed, be we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind
The same purity and innocence of heart.

But we profcribe the leaft

Duras.

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]

Now the immolates the tongues, and mix the words.

Sacrifice unto Neptune and the powers divine.

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]

The guiltily insinuation the rights and immunities of the clergy.

To inclose within walls! Iff.

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]

The lilies insensibly aggravate the rights and immunities of the clergy.

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and immunities of the clergy.

Sprat's Sermons.

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow in his sensual pleasures!

But to be known and hated.

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]

To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

Their vows are made

The life of the soul; without end.

For mortal things defend their like to breed,

Because all that Tryphon did was to immur'd! Shakefpeare

To make immortal; to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

To cause the motions of the earth so as never to die.

It was a piece of

And shall I think in silver she's acquainted with.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an opportunity to place his engine upon.

For mortal things defend their like to breed,

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an opportunity to place his engine upon.

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow in his sensual pleasures!

But this annex'd condition of the crown,

Granting great immunities to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladisius to be proclaimed successor. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow in his sensual pleasures!

Winter, whose the oracle of men the wisest nam'd.

Lyfimachus

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow in his sensual pleasures!

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow in his sensual pleasures!

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow in his sensual pleasures!

Pity, you ancient fones, thefe tender babes,

His exiftence will of itfelf continue for ever, unlefs it be

IMMOLATE. v. a. [from immolare.]

To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

Their vows are made

For mortal things defend their like to breed,

And the king's body sleeps in Capulet's monument.

And the king's body sleeps in Capulet's monument.

But we profcribe the leaft
IMMU'SCUAL. and adj. [in Latin. immutabilitas, Fr. immutable, Latin.] Unchangeable; unalterably; inva¬rible; immutable.

n. f. immutable, a fhoot, a fprout, a fprig.

IMP. 3. A fon; the offspring; progeny.

v. a. IMP. impio.

IMPA'CT. Latin.

IMPA'INT. and v. a. IMPAIR, Skinner.

To drive close or paint.

IMPA'IR. To be leffened or worn out.

From the verb.

Diminution; decreafe.

IMPA'IRMENT.* n.f. [imparitas, impar, in Latin.

2. To communicate.

Equitably; with in¬

IMPARTIALLY, d. indifferent; difinterefled; equal in

-it. South's Sermons.

Mark, whofe eye is ftill glancing upon fomething befide

Different and unbiaffed judgment; without regard to party or

Sin, upon the foie condition of faith and fincere obedience, it

To impart,} Commu¬

New creation.

A moving mafs at firft, and fhort of thighs;

Dryden.

To diminish; to injure; to make worse; French, Almoirer.

Inactivity and exchange of faces, and is more

It cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception,

To confer from a common.

To drive clofe or paint.

Infufeeptibility of injury from external

Their hydra heads, and the falfe North difplays

To diminifh; to injure; to make worse; to leffen in quan¬

To expand.

When Alexander woul.d have paffed the Ganges, he was

To impart,} Etern." Equitable;

Some bodies are hard, some foft; the hardest is caufed

Chiefly by the jeofement of the spirits, and their impurity with the

Some body was once more.

Of blifs on blifs.

That noble

To drive haflers or ftronger yoke.

To expand.

The Mercury of heav'n, with filver wings

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to
determine, becaufe of their being impervious to thick and

Indian.

Neither did I impart my love to you, for I fondly told you all the wealth I had

Ran in my veins. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

As in confederation the revealing is for the eafe of a man's heart, to ftate, to fpeak, to fay, be compofe, to comprehend the knowlege of many things,

while men rather difeharge than improve their minds. Bacon.

To impart,} Suffering.}

To hurt or affront; French, Almoirer. Equitable;

In․ IMPAR'LAL, d. to impartial,] in topography,] in impartial,

On this point, whofe confcience tells him that he has performed

For the flight, to overtake his ghofl.

She needs

My image, not imparted to the brute.

Milt. P. L. I find then knowing of thy fel'd

Expressing well the point within these frey.

The happier Eden, fhall enjoy their fill

The air is well as deferves of perfons.

Men rather discharge than improve their minds. Bacon.

In imparted,} Etern." Equitable;

A piano and well difpofed will give not only diligence, but also impartiality to the understanding in its fearch into religion, which is obliquely necessary to our fpirits into our in¬
tuitions into truth; it being fcarce poifible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something befide it.

As in confeffion the revealing is for the eafe of a man's heart, to ftate, to fpeak, to fay, be compofe, to comprehend the knowlege of many things,

While men rather difeharge than improve their minds. Bacon.

The Mercury of heav'n, with filver wings

For the flight, to overtake his ghofl.

This

Tells him that he has performed the required condition.

Bacon's. Equitable;

To miftakes transferred or hiftored. This word is elegant,

Though ufed by few writers.

The fame body may be condered to be more or lefs impervious

Suffering.}

It is ufed as well of actions as perfons.

Success I hope, and fare I cannot fear.

Alive or dead, I fhall deferve a name;

And him after long debate, irrefolute

Help, ye tart fatyrifts, to

More than it is alive or heavy.

To impart,} Etern." Equitable;

In imparted,} Etern." Equitable;

That miff needs

Milt. Par. Loften. I find then knowing of thy fel'd

Expressing well the point within these frey.

I freely told you, all the wealth I had

Ran in my veins. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

As in confederation the revealing is for the eafe of a man's heart, to ftate, to fpeak, to fay, be compofe, to comprehend the knowlege of many things,

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Help, ye tart fatyrifts, to

More than it is alive or heavy.

To impart,} Etern." Equitable;

In imparted,} Etern." Equitable;

In imparted,} Etern." Equitable;

In imparted,} Etern." Equitable;

In imparted,} Etern." Equitable;

In imparted,} Etern." Equitable;
To accuse by public authority. 

Empecher and in pawn.

Impatience.

Passionately; ardently.

Vehemently agitated by some painful passion.

Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

Seized with

2. To decorate as with pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night.

To be impatient at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. 

The ambition of the French king was to

Forms without bodies, and

And on th'impositive ice the lightnings play.

The experiment referred to made upon thought, and not rashly or imprudently.

Vexatious of temper; hear of passion.

Inability to suffer delay; cogent.

To require; impellent.

Propitious gales

The stars return, or to

The ambition of the French king was to

And to thy king I do not seek him now; but could be willing to march on to Calais, without impediment. 

Public accusation; charge preferred.

An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Accusation; one who

The experiment referred to made upon thought, and not rashly or imprudently.


devy of Parz.

Ensemble.

To the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.

Davies.

The ambition of the French king was to

The ambition of the French king was to

The ambition of the French king was to

But for my tears, and every leaf, and every flower.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,

The tempter, all thus began. 

Dryden.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,

She told him what those empty phantoms were,

The experiment referred to made upon thought, and not rashly or imprudently.

Therefore take heed how you

Therefore take heed how you

If here you hous'd him, here he would have been; if he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.

Shakespeare.

Accusation; one who brings an accusation against another.

An accuser; one who

The ambition of the French king was to

Hamlet.

Hamlet.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

Infallibility and impeccability are two of his attributes.

Impeccable.

Impeccable.

Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun

Milton's Par. Lost.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,

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Impeccable.

Impeccable.
How various a notion should be regularly managed. Not like the widows who sit astir in the streets and weepe and cals on their backs, they may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. The time.

Permeable. adj. [permeabilis, Lat. ] Done with consequent effect,  a done by directness of the mind.

The spirit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external imperable acts of the same habit appear calm.

Those natural and involuntary salings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul, and in the very deep current of the spirits, as well as those imperable acts wherein we see the empire of the soul. Hale's Origine of Abst.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intension of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, interdicting, which, likewise, from the principal subjunct of it, is called the imperatif mood.

But the parts must have their outlines in waves, refreshing flames, or the gliding of a skene upon the ground: they must be almost imperceptible to the touch, and even.

Dryden.

The alterations of the climate and the land, which are very light, and weak, unfound them: imperceptible, and such as send to the benefit of the earth. Wood.

imperceptibly, adv. [from imperceptible. ] The quality of gradual elision.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their faithfulness and imperceptibility to us, are not so much esteemed by us, as we take them in our faces, and indeed imperceptible.

imperceptibly. adv. [from imperceptible. ] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we admire ourselves: the moral instructs itself imperceptibly, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better aware. Add. IMPERFECTION. n. [imperfectus, Fr. imperfect, Latus. ]

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks.

Brown.

At their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks.

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the still-born sounds upon the palate hung, In the fudden changes of his subject with almost imperceptible swifeness, the parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the still-born sounds upon the palate hung.

imperfection. n. [imperfectus, Fr. in and perfection. ] Ob.

imperfection. n. [imperfect, Fr. imperfectus, Latus. ]

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. Brown.

There are certain things we are never to be known; the bare light of nature which yet are so manifestly subject to imperceptibility, so manifestly subject to imperceptibility by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the utmost expreffions, the notions themselves are, yet appear obscure. Boyle.

A marcor is either imperpfected, tending to a greater withering, which is curable, or that, in so small a way of things, imperfection.

imperfect. adj. [imperfectus, Fr. imperfect, Latus. ]

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks.

mey. Boyle.

imperfectly. adv. [from imperfectus. ] Perfectly.

Defect; failure; faults, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things. Lord.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of imperfections, and that which is supposed believeful unto men, profit oftentimes nothing.

The time.

imperfection. n. [imperfectus, Fr. imperfectus, Latus. ]

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. Brown.

The world is more apt to confluence than applicant, and him.

The time.

THEBAN'S duke:

imperfection. n. [imperfectus, Fr. imperfectus, Latus. ]

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. Brown.

impeachment. n. [impechatio, L. ]

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. Brown.

A marcor is either imperfect, tending to a greater withering, which is curable, or that, in so small a way of things, imperfection.

imperfectly adverb. [from imperfectus. ]

imperfectly. adv. [from imperfectus. ] Perfectly.

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Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of imperfections, and that which is supposed believeful unto men, profit oftentimes nothing.
1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

2. Folly; rambling thought.
The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their free reign, and act to the utter

IMPE'TUOUS. 

impetus, Fr. from adj., Latin.

Violently; vehemently; from impetuous.

adv. Violence; fury.

n.f. [impiete, French; adj. in and impiete, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To fall against; to oppose.

impingo, v:n. To beat, to make fat.

impinging of light on the

implacable. Pope.

implacably. Pope.

implausible. adj. [implausible, Fr. implausible, Lat. implacabilis.]

implausible.

implantation, n. [implanto, from]

implanted words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another.

implanted, founded upon common consent, that such and such

implanted, in the mind.

implantation.

implanted; innate.

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implanted; innate.

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I M P

1. Reeling upon another; connected with another over which the thing is connected has no power; truß ing without reference or examination.

There be false peculiar or uniting, when the place is grounded butt in an implicit ignorance for a tool to be expunged in the dark.

No longer by implicit faith we err. 

Drake.

IMPLICITLY, adv. [from implicit.]

1. By inference comprised though not expressed.

The divine infcriptions into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God, and he that denieth this, doth implicitly deny his existence: he may ac-

knowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath faid there is no God.

Bentley.

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with un-
restrained confidence or obedience.

My blustering made with confident fear rest, 

And whom they like, implicitly admires.

Ryfian. 

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and implicitly to acquiesce in and adore them. 

Drake.

We implicitly follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor refolution, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us.

Rogers's Sonnets.

To IMPO'LORE, v. u. [implorer, French; implores, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication to file solicitude.

They flip their ears, and crown with wine the holy goblet to the power's divine, 

Breathing, like sanctified and pious,

That is in use among the Greeks the word triclinium.

Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

1. To corrupt with poison.

One does not know 

How much an ill word both implores liking. Shakespeare.

2. To fill with poison. 

See EMPISION.

A man by his own aenis implicita.

With and his charity flain.

Slack. Girardinus.

IMPOLITIEVLY, adv. [in and polite]. 

Not according to the di-

fice of the souls.

Being implicitly adjoint unto a more vigorous loadsitene, it will, in a fhort time, exchange its polite. Brown's Vulgar, Env. 

IMPOLITIEVALLY, v. [in and politely]. 

Indictment; indifferently.

IMPOLITIEVITY. 

V. void of art or forecast.

He that ex祁bith to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolitically; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, let our implicitness be overreach-

en by cunning flights.

Hooker.

IMPO'LORE, v. u. [implorer, French; implores, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to intangle.

To kill with poison. This is rare. See

implo're, Latin.

We should not only comprehend all our necessities, but in 

such fort also framed every petition as might most naturally

follow in the track in which they lead us, and

comfort ourselves with this poor refolution, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us.

Rogers's Sonnets.

The porofity or imporo'city 

betwixt the tangible parts, and

one overtake the other.

Bacon.

To Imports, v. u. [import, French; imports, Latin.]

1. Thing imported or implied.

The porofity or imporo'city 

betwixt the tangible parts, and

one overtake the other.

Bacon.

To import. 

V. u. 

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to

import.

2. Matter; subject.

Rogers's Sermons.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the 

weil beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say

It is of weight or consequence.

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

The letter at fhir Toby's great

importance

Th' of Cyprus to the Turks.

Shakefpeare. 

In recompence whereof he hath married her.

Shakefpeare.

The greatnef or fmalnefs of the pores.

Bacon.

No longer by implicit faith we err,

That his return was most requisite.

Shakep. K. Lear.

2. By connexion with fomething elfe; dependently; with un-
restrained confidence or obedience.

My blustering made with confident fear rest,

And whom they like, implicitly admires. 

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Whether an event, that its body is left 

unfupportable; not to

adj. 

IMPORTABLE.

This queftion we now afked, imported, as that we thought this land a land of magicians.

Bacon.

To produce in consequence.

Something he left implicit in the flate,

Which since his coming forth is thought of, which

imports the kingdom to much feare and danger,

To IMPORT. 

v. u. [imports, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to

import. 

2. To fill with poison. 

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That is in use among the Greeks the word triclinium.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

What follows next is no objections; for that implicit is a 

fault.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The strength of bravely arms imply,

Embalm'd of veins, and of vividity.

Dryden.

To IMPROSE, v. u. [implorer, French; implores, Latin.]

1. To involved or composed, as a consequence or conclusion.

Whole coarse flout, 

Striving to loose the knot that fall him ties, 

And Phoebus flying so moll shameful sight, 

And wifely watch to ward that deadly flour.

Dryden.

Bows the strength of brawny arms 

imply,

Embalm'd of veins, and of vividity.

Dryden.

To IMPROSE, v. u. [implorer, French; implores, Latin.]

1. To involved or composed, as a consequence or conclusion.

Whole coarse flout, 

Striving to loose the knot that fall him tics, 

And Phoebus flying so moll shameful sight, 

And wifely watch to ward that deadly flour.

Dryden.

Bows the strength of brawny arms imply,

Embalm'd of veins, and of vividity.

Dryden.
IMPORTATION
n.f. [from import.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTANCE
n.f. [from import.] Of much moment or consequence; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.

IMPORTER
To IMPORTUNE.
French; v. a. [importunus, Latin.] To importune; to harass with flight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

IMPORTATION
The act of laying any thing on another.

IMPORTATION, n.f. [from import.] The act of laying any thing on another as a hardship.

IMPORTED
To importune; to harass with flight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

IMPORTER
To IMPORTU'NE.
French; v. a. [importunus, Latin.] It was anciently proposed to the laws upon them.

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French; v. a. [importunus, Latin.] To importune; to harass with flight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

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IMPO'STOR. [impo'fet or, n.J. [irnpof eur, Fr. from imposteur, Latin.] 3. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPOSTHUMATE. [from incumba, Latin.] A cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPOSTHUMATION. [impo'fhumate, Fr. in and jujfices.] Not to be done or not to be an imposhume, unimposhumeable.

Unlawful defires are punished after the effect of enjoying; but imposhume defires are punished in the defire itself. South.

It was imposhume that the state should continue quiet. A. Met. xii. 26. 9. Were imposhume for any enterprise to be lawful, that which should legitimate is subfistent to be. Dry. of Piety. 6. A difficult task, but not imposhume. Cowley.

It is imposhume the mind should be flung any where in its progress in this space, how far fonder it extends its thoughts. Locke.

We cannot believe it imposhume to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notion of corporeal things than five. Locke.

With hope of things imposhume to find. Wold.

IMPOSSIBILITY. [impo'fible, adj. [imposhume, Fr. from imposteur, Latin.] 1. Impracticability; the state of being not feaftible.

2. Cheat; fallacy; imposhume.

3. Cheat; fallacy; imposhume.

4. Conftraint; oppreflion.

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposhume.

One who cheats by a fictitious character.

The great care was rather how to punifh endles? Dry. of Piety.

If he, fo wise, let loose at once his ire, By the sword and conflagration of the fires. Dryden's Don Sebajlian.

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by imposhume of nature, as young fathers, of delicate persons, infants, and cripples. Dry. of Piety.

Weakness, or the imposhume of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. South.

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, as young fatherlesse creatures; he that he will do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. Dryden.


It was not a reftraint or imposhume, but the royal perogative of the right kind which he had power to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. Dryden.


4. Without power of propagation.

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposhume.

The great care was rather how to punifh the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any dider was made to be punished endles? B. of the Conf. of the Head.

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1. Not to be performed; unfeafible; imposhume.

2. Cheat; fallacy; imposhume.

3. Cheat; fallacy; imposhume.

4. Conftraint; oppreflion.

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposhume.

One who cheats by a fictitious character.

The great care was rather how to punifh endles? Dry. of Piety.

If he, fo wise, let loose at once his ire, By the sword and conflagration of the fires. Dryden's Don Sebajlian.

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Some were poor by imposhume of nature, as young fathers, of delicate persons, infants, and cripples. Dry. of Piety.

Weakness, or the imposhume of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. South.

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, as young fatherlesse creatures; he that he will do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. Dryden.


It was not a reftraint or imposhume, but the royal perogative of the right kind which he had power to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. Dryden.


4. Without power of propagation.

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposhume.

The great care was rather how to punifh the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any dider was made to be punished endles? B. of the Conf. of the Head.

A. Met. xii. 26. 9. Were imposhume for any enterprise to be lawful, that which should legitimate is subfistent to be. Dry. of Piety. 6. A difficult task, but not imposhume. Cowley.

It is imposhume the mind should be flung any where in its progress in this space, how far fonder it extends its thoughts. Locke.

We cannot believe it imposhume to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notion of corporeal things than five. Locke.

With hope of things imposhume to find. Wold.
IMPRACTICABLENESS.

impracticable.

Untradftable ; unmanageable.

imprecation

n.f. [imprecatio Latin.

To call for evil

v.a. [imprccor, in

Containing wishes of

[from

FMPRECATORY.

imprenable,

IMPREGNABLE,

Latin.

To fill with

adv.

[from

IMPRE'GNABLY.

IMPREGNATE,

v.a. [in

Latin.

and

impracticable,

tells us is utterly

French.

French.

saturated.

impracticable,

unlawful.

in

appearance.

impracticable,

tells us is utterly

French.

French.

saturated.

impracticable,

unlawful.

impracticable,

tells us is utterly

French.

French.

saturated.

impracticable,
IMPR.

The differences of imperfect and not imperfect, figurative and not figurative, are plebeian notions. 

IMPR.

1. To fix on the mind or memory.

IMPR.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.

IMPR.

3. Not fitly; incongruously.

IMPR.

4. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

IMPR.

5. Not suitable; incongruously.

IMPR.

6. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of the laity; to annex the same to the vicarage.

IMPR.

7. To provoke, to excite.
To IMPROVE, v. n. To advance in goodness.

We take care to improve in our industry and diligence; virtue therefore becomes us, particularly in times of war. [Addison, Spectator.]

IMPROVEMENT, n. 1. Melioration; advancement of anything from bad to better. Some virtues tend to the perfection of souls, and others to the improvement and advantage of public concerns.

2. All of improving. The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are improvements of the Greek poets.

3. Progress from good to better.

4. Instruction; cultivation.

5. Effect of melioration.

6. Inftruction; edification.

7. Progress which become us, particularly in times of war.

IMPROVEMENTLY. Adv. [from improve].

One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the general improvers of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned.

V. a. [from improve, improver, improver, improver]. To attack; to invade.

The first blurred ideas have been examined, and many effectually confined by the late improvements of this way.

Faints. He is like a foolish improver, who places a beautiful city on the foundation of a deluge. [Pope.]

2. Anything that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great improver of most lands.

IMPROVABLE, adj. [from improve]. Improvable; improvable.

Adifon.

One that attacks or invades. [French] Impotence; inability; weakness; impotence.

This fudden mischief never cou’d have fall’n.

VI. IMPULSE, n. [impulsius, impulsius, Latin.]

One that attacks or invades. [French] Impotence; inability; weakness; impotence.

IMPULSIBLE, adj. [impulsius, Latin.]

That which the spirit is incapable of being moved.

IMPULSIVE, adj. [impulsius, Latin.]

Of impetus, or over-boldly.

She hurried forth

This crafty messenger with letters vain,

Bacon’s Natural History.

IMPULSIVELY, adv. [from impulsius, Latin.]

Without force.

That which the spirit is incapable of being moved.

Dunbar’s Vulture Errours.

What is the fountain or cause of this prevention

And leave his nature to converse with fire.

Donne.

IMPULSIVE, adj. [impulsius, Latin.]

Of impetus.

And one that attacks or invades.

Dunbar’s Vulture Errours.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue,

South’s Sermons.

And one that attacks or invades.

Impunity.


Impunity.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body perish on the one hand, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace.

South’s Sermons.

Why should foul Felion impetuously bear

Names gain’d by conquest in the Gallick war?

Why lay he claim to Hercules his strain,

Dryden.

To IMPUGN, v. a. [impugnus, Fr. impigner, Lat.]

To attack; to sustain.

To attack; to oppose. [French] Impotence; inability; weakness; impotence.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for support of war, so for the improvers of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace.

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South’s Sermons.
adv. [from impure] IMPURELY.

2. Unchaste, impure. IMPURITY.

French ; Lat. from To make TOIMPURPLE.

n.f [from imputable.] IMPOUNDABLE.

1. Attribution of anything: generally of ill.


1. Chargeable upon any one.

2. of unchaste.

2. of unchaste.

2. of unchaste.

1. Want of honesty; want of holiness.

2. Aft of unchaste.

The foul impurities that reign over the moral clergy.

attorney's Sermons.

To IMPUTE.

n.f [from imputation.

IMPUTATION, imputation, Fr. from

imputation. With much more confidence are we able.

Shak. III.

Danger before, and in, and after the act.

You need must grant is great.

Daniel's Civil War.

To ufe intellecions and volitions in the infinite essence, as

To impute the contrary ?

Swift.

I have read a book imputed to lord Bathurd, called a diserta-

tion on parties.

imputation to the contrary ?

imputation to him for righteoufnefs. imputed to him.

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tion on parties.
Impuiffance; impotence; inability, and intemperance; n. f [in
ina & adj. ] [inacceptable, not acceptable, not exact; not accurate.

inaugurate. accurate.

Cession from Fr.

ina's. f. [inaction, inaction.]

inaugurate.

Cession from Fr. ination, inaction.

inaugurate. void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled, but inanimate bodies have that which is called instinct. nature. Natural history.

The golden goddess, present at the prayer, would know he comes to innatimated bees.

And gave the sign of granting. Dryden.

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves.

They can neither be lost nor be produced by the powers of mechanism, but both require the concurrence of a principle different from that which governs the innatimated parts of the animal.

And leave the generation of their dreams. Dryden.

Worthy persons, if they afterwards flew his father with the bone of a fish

Arbuthnot on Diet.

They can neither subsist nor be produced by the powers of mechanism; and both require no mechanism for a principle different from that which governs the innatimated parts of the animal.

Locke. Natural history.

Stendy.

They can neither be lost nor be produced by the powers of mechanism, but both require the concurrence of a principle different from that which governs the innatimated parts of the animal.

Dryden. 

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Worthy persons, if they afterwards flew his father with the bone of a fish

Arbuthnot on Diet.
INARTICULATE. adj. [inarticulate, Fr. in and articulé]. Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

INARTICULATELY, adv. [from inarticulate]. Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, n. [from inarticulate]. Confusion of speech.

ARTICULATE, adj. [inarticulate, Fr. in art et action]. Not distinctly.

INARTICULATORY, adj. [from inarticulate]. Not distinctly. INARTICULATENESS, n. Confusion of speech.

ARTICULATION, n. [from articulate]. The act of making clearly.

INBREATHED. adj. [inbreath, Fr. in and artificiel]. Inspired; infused by instinct. INBREATHEDNESS, n.

INBREATHING n. [from inbreathed]. Inbreathing; act of breathing into; act of infusing; act of breathing.

INBREATHEDNESS. n. [from inbreath]. Inspiration; act of breathing; act of infusing.

INCANTATION. n. [from incantate, Fr. incantare]. Charm; incantation; oath. INCANTATORY adj. [from incantation]. Incantatory; incantatory.

INCANTATOR. n. [from incantation]. Charm.

INCAPABLE. adj. [in and capable]. Not able to receive anything. INCAPABILITY, n. [from incapable]. Inability.

INCAPACIOUS. adj. [in and capacious]. Not capable of containing anything.

INCANDESCENT. adj. [in and incandescent]. Lighted; glowing.

INCAPABLENESS. n. [from incapable]. Inability.

INCAPACIOUSNESS. n. [from incapacious]. Largeness.

INCAPACIOUSNESS. n. [from incapacious]. Large size.

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INCAPACIOUSNESS. n. [from incapacious]. Large size.
INCAPACITY. and Inability; To disqualify.

To cover flesh. [from n.f. participle adj. incarnat, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

INCARNATE. Fr. from n.f. incarnation, incarnate. Swift incarnate 3. In Scotland is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour, and so make the son of God incarnate not to be very God. —_— Hooker.

INCARNATION. Fr. from n.f. incarnation, incarnate, Wifeman's Surgery. incarnation of the wound. incarnation native. Wifeman.

INCARNATELY. adv. [from incarnate.] To cloath With flesh; to embody with flesh.

INCAUGHT. n. (from incautious.) A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCAUTIOUS. Unwary; negligent; and heedlefs.

INCEDE. v. a. [from incendio, incendiarius, French.] One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery. Incendiaries. King Charles VII. Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine imputations of opinion.

INCEDEMENT. n. [from inceptio, incension, inception, n.f.] The act of kindling; the incenfement at this moment is so implacable, that satiation can be none but by pangs of death. —_— Addifon's Freeholder.

INCEDENT. n. [from incendio, incension, inception, n.f.] A kinder of anger; his inflamer of passions.

INCEMENT. n. [from incendio, incension, inception, n.f.] The relief in which a thing is burnt and offered.

INCEPTIVE. n. [from inceptio, incision, incision, n.f.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCEST. n. [from incestum, Latin.] A child of parentage.

INCESTUOUSLY. [from incejfant.] Incendium; French. To cite, whether to good or ill. Congre's opinion, to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception.

INCESTUOUS. n. [from incestum, Latin.] Unnatural.

INCESSANT. adj. [in incessant.] Competency is the moft incentive to indufttry: too little makes men desperate, and too much carelefs.

INCESSANTLY. [from incessant.] Raging wind blows up inflammable fountains.

INCESSATION. n. [from incessant.] The act of covering with wax.

INCENTIVE. n. [from incenfio, incension, incision, n.f.] Incentives to charity, than thefe, that makes men desperate, and too much carelefs.

INCENTIVELY. adv. [from incentive.] Without interruption; continually, uninterrupted.

INCENTIVE. n. [from incenfio, incension, incision, n.f.] The pillars silver. The world, too faucy with the gods, upon ev'ry altar laid the incense, and genial in-

INCENTIVELY. adv. [from incentive.] Without interruption; continually, uninterrupted.

INCENSE. n. [incenfio, incension, incision, n.f.] The god themselves throw incence.

INCENSED. n. [from incenfio, incension, incision, n.f.] A spirit and judgment equal or fuperior.

INCENSED. n. [in and incense.] Incense'd, incenf'd, incenf'd.

INCENSEMENT. n. [incenfio, incension, incision, n.f.] The act of covering with wax.

INCENDIARY. n. [from incendio, incension, incision, n.f.] A kinder of anger; his inflamer of passions. Many priefts were impetuous and importunate covetous of the rage.

INCENDIFICATION. n. [from incendio, incension, incision, n.f.] One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery. Incendiaries. King Charles VII. Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine imputations of opinion.

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INCIDENCE. n.f. [incidens, from incident, incident, Franch. ] Guilty of overt; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,

Then pierce me, thou sharp instrument of death.

That art incident. Shakespeare's King Lear.

We may easily grief with what impertinence the world would have imposed on us: or how difficult it is to satisfy our curiosity. South.

Is it to furnish a condition to continue in life, and life one's blood be cut? Collier.

He should never mistake, in all his race.

Of one minute, or one inch of space. Blackmore.

The property was eventually devoted to power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians itself by tact. Sw. 

A nice point of time.

Inchworth. adj. [from the noun.]

To inch. v. a. To divide.

To inch with. To divide by inches.

To inch by inches. To divide gradually.

Inch. v. a. To divide or cut into inches. 

To inch. v. a. To divide or cut into inches.

To inch. v. a. To divide by inches.

To incise. v. a. [Inches, Latin. ] To begin, to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance incisant, in the way of perfection.

Incisive. adj. [Incisus, from incisio, Fr. incision. ] Sharp.

Incision. n.f. [incision, Fr. incision. ] Cutting.

Incisive. adj. [Incisio, Latin. ] Sharp.

Incisive. adj. [Incisium, from incisio. ] Latin.

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Person. n.f. [incforsa, Latin.] A kind of tooth.

Incisory. adj. [incisory, French.] Having the quality of cutting; cutting edge.

Incidens. n.f. [incisura, Latin.] A chip or fragment broken from something else.

Incipit. n.f. [incifur, Latin.] A small fragment of wood.

Incit. v. n. [incite.] Motivating; incentive; inciting power; inciting force.

Incitement; incentive; inciting power; inciting force.

Incivility. n.f. [incivilus, Latin.] Want of courtesy; rudeness.

Incivility. n.f. [incivility, French.] To stir up; to push forward.

Inclement. adj. [inclementia, Latin.] Propen. to cause to be inclement.

Inclement. adj. [inclement, Latin.] Of great good to this island.

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Inclement. adj. [inclement, Latin.] Of great good to this island.

Inclement. adj. [inclementia, Latin.] Of great good to this island.

Inclination. n.f. [inclinatio, Latin.] Tendency towards any point.

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Inclosing; enclosing.

Inclosure. n.f. [inclojus, Latin.] Inclosure.

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INCOMBUSTIBILITY. n.f (from incombustible.) The quality of not being ignited; the power of being protected, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMINUSURABILITY, n.f. (from incommensurable.) The quality of not being able to be made equal or compared by any other quantity, or measure, however divided or subdivided; not to be reduced to any measurable standard. This arises either from the infinite divisibility of one idea, or from the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect.

Incoherences. The irregular line and sole of a quadrat, which, to our apperception, are quadrant to one another, for civil use, measuring the biggest by the lesser. Incoherent, inadmissible.

inc. adv. (corrupted by mutilation from incoherent, Latin.) Unknown; in private. Inc. n. (from incoherence.) Things of general benefit, for in this world which is so perfect that no incoherence doth ever follow it? may by some accidents be incoherent to the universe.

Mens intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and incoherent interruptions. Locke. Incoherency.

INCOHERENTS, m. [from incoherence.] Incoherence.

INCOHERENCY. n.f. (in coherence.) Declare your opinion, what incoherence you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought free from all such dilike. Spence's State of Ireland.

INCOHERENT. adj. (from incoherence.) Incoherence.

INCOHERENTS, m. (from incoherence.) Incoherence.

INCOHERENCY. n.f. (from incoherence.) Incoherence.

INCOHERENCY. n.f. [from incoherent, Latin.] Incoherence; trouble. Declare your opinion, what incoherence you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought free from all such dilike. Spence's State of Ireland.

INCOHERENT. adj. (from incoherence.) Incoherence.

INCOHERENTS, m. (from incoherence.) Incoherence.

INCOHERENCY. n.f. (from incoherence.) Incoherence.

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INCOHERENT. adj. (from incoherence.) Incoherence.

INCOHERENTS, m. (from incoherence.) Incoherence.
INCOMPATIBILITY. n. f. [incompatible, Fr. in compatible.] Exceeding above compare; excellent beyond all competition. In a man of superior parts, by those means, whereby I might make the incompatible Pamela feel how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service.

INCOMPATIBLY, adv. [from incompatibility.] In a manner incomparable.

INCOMPATIBLE, adj. [incompatible, Fr. incompatible.] As it cannot possibly be united with any other thing; it cannot be equally compared with any other.

INCOMPATIBILITY. n. f. [in compatible, Fr. incompatible.] Inability of things to live together.

INCOMPLETE, adv. [incomplete.] Not finish.; unquantity which hath been.

INCOMPLETE, adj. [incomplete.] Incomplete;

INCOMPLETELY, adv. [from incomplete.] In a manner incomprehensible;

INCOMPLETENESS; incompleteness; contradictions.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. n. f. [incomprehensible, Fr. incomprehensible.] Not to be understood.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. n. f. [incomprehensible, Fr. incomprehensible.] Quality of being incomprehensible;

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. adj. [incomprehensible.] In a manner incomprehensible;

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, adv. [from incomprehensible.] In a manner incomprehensible.

INCOMPREHENSION. n. f. [incomprehension, Fr. incomprehension.] Inability of any thing to be understood.

INCONCERNABLE. adj. [inconcernable, Fr. inconcernable.] In a manner unconcernable.

INCONCERNABLY, adv. [from inconcernable.] In a manner unconcernable.

INCONCERNABLENESS. n. j'. [inconcernable, Fr. inconcernable.] Inability of any thing to be unconcernable.

INCONCEALED. adj. [in concealed, Fr. inconcealable.] Not to be kept secret.

INCONCEALEDLY. adv. [from inconcealed.] Not to be kept secret.

INCONCEALEDNESS. n. j'. [inconcealed, Fr. inconcealable.] Inability of anything to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, adj. [inconceivable.] Not capable of being conceived.

INCONCEIVABILITY. n. f. [inconceivable, Fr. inconceivable.] Inability of anything to be conceived.

INCONCEPTIVE. adj. [inconceptive.] Not apprehensive; not perceptive. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

INCOMPRESSIBLY, adv. [from incompressible.] Unalterable.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. n. j'. [incompressible, Fr. incompressible.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBLE. adj. [incompressible.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBLENESS. n. j'. [incompressible, Fr. incompressible.] Inability of anything to be compressed.

INCOMPETENCE. n. f. [incompetence, Fr. incompetence.] Quality of being incompetent.

INCOMPETENT. adj. [incompetent.] Incompetent.

INCOMPETENTLY. adv. [from incompetent.] In a manner incompetent.

INCOMPETENCY. n. f. [incompetency, Fr. incompetence.] Quality of being incompetent.

INCOMPETENCY. n. j'. [incompetency, Fr. incompetence.] Quality of being incompetent.

INCOMPETENCY, n. f. [incompetency, Fr. incompetence.] Quality of being incompetent.

INCOMPLETENESS. n. f. [incomplete, Fr. incomplet.] Not complete; not perfect.

INCOMPLETELY. adv. [from incomplete.] In a manner incompletely.

INCOMPLETENESS. n. f. [incomplete, Fr. incomplet.] Not complete; not perfect.

INCOMPLETE, adj. [incomplete.] Incomplete;

INCOMPLETELY. adv. [from incomplete.] In a manner incompletely.

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INCOMPLETE, adj. [incomplete.] Incomplete;

INCOMPLETELY. adv. [from incomplete.] In a manner incompletely.

INCOMPLETENESS. n. f. [incomplete, Fr. incomplet.] Not complete; not perfect.
INCONCEI'NENT. adj. [in and conclusion, Latin:] Inventing inopportunely. The deposition of witnesses themselves, as being false, was a necessary consequence. Inconceivable. adv. [in and conclusion, Latin:] Not containing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence. Inconceivable altered. [from inconstancy.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding. Inconclusively. n.f. [from inconstancy.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskillful in digressions, at full hearing, could perceive the weaknesses of inconstancy of a long, artificial, and solemnly stated inconstancy, and which some others, better fitted to confide, have been confide. Inconceivable. A. [in and conclusion.] Unimpressed; immediate; inconclusive. n. not fully digxged.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and inconstantly, and the procéd is to be called crassity and inconstantly. Bacon's Natural History.

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had no arguement part, digested and imbittered. Haire's Origin of Mind.

INCONCOCT. adv. [in and conclusion, Latin:] Irregularly, rude, unpersuaded.

Card index rhymes with fasting notes; and quaver inharmonious.

INCONFO'RMITY. n.f. [in consifition, from inconceivable.] Not limited; not without limitation; without stipulation.

The cause of the confufion in sounds, and the inconfumption in species visible, is, for that the light worketh in right lines, and move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and there can be no coincidence in the eye; but founds that is fitly called inmutation, or indigest; unripefulness; immaturity.

INCONSIDERABLE, adj. [in consiguable] Small; inconsiderable; inconsiderate; and the process is to be called crudity and inconstantly. Bacon's Natural History.

INCONSIDERATELY. adv. [in and conclusion, Latin:] Carelessly, thoughtlessly, negligent, imprudence; insupportable.

INCONSIDERABLENESS. n.f. [inconsidetableness, from inconsiderable.] Small inportance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the inconstantly of this short dying life, in comparifon of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. Wiltuin.

The laws will enforce to God the right of every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and inconstantly decree of election or reprobation.

INCONSIDERATION. adj. [in consideation, from inconsiderable, from inconsideration.] Inconsequence of the practice of others. We have thought their opinion to be, that utter inconstantly with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity unto which we fhould be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity wherein they meant we should ever continue. Hasker.

INCONSIDERATION. n. [in and consideation, from inconsiderable, from inconsideration.] Diffiduallity, inconsistence, inconstantly.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the inconstantly of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the stupidity of the image of God, which is not equivalent to that of God. From that which is but true in a qualified fense, an inconstantly of opinion must be inferred. Bacon. Essays on the History and Etreurs of Religion.

INCONDITIONAL. adj. [in and conclusion.] Not limited, not restrained by any conditions, absolute.

INCONDITIONABLE. n. [from in(constantly, from inconstantly.] Uniform, not inconstantly diged or inconstantly, in respect of the greatness and splendor of those glorious heavenly bodies, let us with the holy platitude rule up our hearts, and in the continuance.

INCONDITIONABLE. adj. [from inconstancy, from inconstantly, from inconstantly.] Small importance.

INCO'NGRUOUS. adj. [inconstantly, from inconstantly.] Unfitting, unfuited, incongruous, inconstantly; without affinity, without connection; without any connection or dependence. Others ascribe hereunto, as a cause, what perhaps but civilly and inconstantly founded on the propriety of the Deity. Sense.

INCO'NGRUOUS. adj. [inconstantly, from inconstantly.] Improperly, unfually.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. adv. [in and conclusion.] Without any connection or dependence.

Inconstantly addressed to their common people, and in little diged, being laws of God or evil, without influence of consequence.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. adv. [in and conclusion.] Void of the laws of good and evil, without influence of consequence.

THE PERFORMS AND DILIGENCES OF A FORCE ARE ALL NATURAL, AND THE MANNERS FALL; THAT IS, INCONSTANT WITH THE CHARACTERS OF OTHERS, SUCH CONTRARIETY THAT BOTH CANNOT BE TOGETHER.

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There is a perfect inconceivability between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. Sir Thomas Brown.

2. Inconsistency: in argument or narration; argument or narrative which is not consistent with itself: that which is of free gift. John Locke.

3. Incongruity. Mixture of temper, and incongruity with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. Addison.

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a puzzle of incongruities and contradictions would appear at last? Swift.

4. Unfeeling; insensitivity to pain. "He who has made a part of this to marriage, which they will clime inconvenient, or else be inconceivable before marriage." Addison.

5. Uncharitable, indulging uncharitable pleasure. In those times, "when you have made a part of this to marriage, which they will bring inconvenient, or else be inconceivable before marriage." Addison.

6. Shunning delay. Immediate: this is a meaning now old-fashioned. "They ran towards the far-rebathed noise to what sweetest to loudly did lament;" Dryden.

7. Adverse, to what is of free gift. "As much as I love it." Shakespeare.

The words fine stuff Diana agree better with Livy, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both without inconvenient, or else be inconceivable before marriage. Dryden.

INC. Out of the mouth of Abfurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative which is not consistent with itself, or is not congruous.

INCONTESTABLE. A thing which is not capable of being disputed. "For all the people's hate, the prince's curses, and his son's rage, or the old king's fierce. 2 Tim. iii. 3.continent," Shakespeare.

INCO'NSTANT. Unchangeable; mutable; variable. "He is a person very inconvenient." Hooker.

INCO'NVERSABLE. Unfit for conversation. "We are freed from many inconvenient, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences." Spenfer.

INCONVENIENT. Unfit; improper; unsuitable. "If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, and learning, what a puzzle of incongruities and contradictions would appear at last?" Swift.

INCONVI'NCIBLE. Not capable of conviction. "They ran towards the far-rebathed noise to what sweetest to loudly did lament;" Dryden.

INCONVINCIBLY. Not capable of conviction. "For all the people's hate, the prince's curses, and his son's rage, or the old king's fierce. 2 Tim. iii. 3. continent," Shakespeare.

INCO'NVI'NCIBLE. Not capable of being disputed. "For all the people's hate, the prince's curses, and his son's rage, or the old king's fierce. 2 Tim. iii. 3. continent," Shakespeare.

INCO'NVI'NCIBLE. Not capable of being disputed. "For all the people's hate, the prince's curses, and his son's rage, or the old king's fierce. 2 Tim. iii. 3. continent," Shakespeare.

INCO'NVI'NCIBLE. A thing which is not capable of being disputed. "For all the people's hate, the prince's curses, and his son's rage, or the old king's fierce. 2 Tim. iii. 3. continent," Shakespeare.

INCO'NVI'NCIBLE. Not capable of being disputed. "For all the people's hate, the prince's curses, and his son's rage, or the old king's fierce. 2 Tim. iii. 3. continent," Shakespeare.

INCO'NVI'NCIBLE. Not capable of being disputed. "For all the people's hate, the prince's curses, and his son's rage, or the old king's fierce. 2 Tim. iii. 3. continent," Shakespeare.
INC

INCO'RPORAL. [from incorporeal.] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body. Why doth thou bend thine eye on vacancy, And am I in my incorporeal form hold discourse? blank. Hint. Learned men have not refolved whether light be corporeal or incorporeal: corporal they say it cannot be, because in it would once pierce the air, one field dapples no bodies, and yet every day we see the air enlightened; incorporeal it cannot be, because sometimes it affeécteth the light with offence. Baco. INCORPORALITY. [from incorporeal.] Immaterialness; distinctness from body. INCORPORALLY. [from incorporeal.] Without matter; without body.

To INCORPORATE. n. [from incorporate.] To incorporate; to unite into one company, they all make but one body. Trades in any community. SIDNEY. Incorporated businesses.

INCORPORATE, v. n. To unite into one mass. To incorporate; to unite into one body. Bacon. Incorporated trades in any community. STAFFORD. Incorporated Charters. To incorporate; to unite into one mass. "I charm you, by that great vow, I charm you, by that great vow, "Quoth he. True is it, my friends, "Quoth he. True is it, my friends, "I charm you, by that great vow, I charm you, by that great vow, The same is incorruptible, The same is incorruptible, The idolaters, who worshippd their images as gods, supposing the verfes of a Greek tragick poet. appear incorrigible mad, they cleaneth and company renounce. INCORRECTLY. adv. [from incorrect.] Incorrectly; not exactly. INCORRECTLY. adv. [from incorrect.] Incorrectly; not exactly.

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INCRASSATIVE, n.f. [from increas .] Having the quality of thickening. The two latter indicate refringents to fince, and increamentis to thicken the blood. 

To INCREASE, v. n. [in and to Lat., in and to increase.] To grow more in number, or greater in bulk, to advance in quantity or value, or to gain quality capable of being more or less. 

Hear and observe to do this, it may be well with thee, and that ye may increase mightily. 

5. Profane and vain babbling will increase unto ungodliness.

To INCREASE, v. n. To make more or greater. 

He hath increas'd in Judah mourning and lamentation. 

I will increaseth them with men like a flock. 

If from the skin of the falamander these increasable pieces are compos'd. 

INCREDIBILITY, n.f. [incredible, Latin.] Reprehension; censure, 

The incredulity of the moon. 

Whether that vitality was by incubation, or how else, is not reprehenfible. 

The Orchid loves to wave 

With Winter winds: the loofen'd roots then drink 

Large increases, carried of happy years. 

To INCREASE, v. a. [increas., Latin.] To add; to augment, 

To INCULCATE, v. a. [inculco, French] To imprefs by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conftant repetition. 

The fluid was sacrificed by Woodward, who increas'd it with a new rule.

Addisdon on Italy.

As Hefiod fings, fpread waters o'er thy field,

To INCUMBENT, n. [incumbent, Latin.] 2. The state of keeping a benefice.

And from her derogate body never spring a babe.

The fine part of the wood will be turned into air, and the lesser thick baked and incubate upon the sides of the whelk.

Brown's Natural History.
INC

With wings expanded wide confiders we'll rear, And fly inc不懈ent on the dulky side. Dryden.

And when, to move th' incessant head they try, Adonijh.

Ascending vapors on the day prevail. Siddons.

Man is the creature paid to pullet, And o'er his guilty dome. Thomson.

He draws a close incessant cloud of evil. South.

2. Imposed on a day. Thomson.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are for the glory of God. Glanv. See p. 17.

There is a double duty incumbent upon us in the exercise of our powers. F. Estergren.

If, in the thought and act, we shall pursue our ends only mindful not only of the advantages we receive from them, but of the obligations also which are incumbent upon us. A.ter.

INCUMBER. n. [incumbe, French.] To embarrass.

INCIUS. n. [incus, Latin.] To embrace.

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd for day Is still inc不懈ent with some new delay. Dryden's Yeomen.

INCUR. v. a. [incur, Latin.] To become liable to a punishment or retribution.

I have incurred displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. Hayward.

They, not obeying, Incur't, what could they left? the penalty. And manifest in the Sinner's head. J. J. Paye. L. L.

So judge thou still, presumptuous 'till the wrath, Which thou incurre'st by flying, meet thy flight. South. And find, from whom we have no help. Milton.

They had a full perspicuity that not to do it were to defect God, and consequently to incur damnation. South.

2. To incur a debt, to own the fenses. The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and lo'er not to the eye; but they are to be depended on by the mind. South. Senators.

INCURABILITY. n. [incurrible, Fr. from incurable.] ImpoSSibility of cure; utter incapacity of objects that incure into the fenses. South. Senators.

We shall infantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper conjunction, together with the reason of the incurvity or incurvature of the bodys, and little care of the other. Harvey.

INCURABLE. adj. [incurable, Fr. from incurable.] Not capable of remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irreparable; hopeless.

Paul's net; for the present time's sake, To prevent the fret of others. He that prevent medicine must be minded. O. Overcome incurvity of the fenses. Shakes. King John.

Stop the rage betime, Bitt. and, when to move the tumultuous head they try, One part moving while the other rests, one would think, Should cause an incurr'fion in the fins. Glanv. Survey.

2. The tumult of the body is the affair of reverence. He made use of acts of worship which God hath approv'd; as incurrion, and facritice. Sinking.

To INCURVATE. v. a. [incurvus, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has thrown, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are incrivated by the action of the bodies. Gleyse's Philo. Trans. 3d Edit.

INCURVOM. n. [from incurvus, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending incurvus.

The incuity of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again; their bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded through their skins, appear incurvus before their finns are corrugated. South's Sermons.

To INDICATE. v. a. [from indig, Latin.] To teach; to bestow out.

INDICATION. n. [from indig. Latin.] Search; enquiry; examination.

Parragon directs us, in the indication of colours, to have an eye principally upon false. J. B. B.'s. Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human induction. Brown's Theolog. Errors.

INDA'TOR, n. [indigator, Latin.] A searchor; an inquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiring truth requisite to be searched into by such skilful investigators of nature. J. B. B.'s. Theolog. Errors.

To INDA'T, v. a. [in and dart.] To dart in; to strike in.

'Till look to like, if looking liking more? But to more keen will J. B. B.'s move eye.

Than your content gives strength to make it fly. Shakes.

To INDEBT, v. a. [in debt.] To put a debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, part adj. [in debt.] Obligated by something received; the condition of that which is inflicted or incurred a debt. It is to prepare the person to whom the debt is due, and for before the thing received.

If prudent men of political affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fin instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself indebted to religion, goldsmiths being the chiefest top and well-figured of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things. Hooker.

Forgive us our sins; if we forgive every one that is indebted to us. Luke 11. 2.

He for himself Indebted and unkind, has taught to bring.

Th' Indebted nation bounteously repay. Grown.

You confider how much we are indebted to government, because few can represent what wretched mankind would be without it. atoms. Men of Curiosity.

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for which we daily daily indebted to God. Roger's Senators.

We are wholly indebted for them to our ancestors. Shakes.

INDECENCY. n. [indigence, French.] Any thing undecent; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but false criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform indigence in his pupil, which he has in himself. S. 1. B. B. Indigence.

Let men can prove their things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indigent, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. Swift.

Characters, where obfervance were proper in their months, but very indigent to be heard. Dryden.

INDECENTLY. adv. [from indigent.] Without decency in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECENTLY, adv. [in and decidenus.] Not falling; not fit.

We find the stature of the human framed with rays about the head, which were the indigence and un blasphemous locks of Apollo. Brown's Phil. Err.

INDECIBILE, adv. [indigibilis, Fr. from indigible, Latin.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an indecible word, and when it is joined to numbers becomes indecimbat. Brown's Phil. Err.

INDECUSUS. adj. [indiasus, Latin.] Indecus; indecussion.

Not varied by terminations.

We find the stature of the human framed with rays about the head, which were the indigence and unblasphemous locks of Apollo. Brown's Phil. Err.

INDEBT. v. a. [in debts.] Be indebted for.

He for himself Indebted and unkind, has taught to bring.

Th' Indebted nation bounteously repay. Grown.

You con sider how much we are indebted to government, because few can represent what wretched mankind would be without it. Swift.

We are wholly indebted for them to our ancestors. Shakes.

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Paul's net; for the present time's sake, To prevent the fret of others. He that prevent medicine must be minded. O. Overcome incurvity of the fenses. Shakes. King John.

Stop the rage betime, Before the wound do grow incurvus.

France being given, which is a great hope ofhealth. Shakes. H. V. I.

A fcurvity is not absolutely incurvus, because it has been known that fresh paffure has cured it in cattle. Arisnotus.

Tell men can prove their things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indigent, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. Swift.

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INDEBT.

INDECENT.

INDEFINITE.

INDEBTED.

INCEST.

INDEED.
2. **AbGvd common rate.** Shakespeare.

4. It is used sometimes as a flight dispositio or recapitulation in a letter.

5. It is used to note concision in a letter.

**indefatigabilis** adj. Without weariness; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

---

**INDEMNIFY.**

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To indemnify.

**INDEMNITY.**

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

**INDENT.**

1. To inden
ture.

2. To indent.

**INDENTURE.**

n.f. An indenture; a description of a contract.

**INDEPENDANCE.**

n.f. Independence; self-reliance; self-sufficiency.

**INDEPENDENCE.**

n.f. Independence; self-reliance; self-sufficiency.

**INDEPCSSANTS.**

n.f. Independence; self-reliance; self-sufficiency.

**INDEPacency.**

n.f. Independence; self-reliance; self-sufficiency.

**INDEPENDE.**

n.f. Independence; self-reliance; self-sufficiency.

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**IND.**

Having thine a bottom here. Shakespeare.
INDUCE

Give me, I pray, enough for me;
My bread and independence;
Aught sought an ancient rent or two,
And I'da just as you see I do.

INDEPENDENT, adv. [independent, Fr. in and independent] Not determined not affected by any other, not relying on another, not controlled. It is used with as, or of or before the object; of which as a means must proper, because we say to depend, and consequently dependent.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragibly proves that he governs it too; or that a being of such nature remains everlasteth independent upon him in that respect.

Since all princes of independent governments are in a state of constant change without any men in that state, 

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republic independent of the abbott, and under the protection of the cantons. Addis.

Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or dependent.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such pillages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by predecessors. independent, independent.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an independent phenomenon from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the thangs and characters of excellent contrivance; those alone do very easily believe that an independent spirit dwells in us the Author of all things. Independent.

One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superintendence or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an independent phenomenon from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the thangs and characters of excellent contrivance; those alone do very easily believe that an independent spirit dwells in us the Author of all things. Independent.

Not to be determinable.

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One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superintendence or power.
I N D

INDUCTION. 8. f. [Induct. Fr. Induire. Latin.] 1. Declaration; proclamation. 2. A condition or premiss, and a resultful, and a de-

nomination and induction of a war, the war is left at large. Par.

[In chronology.] The induction, instituted by Constantine the great, was the period of the years, expired, for fif-

teen, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. After-

wards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constan-

tine, and the defeat of Licinius, the year began. The same in-

troduction was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the

honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years

should be kept by the Olymphi, which till that time had been

but, that instead thereof, the induction should be made use of, by

which to reckon and date their years.

INDIFFERENCE. 1.Latin.], in its first, instituted by Constantine the
great, was the period of the years, expired, for fifteen, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine, and the defeat of Licinius, the year began. The same introduction was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be kept by the Olymphi, which till that time had been done; but, that instead thereof, the induction should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years which hath its epocha at D. 31st. Jan.

INDIFFERENCE. J. f. [Indifferent, French; indifference, Latin.]

1. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.
2. Impartiality. adj. indifferent. [indifferent, French; indifference, Latin.]
3. Void; empty.
4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; Hate should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which 'till that time was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil constitution of the republic, remained neutral, or an indifferent spectator of the transactions of foreign parties, should be con-

demned to perpetual banishment. Addison's Freedom. But how indifferent beaver man may be to eternal happiness, yet he may be quite indifferent to the state of his own liberty. INDIVIDUALITY. adj. [individual, Fr. individual, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.
2. Not to be commanded, or forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. Hooker.

This will raise a great fume on it, and leave your wine in-

differently, or in a neutral state; without wish or aver-

sion. Swift. The collection of such things, that it were better that my mother had not been mine.

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I am myself indifferent himself; but yet I could accuse me of nothing, that it were better that my mother had not borne me.

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IND

The political creed of the high-principled men who fret the pretentious success upon a firmer foundation than all the indiffer

cen ideas of those who profess revolution principles. Suffit.


Dreams are bred

From eating fruits of indiged food.

1. Not being nourished by elederf fruit. His wound was indiged and inflamed. Wifien.

INDIGESTI. t. [from in and digest.] Not conquerable

in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and excelled of all animal food, and most indigistis: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food. Animalis. By Scheilh on Diet.

INDICATION. n. f. [from indigist.] The state of pointing

out or showing. To indigistate. Brown's Vulg. Err.

That which I conceive no obscure indication of provence.

Abre against Chriftian.

INDIGN. n. t. [from indigist.] Without prudence; undiscreet.

And indiscriptible.

INDISCRIMINATE, adv. Without

discrimination. From the parts transmittent.

We are not to indigistate the parts transmittent.

Herron.

INDIGNATION. n. f. [from indignat.]
The act of pointing out or showing.

Which things I conceive no obscure indication of provence.

Aber against Chriftian.

INDIGENOUS. adj. [indigist.] Latin.

1. Unby'3: a fendertive

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or in-
dustry to govern, it is just for another nation, that is civil or


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Herron.
who's speech, like a flowing current, bears away indifferently whatever lies in its way. Government of the tongue. Liquor, strong of acid salts, destroys the brilliance of the leaves of our wood, and leaves the vitality of the indispensible, that abound with fulphurous faults, repair it.

INDISPENSABLE. [from French.] Not to be remitted; not to be dispensed; necessary.

Roocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are indispensible acts and necessity, as well as the earth itself to us. Woodward's Natural History.

INDISPENSABLENESS. n.f. [from indisispensable]. State of not being to be parted, necessarily.

INDISPENSABILITY. adj. [from indisispensable]. Without dispensation, without remission.

Every one must look upon himself as indispensably obliged to the discharge of duty. Addison's Prebendar.

INDISPONE. v. a. [indisper, from French.] To INDISPENSE.

To dispense with. 

With the means of accommodation, we can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares us indispensably for the enjoyment of another.

To qualify for; to disqualify for its proper functions. The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the indisposition towards making unfavourable 

State of unfitness or unfitness.

INDISORDER. v. a. 1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness. Woodward's Natural History.

2. Without opposition. 

The subject was indistinguishably towards the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples. Clarendon.

INDISTINCTNESS. n.f. [from indistinct]. State of undistinguishable or undistinguishable; deprived from distinction. It is not in any innate hastiness in piety that renders the first effus of it pleasurable; that is owing only to the indistinguishableness of our own hearts.

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2. Without opposition. 

The subject was indistinguishably towards the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples. Clarendon.

INDISTINCTNESS. n.f. [from indistinct]. State of undistinguishable or undistinguishable; deprived from distinction. It is not in any innate hastiness in piety that renders the first effus of it pleasurable; that is owing only to the indistinguishableness of our own hearts.

INDISPENSABLENESS. n.f. [from indisispensable]. State of unfittedness or indistinguishable. State of not being to be parted, necessarily.

INDISPENSABILITY. adj. [from indisispensable]. Without dispensation, without remission.

Every one must look upon himself as indispensably obliged to the discharge of duty. Addison's Prebendar.

INDISPONE. v. a. [indisper, from French.] To INDISPENSE.

To dispense with. 

With the means of accommodation, we can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares us indispensibly for the enjoyment of another.

To qualify for; to disqualify for its proper functions. The soul is not now hindered in its actions by the indisposition towards making unfavourable 

State of unfitness or unfitness.

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INDIVIDUALITY, [from n. Latin.] Tiôdtîn-v. a. [from To n.f. vidus, n.J. Lat.] The date of being divinity indivisible.

INDIVISIBILITY. adj. [indivisible, from indivisus, n. Latin.] The phrase is used to indicate that an object or concept cannot be divided or separated into smaller parts.

INDOCIL. n.f., [from indefere, docere, to teach, learn.] The quality of being easily taught or influenced.

INDOCILITY. n.f. [from indefere, docere, to teach, learn.] The state of being easily educated or taught.

INDO'CIBLE. adj. [indefuer, docer, to teach; in, not; docer, teach.] Incapable of being taught or influenced.

INDO'CIBILITY. n.f. [from indefere, docere, to teach, learn.] The state of being unteachable.

INDU'BITABLY. adv. [indubitabie, from indicere, to indicate; in, not; dubitare, doubt.] Beyond all doubt or question.

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INDRA'UGHT. n.f. [from indra, a god, and q. Latin. guastra, draught.] A draught of wine or a similar beverage.

INDUL'GENCE. n.f. [from indulgere, to indulge, favor, tolerate.] The act of allowing something that is normally forbidden or not desired.

INDUL'GENT. adj. [from indulgere, to indulge, favor, tolerate.] Showing compassion or leniency.

INDUL'GENT. adj. [from indulgere, to indulge, favor, tolerate.] Showing compassion or leniency.

INDU'LGE. v.t. [from indulgere, to indulge, favor, tolerate.] To allow oneself to indulge in; to permit.

INDEX. n.f. [from indicere, to indicate; in, not; ex, out of.] A manual or list that helps the reader find particular information within a larger work.

INDEXATION. n.f. [from indicere, to indicate; in, not; ex, out of.] The act of creating an index.

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A mother was wont to indulge her daughters with dogs, riddles, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Leaves.*

I know that there is no hope in another life, as implies that we indulge ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atheist.*

2. To gratify one's right, but formerly. Ancient privileges, indulged by former kings to their people, must not, without high reasons, be revoked by their successors.

The virgin entering bright, indulging of the day. *Dryden.*

To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryd. Juv.*

But since among mankind so few there are, who will conform to philosophic fairs, *This is in nature's wars, may well suffice,* but force among mankind few there are.

Who will conform to philosophic fairs, *This is in nature's wars, may well suffice,* but force among mankind few there are.

And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd. You.*

My friend, indulge one labour more. *Pope's Offfisy.*

Yes, yet a moment, one dim ray of light.

Indulges, dreadful chaos and eternal night! *Dunciad.*

To indulge, v. a. [Latin, indulgeo, Latin.] To be favourably inclined, to be disposed to gratify, to yield to a wish, to gratify.

To indulge, to be indulgent. *To indulgend.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness, opposite to rigour.

The glories of our life, *Which yet in truth is a virtuous and kind bird,* Expect the warm indulgence of heaven. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness, opposite to rigour.

In known images of life, *He must, by indulging to any one form of repugnance different from himself, defeat all his endeavours against the soul.*

Government of the Tongue.

Indulgence. n.f. [Indulgence, Fr. from indulge.]

1. Funded; fond kindness.

Refrain the will not break; *This is in nature's wars, may well suffice,* but force among mankind few there are.

And life unfearful, of evil adverse ends. *She fills his weak indulgence will succeed.*

Par. Litig. Litig.

The glories of our life, *Which yet in truth is a virtuous and kind bird,* Expect the warm indulgence of heaven. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

1. Kind.

God has done all for us that the most indulgent Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers's German.*


Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be *Th' indulgent confessor of peace.*

Willer.

3. Gratifying, pleasing; giving way to. *With indulgence.*

The sensible old, indulgents of their effects. *Dryd. The Em.*

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INEFFICACIOUS, 
Fr. Latin. 1 Unable 
adj. ineffectuus, and in ineffective.

INEFFECTIVELY. adv. [from ineffectuus.] 

INEFFICACY. n. [power; want of effect; 

INEFFICACIOUSLY. adv. [from ineffectuus.] Insufficient, inadequate; lacking of use.
INE

INEXARINGLY. adv. [in and aveng.] Without error; with no mistake; without deviation.

That diverse times at a distance, without copy, should not be less sensible to the mind, or less convertible, than that matter which framed itself to incongruously according to the idea of this kind.

INEFFECTIVE. adj. [ineffectual, ineffectible.] Dull, foolish, motionless.

Body alone, inert and brute, you'll find it.

The case of all things is by you afflict'd.

Inexorable, and as firmly as the semi-system of his kind.

Giano, Scip.

INEXACTLY. adv. [inaccuracy, Lat.] Dull, foolish, motionless.

With no other quicker than their cumbersome orbs.

Were brute unively muts, inert and dead.

Then.

INEXTINCT. adv. [inhere,?] Doggishly; dully.

I'm your father.

Suspend a while your force inertly strong.

Dissent.

INEXHIBITABLE. adj. [in and show.] The act of showing.

Dissolv.

INEXHIBITABLE. adj. [inhabituable, fr. inhabitum, Lat.]

Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I found a thousand fearful wrecks, a thousand men that fished upon 'em.

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl.

Whereby, incomparable, and truly ineritable.

Shrifu. Rick. III.

The poor squiremen took advantage, abusing the innocence of the king to fuck out ineritable funds of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. Atlas.

There we shall be a fight of dying for, that blear.

Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his ineritable benefic.

But.

And thus shall this, their ineritable price,

On that rapacious hand for ever blaze.

Pope.

INEXPRESSIBLE. adj. [inexpressa, Fr. et in rad.]

Not plain.

Obscure.

Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unceivable and a body of affurance into things unceivable. The dominion of the divine revealer.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

INEXCLUDABLE. adj. [in- + exclutae, Latin.]

Not to be excluded; not to be excluded.

It would inhance their guilt.

More.

Which must be evapo¬

rated.

Harvey on Consumption.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the ineritable parts into con¬

centration.

INEXHIBITABLE. adj. [in and etchable,] Unexpressed; not possible to be expressed.

So slight was born into a tuneful strain,

Dryden.

INEXHAUSTIBLE. adj. [in-exhaustible, and in-exhaustible.] Not to be drawn all away, not to be spent.

Each choice of a variety of combinations which may be made with numbers, while bulk is inexhaustible, and trifles into, Locke.

The flock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly inexhaustible, and to it can multiply figures in infinitum.

Locke.

INEXUSTENT. adj. [in and existent.] Not having being; not to be found.

To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into monstrous combinations.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as reasonable in the concretes, whence they are obtained.

Boy.

INEXISTENCE. n. [in— + existere, Latin.]

Want of being; want of existence;

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of inexistence to adorn and divine with the Old f.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, adj. [in-exhaustible, fr. in-exhaustus, Latin.] Not to be interred; not to be moved by interreat.

You are more inhuman, more inexorable.

Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania.

Shake. IV.

INEXHAUSTIBLE.

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INEXPU'GNABLE.

from infatiant, I. n. [infantia, infantium, Lat.] The
first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to
seven years. Hooker.

INFANT. n. [infant, French, infancy, Latin.]
1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

2. Scripture speaks of infancy in respect to the unconverted state of the infant, and to the
early age of the infant, as the proper time for instruction.

INFANTILE. n. [infantia, infantilis, Latin.]
1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to
seven years. Hooker.

2. The age of infancy, the time from the birth to the
third year. Hooker.

3. The time of growth, the age before the age of reason.

INFANTINE. adj. [from infantile.]
Without danger of death; with security from error.
We cannot be as God infallibly know good and evil.
Smollett's Sermons.

INFANTILISM. adv. [from infantile.]
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INFANTILIZATION. n. [infantilization, Fr. infantilisation, Lat.] The
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process of infantilizing; the state of being infantile.
The people are so universally inflatuated with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is not to one but an old woman that close up in prison for it. 

Addison in Italy.

The change of our schools or deists is ascertain'd, no damage to inflatuates, no phrensy to extrait as they are called.

May hypocrites.

That falsely speak one thing another think.

Drink on unwarrant'd, 'till, by enchanting cups

Infatuate, they their wild thoughts dilate. 

Philips.

Infatuation, n.f. [from infatiate.]
The fact of drinking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to frustrate the greatest abilities with the greatest infatuation. Smith's Sermon.

Infatuation, n.f. [from infatiate.]
The act of making sensible.

An act and indelicacy worst.

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malevolence upon the marriage, as it ill profited.

Shakespear's Henry VII.

Infatious, adj. [in fatious.]
Impeachable.

This is so difficult and incontinent, that it may well drive mourfully to depravity of sense. Glowe. Swift.

To infect, or n.f. [infetis, French; infitit, Latin.]
To infect by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to taint; to pollute; to poison.

They put such words in the mouths of one of those fanatical-minded infatuated people, that children and musickians rally downers.

Sidney.

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have infected mine. Shak. R. III.

The nature of badness most infect the teller. Shakespeare. 

Every one.

It would infect us flesh and blood, that if the king should without his own, he'd carry it to

Shakespear's Henry VIII.

To infect, n.f. [infect, French; infectio, Latin.]
To infect by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to pollute; to poison.

To make the weaker his

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

To their dead bodies will discharge their secrets. Infection. 

She speaks proudly, and every word flails: if her breath would be as terrible in her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north and south.

I am return'd your folder;

Shakespeare.

Then I am more infected with my country's love,

Than when I parted hence.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

The false tale.

Infected Sic's daughters with like heat.

Whose wonton pulses in the lac'd perch

Erickian said.

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected is the air whereby they ride,

And damnd all those that trust them! Shak. Macbeth.

Infection, n.f. [infection, Fr. infetion, Infetion; contagion; 

mischief by communication; poison, infection,] is that manner of communicating a disease by some effect, or particles which fix upon the smaller bodies, and communicate the same to others, occasion the same disorder as in the bodies they come from.

What a strange infection

Shakespeare.

Is fall'n into thy ears.

Lion.

The bighted gods

Furge all infection from our air, whilst

Where are Winter's Tales.

Vouchsafe, diffus'd infection of a man,

For th' ere known evils: but to give me leave.

By circumstance, or like by care felt. Shak. R. III.

Hence.

E' I lay that this infection of his fortunate tale,

Shakespeare's King Lear.

The transmutation or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in colours and infections, is, of all the rest, the most corporal; but within there be a number of those quantities, both volatile and unvolatile, that give no indication at all.

Em's Natural History. Infection. 

Contagion, by communicating by infected qualities.

The most infection pediliche upon thee! Shakespeare.

In a house.

Where the infection pediliche did reign.

Shakespeare.

Some known diseases are infections, and others are not: those that are infections are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and so much the imbalms, and therefore pass evilly from body to body solely; such as phlegmatics and lopitesi.

Since her truth.

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Shakespeare.
INFESTIVITY. n.f To infect, V. INFEST, Fr. a. INFE'STRED. n. inf and refer. Rankling; inveterate.

INFEUDA'TION. n.f Latin An unbeliever; n.f. infidelity, infidelitas, adj. 3. Treachery; deceit.

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no from infertility or noxiousness of the soil, plague, occasioned also the very unwholesome. Whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or from their state, 'till the time beforementioned was expired. Hook.

2. Part which in heart they favoured, and to have for refuge; but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not to harm if the other, the vanities and vexations attending life, render it silly and uncomfortable. Spectator.

3. No difficulty, infinite mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. 

INFESTIVITY. n.f in and fissilitv. Mundane love; wish of happiness.

INFESTED. v. [inf, fr. infest.] Rankings; investract.

This cursed creature, mindful of that old Infidelity is propagated with Tingle fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent ser¬

3. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

INFI'RM. v a. [infirmir, Fr. infirme, Latin.] 2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

INFI'RMARY. n.f [infirmire, French; infirmiris, Latin.] 1. A friend should bear a friend's infirmity. Here stand I your brave; when we commit, and by me expos'd. 

2. Week of minds; insolvency.

INFINITESIMAL. adj. [from infinite.

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of the word.

3. Not liable; not solid.

INFINITIVITY, INFINITIES. n.f INFINITIDE. 

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his vow, the infirmental power of his voice, were among the weakest threats of his accusers. 

H. Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Al¬

mightiness, and may not determine between his ages 

Tayler.

INFINITY. n.f. [from infinire.

1. Infinity, immensity.

2. Infidelity, from the indicative; but then it does not ariseth from parts adfually distingirfied.

Hale.

INSECT. n. [from infinire.

This cursed creature, mindful of that old 

INSECT. n.f. [infestus, Fr. infestus, Latin.]

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his vow, the infirmental power of his voice, were among the weakest threats of his accusers. 

H. Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Al¬

mightiness, and may not determine between his ages 

Tayler.

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mightiness, and may not determine between his ages 

Tayler.
3. Disease; malady.

2. Infirmity; feebleness.
infirm. 

INFLAMMABLENESS. n.f. [from inflammable]. Weakness; feebleness. in firm.'

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INFLAMMABLENESS. n.f. [from inflammable]. Weakness; feebleness. in firm.'

INFLAMMABLENESS. n.f. [from inflammable]. Weakness; seeble...
The act of using punishments.

The moon hath an inflicting power to make impression upon their humour.

To infplicite. [in, or full.] To involve; to implicate, to incide with involutions.

For all the croot a dragon did infid.

Shakef. Macbeth.

But does not nature for the child prepare

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet infd. Page.

To infplicate. v. a. [in, or full, Lat.] To cover with leaves.

Long may his fruitful vine infid and claps about him with embracements.

To inform. v. a. [infrue, Fr. from infid.] That which is told as on a punishment.

With radiant light, as glowing in with fire.

Let others better mold the running midsts of metals, and inform the braking brails; and infide with a mable face.

From as chao, haded and deform'd,

The straight and light, and lift up both the lamps

That beauty the sty, to his infd.

This ill-fig'd body with a daring foul.

Dryd. and Ldt. oat. Before the thing communicated was anciently put.


dryd. Opoby.

I think it neceffary, for the interest of virtue and religion,

The drift is to inform their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes.

I have this present evening from my father.

Well to deservbe all my cares employ'd.

The ancients examined in what conffails the beauty of good poffures, as their works sufficiently inform us.

Dryd. By thy kind pow'r and

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is to inform the interpofal of the benighted element.

Thefe experiments occurred after the fame manner on water as in the open air, and therefore are not inflinced by the weight of preffure, of the atmosphere.

Newton's Opt.

In every animal containing in its constitution the most compleat intelligences, are inflinced by the imperceptible light, broken through, and the principle which inflinced their obedience has left its efficacy on them.

Dryd. and Lee's Oed.

This ill-fap'd body with a daring foul.

The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps

Tertullus 26. 1.

It think it necessary, for the intereff of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be infd in some parts of our infor.

Thefe poor infid. Pope.

Of metals, and inform breathing brass;

Dryd. and Lee's Oed.

Their now over-ffadowd soules may be emblemed by thofe

Locke.

So astonifhing a fcene would have prefent

Shakef. Meaf. for Meafure.

I learn.

Milton.

Our now over-ffadowd souls may be emblemed by thofe

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,


The ancient medici, and all other studies,

Shakef. Midas.'s Medec.

Thee two do not too much concern feed fish,yet they have a great influence upon rivers, ponds, and lakes.

Hail.

The moon hath an inflinced power to make impression upon their humour.

Hareh's England's Years.

To uninform. [in, or full.] To involve; to implicate, to incide with involutions.

For all the croot a dragon did infid.

Hareh's England's Years.

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet infd. Page.

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The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is to inform the interpofal of the benighted element.
INFRA'NGIBLE. adj. [in and Lat.J The adjective infrangible, INFRACTION, Fr. [infranje, Latin. Uncommonness; Lat. and v. a. [in and infranje, Latin. Rare; uncommon.

infraabus, v. B. [in and Lat.J Shapelessness; INFORMOUS.

n. J. [infranjeatus, Latin. The action of darkening or making dark, a violation.

To INFRI NGE, v. a. [infufer and infusus, Latin. Enraged; raging. Breton's Falger's Eruers.

INFECTUOUS. adj. [infranjeous, Latin. Unhappy. See Unfortunateness, which is commonly confidered as one of the conditions of Human Nature.

To INFECT. v. a. [infrajous, Latin. To break.

Breaking fall, from gradual hope to hope,
Volv'd in my breast a course and journey'd war.
It gains a safer bed.

Thenummer's Summer.

INFRACTION. n. f. [infranjeation, Latin. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken.

To INFRACTION, v. f. [infranjeation, Latin. To break.

The same atoms are included in the element of earth, extremely compacted and hard, which compadtedness and hardnefs is a demonstration that nothing can be produced by them, force they never could.

INFREQUENCY. n. f. [infranjeation, Latin. Uncommonness; rarity.

The absence of the gods, and the infubstantiality of objects, made her yield.

Breton's Notice on Pope's Odyssey.

INFREQUENT. adj. [infranjeous, Latin. Rare; uncommon.

To INFREQUENT. v. [in and infranjeous, Latin. To chill; to make cold.

The steps reached little further than the surface of the earth, and after these colds did not infuflate their upper region of the plain.

INFREQUENT'ER. v. [infranjeous, Latin. To break.

To INFREQUENT, v. f. [infranjeous, Latin.

To INFRACTIONS, v. f. [infranjeous, Latin.

To INFRACTIONS, v. f. [infranjeous, Latin. To break.

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To INFRACTIONS, v. f. [infranjeous, Latin.

If I do not feed on the best, I shall be satisfied with that which I have, and nor to be troubled with their infuflations. Clarendon.

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not derived from others, is within the line of vulgarity.

The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the infusion of the body oftener.

The loufe is made up of the ribs and backbone, and is the end of the trunk from which the intestines and other parts of the body branch off.

To INFUS'ER. v. a. [infranjeous, Latin.

To INFUS'ER. v. a. [infranjeous, Latin.

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INGE'NERED. adj. [from ingenere.] He that generates. See Engeender.

INGE'NERABLE. adj. [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists eftim the air, as well as other elements, to be ingenertable and incorruptible.

Boyle.

INGE'NERATED. [from Ingenere, Latin.]

1. Iinborn; innate; hered.:


[From Ingenius.

INGE'NIOS.

adv. Latin.


[From Ingenious.

2. Wittily; inventively; pondered of genius.

To a perfect boy,

Holds, quick, determination, forward, capable:

And that the mother's from the top to toe.

Steele. R. III.

Our ingen 's friend Cowley not only has employed much elegance to prejudice that his fubject is in his prefecture, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it.

Boyle.


I can not contrive how the flux is in my wife's foop.

That I find so, and have in my being a feeling.

Of my huge forrows; better I were diffract.

Shakespeare.

INGE'NIOSITY. n.f. [from ingenius.]

Wittily; fabulously.

We must pretend to judge by common fens, or the feadiness of men too ingeniosely politick.

Temple.

INGE'NIOSLY. adv. [from Ingenius.]

1. With a fault; fubtilly; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of ingeniosite there is in the pra-
tice I am 이렇게ing, the more dangerous it is.

Boyle.

INGE'NIT. n.f. [ingentius, ingenitus, Latin.]

Iagine; innate; native; ingenious.

Artifices affirms the mind to be at birth a mere rafia tabula; and that notions are not ingenit, and impressed by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impression of foats, being only the reports of obfervation, and the felfe, but by the latter and more languid impression of soats, being only the reports of obfervation, and the feruice of many repeated experiments.

Smith.

We give them this ingenuity, moving force,

That makes them always downright take their counts. Black.

INGE'NITY. n.f. [Ingenius, Fr. from ingenere.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

Mife ingenuity and opennefs

Two foes, to boffom their fweetnefs.

Dama.

I know not whether it be more fham or wonder, that men can foot up ingenity, and the native greatness of their kind, as they do not know to confev a vice. Gentle's Treatise.

If a child when questioned for any thing, directly confess,

And pardon the fault, be it
to a man of an

Miflike; unthankful; ungrateful.

Some others were new driven, and different

Into great inferiy, and no wedges figure.

Fairy Quean.

If you a thing rich, thou'rt poor

For like a far, whole back's with ingenuity bound,

Those are fee heavy riches but a journey,

And death undoth thee.

Shakespeare.

Within the circle arms and tripoids lyfe,

Ingenious and filver h convent

How ell one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intricately and foldly valuable.

Prior.

To IGRANT. [from ingraft, graft, eras, and Srafit, from grafit.

ing, may receive light by that which is pleafing and grateful to

For like an afs, whofe back's with

Death unloadeth thee.

Shakespeare.

And death undoth thee.

Shakespeare.

About IGRANT. [from ingraft, graft.

This fellow would

Shall perfecf, and for thofe alone.

Milton.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;

Milton.

Shall perfeef, and for thofe alone.

Milton.

Shall perfeef, and for thofe alone.

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Milton.
There have been far from receiving the rewards of such ingratitude; but Man has often been the cause of it.

Addison.

Their managers turn water into blood for them, make them fire armies in the air, and give them the war, and taxes to support them; that he was beguiled by the promises of devils.

Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and not of the man in the street, if that be their object.

Dryden's Faramond.

The obligations we are under of doing good ourfelves as we have been done good by others.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

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Dryden's Faramond.
Injunction, n.f. [injunctio, Fr. from injungere.] Order, charge. Injunction, n.f. [injunctio, Fr. from injungere.] Order, charge.

Injudicious, adv. [from injutius, L.] With ill judgment; and adj. [in judicial.]

Injurious, n.f. [injuria, L.] Injurious.


Injustice, adv. [from injutius, L.] Injustice.

Injustly, adv. [injuste, L.] Injustly.

Insane, adv. [in foule, L.] Insane.

Insanity, n.f. [invisitas, L.] Insane.


Initiation, n.f. [initiation, L.] Initiation.


INKLING. [This word is derived by n.f. INKHO'RN. and n.f. FN. A portable cafe for the infinitesimal maker.' From the noun.]

INK. To

INKED. [from the verb.]

INK. is used for any liquor resembling ink.

INKED. adj. [in and FN.]

Inland. Dweller remote from the sea.

INKLING BACON'S New Atlantis.

INKLING. [from the verb.]

INK. Is used for any liquor resembling ink.

INKED. adj. [in and FN.]

Inland.

Inky. [from the verb.]

Ink horn. A portable cafe for the infinitesimal maker.' From the noun.

INKLING. [This word is derived by n.f. INKHO'RN. and n.f. FN.]

INK. To

INKED. [from the verb.]

INK. is used for any liquor resembling ink.

INKED. adj. [in and FN.]

Inland.

Inky. [from the verb.]

Inland.

Inland. Interior or midland parts.

INKLING. [from the verb.]

INK. Is used for any liquor resembling ink.

INKED. adj. [in and FN.]

Inland.

Inky. [from the verb.]

Inland.

Inland. adj. [in.

Inland.

Inland. Superior old.

INKLING. [from the verb.]

INK. Is used for any liquor resembling ink.

INKED. adj. [in and FN.]

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innavigable

innat

innate

n.f. Harmless; inoffensive. 3. With simplicity; with fulness or imprudence.

[from adj. innate]

generate; natural; not superadded; not artificial.

[from the noun.]

To take up temporary lodging. To house; to put under cover.

Shakespeare's Additions.

Shakespeare.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be

forbited; but large intervals of time must pass between every

innocuous

innocent

innocent, adj. [innocent, innocens, Latin.]

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

INNOCENT

n.f. [from innocens, Latin.]

Harmless in effects.

INNO'CUOUS. adj. [innocent, innocens, Latin.]

3. Without hurt.

INNOCUOUSLY.

adj. [innocuosity, Latin.]

Without malicious effects.

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INNOCUOUSLY.
INOCULATION.

is practiced upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon
inoculum

To

INO'CULATE.

[Latin.]

[Innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be

adj.

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another

INNUMERABLY,

Without number.

adj.

INNUMERABLE,
innumerabilis[FT.]

FT.

INNUENDO.

innue,

INNO'XIOUSNESS.
innoxious.

[from Harmlessness.]

adv.

2. Pure from crimes.

INNO'CULATED.

[INNOCULATE.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A Stranger, insinuous, unprovoking.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

innoxious

Digby.

Milton.

Milton.

Swift.

Milton.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

innoxious

and horse's mane.

Digby.

We're frolic use purges, they being benigne, and of

innoxious qualities.

Sent by the better genius of the night,

Browns's Phyl. Errours.

Thomy's Autumn.

The meteor fits.

2. Pure from crimes.

Striving to civil and religious nges.

The good man walk'd inoculation through his age.

INOCULOUS.

adv. [from inoculate.] Harmlessly.

[that can escape digast their poisons, become

antibolal to the poison digast.

Brown's Volney's Novels.

INOCULATION.

[INOCCULTABLE.]

[From, from innoculist, Latin.] Not
to be counted for multitude.

If you have few innoculated substantial

To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways

You have for cognition.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Cover me, ye pine.

Ye cedars! with innoculated boughs

Hide me where I may never see them more.

Milton.

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be

longer than the other by

innominate

parts.

INOCULABLE.

[From, from inoculated, Latin.] Without number.

INORGANICAL.

[From, from inorganous, Latin.] Totaly to many to be

counted.

Would't be some solace yet, some little clearing.

In this close dunger of innoculated boughs.

Milton.

I take the wood,

And in thick shelter of innocuous boughs.

Pope's Odyssey.

To INOCULATE, u. u.
inoculare, and inoculatio, Latin.

1. To propagate any plant by inferting its bud into another

flock, to propagate, inoculate. See INOCULATION.

Not are the ways alike in all

How to ingrast, how to inoculate.

Moy's Fig. Georg.

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree:

Cleaveland.

For tender plants t'

inoculate. Cleaveland.

The March following cut off the flock three inches above the

eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the bark of

the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their

ful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the flock: then having

the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to

ing to the bud which may be too long; and so having exactly

with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it.

ing, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and

you would propagate, choose a smooth part of the flock; then

oranges and jasmines. In order to perform it, be provided

bass-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees

oculate

of it.

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree:

Milton's Parad. Lost.

inoffensive.

adv. [from inoffensifue, Latin.] Without appearance of

harm; without charm.

inoffensive

[From, from inoffensive, Latin.] Not civil; not attentive

inordinacy.

[From, from inordinatius, Latin.] Unseasonable; in-

adj. [inopportunos, inopinatos.

Not expected.

inoffensive.

[From, from inoffensifue, Latin.] Not civil; not attentive

and deviation from

inordinate.

INORDINATE, n.

[From, from inordinate.] Irregularity; disorder.

It is later to use inoculation.

They become very fufid by the excels, which were not in their

inordinate

[From, from inordinate] Irregularity; disorder.

Government of the Tongue.

inordinate.

[From, from inordinate] Irregular; disorderly.

as to the accommodation of others.

inopinato, Fr.]

Not expected.

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INQUIRY. n.f. [enquéte, French; inquisitio, Latin.]

1. General inquiry or examination.

2. A judicial examination or accusation. *See also* DEEM.

3. A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by inquisitorial or inquisitorial examination. *See also* INQUISITOR.

Disputed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having the exemplary and obnoxious abroad, be found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any further inquietude.* Rezin.

To INQUIRE, v. a. That of which inquisition begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them is given in it.* Verum.

INQUISTIVENESS, n.f. [inquistiornis, Lat.]

1. Interrogation; search by question. *See also* INQUIRY.

2. Examination; search. "We are the publishers of a new inquisitive periodical."

3. Examination; search; to pry into any thing. With curiosity; with dili¬gence; with a view to pry into any thing. *See also* INQUIRY.

4. Curiosity; diligence; curiosity. *See also* INQUIRY.

5. Curiosity; inquisitiveness. *See also* INQUIRY.

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2. Examination; search. "The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fingly called by some of the ancient inquisition, or incon¬dition, which is a kind of putrefadion."

*See also* BACON.

3. Inquisition; or incon¬dition, which is a kind of putrefadion. *See also* BACON.

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INSCRIPTION, "Fr. inferiptio"

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I the stone inferibed.

To a. [infcribo, "INSCRIBE, V.

"INSA'TURABLE.

"INSATISFA'CTION. Want; unfatisfying; not to be satisfied.

"INSA'TIATE. Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

"INSA'TIABLY. Infatiate to.

"INSA'TIABLENESS. Greediness not to be satisfied.

"INSA'NABLE. "INSA'NIO. adj. [infanus, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

"INSA'NE. adj. [infanus, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

"INSA'NITY. "INSA'NITY, n.f. [infantia, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

"INSA'NTIUM. infantia's land.

"INSECU'TION. Purfuit. Not safe.

"INSECU'TEUR. To inclofe with rails.

"INSEED. "INSEED, adj. [infemina, Lat.] Stupid; stupid; slow.

"INSEED'ED. adj. [infedlum, Lat.] Dull; confidered; loutish; cut off.

"INSEEM. adj. [infemina, Lat.] Dull; confidered; loutish; cut off.

"INSEEDER. To imprefs or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

"INSEMINATION. insemin, n.f. [infemina, Lat.] The act of fecuring, not to be apportioned.

"INSEMINATOR. adj. [infemina, Lat.] Dull; confidered; loutish; cut off.

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Poor judgment omits things essential, and infers little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the light of affecting light.

INSENSIBILITY. n. [from insensatissimus, French, from insensitive.] 1. Inability to perceive.

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2. Unimportance. and insignificant. 

That I might not be vapoured down 

2. Without importance or effect.

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

1. To introduce any thing gently.

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

1. Want of taste.

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

3. To want spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dyer's lines thrive strenuously through the insignificancy of Taris.

To INSINUATE, v. n. [from insinuation, n. s. French; insinuer, n. s. Latin.] Not to use this word, according to Hooker.

To INJURE, v. n. [from injury, n. s. Latin.] Exemption from the wofliest of creatures, for the use we make of them. The docility of an elephant, and the insignificancy of a camel for travelling in deserts.

To INOBSERVABLE, adj. [from observ, v. n. Latin.] To signify constancy or regularity.

To INCOHERENT, adj. [from coherence, n. s. Latin.] The infection or ingraining of one branch into another.

To INCOMPATIBLE, adj. [from compatible, n. s. Latin.] The notions of agriculture, no pruning or lopping, gratifying or infringing.

To INCOMMENSURABLE, adj. [from incommensur, n. s. Latin.] The attraction or repulsion.

To INCOMMUNICABLE, adj. [from incommunicable, n. s. Latin.] The heat of the sun.

To INCENSE, v. n. [from insinuation, n. s. Latin.] Descriptions of the stars at night, as the night is dark.

To INVENT, v. n. [from invention, n. s. Latin.] The incoherence and impossibility.

To INVIDIOUS, adj. [from invidious, n. s. Latin.] The conformation of the body.

To INNATE, adj. [from innate, n. s. Latin.] The occupations that serve for winter practice in the church of God are grounded.

To INNATELY, adv. [from innate, n. s. Latin.] That the hypocrite reign not, let the people be incarnadine the body.

To INNAMORATE, n. f. [from innamorar, n. s. Latin.] God, and the worth and virtue of particular persons, by2. Unimportance. and insignificant. 

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INSOLVENCY.

A.TION. from French, from its ENCY. [infolence, infolence, Latin. Pride ex

v. a. [infolente; from the noun.

adj. [infolente, Latin.]

To insult; to treat

adj. [infolvent, Latin.]

not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as

n.f. [from insolvent.

INSOLVENCY, n.f. [insolvent, French insolite, Latin.]

To look into

n. [notion.

INFRUMEN.

To make ground fertile, ashes excel;

INSPIRE. v. a. [insperte, infpirer, v. n. [spire, inspirer, 

He that inspir'd. Shak. Comedy of Errors.

We to his high inspiration owe

The divine inspirits into the affairs of the world, doth

They could not restrain the

they fail to comprehend. A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and

In regions mild of calm and serene air.

They could not restrain the

The steady tyrant man,

Infolvent

is a man that cannot pay his debts.

Near the house of

of her substantial truth and purity, (she knows that for her to be

to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual

In regions mild of calm and serene air.

The divine inspirits into the affairs of the world, doth

They could not restrain the
To Jpffus,

infability

insipissation

infabilis

installation, n.f. [infallation, inf all.']
The fall.

To ad¬
v.a. in, French,To INSTALL.

instalment, n.f.

instance.


3. Consequence; infolution; fruit of an action.

instance. Atterhurs Sermons.

Bacon's Nat. Hif. cent. x.

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instance. Halt.

Bacon. Remov'd far off.

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In inclination. To infinigate. infinigat, French.] To infignier.

instinct. iufind, Fr. Infinition, n. f. [infinition, Latin.] Restoration ; repARATION ; renewal.

instead of. A word formed by the coalition of of and instead.

instance. adj. [from infinition.] Acting without the application of reason; rising to the mind without apparent cause.

instinctive adj. [from infinition.] By instinct; by the call of nature.

instinctive. adj. [from infinition, Latin.] Improved as an animating power. This, neither medicinal nor proper, was perhaps in- 
mixed with a spirit of enthusiasm that would give an impulse to the 
people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several 
acts of establishing, to infitute and impress on them by in- 
scrutable wifdom.

instinct. adj. [infinition, Latin.] From instinct.

instinct. n. f. [infinition, Latin.] From instinct.

institute. n. f. [infinition, French; from instruction.] In- 

citement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Institution is a word formed by the coalition of of and institution.

Institution, n. f. [infinition, French; from instruction.] In- 
citement to ill.

Instruction. n. f. [infinition, French; from instruction.] In- 
citement to ill.

instinct. n. f. [infinition, French; from instruction.] In- 
citement to ill.

Instinct. n. f. [infinition, French; from instruction.] In- 
citement to ill.

Instauration. n. f. [from insti-, Latin.] Establifhment; fettlement.

instead of. A word formed by the coalition of of and instead.

instead of. A word formed by the coalition of of and instead.

instead of. A word formed by the coalition of of and instead.

instead of. A word formed by the coalition of of and instead.
that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner. 

Homeland's Fundamentals.

A necessary piece of providence in the education of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that they may honestly entertain them in their age. L'Erfringe.

His learning was not the effect of precept or instruction. Bentley.

Institutionary. adj. [from institution.] Element, containing the first discourses, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotelian declared in his politics, among the instructionary rules of youth. Brown.

An edifice, a useful, and ornamental building. userDao.

It might have proceeded a little better, if it had pleased the instructions of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.

Holder on Time.

2. Instructor, educator.

To fly or follow what concern'd him most, who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. Ayliffe's Parergon.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those instructions of duty given us by our instructors, as the means of providing for the wants of those who are to consider, not the instruction, that which a man does by another, but in truth his own act.

Locke.

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Eduo his wife, and took paper, and did write an instrument of covenants, and sealed it. Tob. vi. 14.

4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing: but that it was intended the mind should employ them. Sidy.

If, happily, you may father or subject, an instrument of this your calling back, Lay not your blame on me. Shakspeare.

You have ten thousand instruments of expression by speech man is endow'd with, and only an endow'd with.

But light, and instruments, he knows. Dryden.

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by God's Spirit, and infraannually by his word, in the heart of man. 

**INSTRUMENT ALNESS**. n. f. [from instrumental]. Usefulness as means to an end. 

The *infraannulum* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very politicall, in every Christianty, by laws to feelth and secure propriety. Hammond's Fund. 

1. **Inferrable**. adj. [in and jiggerable]. 

1. Incessible; insupportable, being beyond endurance. 

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufficiency, *Duran's Vogular Resours*, b. v. 

1. **Insufficiency**. n.f. [infusjece, insufficient]. Want of proper power or force: used of minds and persons. 

Though great light be insupportable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all displace them: be cause that caving no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ in peace. Locke. 

D. Detestable; contemptible. 

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their insufferable stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. Dryden's Dedication to *Farewell*. 

**Insufferably**. adv. [from insufferable]. To a degree beyond endurance. 

Three heavy flapes will dash here now earthly, with their blast. Addison's poem. 

**Insufferable**. adj. [in insufferable]. Terrible; unendurable. 

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also insufferably proud. South's Sermons. 

**Insufficiency**. n. [ininsufficiency, insufficient]. 

Depravity to any end or purpose. 

Want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons. Dryden. 

We find in the author's apostle an insufficiency, otherwise than by reading to выпуск the flock, in which this place, as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing corresponds. W. Shakspeare's *Tim. Tid.* 

1. Experience had disdovered their defect and insufficiency. 

I did certainly conclude them to be insupportable. Whitt. 

**Insufficient**. adj. [insufficient, French; and insufficient]. 

Insufficient for the plea much more of this purpose, and threw the insufficiency and weakness of them. Dryden. 

**Insufficiency**. n.f. [insufficiency, insufficient]. 

Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable, unfit. 

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and insufficiency. *Spenser*. 

**Insufficiently**. adv. [from insufficient]. To a degree beyond endurance. 

Withit. 

We are weak, dependent creatures, insufficiency to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. 

Fasting kills by the bad date, not by the insufficient quantity of fluids. *Addison* on *Aliments*. 

**Insufficiently**. adv. [from insufficient]. With want of proper ability; not skillfully. 

**Insufflation**. [in and jiguous, Latin]. The act of breathing with force. 

Impulsion of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine imposition which Christ used. Hammond's *Fundament*. 

**Insular**. [adj. [insular, French; insularis, Lat.]. Belonging to an island. 

This city of old time hath made between the asfisting of a dreadful thing, the fastincs the little liable; the fastincs the rarest. Dryden. 

The bull's inuit at four the day may fastin. 

But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. 

Dryden's *Virgil*. 

**Insult**. n. f. [from insult]. Incitement or contempt. 

Take the sentence severely, because ruffallies are an insult on the gentlemen. *Braves*. Notes on the *Ode* for that Festival. 

**Insult**. adj. [insultis, Fr. insultis, Lat.]. 

1. To treat with insult or contempt. It is used sometimes with ever, sometimes without a preposition. 

This is what makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by insultin over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king *Paris*. 

2. To trample upon; to triumph over. 

It pleased the king his master very lately. 

*Tract* at me upon a micolend course. 

When he conjured, and flattering his displeasure, 

*Trick* me behind; *infinitus*, rail'd, 

*Apostrophized* upon him such a deal of power. 

That worth'd him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.* 

So Wipes the insulting fire his narrow jail, 

And makes small outlet into open air. 

**Insultiatingly**. adv. [from insulting]. With contemptuous triumph. 

Infultingly, he made your love his boast. 

*Pope's Essay on Man.* 

**Insuperable**. adv. [from insuperable]. The quality of being insupportable. 

With great insuperable objections, such as evidence that fruit seems to give it. Dryden. 

**Insuperably**. n.f. [from insuperable]. 

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former further, the latter, being so insuperably hard, hides the splitting of it. *Great's* *Philosop. Fam.* 

**Insuperable**. adj. [insuperable, Latin]. Incapable; insupportable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. 

The one is insuperable to an objection, because of the evidence that fruit seems to give it. Dryden. 

**Insuperably**. adv. [from insuperable]. Insuperably; insupportably. 

Insuperably, the flate of being beyond endurance. 

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden insuperable to a virtous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot think to have it confined to our perfect self. Dryden. 

To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring season it thought of being nothing after death is a burden to them, that would be a most peflent and insuperable Summer; and as for those that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business. 

**Insuperably**. adv. [from insuperable]. 

**Insuperably**. adv. [from insuperable]. Beyond endurability. 

But saffic he who feed abroad, 

When insuperably his foot advances, 

In fetting forth his proud and fair warlike troos, 

Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Age of Go.* 

**Insuperably**. adv. [insuperably]. 

The fifth day's audience sufficiently so convinced me, that the earth was insuperably too good for the destroyers. *Dryden*. 

**Insuperable**. incapable. 

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great insuperable loss, when Pius the frut of that. *Addison*. 

**Insuperable**. adj. [infuperable, Latin]. 

The one is insuperable to the destruction of her deities, that Donur's ears procured his eyes with tears to give tellmyma how much they suffered for their suffering. *Dryden*. 

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**Insuperably**. adv. [from insuperable]. Beyond endurability.
INTELLECT. n.f. [Latin.] The intellectual faculty; the power of understanding.  

INTELLIGENT, adj. [Intelligent, French; intelligens, Latin.] Pensive, thoughtful; subtle; having an eye to every thing.
To integrate.

In n. f.

Intenetera. [from interna].

The act of listening or making tenders.

As listening creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and incanation of the parts.

Behave with such care, for in words is the admiration. "That cannot hold. It is commonly written indefinitely." I know I love in vain, strive against hope; yet in this cautious and sensible line, I still pour in the waters of my love.

In n. f.

Intenser. [from intenser, Properly, Inverse.

To a great degree. Intention, Latin. The act of intention.

Vehement; ardent.

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

Intending, a. [from intendere, a verb used in the Latin pronouns.

To cover under ground; to bury.

* But in disparity.

They on their mirth and dance.

And, if I fail not in my deep intent, I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence.

That cannot accite him in his intent towards our wars, we are a very different people towards the people who bring offerings.

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence.

And, if I fail not in my deep intent, Clarence, address'd to such a flame.

Shakespeare, II. Philo. III.

There is an incalculable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all intents and purposes, he who will not open his eye to the pretense as blind as he who cannot. He was a miserable creature to all intents and purposes.

This fury fit for her intent the child.

One who delights in darkness.

As half to thirst, half to the deep intent.

Dudley, 3. n.

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretense only to aud the Leontines against Syracuse, but with an issue to make themselves masters of that island.

Grow.

Of darknesse visible so much be light.

As half to thirst, half to the deep intent.

Dudley.

Intention, n. f. [from intention, French, intendere, Latin.]

1. Fugacity of desire; chafenes of attention; deep thought;

veneration or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great extremities; and of choise, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not let the eye be led by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.

Diligent prayer is joined with a vehement intention of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue, as it hath also thought to be a mere form,

nor is it possible to keep it on the stretch for aJong time with such a4 great ardour.

Intensive, a. [from intensive, a Latin word.

That the appetite of her eye did seem to scorche me up like a burning-glass.

Stein. Merry Wives of Windfart.

In perfect performance with other notions of religion, but the disentangling cannot quit the truth but by great examination, which cannot be done without some labour and intention of the mind, and the things thus dwelling a considerable time upon the fancy and diffusion of each particular.

Sailor. Sermons.

Delight; purpose.

If there be any extraneous dilemma proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal intention is to restore the tone of the fold parts.

inaction of intentions.

The operations of agents admit of intention and inclination; but effects are not capable of such variations.

L.}

L.} Intentional, a. [from intention, French, intendere, Latin.]

Delighted, done by desire.

The glory of God is the great end which every intelligent being is bound to consider, by a direct and intentional service.

Sailor. Sermons.

Intentionally, adv. [from intention, a French word.

1. By desire; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exct many of the outwardly intentional and puripurely.

Hale.

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am willing to write to you, I shall conclude your letter, and proceed to the most possible disposal of the sate.

Stair, Merry Wives of Windfart.

Intensive, a. [from intention, a French word.

Diligently applied, fully attentive.

In its object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense intensive and erict.

Bacon's Natural History.

The naked relations, at least the intensive consideration of that, is able thus, and at the disadvantage of time, to seize the hearts of Pious contemplation.

Bacon's Vulgate, Sermons.

Intensively, adv. [from intensive, a French word.

With clafe attention, with close application; with eager desire.

If we meditate profoundly or to intensify on the truth of our disbelief, as not to proceed as to vigorous pursuit of all lift, gib,

and gaily living.

Hamlet in Familiallities.

The other end of an American interlocutor, at first glance, displays surprize and pleache a little; but when you fix your eye instantly upon them, they appear to extravagantly disproportionated that they think.

Intensively.

The Chian metal fits him with a volume open, and reading.

Intensive, a. [from intention, a French word.

The face of being intensive and puripurely.

Hale.

In action.

He is grown more derivated from his intention on his own affairs.

Sailor.

To INTER. v. a. [interson, French.] To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chief temple I'll erict.

A tomb, wherein his corpi shall be inter'd. Shaks, H. VI.

The evil that men do after lives; and that deeply.

The good is oft inter'd with their bones. Steaks, Jul. Cafl.
His body shall be royally interred, And the last funeral songs above his head. Dryden.

The allies, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been interred between the very wall and the altar where they were murdered; one in the Church of St. John.

The best way is to inter them as you spare rooms. More.

INTERCELLAR. adj. [intercellaria, Fr. intercellaria, Latin.]

INTERCEDE, from an that intercedes; a intercede.

INTERCALATE, intercalo, Fr. v.a. [intercaler, intercession, fr. intercalation, fr. Latin.]

INTERCALATION, Fr. Latin. [intercalation, intercession, fr. intercalation, fr. Latin.]

INTERCEDE, fr. intercedo, v. n. [intercede)

intercede

Fr.

INTERCALAR. intercalaris, 2.

INTERCEPTION.

interceptio, Fr. n.f. [interception, intercessors, from intercede, fr. intercalation, fr. Latin.]

INTERCESSION, intercedo, Fr. v. n. [intercede)

intercede

Fr.

INTERCALATION.


INTERCEDE, n.a. [intercede, fr. intercalation, Latin.]

1. To pass between.

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION.

interceptio, Fr. n.f. [interception, intercessors, from intercede, fr. intercalation, fr. Latin.]

INTERCESSION.

intercede.

Fr.

INTERCALATION.

intercalation, n.f. [intercalation, fr. Latin.]

INTERCEDE, n.a. [intercede, fr. intercalation, Latin.]

1. To put between.

2. To mediate; to be between two parties with a view of reconciling differences.

Then the glad song

Prefenting, thus to intercede began.

Now was our GodSaviof our proper image, and procure our atonement, but he is full of assurance, continually interceding with his Father in behalf of all true believers.

I may remove myself into the good grace of my fair critics, and your lordship may intercede with them on my proposal.

Origin denier that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to intercede with God for us, but only the God of grace.

To enter the fort with an oath;

So they two before, and a single truth.

INTERCESSION.

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INTERCESSION.

intercede, fr. intercedo, v. n. [intercede)
INTERDICTION, n.f. [interdictio, Latin.] An interceeding power; something that causes a struggle.

INTERDICTION of a place or thing is acts of great and much advantage, unless as interdictors upon the parts above, left the matter should thereby be impeded in the part.

INTERDICTION, n.f. [interdictor, Lat.] Intersection.

By collision of oracles we may understand their interlaw, not absolution, or condemnatory definition. Bond? A Value Err. To free from the clog of oracles, lat. To free from a place or course by consisting intertwining into, to interfere.

The voice is sometimes interred by a boasterful, or vital 

INTERCOLUMNSION. n.f. [intercolumnia, Latin.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or intercolumnation may be near four of our own diameters, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. Wotton.

To interfere. To feed at the community. To forbid; to prohibit.

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. Latin.

INTERCURRENCE. n.f. [intercursus, Lat.] Paffage between the pillars.

The diaphragm forms the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the intercurrent medium was necessary.

By the allusion of the intercurrent muscles, in deep inspirations, we take more large gales of air to cool our fever.

Boyle's Anatomy against Atkeson.

INTERFUSE. n.f. [interfusus, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This forest interposes is capable of, without the intercession of a liquor. Boyle.

INTERFUSE. n.f. [interfusus, Latin.] Running between.

If he be a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, and intermingle with the spirit of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment.

Macc's Natural History.

INTERCOMMUNITY. n.f. [intercommunium, Latin.] A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL. adj. [intercostalis, Fr. inter et aphas, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm forms the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the intercostal medium was necessary.

By the allusion of the intercostal muscles, in deep inspirations, we take more large gusts of air to cool our fever.

Boyle's Anatomy against Atkeson.

INTERCOURSE. n.f. [intercurrent, Latin.] Paffage between.

Consider what fluidly interpose is capable of, without the intercession of a liquor. Boyle.

INTERCOURSE. adj. [intercurrent, Lat.] Running between.

If he be a phial, filled with good spirit of niter, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the air, altering the motion of its parts it is not impossible, that some very finely intermixed 

Boyle's Anatomy against Atkeson.

INTERFUSE. n.f. [interfusus, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

Of locks, and fillets; for guides from reason flow.

To brate deny'd, and are of love the food. Addison.

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requireth many circumfiances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousnefs of an intermixed medium.

Boyle.

What an Honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of hismelf? That he should give us minds capable of such an intercourse with the Supreme Mind! Addison.

INTERCURSIVE. n.f. [from intercurrent, Latin.] Paffage between.

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INTERJO'IN. adj. [inter and join.]. Fr. Internal; inner; adj. [interior, INTE'RIOUR. n.f. [interjection, Fr. interjeClio, Latin.]

The flow of time be¬lapfe.

A'RD. 2. Tointerpofe; to infert between.

v.a. [entrelarder, To A'RD.

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diverfify lean with fat.

a. [inter

Corredlipn made lineation.

1. To write in alternate lines.

interjection

Bacon.

fhe has got a .moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he

ducing a falfe inftrument, the perfon that frames it, and the

ments.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

interlining. Dry den's suven.

They

My women afked what I thought.

Shakcfpeare's Othello.

Some trick not worth an egg, (hall grow dear friends,

To take the one the other, by fome chance,

Shakefp. Coriolanus.

interjoin

All nations have

The groffer parts, thus funk down, would harden and con-

between the divine readings of the

The fea fhould be

interlarded,

Thefe dregs are calcined into fuch falts, which, after a fhort

INTERLO'CUTORY. n.f. [interlocution, Fit. interlocutio, Latin].

I. Confisting of dialogue.

Boyle.

jedl which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into

The mufe invok'd, fit down to write,

milk which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into

INTERLUDE. n.f. [inter and line.]

Indus,

n.f. [inter

Latin.]. Something plaid

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Boyle.
INTERMIS. To V. n. i. Caution for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

mingle. To mingle; to v. a. [inter
Fr. intermino, interminatus,
Latin, interminable. adj. [interminable, intermingle, intermigration, interburial; interme'dial.

INTERMED'IAL. adj. [intermediate, intermezzo, intermezzos, intermezzos.]

INTERMEDDLER. [from n. f. intermeddle, v. a. entremefer, French.] To intermeddle.

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manner. Shakespeare's Othello.

As we are not only the only rational animals, we are also the only ones that have the ability to meditate. Locke.

As I shall there enlighten: My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV.

The church in her liturgies hath with readings intermixture. Chapm. Odyssey.

And all arising from the climate, though the continent be but rather as accidents than intendments. Swift.

The water ascends gently, and by stages between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits intermitting his course.}

Shakespeare.

With myrrh, find what to redress'th soul. Milton.

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my city. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

To INTERMIT. v. a. [intermit, intermitter. Latin.] To interrupt any thing for a time; to interrump.

To INTERMIX. v. a. [intermix, intermingle.]

To INTERMEDIATE. v. a. [intermediate, intermeddle, intermeddle.]

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well practifed, though long before praftifed, though they should be revived, the converting of the ignorant into believers, and interrupted by war. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

If nature should intermit her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws. Burke.

Run to your hounds, fall upon your knees; Pray to the gods, to interrupt the plague. That precious light on this ingrateful earth.

As if they would confine th', to within a thicket I repos'd; when round

As I shall there enlighten: my cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV.

My cou'nant in the woman's feed renew'd. More's Par. Lost. In triumphing over old Mankind. 

With myrrh, find what to redress'th soul. Milton.

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my city. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

To INTERMIT. v. a. [intermit, intermitter. Latin.] To interrupt any thing for a time; to interrump.

To INTERMIX. v. a. [intermix, intermingle.]

To INTERMEDIATE. v. a. [intermediate, intermeddle, intermeddle.]

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well practifed, though long before praftifed, though they should be revived, the converting of the ignorant into believers, and interrupted by war. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

If nature should intermit her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws. Burke.

Run to your hounds, fall upon your knees; Pray to the gods, to interrupt the plague. That precious light on this ingrateful earth.

As if they would confine th', to within a thicket I repos'd; when round

As I shall there enlighten: my cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV.

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Run to your hounds, fall upon your knees; Pray to the gods, to interrupt the plague. That precious light on this ingrateful earth.
There never was a time when the interpretation of the magisterials was more necessary to secure the honour of religion.

Afterbury. Sermon. Though warlike eccelesia carry in them the evidences of a divine interposition, yet are they no sure mark or evidence of the divine favour.

Afterbury. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the interpretation of their common protestants.

Addison.

9. Interpretation; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the late interposition of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world in which the equal winter is so much celebrated.

Addison. She fits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that it is the muftrum of a new world, separable from that which the Romans had before completed, by the interposition of the sea. Addis.

4. Any thing interpreted.

A cultivator, and a kind of healing coolness.

Interposition, as a Summer's coolness. Mil. Par. Reg'd.

To interpret. n. v. [interprete, French; interpreter, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to interpret; to give a solution; to clear by explanation; to expound.

One, or painted thus?

Would be interpreted a thing perplex'd.

Beyond Eternity. You should be women.

And yet your beard forbid me to interpret.

That you are, Shakespeare. Mith. Parad." Regain'd.

He hanged the chief baker, as Joseph had interpreted to them.

Gen. xi. 22. Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could interpret them unto him.

Gen. xii. 8. An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, interpreting and elucidating the faults and vices, and solving of doubts, were found in the fame Daniel. Dan. xiv. 12. Hear his figns, though mute!

Uncouth with what words I should let the interpreter for him.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Which, by th' interpretation of full time, may show them all yourself.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline.

Look how we can, or, said or meant.

Interpretation will misquote our books.

Shake. H. IV.

The title given by an interpreter; exposition.

Il i be obscure or uncertain what they mean, charity, I hope, confenteth no man, which flanteth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and most interpretation that their words can carry.

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered, and how the few doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the interpretation of their forefathers.

Addison.

3. The power of explaining.

We refer the pamphlet to the interpreter for his own interpretation; exposition.

Shake. H. IV.

By this providence the mighty interpretation so often speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world.

Hudibras. x. 1. Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church had erected that additional bulwark against heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be termed an interpretation hiding with heretics.

Hudibras. Interpretatively, adv. [from interpret]. As may be collected by interpretation.

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Hudibras. Interpretatively. adv. [from interpret]. As may be collected by interpretation.

This is a poor epitome of your's.
INTERRUPTION. n.f. [interruptus, Lat.] A breaking of time.

INTERRUPT.

n.f. [from interrupt.

1. Intervention; interpofition.

2. adv. INTERRUPTEDLY.

1. Interpofition; breach of continuity.

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpofition.

INTERROGATORY.

interrogation, Fr.

INTERRUPTED.

INTERROGATOR.

n.f. A pronoun ufed in afking queftions : [from interrogare.

INTERROGATORY.

INTERROGATIVELY,

INTERROGATIVE,

Fr., Lat.

INTERROGATE,

v.a. [interroga,

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INTERROGATION.
INTERVE'NITION. [interve'ni, Fr. interven, Latin.] 1. Space between places; interference, vacancy; space unoccupied by the parts of anything; as: adjacent, vacant space. 

2. The place or office of one that can intervene, as it is a function of what can intervene, to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured.

3. Mutual fight; fight of interve'ni, French.

INTERVIEW. v. n. [From the verb. Oppofition, or perhaps to, Lat. To turn to another.]

1. The century and half following, to the end of the third Punic war, was a very busy period at Rome, the interest between Carthage and Rome was so incendiary, as to kindle the flames of war on both sides. 

2. Time palling between two assignable points.

3. Interpolation; the state of being interposed.

INTERVENTION. v. n. [From the verb. Difqualified to.]

1. Agency between persons.

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

3. In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as judge of the world.

INTERVENTION. n. [From the verb.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

2. Intense.

3. Intensive.

INTERVENE. v. a. [In intensive, Latin.]

1. To wish mutually to weave.

2. To interweave.

3. To interwoven. Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. 8.

INTERWAVE. n. [Intensive, Latin, Fr. interweave, a.]

To interweave; to interweave, a line.

1. Agency between persons.

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

3. In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as judge of the world.

INTERVENTION. n. [From the verb.]

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INTERVE'NATION. n. [From the verb.]

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INTERVENTION. n. [From the verb.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

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INTERVE'NENT. adj. [Intervention, Lat. interventus, French.]

Intercurrent; interposed; falling between.

INTERVIEW. n. [From the verb.]

To interview; to interview, a line.

1. Agency between persons.

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3. Intensive.
INTO'NESS. [from entireness.]
INTO. prep. [in.
Into. 1. Noting entrance with regard to place.
INTIMATE. m. [intimatus, timidus, in intimider, French; intimado, Lat.]
INTIMATE.
INTIMATE, adj. [intimatus, Spanish; intimo, Lat.]
INTIMATELY.
INTONATION.
INTO'RT.
INTO'NE.
INTONO, intonnere, intoner, Did. 
INTONATION.
INTOLERABLE.
INTOLERABLENESS.
INTOLERABLY.
INTOLERANCE.
INTOLERANT.
INTOLERANCE.
INTOLERANCE.
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INTRODUCTION.

INTRE'NCHANT. v. [in and enchant, Latin.] To incant; to make drunk.

One of the more marvellous names of the world, the more it is incantatend; and age and death. So rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. Encant.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. [This word, which is, I believe, found adj. and Unchangeable in adv. from intractable.] Unquietness; INTRAN'QULITY. tranquility.'

INTRE'NCHANT is that which signifies an instance of a verb, which is the only king of men's consciences. Not to cuttings not to cuttings through it. Shakespeare Intrench.

INTRE'NCHANT n. [in and enchant, derived in confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to arid a. [in and arid, Latin.] To intrench on love, my great prerogative.

INTRE'NCHANT v. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. Little I define my conquer Buon to intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's confciences, E. Churh.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. That crawling infeeft, who from mud began, Milton's Par. Lost k. 1.

INTRE'NCHANT v. To break with hollows. His face Deep fear of thunder had intrench'd, and care Set on his fad look. Milton's Par. Lost k. 1.

INTRE'NCHANT v. To fortify with a trench. As easy may 'tis shou the intrenchant air.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. With thy keen sword impet's, as make me bleed. Shakespeare Intrenchment. n. [from intrench.] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. Calm and intrepid in the very throat.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. From fullness to fullness of state, from generous field, Thoene. Intrepidity. n. [from intrepid.] Fortitude; courage; boldness.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durft venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. Greville's Tragedy.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. See. intrepidly; boldly; durably.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. He takes the globe for the scene; he launches toward intrepidity, like one to whom no place is new. Pope.

INTRE'NCHANT n.f. intrepidity; intractability; insatiable; intractable.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. Much of what we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dull, and intrepid. Hooker.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. His title in writing was fit to convey the most intrepidus duties to the understanding with the utmost clearness. Addison.

INTRE'NCHANT v. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. Not proper, not safe, not to be trusted.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. Alterations of names have so intimated, or rather obviated, the truth of our prejudices, that we will be no more flinty-labourers in them.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. With intimation of another in another; with perplexity.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. That wond'ring in the form, into which we are so intrepidly engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. Swift.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

INTRE'NCHANT adj. He found such intrepit with, that he could not see to lead him out of the maze. Sidney.

INTRE'NCHANT n.f. [from intrepid. Perplexity; entanglement; entanglement; entanglement.

INTRE'NCHANT n.f. in the creatures of man. Thou his huge thoughts, and thee his vast define. P luton. A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and intrigue, to a rich widow, Addison's C a r d e r s.

INTRE'NCHANT n.f. With intrigue, in another. The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his intrigues. Swift.

INTRE'NCHANT n.f. All love is diversified to intrigues. "To lay up as in a treasure."

INTRE'NCHANT v. [in and intrigue, Latin.] In grammar. A verb interrogative is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object.

INTRE'NCHANT v. To intrigue; to carry on private designs. This word is now generally written intrigue.

INTRE'NCHANT v. [in and intrigue, French.] Our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. H u e d's Orignals of Mankind.

INTRE'NCHANT v. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful intrigue.

INTRE'NCHANT v. [in and intrigue, Italian.] As easy may'ft thou the intrenchant air.

INTRE'NCHANT v. [in and intrigue, French.] Marriage grown a money league.

INTRE'NCHANT v. Intrigue is applied. Little can I inform you of.
INTRODUCT.

1. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. 2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

INTRODU'CTIVE.

1. One who conducts another to a place or person. 2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

INTRO'IT.

1. The act of entering. 2. Within; at the inside.

INTROSPE'CT.

1. Internally; naturally; really. 2. Indoors.

INTRO'SION.

1. To force; to encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

INTROSPECTION.

1. The act of entering; the study of one's own mind or thoughts; the act of turning inward; the act of interior examination.

INTRO'VIEW.

1. The beginning of publick devotions.

INTRO'VIE'W.

1. The act of entering. 2. Within; at the inside.

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The truth of such propositions we know by a bare simple intuition of the ideas; and such propositions are called evident.

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the idea which is its object. All knowledge of causes is deducible, for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects; for the quality inherent is intuitable. Sens. Sci.

Discourse was then almost as quick as for intuition. Sauc.

He that their simple virtue did survey,
Swell; tumour; the action or state of swelling. Lat.

n.f [intumefcence, In Latin.]

1. To twist, or wreath together. V. invariable.

2. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defended.

1. To enter with hostility into the possessions of another.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The fituation of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas is, when, by comparing them together in our minds, we find them to be so invariable, that this therefore is called intuitive knowledge.

The false flights of thought, and almost intuitive perceptions of truth from introspection, those excited discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see frequent in one and the same person.

But the, not barely believing.

To adopt anything immediately without the intervention of reason.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas is, when, by comparing them together in our minds, we find them to be so invariable, that this therefore is called intuitive knowledge.

This opinion, though falfe, yet valuable.

Boyle.

Invasion, n.f. invasion, latin.]

1. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defended.

2. To invade, to affult, to affault.

3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defended.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made:

And virtue may repel, though not invade.

Invade, n.f. invasion, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

2. The breach of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as invaders, land in Ireland. Bacon.

The pitty

In sharp contest of battle found no aid.

Ay'ded invaders.

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to emburden and consomme the facrilegious invaders. Dry's Dry's Dry's Patry.

Were he hold, the naked empire.

Would be a passy exposed to all invaders. Deman's dry's.

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means he supposed that the natives were never expelled by the fury of invaders. Swift.

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;

Not dread the powerful arms of the invaders.

To be a powerful fancy-join, to call the fair invader in.

To repel and prevent heretical invaders.

To repel and prevent heretical invaders.

Dunci. Inv.

Israel's, Fr. invadus, latin.]

Weak'; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,

Admitting motion in the heavens, to show invadus, that which thee to doubt it mov'd.

Milton.

To invidiate. v. a. (from invading.)

To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To insinuate such a consequence, some things might be sufficiently enough alledged.

Boyle.

But this is sufficiently enough in love, that he is fient, being a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistresses, and it is ten to one but three kind words of he's shall invadus all their insinuations.

Locke.

I invalid. n.f. [Fr.] One disfigured by sin or hurt.

What beggar in the invadus, with lambs'wool broke, with handfuls dinten, with Engines, to die to the.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, of invalidity, should want.

Temple.

Invalid. n.f. [in and validly; invadus, French.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

Invariable, adv. [in and variably; invadus; Fr. Invariable.] Unchangeable.

Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith it produced would not be so free an action as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and inestimable privileges of believing.

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Invariable.
Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every invocan that faith makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of him unwise.

Samt's Sermons.

The nations of th' Ausonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumours, from afar,
Of Cæsar's conjuration, and the war.
Dray. Enn.

William the conqueror invaded England about the year
robes, which means this; that taking the duration from our
Saviour's time, till now, for one intense length of time, it
threw at what distance this invocan was from the two ex-
tremes.

Locke.


What demonstrates the plague to be endemic to Egypt, is
its invocan and going off at certain seasons.
A lacon.

A sally of (a woman, before she is come to years of dif-
sions, directed to her fortune.

Bacon's H.

For an 'tis certain that 'tis almost as old as verfe.

Dryden.

That which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy,
a little troubled, when they hear so bitter
invectives even when their blood is hottest, he fell to bitter
Christian duty.

Shakespeare.

To approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exer-
cise of education.

H *[a short form of "invention"]

That which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy,
not so stable as to unwind themselves, where the snares
Dryden.

Shakespeare.

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year
invaders; not defensive.

Dryden.

Os. P^ueen.

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the world,
Shakespeare.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than
Shakespeare.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than
Shakespeare.
INVENTOR. n. [ inventer, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new.

2. To place from inventor. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

INVENTARY, inventarium, Latin.

3. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

INVERSION, j. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

INVENTION, n. [ inventaire, French; inventarium, Latin.]

1. An account or catalogue of moveables.

2. To place the last first.

INVEST, adv. [ from inventer, whence perhaps inventar.]

In an inventory. Donne.

INVESTMENT.

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

2. To adorn; to grace.

3. To confer; to give.

4. To search.

INVESTIGATE, j.

There is a pretty landkip of the objects of our memory. Hooker.

INVESTIGATION, j.

Covering; clothing.

INVESTIGABLE.

1. That which is, or may be, discovered or known.

2. That which investigates.

3. The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and adventurers it has

INVESTMENT.

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

2. To give possession.

In the town.

INVESTIGATE.

1. To search.

2. To make places of public resort.

INVESTIGATION.

1. To find out.

2. To find out by rational disquisition.

3. To find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTOR.

1. To confer; to give.

2. To give.

3. To consider; to think of.

INVESTORS.

1. To confer; to give.

2. To confer; to give.

INVESTMENT.

1. That which is invested with publick authority.

2. To confer; to give.

INVESTMENTS.

1. The several parcels of his plate.

2. The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and adventurers it has

INVENTION.

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INVIGORA'TION. n.f. [invigorare, Latin.] The quality of provoking strength; quality of being invigorating. Philips.

1. The act of invigorating.
INVI’SIBLY.

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INVI’SIBLY.

But why? 'tis tell me, or too dear.
Stains down my cheek the voluntary tear.

Innervation.

1. The act of involving or incasing.
2. To be involved, encumbered.
3. All things mixed, and caused blended by mutual innervation.

Innervate, n. f. [involuntarius, Latin.]

Innervation.

1. The act of involving or incasing.
2. To intwine; to complicate.
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Innervation.

Inward, n. f. [from inward.]

1. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.
2. In the parts within; internally.
3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be inward.

Inwardly.

1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the work.
2. To enwrap.
3. To be inward.

Inward.

1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the work.
2. To enwrap.
3. To be inward.

Inwards.

1. To into.
2. To inwardly.

Inwards.

1. To inward.
2. The state of being entangled; complication.
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

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Inwards.

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Inwards.
Camus, crested sir, went footling flow,
His mane hairy and his bonnet fringe,
Imbrue with figures dim, and on the edge
Bite to that fanguine flower intermed with woe.
Milton.

To INWARD H. v. [in and through.] To surround as with
And to.

Find their repellent locks immovable with beams.
Milton.

Nor left the palm of peace immovable thy brow.

JOB. n. f. [A low word now much in use] of which I cannot
tell the etymology.

1. To drive in a sharp instrument.

From jobber, job.

A job.

To Job.

A petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

Lat.]

Merry; gay; airy; lively.

JOBBERNOWL. n. f. [most probably from
Job.] comes from jocular.

To jog.

A fellow that rides horses in the race.

1. To cheat; to trick.

1. To jostle by riding against one.

JO'CER. n. f. [from job.]

A chuckle.

To joc.

V. n.

To jog.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the
horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains
join'd with the loud applause of public voice.

Neb. iv. 6.

Their rural sports, and pastoral mirth,
Save when they lose a question, or a

Sculpt. German.

Sudden I jog'd Ulysses, who was lald
Fall by my side.

To jog. v. n. To move by inconsideration; to move with small
shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be juggling while your hands are green.

Shaks. Jog, jog on the foot-path way.

And merrily beat the fiddle-3.

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-4.

Shaks. Winter's Tale.

Here lies one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his definit\', never to rot
While he might fill jog on and keep his troth.

Milton. Away they trotted together: they were jogging off
the wolf's pace a bare place where the dog's neck.
L'Estrange.

Thus they jog on, still tricking, never thriving,

And sounding plays, which they miskin regarded.
Dryden.

JOC. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A path; a little span; an irregularity of motion.

How that penetrates all bodies without the least jog
or obstruction, should perplex a motion on any, is incon-
veniable.

Glance's. Swift.

2. A rub; a little span; an irregularity of motion.

Jog. v. n.

To jogging away they trotted together: but as they were
singly, or flipping out of their place.

Broome.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his pretty-coloured
skin, a fox gave him a jog, and whispered him, that the
beauty of the mind was above that of a painted consider.
L'Estrange.

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands,
which Lewis fondly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or
a jog to warn him what he was about.

Shaks. The wits of those ages were short of thefe of ours; when
the fatire is a dramatick poem; the style is partly
serious; partly satirical.

Dryden. The work was a good relish'd sharp apple the Spring fol-
owing, when no other fruit is green; they are fit for the
cider plantations.

Marston's Hisp.

John Apple. n. f.

A jocundly is a good relish'd sharp apple the Spring follow-
ing, when no other fruit is green; they are fit for the
cider plantations.

Martin's Hisp.

To JOINS. v. o. [Joins, French.

1. To add or unjoin another in a composition.

Wo unto them that join hose to hose, that hot field to
field.

Job. iii.

Join them one to another into one flock. Ezek. xxxvii. 17.

The wall was joined together unto the half.

Neb. iv. 6.

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and joining together its ideas,
the mind has great power.

Lucan.

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our cranes, nor hers, nor fury,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to
join.

With any native of the Ausonian line.

Dryden's Elia.

4. To daft together; to collide; to encounter.

When they joined battle, Israel was frustrated. 1 Sam. iv. 2.

They thought with resolve many minds for down themselves
to endure, until they might join battle with their enemies.

Rodol. Hi. of the Turks.

5. To affiliate.

Go near, and join thyself to this chapter.

Am. vii. 29.

Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial. Job. xiv. 20.

6. To unite in action.

Our beft notes are tension to his fame,
Join'd with the head appulse of public voice.

Dryden.

They turned the voice, which was born join.

Thy words will more prevail than mine.

Shakespeare.

7. To unite in converse.

They join'd together in the fame mind.

Car. ii. 10.

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'rest, Sir, where 'e'er you lead,
We'll jointly vow to join no other head.

Dryden's shuns.

To join'ery. adv. [from journal.] Merely; only.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is niirted
jocundly and pleasantly, and dammed according to his
heart's desire.

Dryden.
JOI JOINTER. adj. [from joint.] Full of joints, knots, or commas.

Three cubes high

The jointed heritage flows.

JOINTER. [from joint.] A foot of plane.

The joint is somewhat larger than the face-planes, and in width from the middle of the slant to the edge of the joint.

JOINTER. [from joint.] A foot of plane.

Here's the aim of the office's blood.

Whoever encounter'd, as the battles joined Shakespeare.

To unite with its marriage, or any other legal connexion; or to join in affinity with the people.

Let us make peace with him, before he join with Alexander against us.

2. To become confederate.

When the fingers any war, they join unto our enemies, and fight against us.

Join'd, v. a. [from join.] Confedurate; a friend.

JOINT. [from joint.] One who holds any thing in jeunture.

Our queen,

Th' imperial jointress of this wakish estate.

We've taken now to white.

JOINTCUP. n.s. [joint and phlet.] A fixed mark not merely laboratory for the eye of the artist, but forming one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon jointfields, and wears his boot very fenced like unto the sign of the hare.

Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a jointfield. Sauniére's dictionary.

He used to lay chains and jointfields in their ways that they might break notes by following.

Arabian.

JOINTURE, n.s. [jointer, French.] Enfite facets on a foot to be fixed under our landlord's decease.

The jointure that your king must make,

With her dowry shall be counterpois'd.

Shake-speare. Heaven.

The secondaries of the plan which lived in 1566, and many years since, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since then.

Raleigh's Hift. of the World.

There's a civil question us'd of late,

Where lies my jointure, where your own estate? Dryden.

Or, in a mortgages, prove a lawyer's slave.

Pope.

JOINT, n.s. [from joiner, French.] The secondary beam of a floor.

This word is not good to use for beams or joints, because of the family of Menereis Hanbury.

The kettle to the top was built,

And there food falled to a jointure.

Skill to join. No. 40.

Joins to towns to towns with avenues of oak,

To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

Is there no hope? alas! then bring the

Why should public mockery in print, or a merry

Pope.

Inexorable death shall level all.

Commonwealth, but desirous they might go to the altar together, and jointly return their thanks to whom only it was due.

Addison's Freedyer, No. 49.

2. In a slate of union or co-operation.

How strangely high endeavours may be laid,

Where pity and courage jointly go.

Dryden.

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JO'LLY. French; jovialis, Latin. adj. [joli, gay].

JO'SEPHV Ainfworth Flowers, [from jolly.]

Mirth; merriment; gaiety. n f

JO'RDEN. receptaculum. V

Jo'LLINESS. n.f. [jonquille 1. jolty]

Gaiety; elevation of spirit. 1. In a disposition to noisy mirth. [from jollity.]

JO'LTHEAD. [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation. n.f.

JOLT. V. To jolt}

As thou wert wont, songs of some jovial
day spent in verse.

To jo. v. a. To flake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. n.f. [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden jolt or violent motion.

Jollitude. n. f. [jolty]

The first jolt had to like whitening me out; but afterwards the motion was easy.

Jollity head. n.f. [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

For on them, jollitude, thou cant not read. Shakespeare.

Had he been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a jollitude, and so there would not have bee enough blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. Grev. Joue.

Jonquilles. n.f. [jonnelle. French. A species of daffelfed.]

The flowers of this plant, of which there are single and double kinds, are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent, though few ladies can bear the smell of them, it being so powerful as to overcome their spirits. Miller.

Not gradual bloom is wanting,

Nor brazening of sprawl, nor wagon-white,

Low bent and blushing inward, nor jonnellies

Of potent fragrance. Thomson's Spring.

The jolting of the chariot as to hinder the motion

Or of the way that led to it. Prior

Whil'st from their labours they did rest.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Shakep. Cymbeline.

This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot.

Forbear the more, for you therefore give it here to hear. Shakespeare.

This bond doe that have here no jot of blood;

The words expressly are a pound of flesh. Shakespeare.

Against heart's hand, or will, or not loose one jot

Of heart or hope; but fill bear up and steer

Right onwards.

Milton.

You might, with every jot as much jolthouse, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impatient. Der. En
drance. A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge. Locke.

The final event will not be one jot left the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. Kerc.

JO'VIAL. adj. [jovial, French; jovialitas, Latin.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter. The fixed stars are astrologically differentiated by the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colours that surround them.

Brown's Eplt. Lar.

Gay; merry; joyous; cheerful; lively; jovial.

JO'URNAL. a. [jornale, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

2. The travel of a day. The final event will not be one jot left the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. Kerc.


In the midst of mirth and power as to overcome their spirits. Shakespeare.

Or, in case of necessity, serve for a piled white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. Prior.

White and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. Prior.

Shakespeare.

Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,

As thou wert wont, songs of some jovial
day spent in verse.

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JOY

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou call'd thy radiant JOY upon
Through every dint of climate own;
That in fair Athens thou hast fare
The greatest prince, the brightst head of king.
Priest.
To JOURNEY, n.f. [from the soul]. To travel from place to place.

Goodness of good elation
Are jousters to felate the emperor.
Shakespeare.
We are jousters unto the places, of which the Lord faild
I wash, n.o. In joy.
May the two trumpets, that thou mayest sue for the jouster of the camps.
Mast. 8. 2.
Since joy's such nature's fire, is may fill
My love defend and jouster down the hill;
Not pasting after growing beauties, for
I shall call all with who home and good,
Done.
I have jouster this morning, and it is now the heat of the day;
Therefore your bishop's discourses had need contain my eyes very well, to make them interest my eyes to keep open.
Bacon's Holy War.

Over the tent a cloud Shall rest till day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they jouster.
Mount's Par. Lg. k. ii.

Having heared his body by jouster, he took eft on the ground.
Hi's Shapey's Surgery.

They were called jousters that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute it be extended to those like wise that conveniant to work in their occupation with another by the year.

Players have too straitly and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's jouster had made men, and not made them wise.

I intend to work for the court eystal, and will have jouster's under me to furnish the rest of the nation.
deliber.

Say Frogs to Bull, this vulgar rage will make the multitude amount to nothing, among the old jouster's butts into his hands; in that case what must become of us and our families? We must figure or turn jouster to old Lewis' Tantal'd Pain Bull.

Journeyman, n.f. [from journey, French.]. Gaiety; festivity.

[joyant, JOYANCE.

V.

To JOY.

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Do you love or hate those they know
To joy the friend, or grapple with the face.
Priest.

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamphila, meaning to delight her eyes and joy her thoughts with the conversation of her beloved father.
Shylock.

My soul was joy'd in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main.
Pope.

3. [Year do, French.]. To enjoy; to have happy possession.

Let us hence,
Let us be such a colour-crown'd love.
Shakespeare, Tit. Andrl

I might have liv'd, and joy'd immortal bliss,
If I might have liv'd, and joy'd immortal bliss.
Shakespeare, Tim.

**JOY.**

V. I. [from joyant, French].

To joy the friend, or grapple with the face.

To the virtuous, n.f. [perhaps corrupted from job.]

To run in the thick.

All who face


![Image of a page from a book with text](image-url)
2. It has sometimes of before the object.

joyeux
adj. [Fr.

IPECACUANHA, n.f

irafei bills,

[joyful;

Decay of Piety.
poffeffion.
denfe, and firm. One fort is of a dufky greyilh colour on the

The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal ufe, becaufe the

furface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought

former; but it is of a deep dufky brown, or blackifh colour on

fa¬

culties.

Digby to Pope.

And now and then a figh he Hole,

The grove, and fpurns the growing grafs.

Here is the babe, as loathfome as a toad.

His conftant lamp, and waves his purple wines;

To him.

Did fhevv his face, myfelf I did efteem,

Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.

our conqueft early won;

Should grudge our happy end, and wifti it theirs.

Ipecacuanha
mood.

mood.

Hill's Mat. Med.

Hill's Mat. Med.

Hill's Mat. Med.

Hill's Mat. Med.

Hill's Mat. Med.

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Hill's Mat. Med.

Hill's Mat. Med.

Hill's Mat. Med.

Hill's Mat. Med.
IRR

1. Made of iron.
2. To irradiate.
3. Irony, a kind of wood extremely hard, and to ponderous as to link in water. Growth in America. Red, Cob.

IRON-OBSCURE, n. f. [Iron and minger.] A dealer in iron.
IRON-OPPOSE, v. n. [Iron and oppose.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, Entangled into a holy man.
IRONY, n. f. [Irony, French; irradiis, Latin.]
1. Emulation of rays or beams of light upon any object.
2. Beams of light emitted.
3. Irradiation versa. to any sense.
4. The principal affection is its transluency; the irradiation and markings found in many gems, is not transmissible in this.
Brown's Vegetable Garden.
1. Made of iron.
2. To irradiate.
3. Irradiance, French; irradiis, Latin.
1. Emulation of rays or beams of light upon any object.
2. Beams of light emitted.
3. Does not the holy spirit? Or do they mix The means of derivation and immediate union of theses in irradiation versa. to any sense.
4. By irradiation versa, we mean the holy spirit.
5. Irradiates him, can have this. Swift.
IRRECOVERABLE, adj. [from irreasonabe]. Beyond recovery.

IRRECOVERY, n. [from irreasonabe]. Total loss of recovery.

IRREDUCIBLE, adj. [in reducible]. Not to be brought or reduced.

IRREDUCIBILITY, n. [from irreducible]. Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFERABLE, adj. [irrefrable]. School Latin; irre¬fragable, fr. Irrefragable, French. Not to be confuted, especially to argumental opposition.

Strong and irrefragable evidence of Christianity must be: they who refuted them would refit every thing. Diderot.

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an irrefragable reafon for working by few degrees. Sully.

IRREFRA'GABLE. adj. [from irreducible.] With force above refutation.

The whole is denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reafonings, which are of no force but only on that fuppofition, as Origen largely and irrefragably proves. Abarb.

IRREFRACTABLE, adj. [irratable, Latin.] Not to be over¬borne by argument.

IRREGULAR, [irregular, Fr. irregular; irrégulier, Lat. inregula and, as in irregular, irregulieux, tient, irregular, irregular, from irreguler, Latin.

1. Deviating from rule, cuftom, or nature.

Fr. from irrégulier.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Deviation from rule.

A fteddy hand, in governing of military affairs, is more power to hurt; and is of all affe&ions, anger the defire of, as in creation.

Rogers's Sermons.

IRREGULARITY, n. [irregularity, Fr. irregularité, Latin.] Not to be observed of rule or method.

Its irregularity of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning into the common opinion. Brown.

As those raft heaps of mountains are thrown together with fury and irregularity and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.

Brown in Italy.

Inordinate practice.

Religion is fomewhat less in danger of corruption, while the fpirit under the apprehenfion of the Deity, indued with irrefrefentable force, resists every falfe opinion. Harris, XX, 3, 28, 29.

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A fpecter, a ghost, a thing without law.

The irrefragable authority of God, things in their fpecies came out in uncommunicated varieties, and infubordinate in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old cuftoms.

The nume of pindariques are wild and vitioues. Rogers.

Such adventures befell all irregularly. Dryden.

The cutting off that time induftry and gifts, whereby thefe gifts, were irreparably injured to her. Dec. of Piety.

IRRESISTIBLE, [irresistible, Fr. inresistible, Latin.] Being, armed with almighty and infubordinate power.

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy juft divinity, indued with irrefjifible force, over the whole creation.

Fear doth grow from an apprehenfion of the Deity, indued with irrefilible power; and is of all affe&ions, anger the defire of, as in creation.

Pope.

IRRESISTIBILITY, n. [irresistibility, Fr. inresistibilité, Latin.] Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of irrefifibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affift to gratitude. Hammond in Fundamental.

IRRESISTIBLE, adj. [irresistible, Fr. irrésistible, Latin.] Without cure.

It happens to us irremediably and ineptibly, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labours, but gifts of God.

It is ineptible as we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of thofe whom we do not know. Adorn.

The Story of Descent and Pythia teaches, that piety and innocence cannot mis the divine protection, and that the only gift irirreplaceable is that of our probity. Garth.

IRRESOLVEABLE, adj. [irresolveable, Fr. irrésoluble, Latin.] Without recovery, without removal.

IRRESPONSIBLE, adj. [irresponsible, Fr. irresponsable, Latin.] Irresponsible, Bekd to right.

Skeats, Winter's Tale.

IRREVOCABLE, adj. [irrevocable,Fr. irrevoqueable, Latin.] Not to be recovered; not to be recovered.

To Thelph with loss, irreparable.

It is an irrepairable injustice we are guilty of, when we draw them from prudent of praise and fame.

To Thelph and tendered relatives.

End their days with irreconcilable thame.

Fair Queen.

IRREVOCABILITY, adj. [irrevocability, Fr. irrevocabilité, Latin.] Not to be repaired.

IRREVOCABLY, adv. [irrevocably, Fr. irrévocablement, Latin.] Not to be repaired.

To Thelph with loss, irreparable.

Without recovery, without removal.

Skeats, Temper.

They content themfelves with that which was the irremediable turn. Dryden.

IRREVOCABLY, adv. [irrevocably,Fr. irrévocablement, Latin.] That which the irremediable turn.

Dryden.
A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction
IRRESISTIBLY, irrefistible.
Fr. n.f. [irrefolution, refolution.]
IRRESOLUTELY, adv. Without firmness of mind.
IRRESOLVEDLY. irrefoluble.
IRRESOLVABILITY. n.f. IRRESOLUTE, adj. [irrefclu, Fr. inconstant and irresolute.
IRRETRIEVABLE. irrefpectivc
1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.
2. To water.
IRRIGATION. n.f. [irrefolution, refolution, or refolution.
IRRIGATE. v. (Writs,
IRRIGUOUS. a. [irrefolution, refolution, or refolution.
IRRIGUOSITY. n. [from irriguus, sopor.
IRRIGUOUSLY. adv. [from irriguus, sopor.
IRRIGUOUSNESS. n.f. [from irriguus, sopor.
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IRRIGUOUSNESS. n.f. [from irriguus, sopor.
3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.
French from Latin. 
IRKPTIO n.f. [irruption 1. The act of anything forcing an entrance. 2. Stimulation; vellication.

2. Inroad; burst Is. fiy, Saxon. See To Colour, n.f.

'AYJOV, ifchiadique, Fr. ISCHIA'DICK.

2. It is sometimes expressed by ISCHURE'TICK. from ischurie, ISCHURY. Fr. n.f. [ischio, Saxon.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or particle to which it is added: as

man, mankind)

anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that termi-

[popoais, Latin.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

3. To putrefadion requires an incrustating diet, as

The dreadful fight

Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:

That's curdled by the frost from purest snow

that had been slopped? 
éveryout

let the

To do a thing, where I the

2. Original and secondary.

Long found inglass and intermingled graves,

Black melancholy fires.

Lowest Western point of it, [sepia, sepia, and mignon.] In language,

try, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumfe-

rections, of which the circle is the greatest.

Hark! the lowest shore, the pointed trident,

which hath only two sides equal.

ISSUE. n.f. [issue, French.] 1. The act of going out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the

issues Pst. iss. 21.

Let us examine what bodies touch a moisture whilst in motion, as the only means to find our way out of this diffi-

iculty. 

Dredgy

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Shakespeare, III. 3.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, II. 3.

To do a thing, where I the

From Arbeuthnot. 

To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, II. 3.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, II. 3.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, II. 3.
4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preferred Argalus alive, under presence of having 
their unhappy exactions at a war, of which they hope
for a soon and prosperous issue. Sidney.

What issue of my love remain for me! 

He was with a puzzling idea within my breast! 

With what prodigious flames am I pleased! Dryden.

Homer, at a feast to bring difficult masters to an issue, lays
his hero asleep, and thus he differvs. Sidney.

4. Sequel deduced from promise.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech 

To guilty issues, on to report results. 

Than to distinction.

Shakespeare's Othello.

6. A fontant a vein made in a mantle for the discharge of 

the venereal excretions.

This tumour in this left arm was cured by strict binding of his

Wifeman.

7. Evacuation.

Excretion.

A woman was diffisued with an issue of blood. Mar. ix 20.

8. Prognosis, offivgory.

O' tis an miserable!

When shall thou see thy wholesome days again?

Since that the truth issue of thy throne, 

By his own interdiction funds accord. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Nor where Alabfin kings their issue guard, 

Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd 

Dryden.

Hier. his noble prince was, in him desc'ned, 

Was blush'd with no disfigure his issue to succeed. Dryden. Anon.

9. [In law.] issue hath divers applications in the common law:

Sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and 

his wife; fometimes for profits growing from an amercement,

fine, or expences of suit; fometime for profits of lands ox 

bring in their verdift, whether the defendant have done any

animals, and drange

of human birth, carry with them

and fo grow rather to a demurrer, if it be

fuit, whereupon the parties join and put their caufe to the 

humours.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

trial by the jury, if it be

quafio fafti. Cowell.

then must be that, where fpecial matter being alleged by

the firs to the land, and is impregnably forti¬

fied.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Now to the land, and is impregnably forti¬

fied.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The north side of the Afyrian empire freeth westward to 

to that issue between the Euxine and the Caspian fees.

Brewer on Language.

O life, thou nothing's younger brother! 

To such weak fubjects, that don't boldly rise

Up between two extremities.

Yet cannot not wave one wind fuffling;

But broken and o'erhulm'd the ocean meets again. Cowley.

Our church of England fands as Corinth between two seas, 

and there are fome bulk in cutting the issue, to let in both at 

one upon it.

Skeltinge.

Cromwell is thinking it more advisable to fortify the

issue, but the mountains, put his defign in execution.Cromwell.

Place on this issue of a middle state, 

A happily wife, and richer great. Pope.

IT, jfiss, [see, Baxter.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things.

Nothing can give that to another which at birth out itself.

Brame, against Hikis.

Will our great fanger lend to f foup to be hot? 

I know it cannot.

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wis, 

Who may matter it is, 

Cowley.

Cowley.

But kindly waits his father's coming home. Fattam.

The time will come, it will, when you shall know.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The rage of love.

Dryden.

How can I fpeak? or how, firs, can you hear? 

Imagine that which you would not desire, 

to the land, and is impregnably forti¬

fied.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The glory which encompassd them covered the place, and 

dartet rays with fom much strength, that the whole fabric 

began to melt. 

Shakespeare's Frankrerd.

If we had a greater in the perfect confidudion, that 

would have accrued either from the total privation of it, or 

from other framers and ftructures, we may then reafonably con¬

clude, that the prefent confidudion proceeded from an intel¬

ligent and good being, that formed it that particular way out of

choices.

Bunby's Harmony.

2. It is used absolutely for the fate of a person or affair.

How is it with our general? 

—Even is.

And with his charmer fin.

Shakespeare's Cæsal.

3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pafs.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

That traitable obedience is a fave 

To each incenfed will

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

It is sometimes exprefled by it.

He rallied, and again fell to it;

for faking fheac by near foort.

Dryden.

He lifhed with fuch might and drength,

as would have hurl'd him thrice his length.

Dryden.

And their children, and yet darve their minds.

Locke.

—Whether the charmer finner it, or faint

with our general?

Shakespeare's Cæsal.

The rage of love.

Dryden.

How is it with our general? 

—Even is.

And with his charmer fin.

Shakespeare's Cæsal.

3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

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for faking fheac by near foort.

Dryden.

He lifhed with fuch might and drength,

as would have hurl'd him thrice his length.

Dryden.

It is used absolutely for the fame of a person or affair.

How is it with our general? 

—Even is.

And with his charmer fin.

Shakespeare's Cæsal.

3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pafs.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

That traitable obedience is a fave 

To each incenfed will

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

It is sometimes exprefled by it.

He rallied, and again fell to it;

for faking fheac by near foort.

Dryden.

He lifhed with fuch might and drength,

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Dryden.

It is used absolutely for the fate of a person or affair.

How is it with our general? 

—Even is.

And with his charmer fin.

Shakespeare's Cæsal.

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It's come to pafs.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

That traitable obedience is a fave 

To each incenfed will

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

It is sometimes exprefled by it.

He rallied, and again fell to it;

for faking fheac by near foort.

Dryden.
7. It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though wild by good authors and supported by the d\' of a st. Chaucer, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who can have it?—To two or three, my lord, that bring you word. Macbeth. Macbeth.

City. To thee that early taste the female foot. Troilus and Cressida.

It is often used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though wild by good authors and supported by the d\' of a st. Chaucer, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

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City. To thee that early taste the female foot. Troilus and Cressida.
JUDGMENT.

1. One who forms judgment; or judger.

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

3. The act of exercising judicature.

4. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine or negate; so, this tree is high.

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; of what they have not well examined.

6. opinion, notion.

7. Sentence against a criminal.

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

9. The verdict was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many dispensations unto justification.

10. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some past misdeeds.

11. This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble, Touches us not with pity.


13. Mangles true judgment, and brevisses the flute.

14. That integrity which should declare it. Shakespeare.

15. In judgments against us, and the articles of our faith will be too many articles of accusation.

16. The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment-seat of the high priest.

17. The dreadful judgment day.

18. So dreadful as not to be as his watch.

19. [judicatory. n. s. [judicis, Latin.]

20. Distribution of justice.


22. Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you.

23. Ye judge whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments; it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the cause of his own misfortune.


25. In judicatures, the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's judgment.

26. By learned approbation of the dead bodies.

27. As knightly rites require, nor make the mark of divine vengeance.

28. The honour of the judges in their judicatures is the king's honour.

29. To suffer all alike.

30. In judicatures to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendances for judgment are as much as that South's Sermons.

31. In judicature; adv. [judicis, Latin.]

32. Praised in the distribution of publick justice.

33. What judgment can be without justice? proceedings?

34. And what judgment without a religious oath? Bentley's Sermons.

35. Inscribed on a penalty.

36. The commencement of a judicial hardship, South.

37. Judicially. adv. [from judicialis.]

38. In the forms of legal justice.

39. We shall believe in that to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter to declare. Great's Cato.

40. In judicature; adv. [judicis, Latin.]

41. Failing judgment upon any thing.

42. Boyle.

43. Boyle.

44. The judges, or judges of causes, to try.

45. A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and judgment-seat of the Lord, though the request be not bold to be heard.

46. Being a certain form of laws.
JUG

Longinus has judiciously preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs in the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence.

Dryden.

To juggle, v. n. [from juggling.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or bulging belly.

You'd raise upon the heaved of the bounce, because the bought brings to the bosom and so facil quarts. Shaks. He fetch'd an ear drink.

FILL'd a large jug up to the brim. Swift's Miscell. To juggle, v. n. [from juggler.] Feat of magic, or a trick by legerdemain.

To play tricks by flight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

1. To play tricks by legerdemain.

2. To prattle artifice or imposture.

3. A trick by legerdemain.

4. To shuffle cards.

5. To cheat a person into obedience.

6. To mix violently and confusely together.

Diogen. To jugger, n.f. [from the verb.]

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A trick by legerdemain.
2. To leap suddenly.
   One Perugius jumped into a fiery furnace at the Olympic games, only to flew the company how far his vanity was exceeded by his courage.
   We see a little, presume a great deal, and so jump to the conclusion.

3. The noise of the grazing herds, and of the jumping chariots.
   Nab. iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.
   Do not embrace me till each circumstance
   Of place, time, fortune, do cohore and jump.
   The Idyl or Night. Shakespeare.
   In some fort it jump with my humour. Shakespeare.
   But though they jump not on a just account,
   Because I will not jump with common spirits,
   And rank me with the hard'troust nations. Shakespeare.
   Herein theris told jump not with Lufieris. Hudibras. 7.
   Never did truth strike with liveliness.
   On knight with squires, ever jump most right; 
   That is not bewrayed. Hudibras. 6.
   As well as virtues, parts, and wit.
   This thows how perfectly the jump
   And cohesion in nature jump: 
   For as a fly goth to a flower,
   Reeds with his tail above his head;
   So in this mangled state of ours,
   The trackers are those who powerers. Hudibras. 5.
   Good with jump, and mine the numbers of the two. More.
   Good now, how your devotions jump with mine. Dryd.
   I am happier for finding out judgments jump. Job.
   Poets to Swift.

JUMP, adv. Exactly; nicely. Oxfotd.
   One of my master must not excel his jump.
   All should be either absolutely good, as hitting jump that indissoluble point or center wherein goodness consists; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. Hilder.
   But since to jump upon this bloody question,
   You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
   Are here arriv'd.
   Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
   And bring him jump, when he may Callofand
   Junius. 1. of his wife. 

JUMP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.
   He leaped the way for his followers not, to advance by jump and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as easily conjured with he knows already, as is prefum'd and equipped do far.
   Job.

2. A lucky chance.
   Do not exceed
   The prescript of this favor: our fortune lies
   Upon this jump. Shakes. Antony and Cleopatra.

3. [jupé, French.] A visitant; a kind of loiter or lummer
   Happen'd by bodily indisposition.
   The weeping caffick leapt into a jump,
   A sign the proheter's worn to the thump. Cleaveland.

4. [jumpe, n. i. French.] A plant.
   A cheerful; a kind of sweetmeat of card and sugar.
   With cheerfulness of many a seat,
   How faire Mah the jumpers eat. Milton.

5. [jumpe, n. f. from the verb.]
   A joining.

   Upon the junction of the two corps, our forces discovered a great cloud of dust. Addijon.

   The line at which two things are joined together.
   Before their groffer end of bodies, falls, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtle nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the junctures of the disiliibial vessels, though never so carefully loiter.
   Boyle.

8. Joint; articulation.
   She has made the back-bone of several vertebrae, as being left very long in course of birth, if they were all one can joint without those fragial junctures.
   More. All other animals have transversal bodies; and though some do possess hinder legs upon a great posterior legs, and great posterior bones, yet they cannot ensue it long, neither are the figures or junctures, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture.
   Hals's Originat. of Mankind.

9. Union; simey.
   Nor are the shofreth of them to apt for that devotionall compliance and payment of duties, which I deffire to obferve in them, that every office may be perform'd with me.
   K. Charles.

10. A critical point or article of time.
   By this profession in that junctures of time, they bid fairest
   to all the pleasures of this life.
   Addijon.

11. A jointure sentence added to the publick form, for the encouragement of some extraordinary junctures, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid
   Addijon. Frenci.

JUN. m. n. [Juan, Fr. Juanis, Lat.] The sixth month from January.
   June is drawn in a mantle of dark green.

JUNIOR. n. f. [junior, Lat.] One younger than another.
   The fools my junior by a year.
   Are tried, heroic and true.
   Who widely thougft my age a screen.
   When death approach'd to stand between.
   Swift.
   Accor ding to the nature of men of years, I was requisitioned, "at the ride of my junior, and unequal distribution of wealth.
   Junius. 2.

JUNIPER. n. f. [Juniperus, Lat.] A plant.
   The leaves of the juniper are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in some species, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; but in other species they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the fruit is a soft pulp berry, containing three seeds in each. Addijon.
   Some of our common juniper berries are made and some females, of the same species. The male juniper produce in April and May, a small kind of fruit with amens on them, very large, and full of fat; the females produce some of these as early as May, and the berry do not upon till the second year, and then do not immediately full off; so that it is no uncommon thing to see the berries of three different years growing on the same bush. They are very tasteful to common men with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries used medici nally in our shops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly grown abundantly. The berries are powerful coughing, diureticks, and carminative.
   Hill.

A clyster may be made of the common donations, or of maples, bays, and juniper berries, with oil of licorice. Hudibras.

JUNE. m. n. [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of Chines.
   American ships have now but junks and cannon, abonder ed then in tall ships.
   Baun's New Atlantis.

2. Pieces of old cable.
   Junks (properly juncture. See Juncate.)

3. A sweetmeat.
   You know, there wants no junks at the feast. Shakes.

4. A stolen entertainment.
   To Juxxy. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.
   Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, give them to junks with your fellow servants at night. Swift.

2. To feast.
   Job's children junketed and fedded together ofter, but the robbing coeth them dear at last. Swift's Sermon.

   The apochile would have no revelling or junketing. South.

   [JU'N] [JUNC'T.] [JU'NIO] [JU'NTO.]

A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilome days and watchful nights in the proquest for junks, preparative to this work, in length at once and dance attendance for approbation upon a junks of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who de nied finest learning, and disfigured from montonous.

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a junks of minifhers, which had like to have ended in my de struction.

South. 's Travels.

JU'NIO. n. f. [Jovis, French; 0x, Lat.]

JU'NIO is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good polish: it is the dense excur tus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his junks a tooth of fix or seven feet in length, of a man's thigh at the bat, and almost entirely solid; the two fortnights weighing three hundred and thirty pounds; their ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the elephant is provided with a company of prediculary blemish, learn ing to have a great number of glands in it. The fine ivory is brought from the East-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The ivory of the islands of Ceylon and of Achem do not become yellow in the wearing as all other bones, and it therefore bears a greater price than the Guinea coast. The preparations of ivory have the fame reftorative virtues with those of the barbarous.

Hill.

This difference between the junks and ours, than between jet and ivory. Shakes. Merchant of Venice.

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely comenation, bearing the name of junks. South. 's Travels.

From their ivory port the chermish

Forth dildo.

The plane the flatent hoop of junks, of polid'd in very this, that of transparent horn: True visions through transparent horn arise.

Through polid'd ivory padding lies.

Jup'ton.
allow by writing genres. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are further referred to another jury, to be considered in the common law of England; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fixed by the batch, except the jury traverse the charge; then they are to charge it for information, or remove the case to a higher court by certiorari; in which two former cases it is referred to another jury, and in the latter traverse to the higher. Those that fall upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the bond or tenament is questioned, and after the bond or tenement is inquired into, upon the examination, bring in their verdict either for the defendant or tenant; according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause is depending, and the action become an action, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the cause of the counties only to take the verdict of the jury by the virtue of the writ called m. e. j. praema, and to return it to the court where the cause is depending.

**Casewill, falling on the prisoner's life**.

**Swift's Miscellany**: This place exempt from hear-a high's high degree, for his great and whole jury.

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign jurisdiction over mankind. 

**Lat. juridicum adj. juratores, Fr. juratoire**, One that serves on the jury.

**Jurisdiction, m. f. [juridica, Lat., juridique, French]**.

The science of law.

**Jurisdiction**: the exercise of power in courts of justice.

**Jurisdiction**: the area to which any authority extends.

**Jurisdiction**: m. f. [jurisdiction, Fr. juridiction, Lat.]

Two persons exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction should have jurisdiction.

There is mention made, in a decision of the jurisdiction of justices, of a Brittanick fleet.

Both 1. Legal authority; extent of power.

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

3. Justus; that serves on the jury.

4. Jurisdiction.

5. Ufed in courts of justice.


7. Complete without superfluity or defect.

8. To assist in the payment of the state tax.

9. A magistrate in the king's name.

10. A justice of the peace.

11. The hundred assignment.

12. Jurisdiction.

In the case of a jury, the king's arms in their seals of office.

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The prince is here at hand: please your lordship
That if his grace, justly dissent from our armies. Said.

10. Full, of full dimensions.

His soldiers had divers skirmishes with the Semidians, so
That since the skirmish was like that, it is called during battle.

Easton's History of the Turk.

There is not any one particular afoentioned, but would
take many to fill the Juftice, volumes, as well perated, as
real for which cause it was called the court of common pleas,
in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas,
which are superior and applying to him on this occasion.

5. Juftice, n.f

[justi ce,

French ;

jujl ilia

V.

French.

JUST.

n.

Ju jter.

3. Right; affertion of right.

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.

2. To tilt; to engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

3. In an allegorical fene, except ye eat the flesh of

L'Ejlrange.

Hooker.

fame opinion, and that they only think fuch ceremonies are
affiftants heareth all perfonal actions, and real also, if they
be incident to any personal act depending before them.

Give that whipster his errand,

Thou haft appointed

Shakespeare's Henry VII.

The juf ices ok

were first called before the kings by commiffion, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respecfs, are made of the quorum, because fome of imports of importance may not be dealt with out
the prefence of them, or one of them. Cowd.


Are they that are called by the kings by commiffion, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respecfs, are made of the quorum, because fome of imports of importance may not be dealt with out the prefence of them, or one of them. Cowd.

1. Juftices of Oyer and Termi

[4. justiciarii ad capiendas Ajfifes.

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That if his grace, justly dissent from our armies. Said.

10. Juftices of Oyer and Termi

[5. justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberan-


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Defeasible by law or from adj.

Rectitude; possession of a title to anything, whether by birth or purchase.

justifiable. adv. Rightly; so as to be justifiable.

A man may now justifiably throw cross and darts for his opinions, than take them up by such measures.

Justification. n. justification, French; justification, low Latin.

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support; absolution from guilt.
2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past.

To justify. [justo, from justus, just, justifier.

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.
2. To maintain, to defend, to vindicate.

Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound, They put out the strings, and renewing the cause, as well as of a judge.

Justification. n. [from justus.] One who justifies, one who absolves or acquits, one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the justifier of him who believeth in Jesus.

Atterbury's Sermons.

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall run in the valleys, and destruction shall ascend through the gates, and stuff every chief of the chambers, and they shall destroy the cities. 2 Sam. vi. 25.

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear his head, and formidable to the air, My fore of way to victory had shown the way.

I thought the dean had been too proud to venture out and deprive me of all libraries.

The law hath judged thee, Eleanor; and in writing well.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with the aid of the justs.

Nothing can justly be defpised, that cannot be justly blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame.

A few excellent strains have been produced upon the subject of justs and regularity of his productions.

To jut. [from jut.

To jut. o. u. [from jut.

To jut. o. u. [from ja.

Atterbury's Guardian.

My unwilling flight the gods inforce, And, in the dark, men lose their author's want of sense.

Yet still thy hosts shall stand in thy defence, And jutify their millions as they can, we are sure we can justify that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession.

By him ast that believe are justified, which ye could not be justified, we can.

We may not think the justs of each ace shrewd.

Acquity, exactness, propriety.

The seat, if not restrained, had run out with its property.

To jut. o. u. [from ja.] To cut out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect; It seems to jut out of the substance of the poem, and be independent of it.

The rest, which were not restrained, had run out with their property.

To jut. o. u. [from ja.] To cut out beyond.

They shall throw cros and piles for his opinion, than take them up by such measures.

And, when they break their friendship, plead their want.

The reftauration of grey heirs to their title, and to jut out of their possession.

The fury commons shall respect deny, And jut in, to make way for the removal of those unseemliness we feel.

We may not think the justs of each ace shrewd.

Nothing can justly be defpised, that cannot be justly blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame.

What is the law, and what is justice? what is this great while.

Of the chariots that in the streets, in the valleys, and destruction shall ascend through the gates, and stuff every chief of the chambers, and they shall destroy the cities. 2 Sam. vi. 25.

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IVY

Juxtaposition, n. f. [juxtaposition, French; juxta and positio, Latin.] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a mere juxtaposition.

IVY, n. f. [ivy, Saxon; hedera, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is a parasitic plant, sending forth roots or fibers from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment; the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the most part, consist of six leaves, and are succeeded by round black berries, which grow in round bunches, each of which, for the most part, contains four seeds. Miller.

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. Raleigh.

The clasping ivy where to climb. Milk. Parad. Lost.

JYM, adj. [See GIMME.] Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the jymnial bit
Lies, foul with chew'd graze, full and motionless. Shakespeare's Henry V.
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4. Eagerliness; vehemence.

KEENLY. Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; [from keen.]

adj.

6. To guard from flight.

keen. [cepan, Saxon; old Dutch.]

KEEN.

a.

To protect; to guard.

4. To preserve in a state of security.

ACRIMONIOUS; bitter of mind.

1. To retain; not to lose.

Rigor of weather; piercing cold.

14. To hold in any state.

considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should repented, somewhat.

wares but by a dark light; and seem always to keep, and thoufands, forgiving iniquity.

xxxiv. 7. Exod. xii. 38.

South's Sermons.

to the invective.

Clarendon.

and to be conscious is that which gives an edge, and keenness the coming together of both houses, his lordship furnifhed us in ftore.

Locke.

his gallies.

xxviii. xxviii. 16.

Milton.

the fatal key.

A man delivers money or stuff to me here with you.

xxviii. xxviii. 16.

Milton.

The couriers of themfelves will run too faft,

and the child in order.

the king's dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the fensitive tumults never rife to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind.

xxxiv. 7. Exod. xii. 38.

South's Sermons.

to the invective.

Clarendon.

and a plant of a great people. 2

Locke.

[ix. 21,]

And a plant of a great people. 2

Locke.

[ix. 21,]

To my

Shakef. King John.

To my keen curfes.

Sirius. King John.

I have known some of those ableft officers as keen against

Keens, the allbut never been indebted to her.

Sirius.

To keen, v. a. [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorised word.

The thing of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be confidem is that which gives an edge, and keenness to the invective.

KEE E E

4. To preferve in any state.

18. To pradtice; to ufe habitually.

Matters, recommended by our paffions, take possession of the mind, and the mind thereby is changed, and the child in order.

With eafe I make to them.

Swift,

with ease I make to

their distance.

With eafe I make to

Swift,

her.

Carson. Count it thine

Milton.

To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat.

Dryden.

To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat.

Duran.

To toil and keep, and of the fruit to eat.

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To toil and keep, and of the fruit to eat.

Duran.
22. To maintain; to support with necessaries of life.

25. To maintain; to hold.

26. To remain in; to leave a place.

29. To debar from any place.

32. To keep company.

35. To conceal; not to tell.

38. To have familiar intercourse.

40. To keep under.

42. To be impolitic, so long as men love themselves, to do nothing of by reason.

43. To keep his royal court.

51. To bear to distance.

58. To restrain; to curb.

61. To conceal; not to reveal.

62. To keep his royal court.

66. To conceal; not to betray.

67. To keep his royal court.

70. To keep his royal word.

71. To keep his royal court.

74. To keep his royal court.

82. To keep his royal court.

87. To keep his royal court.

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104. To keep his royal court.

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116. To keep his royal court.

119. To keep his royal court.

122. To keep his royal court.

KEE

My affises are,

That Pelamy may keep his royal word.

Dryden.

To maintain; to support with necessaries of life.

Much more affection than already felt.

They cannot well impose, nor I sustain, if they intend advancement of my labours.

The work of many hands, which earns my keeping. Milton.

To have familiar intercourse.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a forward woman.

What! what mean'ft thou, bride! this company?

What! what mean'ft thou, bride! this company?

What place? what time?

What mean'th this company to keep in?

To fit up, till thou fain would sleep?

Diane.

Neither will I wretchem thee in death fearful, nor thy company.

Dryden.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman keeping company with men, without the permission of father or mother.

When our flocks into mischief doth fall,

Shakespears. Othello.

What mean'th this company to keep in?

To sit up, till thou fain would sleep?

Diane.

Neither will I wretchem thee in death fearful, nor thy company.

Dryden.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman keeping company with men, without the permission of father or mother.

To sit up, till thou fain would sleep?

Diane.

Neither will I wretchem thee in death fearful, nor thy company.

Dryden.
KE'EPER. n.f.
2. Guardian; restraint. [Latin.]
A lord or a great feeal.
1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.
Office of a keeper.
[From KEEPERSHIP.
KELL. n.f.
The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.
KELP. n.f.
[More properly from chake,
In making alum, the workmen use the afhes of a sea-weed
KELSON. n.f.
From kelter, Danifh.
To entangle by a denticulated instrument.
KEN. n.f.
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd.; Shakespeare's Macbeth.
At a distance; to discern.
To know.
Of paradice the highest; from whole top
The beneffir of earth, in clear and calm
Sooth'd out to th' simple breath of pedigreed, lay. Milton.
He soon
Saw within a glorious angel stand.
Roused by their sight and the navigation thus.
No useful compait or meridien known:
Coaffing they kept the hand within their ken.
And the South Berth when the pole-flare fun.
Dray.
When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our ken is but a small part of the universe, we do indeed come to a kind of ignorance.
Lockes.
KENNEL. n.f. [Irenil, French.]
1. A cot for dogs.
2. A kind of knot; if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his kennel.
Sidney.
3. A kind of kent.
From forth the ken of thy womb hath crept
A bolt bounds, that does burst us all to death. Shakespeare.
The feafions remain within their faination, which, by reason of the caftellations of the beafty multitude, might be more felt termed a kennel than a chaff. Merry Wives of Windsor.
Ken.
Sidney.
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.
A little herd of England's timorous deer, 
Magnet with the leading kens of French curs. Shakespeare.
3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.
[From kennel, Dutch; chantil, Fr. canay, Latin.]
The wack.
Bad humoura gather to a little; or, as divers kennels bow to one link, so in short time their numbers increafed. Huygh.
He that is killed in the campaign of the king.
From kennel, v.n. [from kennel.]
To tellers; to ufed of beasts, and of man in particular.
When they lift, would creep,
If ought disturb'd their noife, into her womb, and kennel there; yet there shall buck and all.
Within, uniter.
The dog kenned in a hollow tree, and the cock roofted upon the boughs.
L'Eftange's Polybl.
Ken.
Ker.
Jeff.

KER. n.f. [from kepper.]
Office of a keeper.
The common gait of the fea is kept at Launcelott.
This kerry is annexed to the caftellship of the caftle.

KERK, n.f. [from keny.]
A fmall barrel, commonly ufed for a fifth barrel.

KEL, n.f.
A fort of potage. 
Shakefpeare.

KE'NNEL. n.f. [from kennel.]
Two or more dogs kept in a kennel.

KE'N.
Hand-mill confiding of a stone, of kerned or saved harvest soon emptieth the boughs.

KER.
The noble charge; her
With horns exalted Hands, and feems to lowe:

Kerchiff.

Ken.

Kerchiff.

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KEY

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

3. A kernel is a small grain or seed.

4. A knob or protuberance.

5. A bank raised perpendicular to the water.

6. An ulcerated chilblain.

7. To knock, to beat.

8. To kick, to strike with the foot.

9. An instrument or tool for opening a door.

10. A footman.


12. A musical instrument.

13. To be present at an event.

14. A bank raised perpendicular to the water.

15. A drum of which the head is formed.

16. To traction, to pull.

17. To kick, to strike with the foot.

18. To Fulfill.

19. A bank raised perpendicular to the water.


21. A bank raised perpendicular to the water.

22. To kick, to strike with the foot.

23. To knock, to beat.

24. A bank raised perpendicular to the water.

25. A knob or protuberance.
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or adaptive qualities.

**To KILL.**

**kelen** n. f. [kindekin, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.

**Amfwmh.** -f-

2. To destroy animals for food.

**Ki'DNEY.** 7

r .L

from n.f. [shape.] Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

2. **KI'DNEY.** 1. Thefe are two in number, one on each side: they have the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the action of the vessels, which are shaped almost like a kidney, has pinnated leaves, consisting of an unequal number of lobes. Miller.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod wages, that are very pleasant to feed them. Wifeman's Surgery.

**Kidneywort.** r. s. Plants. Anywort.

**Kidneyworts.** r. s. [pinhead, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel. Make in the kidney a great being-hole of purposes. Bacon.

A ton of man in thy large bulk to writ; but fear thou'rt but a hollow of wit.

Dryden.

**To KILL. v. a. [Anciently To quell; cyclan, Saxon; kilen, Dutch.]**

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.

Dar't thou referre to kill a friend of mine? — Please you, I'd rather kill two enemies. Shak. R. Ill.

[The meaning here is brought into this wilder term, to kill this whole affection, with hunger.]

Shak. Winter's Tale.

There was killing of young and old, making away of men, women, and children.

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're more usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse, To destroy the animals, and to still them up.

In their affidged and native dwelling place. St callocs.

Though all this of thy herd, and of thy flock. Dearer, kill.

Call I take my bread, and my filth that I have kill'd for my platers? — 1 Ex. xvi. 11.

3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.

The medicines which go to the magical intumescents, if they were used inwards, would kill those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outward.

Rac.

4. To deprive of vegetable or other motion, or adaptive qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as kill not the bough.

Exeunt the Natural History.

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by killing it with spirit.

Flower on the Human.

**KILL.** n. f. [from kidney] One that deprives of life.

One that deprives of life, forsooke, what amount of the frame was in Ambibbus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the killer of his fortune! — 2 Mac. v. 15.

Walk'd for the old lion hunt, or fill

His hungry wheel; and for the killer kill,

When coach'd in dreadful dose.

Sandys.

5. To fright the animals, and to discharge their hindrances: cure into the kiln hole.

Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.

After the putting forth in sprouts, and upon the drying up, the kiln is at length gained a method to fight in midst of male.

Physicians change the leaves, which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and notocked.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

**To KIN'dRY.** n. v. [Kiln and dry.]

To dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to kidney them. Martineer's Husbandry.

**KIN.** for killed.

**KIN'd.** adj. [from the noun]

**KIN.** with kind, and kind with kind. connected.

Shak. Troilus and Cressida.

Witlik, who takes the body, are without a crime, except his linen to me.

Dryden.

2. Relatives; those from the same race.

Tumultuous wars Shall his with kin, and kind with kind confound. Shak. The Tempest.

These were by force and nature, by the right of the tides.

Dryden.

3. A relation either of contiguity or affinity.

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon an errour.

Dryden's Virgil.

And so the great I measur'd by the less. Dryden's Virgil.

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon an errour.

Dryden's Virgil.

4. Without a crime, except his linen to me.

Dryden.

5. A diminutive termination from kid, a Dutch; to, as marvelous, minde.

Shak. Troilus and Cressida.

**KIND.** adj. [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill.

By the kind gods, 'tis most ignobly done by the head.

Shak. King Lear.

Some of the ancients, like kind hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great criticals of the reversion and assension.

Sandys's Sermons.

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is kind to the unthankful and evil.

Luc. vi. 35.

**KIND.** n. f. [cynne, Saxon, Saxon.]

1. Race; general class. Kind in Teutzonick English answers to genus, and part to species; though the difference, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their kinds.

Hudibras.

As when the total kind.

Of birds, in orderly array on wings.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Their names of Thee.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

That both are animalia.

Heavenly, p. 1.

God and nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but of kinds and companies.

Sandys's Sermons.

He with his wife were only left behind

Of perfid'nd man; they were two human kind.

Dryden.

I influence some acts of virtue common to Hebraists and Christians; for we propose them to be performed by Chriftians, after a more sublime manner than ever they were among the Hebrews; and even when they do not differ in kind from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. Add.
2. Particular nature.


It has a flight and unimportant sense.

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat;

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

[cinnu, Welsh; cynbelan, Saxon.]

from adv.

KINDLER.

One that lights; one who

2. [From cennan, to bring forth, Saxon.]

from probably from

1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

or compound for them.

Bacon's Henry VII.

The tax upon tillage was often levied in kind upon corn, and called distane, or taxes.

Arabian art C Mattis.

Nature; natural determination.

The faithful shepherd pridced me certain words,

and in the doing of the third of kind, he stuck them up before the fullsome ewes.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,

are led by kind admirer your fellow-creature. Dryden.

Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speckled mean,

Or you shall hear in such a kind from me,

As will difplease you.

Shakespeare. Henry IV.

This will encourage iniquous improvements, because many will rather venture in that kind than take five in the hundred.

Bacon's Essay.

6. Sort. It has a flight and unimportant sense.

She was shrewd, in a kind of words, what was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not.

Shakespeare.

To kindle.

a. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take the thread, and warm himself; yes, he kindled it and baketh bread.

I was not forewarned of those sparks, which some mean differences, or naturally thumbed by parts in parliaments. K. Charles.

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled: there is the same force and the same rekindled:

thus one by one kindling each other's fire,

'Till all kindled, they all in one agree.

Daniel's Civ. War.

To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

You have been to a true and humble wife;

At all times to your will conformable:

Ever in fear to shake/. Henry VIII.

He hath kindled his wrath against me, and countenanced me as one of his enemies.

Shakespeare. Sonnets.

'Till all kindled, they all in one agree.

Daniel's Civ. War.

Each was a cauldron alone, and all kindled:

To kindle vengeance in thy haughty mind.

Dryden. 5

To KIN'dLE.

n.f. [from kind.

One that lights; one who inflames.

KINDLE.

n.f. [from kind.

Ones that lights; one who inflames.

Now is the time that takes their revels keep,

Kindred of riot, enemies of keep.

Guy.

KIN'dLEV.

adv. [from kind.

a. Kindly.

kindly, favourably; with good will.

Sir Thrus borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows kindly in your company. Shakespeare.

I sometime lay here in Coriolis,

At a poor man's house: he'll meddle kindly. Shakespeare, Coriolis.

Be kindly addicted one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another. Ex. xiii. 10.

His grief some pity, others blame.

Priest.

The fatal cauld all kindly beak.

Who, with well defined ends,

Kindler entertain their friends;

With good words, and countenance starily,

Stirred to treat them all politely.

Swift.

KIN'dLEV. adj. [from kind, probably from kind the suffusive.]

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

The competency I before God I may be able to dig into kindly juice, that I may grow thereby.

Hawarden.

Theirs left fires

Not only enlightens, but with kindly heat,

Of various influence, shone and warm,

Temper or counsell.

Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iv.

The self-sufficing sense seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with kind.

Bland. mild; flattering.

Through all the living regions doth thou move,

And scatter'd, where thou goest, the kindly feeds of love.

Dryden.

KIN

Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy cloar pour,

And in soft silence the kindly show'r fall. 8

Shakespeare. Kindly.

[From kind.] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; friendly love.

If there be kindred, memelens, or comfort in her tongue,

there is not her husband like other men. 2

Milton. CXXVI. 3.

Old Laban professed he had an extraordinary kindness but several young people.

Cottier of Friendship.

Ever must be Cytolax's science.

Since her ear hath felt an equal wound,

Since in thy kindness my defires are crown'd. 6

Priest.

Love and inclination can be produced only by an expe-

rience or notion of kindness. Roger's Sermons.

KIN'sTED, n. f. [from his, genitive, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.

Like of equal kind is to the throne,

You keep her companions, and extend your own. 3

Dryden.

2. Relation; son.

His hooped wife with an old weary sable, and the firings of no kindness. 7

Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.

Relatives.

I think there is no man focure

But the queen's kindred.

Shakespeare. Richard III.

Nor needs thy judier tife the foul guilt

Of Eastern kings, who, to ferve their reign,

Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred fain. 7

Daniel's Civ. War.

KIN'dRED.

adj. Congenial; related; cognate.

From I had Cynias he claimed his birth; but after, when exempt from mortal earth,

From thence addressed to his kin's Sand.

A. Pope.

KIN'dRE'd.

f. pl. from core.

To mill the line,

Ever the thought of fame line

Hath open'd her eye. 8

Ben. Johnson.

A feld I went, and om'd the morning down,

To mill my line.

Guy.

KING, n. f. [A contradiction of the Teutonic word cunning, or cunning, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue is signifies fleet or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. Vergil.]

1. Monarch; supreme governor.

The great king of kings,

Hath in the table of his law commanded,

That shews thou do not murder. 4

Shakespeare. R. III.

A fabricate flame brightly as a king,

Until a king be by; and then his fate

Empties itself, as doth an inland brook

Into the main of waters. Shaks. March of Periers.

True hope is fire, and fire with swallowing wings;

Kings it makes good, and toaman creatures kings. Shakespeare.

The king becoming graces,

As justices, verity, temperance, liberality, beauty, performance, merit, all,DEVOTION, patience, courage, forgiveness,

I have no reliefs of them. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The king and queen's kindred. Shakespeare's Richard III.

A kind and princely gentleman,

Who, with less designing ends,

The same which in a fire the sons obey'd,

To milk my kind with a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,

The fame which in a fire the sons obey'd,

A prince the father of a people made.

2. In the language of the French, as prius alto, 7 Ferrand and Iabelle, kings of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors.

Bacon.

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The sign unison

Lack'd in her hand, and mount'd her captive spear. 8

Pope.

4. Kind at arms, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. Phillips.

A letter under his own hand was lately sent me by me for William Dugdale, king at arms. 9

Walter.

KIN'dKAT.

n.f. [sign and craft.]

The act of governing.

A word commonly used by king James. 9

KING.
The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest kinsmen, and their kinsmen judge of their own fathers.

Spenser.

Both fair, and both of royal blood they form'd, Whom kinsmen to the crown the heralds deem'd.

Dryden.

Let not the hand excluded from my right, But Ro'd-m of my kinsman's arms, who first appear'd in fight.

Dryden's Faier.

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head it has been owned as a kinsman by the great duke, and 'twas thought will succeed to his dominions.

Sidney.

A young noble lady, near kinsman to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither.

Spenser.

The duke was as much in love with wet as he was with his kinsman.

Donnes Letters.

There is a church as well as kirk of Scots.

Cleveland.

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other considered, defining the kirk government and discipline of the Scots.

King Charles.

The bride about the neck, and kiss her lips With such a flamboyant flush, that at the parting All the church echoed.

Shaksp. Tuning of the Biren.

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk, And in their summer beauty kiss'd each other. Shak. R. III.

To treat with familiarity.

The hearts of princes kiss ebulence, So much they love it; but to fruitbom spirits, They fwell and grow as terrible as tempests. Shak. H. VIII.

3. To touch gently.

The moon beftows,

Shaksp. H. IV. III.

The bride he's chosen, and his love is known,

Shaksp. H. IV. IV.

In their summer beauty kiss'd each other.

Shaksp. R. II.

To kiss.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the kitchen,

Shakefpeare's King's Cookery.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almoft like a dancing-master's

Shakefpeare's King's Cookery.

Brought him small beer.

Shakefpeare's King's Cookery.

We see no new built palaces asprie,

Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.

Nobly to mingle.

She was born to live a subject life, each action of his

Shak. R.

To kiss.

And in their summer beauty kiss'd each other.

Shak, R.

They fwell and grow as terrible as storms.

Shaksp. R. II.

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Sidney.
K N A

As a Threshing-wench scraps kitch-enoff.
And barley the droppings and the flake.
Of watering candles, which in thirty years,
Reliquy kept, perchance boys working dinner.

Elder.

Instead of kitch-enoff some cyme
A goosel preaching ministr .
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A 1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.

Kitesfoot.

J Ainsworth. A plant.

Kitten.

n.f. [from noun.]

Kitten.

A servant. Both these are obsolete.

Kitten.

n.f. [from kitten. Dutch.]

A young cat.

Kitten.

n.f. [from knap.]

A protuberance; a swelling that of breaking.

Knap.

A hard knot in wood.

Knap.

A woman may have a great estate conveyed to her; but if she will badly bring forth, or childless, make paper kittens of his deeds, he will be found with his handwriting.

Kitten.

Grave.

1. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Knav.

n.f. [from the noun.]

To bring forth young cats.

Knack.

To from clack.

Knacks.

A copper-plate, with almanacks, for all these pretty pamphlets.

Knack.

To make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Knapsack.

A velvet dish; sie, sie, 'tis lewd and filthy:

Knapsack.

A toy, a trick, a baby's cap.

Knapsack.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he will badly bring forth, or childless, make paper kittens of his deeds, he will be found with his handwriting.

Kitten.

Grave.

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.

Knave.

n.f. [from knave.]

A servant.

Knock.

To knock, or to ring; to break forth young cats.

Knack.

To make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Knapsack.

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Kitten.

Grave.

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.
The Knavish, knave kneden, To knead.

1. Difnoneft; wicked; fraudulent.

1. Dilhoneftly; fraudulently.

Knee. n.f. Dutch

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

2. A trough.

1. Having knees: as kneed.

Knee-pan. and

Kne'eepan.

Kne'ed, or

1. Having knees: as kneedeep.

Kne'eholm.

L'EJlrange.

Knavery the seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps of the cakes, and the heating of the oven.

With some furious particles of the lion.

Addison's Spectator.

Which the paste of bread is worked together.

That taught them both to sow and knead.

The am'rous youth around her bow'd:

As soon as you are drested,

Blessed powers, forbid thy tender life

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear

When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;

Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,

One pafte of flesh on all degrees bellow'd,

One pafte of flesh on all degrees bellow'd,

If I have reserved to myfelf feven thousand, who have not

"She found of a bell rung at a funeral.

"Fhe found of a bell rung at a funeral.

"She found of a bell rung at a funeral.

The cunning courtier fhould be flighted too,

Here is the folly of the afé in trailing the fox, and here's the knavery of the fox in betraying the afé.

L'EJlrange.

Shakefpeare.

"Shakefpere.

"Shakefpere.

Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;

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"Shakefpere.
The ancient erant knights
Won all their mistrels in lights;
They cut whole giants into fragments,
With the arrow of steel, and the twined,
Bow of steel.

Knighthood. [from knight erant.] The character or manners of wandering knights.

The character or dignity of the knight is, that he is a lord, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the brooded contradictions, when pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call.

To create one a knight; to befeem-

The character or dignity of the knight; and immediately the

Unbecoming a knight. Gbfolete.

adj. [from

The character or dignity of the knight, and thereby those who wear or assume it.

Knob. 1. That which is knobby; 2. Full of knobs; having protuberances.

Knobbed. The quality of having knobs.

Knob. 1. Full of knobs.

Knobbed. 1. That which is knobby.

Knobby. The quality of having knobs.

Knob. 1. Full of knobs.

Knobbed. 1. That which is knobby.

Knobby. The quality of having knobs.

Knob. 1. Full of knobs.

Knobbed. 1. That which is knobby.

Knobby. The quality of having knobs.

Knob. 1. Full of knobs.

Knobbed. 1. That which is knobby.

Knobby. The quality of having knobs.
**K N O**

'Tis the sport of fruit-drench,
When heroes knot their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another.

**2. Dullards.**

The sky seems down.
He began to knock down his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and told all Arabia with an unceasing mediocrity of thinking and bloodshed, as Edgington's Pretender, N.P.

A man who is grog in a woman's company, ought to be knocked down with a club.

**3. Hard.**

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He began to knock down his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and told all Arabia with an unceasing mediocrity of thinking and bloodshed, as Edgington's Pretender, N.P.

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**5. Knocks.**

Annoyed; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is all anxiety or knot of a number of small stars, not formless, but giving light together.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is all anxiety or knot of a number of small stars, not formless, but giving light together.

**6. Knocks.**

Annoyed; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is all anxiety or knot of a number of small stars, not formless, but giving light together.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is all anxiety or knot of a number of small stars, not formless, but giving light together.

**7. Knocks.**

Annoyed; a collection.

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The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is all anxiety or knot of a number of small stars, not formless, but giving light together.

**8. Knocks.**

Annoyed; a collection.

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The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is all anxiety or knot of a number of small stars, not formless, but giving light together.
KNOWABLE, poffible \[from know.\] to be j. 1 o perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or difcur-\[preter \[cnapan a. In\] to take cognifance of; to know for. 

6. To be no ftranger to. 

2. Not to be ignorant. 

J. V. KNOW. 

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. 

6. To'converfe with another fex. 

Underiiood. 

discovered the party that owned it, he might have more diseafes than he knew for. 

Boyle. 

Dryden's Dufrefnoy. 

Tillotson's Sermons. 

To be informed of, to be taught. 

They shall be healed, and it shall be known to you why his hand is not removed from you. 

Lk. 5. 

Led on with a defire to know what matter might concern him. 

Shakefpeare. 

To be informed. 

What are you ? 

A mad poor man, made mine to torment's blows. 

Wh. by the art of feme and feeling fower, 

And Adam Eve his wife. 

Shak. King Lear. 

Ges. in 4. 

To see with appreciation. 

They have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, 

that which before us lies in daily life, 

That which we before were rather fond of it than knowing ad- \[from know.\] mired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. 

To the private duties of the clert he repaired, as often 

as he entered upon any business of confouence; I speak knowingly. 

Atterbury's Buranis. 

To know, v. n. 

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. 

I am not a stranger to a stranger of his quality. 

Shak. Merchant of Venice. 

You have heard, and with a knowing ear, 

That he, which hush our noble father thin. 

Parfit my life. 

The knowing of these have of late reform'd their hypou- 

that which is the highefl degree of the fpeculative 

Knowledge. 

Knowledge. 

1. Certain perception ; indoluble apprehension. 

Knowledge, which is the highefl degree of the fpeculative 

faculputation, confists in the perception of the truth of all 

ignorance. 

Luk. 

2. Learning; illumination of the mind. 

Knowledge is the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. 

Shakefpeare. 

3. Skill in any thing. 

Do but fay to me what I fhou'd do, 

That in your knowledge may be by be done. 

Shak. Œdipus. 

4. Acquaintance with any fad or perfon. 

The dog fhawed fawn upon his matter for old know- 

ledge. 

Sidney. 

That is not forgot, 

Which never I did look on. 

Shakefpeare. Rich II. 

5. Cognition; notice. 

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou fhouldft take knowledge of me, fealing I am a stranger ? 

Ruth ii. 10. 

A ftranger's fhould not take 

Knowledge either of fools or women. 


6. Information; knowledge. 

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her par- 

don, or knowledge why the was cruel. 

Sidney. 

To know. 

w. a. [not in w.] To acknowledge; to know. 

To know, v. a. [in a., Danifh.] To bear. 

Shakefpeare. 

B. 14; 1 Z. 

KNUCKLE.
KNUCKLE. n. f. [cynucle, Saxon; knycke, Dutch.]
1. The joints of the fingers protruberant when the fingers close.
Thus often at the Temple-flairs we've seen
Two tritons, of a rough athleticm mien,
Scornfully dispute some quarrel of the flood,
With knuckles bruised, and face besmeared in blood. Garth.
2. The knee joint of a calf.
We find also that Scotch flinck, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and knews of beef, but long boiled; jelly alfo, which they ufed for a restorative, is chiefly made of knuckles of veal. Bacon's Nat. Hist.
3. The articulation or joint of a plant.
Divers herbs have joints or knuckles, as it were steps in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn. Bacon's Natural History.

TO KNUCKLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To submit: I fuppofe from an odd cuftom of ftriking the under fide of the table with the knuckles, in confefsion of an argumental defeat.

KNUCKLED. adj. [from knuckle.] Jointed.
The reed or cane is a watry plant, and growth not but in
the water: it hath thofe properties, that it is hollow, and it is knuckled both flack and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile, than other wood; that it gutheth forth no boughs, though many flacks out of one root. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

KNUFF. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from bart, or the fame with chuff.] A lout. An old word preferved in a rhyme of prediction.
The country knuff, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted hose,
Shall fill up Deffendale.
With flaughtered bodies from. Heyward.

KNUR. m. f. [Lynor, German.] A knot; a hard fub.

KNURLE. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from knur, German.] A knot; a hard fub.

The ftony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen knurs and knots. Woodward's Met. Hist.

KONED for knew. Spenser.

KYD. v. n. [corrupted probably from cye, Saxon.] To know.
But ah, unoff and worthlefs Colin Clout,
That kyde the hidden kinds of many a weed;
Yet kyde not one to cure thy fore heart root,
Whole rankling wound as yet doth rifely bleed. Spenser.