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S U P P L E M E N T

TO

JOHNSON'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY:

OF WHICH THE PALPABLE ERRORS ARE ATTEMPTED TO BE RECTIFIED,
AND ITS MATERIAL OMISSIONS SUPPLIED.

By GEORGE MASON,

AUTHOR OF THE GLOSSARY TO HOCCLEVE, AND OF AN ESSAY
ON DESIGN IN GARDENING.

546375
25.7.52

LONDON:

PRINTED BY C. ROWORTH,

FOR JOHN WHITE, FLEET STREET; LEIGH AND SOTHEBYS, YORK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN; T. PAYNE, MEWS GATE.

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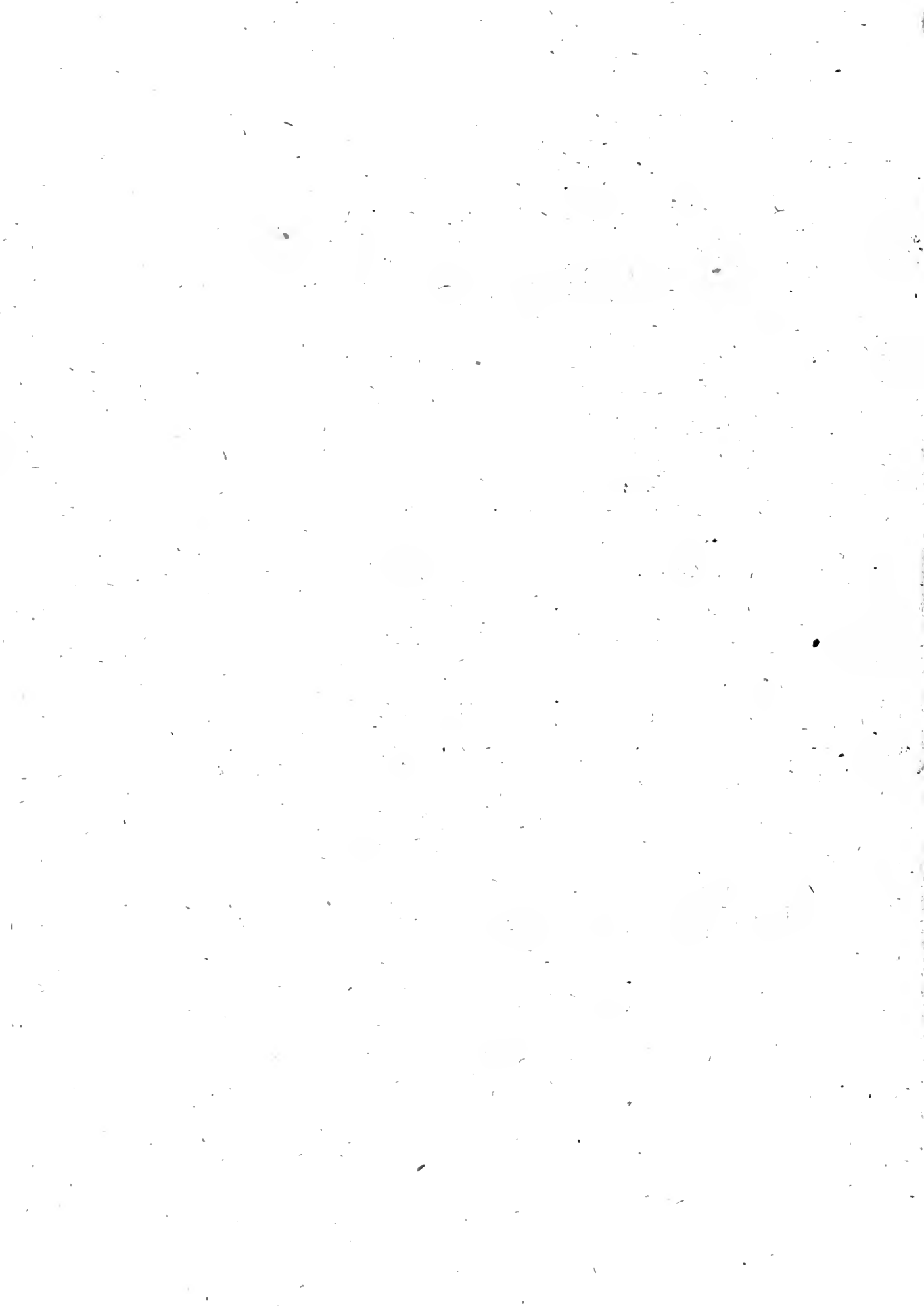
FOR COMPLETER INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC,

HOW SUPERFLUOUS MUST IT APPEAR,

MORE DIRECTLY TO NAME

GEORGE JOHN EARL SPENCER!

YET THE WRITER'S SELF-ATTACHMENT
IMPELS HIM TO DISPLAY SUCH A PRIVILEGE
OF GRATIFYING HIS OWN AMBITION.



P R E F A C E.

OF all publications perhaps not one can be mentioned, where scrupulous exactness should be more peculiarly observed, than in a Dictionary. Yet JOHNSON'S abounds with inaccuracies, as much as any English book whatsoever—written by a scholar. Demonstrating this in the present place may be considered as wholly unnecessary, since so great a portion of those articles, which form the ensuing vocabulary, contain in themselves incontestible proof of the assertion. Nor need these manifest defects at all be wondered at, in one who took every opportunity of testifying a dislike to his task, and complaining of it as a drudgery; whereas to those that are intent upon their employment, and attached to literary investigation—*labor ipse voluptas*.

To this dissatisfaction at his undertaking, possibly we are to attribute JOHNSON'S various inconsistencies with himself, and with any due regularity in the execution of his work; but it is also equally evident, that he has fallen into many an error for want of rightly comprehending passages in authors, produced by him for examples. This muddiness of intellect sadly besmears and defaces almost every page of the composition: yet is the *plan* of our author's Dictionary really commendable, and (as far as that plan has been duly completed) the work itself in high estimation. Were not the writer of the following sheets fully convinced of this, he must of consequence regard his own labour as absolutely useless. And it may be reckoned an unpardonable mark of presumption in him, to suppose himself capable of rendering in any degree perfect so considerable a book, by inconsiderable and inadequate additions and corrections. He does however strongly believe, that he has made the double compilation by far more useful to the public than was the single one, and that he has exceedingly lessened the labour of any future experiment in a similar way.—But in what respects JOHNSON'S method has here been followed, and with what variations, he now conceives it his business to explain.

JOHNSON says in his preface—“ In assigning the Roman original . . . considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe, whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous.” This the present compiler regards as a very reprehensible piece of negligence in any teacher of language, and consequently has adhered to a stricter method in additional articles of his own. He thinks himself however so far bound by JOHNSON'S excuse, as not to animadvert upon any thing of this kind as an error of the Dictionary: such faults indeed hardly come within the province of the *Supplement*, the matter being (as JOHNSON alledges) foreign to the point of *illustrating English*.

JOHNSON says—“ As my design was a Dictionary common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian, Socinian, Calvinist, Benedictine, Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen, Pagan*.” If these omitted words had no other signification than what belongs to a mere adjective possessive of the person whose proper name they are derived from, there might be some reason in this distinction. But take only the word *Benedictine*: how seldom is it, that any thing written or said of these friars has the least connection with their founder, *Benedict*? In conformity too to JOHNSON'S own statement of his rule of selection, it might be asked, what proper names have *Anabaptist* and *Quaker* relation to, that they should also be left out of his *common* Dictionary? This very circumstance may serve to shew the impropriety of establishing such a rule, which has accordingly been here rejected; and the number of omissions it occasioned has been one considerable source for augmenting this Supplement.

JOHNSON'S preface proceeds—"Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries." This portion of the work was executed very irregularly indeed; and in what relates to *terms of the law* most ignorantly. The whole of this part has been here attempted to be rectified; and the specifications only so far *extended*, as seemed to be most suitable to a *general Dictionary*.

"Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state." Whoever would avail himself of the cited declaration as a subterfuge for omissions, gives up the very idea of forming a *complete vocabulary*. Most compounded words, occurring in eminent authors, ought to be recorded—provided they will bear a *general* explication; for many of the compound kind have been created (especially in dialogue) on the spur of an occasion, and would absolutely lose their meaning by being separated from the context. There is indeed a sort of *bastard* compound, which to allow a place of its own in a Dictionary, would tend to the confusion of language. A description of the words here alluded to is thus given by Lowth—"The substantive becomes an adjective, or supplies its place, being prefixed to another substantive, or linked to it by a mark of conjunction—as, *sea-water*, *land-tortoise*, &c." This *mark of conjunction* is added for the reader's ease, and should never be understood as if it created *new* compounded words; though some *old* ones, so formed, (as *land-mark*) are authorised by custom.

"Adverbs in *ly* . . . substantives in *ness* . . . have been less diligently sought." JOHNSON'S want of diligence would not be disputed, even without this confession of it; yet few will allow it to be a sufficient reason for leaving out what he himself acknowledges to be genuine English. Purposely to make what should be a register of our allowable words only a partial collection of them, is defrauding the public.

"The verbal nouns in *ing* . . . are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb."* This mode of proceeding the compiler regards as unsatisfactory, and therefore declines following it. He has however so far acquiesced in the humour of his predecessor, as not to bring forward by way of *omission* any such verbal noun, which he has found exemplified among the illustrations of its parent *verb*.

The compiler has been exceedingly cautious of condemning any word whatsoever for *obsolete*. It is almost beyond the power of an individual to pronounce authoritatively on this subject. JOHNSON, in doing so, has often only manifested the narrowness of his intelligence.

"I have fixed *Sidney's* work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions." *Sidney's* work (if the *Arcadia* be meant by it) is not supposed to have been written so early as 1579, which was the year when *Spenser's Shepherd's Kalendar* appeared; so that JOHNSON seems here a little out in his literary chronology. Be this as it may, *Spenser's* works were certainly meant to be included; and the fixing upon them for the commencing period of modern language, necessarily induces a kind of irregularity—*Spenser's* diction being far more antiquated, than the prevailing speech of his time. This incongruity too has been further heightened by JOHNSON'S preposterous choice of *Spenser's* words, for he has omitted the fewest among those that occur in the *Shepherd's Kalendar*, which of all that author's writings affects antiquity most. In the present compilation none of *Spenser's* English un-compounded words are omitted, except—such as have an insignificant *y* prefixed to them: *ymet*, *ytorne*, &c.—such as are manifest abbreviations: *'scried* for *descried*, &c.—such as have only a vowel altered for rhyme's sake: *fest* for *feast*, &c.—and such as are evidently meant for barbarisms: *bidder* and *shidder* for *he* and *she*. Any of these kinds are then only thought worthy of notice, when the variation of orthography tends to create ambiguity in their meaning.

* How ill JOHNSON observed this rule of his own, and how ungrammatical he was into the bargain, may be seen in his article *ABANDONING*, which he styles a *verbal noun*, and exemplifies from *Clarendon* where it cannot be any thing but a *participle*.

The same deference, as to *Spenser*, is also here paid to every other eminent author. But not equally regarded is the authority of any single writer of less estimation, unless the word itself, in his usage, appear worthy of reception. Little advantage would accrue to our tongue, to have every creation of every whimsical penman incorporated into it. Some fabrications even of classical writers are in the same predicament. Thus Lord Chesterfield, in a private letter to his son, uses the phrase *parsonically preaching*; yet never would have admitted *parsonically* into a work he had destined to the press, any more than *pulpitically*, which he uses in another letter, and which is there distinguished by italics. These should be considered as nothing else, than as familiarity's abortions.

The Compiler of this Supplement does not undertake to correct *all* the mistakes in JOHNSON. That lexicographer's etymologies are deservedly reckoned the most erroneous part of his Dictionary; yet this portion of it has not here undergone a *thorough* examination. Learning of such kind is rather matter of curiosity, than of common utility; nor has the present writer sufficient knowledge of the various early languages, to enable him to carry etymological criticism to its greatest possible extent. There are also many of JOHNSON's other observations highly ridiculous, which it has not been thought requisite to animadvert upon, as they are sufficiently glaring to expose themselves.

The supplanting of *omissions*, now attempted, is not confined merely to the words, or senses of words, unnoted by JOHNSON, but takes in also the exemplification of those, that stand unexemplified in the principal Dictionary. Much shorter of completion, in the eye of the writer, is the latter of these attempts than the former. To execute it fully appears almost impossible. Where should one look for examples of such pedantic *inharmonieties*, as *deterioration*, or *odontalgic*? And when (as is frequently the case) different meanings assigned to the same word are plainly *tautologous*, what additional illustration can they require?

JOHNSON was well aware in his life-time of the general dissatisfaction, which his *negligence* or *deficiency* had created; but he thought it enough to say in reply (at the close of his advertisement to the fourth edition) "I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was complete." Readers might look for reformation; but this magisterial sentence was the whole to be deigned them.

Some may conceive a compilation of the present sort to be the less wanted, because of ASH's *Dictionary*, published subsequently to some editions of JOHNSON. But the plan of this posterior work (though advocates it has) does not include the best part of the former—exemplifying by extracts. As a *vocabulary* it is infinitely the more copious of the two; yet very slightly so indeed in that particular, wherein the predecessor was most materially defective; that is, in the number of pure and genuine articles. The greater copiousness of ASH consists—of every verbal noun in *ing*, that might be formed by analogy, whether at any time actually used or not—of regular comparatives and superlatives, and a variety of other excremental articles, whether simple or compounded—of proper names, denoting persons and places of all countries, and of all periods—of law French and law Latin terms, now antiquated even among the lawyers—and of common Latin words never anglicised. Should a purchaser of ASH's vocabulary open it on *medicus*, *medulla*, and *mensa*, he might think that the bookseller had put into his hands some Latin dictionary for an English one; till, by nearer inspection of this heterogeneous mass wire-drawn out in one single alphabetical series, he would find himself only implicated in a labyrinth of gibberish. Such an aim at universality occasions of course great deficiency in all its particulars: for instance, the author evidently appears never to have consulted *Spenser* himself, but implicitly to have confided in a very defective glossary prefixed to that poet's works in Hughes's edition of them.*

* As a specimen of Ash's attention to his authorities, take the following. In *Johnson's Dictionary* is this article: "CURMUDGEON. *n.* [It is a vitious way of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.]" Would not any person of common sense understand *Johnson* to say, that an *unknown correspondent* gave him this hint? But see how ASH adopts it, 'from the French *cœur*, *unknown*, and *mechant*, a *correspondent*.'

ASH also by the help of glossaries carries his language back to the writings of *Chaucer*, and even of *Wicliffe* and *Mandeville*; but for want of the like assistance to the writings of the two subsequent centuries, has entirely skipped over them. Part of his plan is, to give every variation of English orthography for the whole period which he professes to comprise. Those who are in the least conversant with our old black-letter books, well know, that the same words are ofteneft spelt divers ways in the same publication, and not unfrequently in the same page. The discontinuance of this loose practice advanced very slowly during the greater part of the seventeenth century; nor is the defect perfectly cured even at the present day, since we still see *choofe* and *chuse* used indiscriminately in very modern productions of the press. Our general orthography undergoes no small number of changes in almost every twenty years; and many a publisher (merely to render himself conspicuous) has invented peculiar spellings of his own. How is it possible to set forth this infinite diversity in a single vocabulary?—*Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?*

P O S T S C R I P T.

On the 12th day of this last November 1800, among the books of the late worthy author of the *Curialia* (Mr. Samuel Pegge) was sold a pamphlet, printed (but avowedly *not published*) in March 1788, concerning a new Dictionary by the Rev. Herbert Crofts. This pamphlet the Compiler of the present Supplement (though he had already written the foregoing Preface, and printed two thirds of his vocabulary) thought it his business to purchase. The writer of the pamphlet, who expatiates* much on the defects of JOHNSON'S work, seems to think that there were but two ways of remedying the evil; either by giving a new corrected edition of JOHNSON'S, or by writing a new Dictionary; and the latter of these he proposed doing. The Compiler however still thinks, that there are many reasons for preferring this third method—of leaving JOHNSON'S Dictionary unmolested, and helping instead of rendering it useless. This third method brings the attempt within the degree of practicability by a single person, which writing a complete new Dictionary seems hardly to be: it raises not a tenth part of the tax upon the public: and lastly, its moderate extent leaves the matter more easily open to future improvement.

So much for the general design. But there are also some other things laid down in this pamphlet, which the Compiler of the Supplement thinks incumbent on himself to say a few words about. Had the pamphlet been *published*, many more things in it might have been here particularly considered; but as it was only printed privately, nothing is meant to be animadverted on, except what may immediately concern the present work.

JOHNSON'S method of quoting only bare names is reprehended, where he ought to have given 'a reference to the volume and page, not omitting the edition.' References to particular *editions* require the reader to be possessed of the identical edition specified, in order to be benefited by them. This therefore is not the most unexceptionable way of answering the purpose.

The present Compiler has been much more particular than JOHNSON in his references, wherever he conceived there could be the least occasion for recurring to the author of a quoted passage. It

* As to what the Rev. Author says (supposing him to be serious) by way of palliation for Johnson's ill-treatment of the public, on account of the indigence of his circumstances at the time of his compiling the Dictionary, this can in no degree reach to the wilful continuance of those imperfections in subsequent editions, when that indigence was removed.

would have been no great trouble to him to have done this more generally, had he thought it material, when he made his extracts. But such a labour had been little to the purpose, unless he had extended it also to JOHNSON'S *Dictionary*—which the pamphlet-writer himself seems to regard as an unsurmountable difficulty. It occurred also to the Compiler, that works of small size want the less specification of reference; as do likewise authors commonly read; and that some larger works (as *Blackstone's Commentaries*) have copious indexes, and others (as *Paradise Lost*) even verbal ones. *Broken* sentences, which the Compiler sometimes gives to avoid tedious prolixity, are generally marked by a *full* reference. Indeed the Rev. Author objects altogether to adducing *broken* sentences. But words must be exemplified from those that use them: and he that would rejoice in an opportunity to diffuse at large every sentiment of a BRYANT, would as gladly abridge to the utmost maxims of a HOBBS or a BOLINGBROKE. Nor is the credit of all compilers' assertions to be placed on a level with that man's, whom the Rev. Author (calling him at the same time his great friend and master) stigmatizes as utterly unworthy to be relied on.

In the *New Dictionary* every grammatical error of a quotation was to be rectified; not by expunging it, but by printing the rectification on the side of it. This idea appears, like some others of the family of Reform, *dulcis inexpertis*; but which, on a more intimate acquaintance, its most passionately enamoured admirers grow disgusted with even to abandonment. To say nothing of the lesser grammatical irregularities in most of our early writers, we well know, that numberless words cannot properly be exemplified without considerable extracts from *Spenser*. We know too, that *Spenser's* language is frequently irregular, not barely in a phrase, but in the whole construction of a sentence. What strange work would it make to rectify such passages of the poet in the manner proposed! May the ingredients of DICTIONARY and GRAMMAR remain separate and distinct, and not be pounded together into one inscrutable intermixture!

The *new* plan was to have comprised words of all sorts on any single authority whatsoever. This is not the system adopted in the *Supplement*; and the reasons for varying from it are already given in the preface. Those reasons will sufficiently account for the Compiler's still rejecting *disfruddered* and *misspence* (though specified in the pamphlet) as 'whimsical creations;' but he would have inserted *morigerant* on *Bacon's* authority, had he known where to find it.

The Compiler has disclaimed in his preface any intention of meddling with such passages of JOHNSON, as are only ridiculous. To rectify all these would be almost undertaking to write that Dictionary anew. Therefore the explanation of *network*, though particularly named in the pamphlet, is taken no notice of here—not on that account the less to be numbered among those '*most extraordinary specimens of pedantic verbosity*,' which the *literary Epitaph* on JOHNSON alludes to in the *Glossary to HOCCKLEVE*.

December 1800.

“ THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.”

No remark would have been made on this previous dissertation, had it not contained one egregious blunder in point of chronology. ALEXANDER BARCLAY is said to have flourished in 1550; and the quotation from him is placed *after* those from SURRY, WYAT, and their contemporaries. BARCLAY'S *Ship of Fools* (the very work which *Johnson's* extract is taken from) was printed by *Pynson* in 1508; and the same date of its first appearance is rightly recorded in a modern collection of old poetry (far from uncommon) called *COOPER'S Muse's Library*.

Such is the veracity, with regard to statement of facts, a reader may expect to meet with in THE LIVES OF THE POETS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THESE marks “ ” include a quotation from JOHNSON'S *Dictionary*, and are never omitted, except an additional sense of a word is quite remote from any he gives of it; or when his article is so insignificant (as AURORA BOREALIS) that it may be deemed next to none.

The abbreviations used here are in general the same as JOHNSON'S, except that *n.* (without *s.*) stands for a *noun*, as in *Tyrwhitt's* glossary to Chaucer.

The quarto JOHNSON of 1785, containing the last corrections of its author, is the only one here referred to. But it is much to be lamented, that these posthumous additions had not been put into somebody's hands, who at least possessed sufficient judgment not to misplace them.

The edition of 1799 has undergone some trifling corrections; but the most glaring *errata* remain. Thus *unfold* (instead of *infol*) still stands for a sense of *IMPLY*; and in *GROUND*, sense 6, where *rains* were changed into *sea*, and *Prior's Dutch Proverb* ascribed to *Milton*, neither error is remedied. The last corrector has also (silently) expunged some supernumerary senses of some words. Hence will arise (in a very few instances) a disagreement between the references of this Supplement and the edition of 1799.

ERRATA.

AFTER-LIFE for *lives* read *wives*.
BE'FORN put the accent on —FO'RN.
DE'SERVING put the accent on —SE'R—
DUMBFOUND last line, before *letter* insert *Vol. II.*
EXCHEQUER CHAMBER first line, after *hath* add *no.*
FERME first line, for *hospitum* read *hospitium*.
“ To GET ” expunge the whole article.
GIN-DRINKING last line, for *Spenser's* read *Spence's*.

JUJUBE last line, for *awaste* read *awake*.
To LEST line 2, in *Tho'* dele the apostrophe.
LIBRARIAN last line, for *Spenser's* read *Spence's*.
PAROL last line, for *house* read *houses*.
PIE-POWDER after the first example add *Blackstone*.
POME-WATER line 4, for *car* read *ear*.
RE'DOUNDING put the accent on —DOU'N—
TUNA for *a.* read *n.*

All the examples from SPENSER'S *Fairy Queen*, except the few following, being *minutely* pointed out; these few are here supplied with additional marks:

AFFRET - - - B.III. C.IX. ft.16. — AFFRIENDE'D - - - ft.50. — ALBE - - - B.V. C.II. ft.6. — B.VI. C.XII. ft.40. — ALONE *adj.* - - - B.IV. C.V. ft.28. — To AREAD. - - - sense 2. - - B.V. C.XII. ft.9. - - - sense 3. - - F.Q. B.IV. C.V. ft.15. — ARIGHTS - - - B.V. C.X. ft.4. — ASSAY - - - F.Q. B.III. C.IV. ft.18. — To ASSOIL - - - sense 2. - - B.III. C.VIII. ft.32. — To ASTONY - - - B.VII. C.VI. ft.28. — B.I. C.II. ft.31. — B.III. C.IV. ft.17. — ATTENDEMENT - - - B.V. C.VI. ft.18. — ATTONE - - - sense 2. - - B.III. C.IX. ft.2. — B.IV. C.IV. ft.14. — To BAND - - - B.I. C.IV. ft.36. — BORD - - - C.IV. ft.13. — BOWER - - - C.X. ft.17. — METHOUGHT - - - B.I. C.IX. ft.13.

Why this same method has not been taken with regard to all the examples from authors in general, reasons have been already given in the Postscript to the Preface. How far these reasons are satisfactory, the judicious must determine. The Compiler's chief inducement for declining such a task in his own work, was his utter inability to perform it in *Johnson's*. He thought it immaterial to be so extraordinarily full (unless where there was some particular occasion for it) in only so small a portion of the united vocabularies.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

JOHNSON'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A B E

“**A**, Open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is “found in *father, rather, &c.*” Is it not something of a rustical accent to pronounce *a* in *rather* the same way as in *father*? should it not be sounded as in *fancy*?”

ABA'CK. *n.* [from *abacus*, Lat. *abac̄us*, Gr.] A plain square surface.

In the centre or midst of the pegm there was an *aback* or square, in which this elogy was written.

B. Jonson's Coronation-pageant.

Underneath these in an *aback*, thrust out before the rest lay Thamesis. *Ib.*

ABA'DDON. *n.* [from a spirit so called in Heb. *Revelat.* ch. ix. v. 19.] Bottomless pit.

In all her gates *Abaddon* rues

Thy bold attempt.

Milton.

“**ABDU'CTION.** *n.* -----”

3. Taking away.

The forcible *abduction*, or stealing away of man, woman, or child from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone.*

To ABE'AR. *v. a.* [from *abæran*, Sax. *pati.*] To deport; to demean.

So did the Faery knight himselfe *abeare.*

Spenser's F. Q. B.V. C. XII. ft. 19.

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abeare*

Amongst that rusticke rout in all his deeds.

Ib. B.VI. C. IX. ft. 45.

ABE'ARANCE. *n.* [from *abeare.*] Behaviour.

The other species of recognizance with fureties is for the good *abearance*, or good behaviour. *Blackstone.*

ABE'T. *n.* [from the verb.] Enforcement.

The meede of thy mischallenge and *abet.*

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C. III. ft. 11.

“**ABE'YANCE.** *n.*” This old French word seems so insufficiently explained in *Johnson*, (even with *Cowel's* help) that the following authority is added.

A B L

Sometimes the fee may be in *abeyance*, that is, (as the word signifies) in expectation, remembrance, and contemplation of law; there being no person *in esse*, in whom it can rest and abide; though the law considers it as always potentially existing, and ready to vest, whenever a proper owner appears. *Blackstone.*

“**To ABJE'CT.** *v. a.* ----- To throw away.”

Of this interpretation no instance is adduced: in *Spenser* the word signifies,

To throw down.

Upon the foyle,

Having herselfe in wretched wise *abjected.*

F. Q. B.V. C. IX. ft. 9.

With great indignance he that fight forfooke,

And downe againe himselfe disdainfully

Abjecting, th' earth with his faire forehead strooke.

Ib. B. III. C. XI. ft. 13.

A'BIGAIL. *n.* [a woman's name, Heb.] A lady's waiting maid.

Thou art some forsaken *Abigail* we have dallied with before. *Congreve.*

Shall I thumb holy books, confin'd

With *abigails* forsaken?

Prior.

“**To ABJU'RE.** *v. a.* -----”

2. “To retract, recant, &c.”

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspeake mine own detraction; here *abjure.*

The taints and blames I laid upon myself.

Shak. Macbeth.

“**'ABLATIVE.** *n. a.*” *a* is evidently a printer's blunder for *s*. But the word is properly an *adjective*, and so used in grammars; and where it seems a *substantive*, *case* is understood after it. *Accusative, dative, genitive* are all adjectives in *Johnson*; but *nominative* and *vocative*, substantives: such was his consistency.

“To ABLE. *v. a.* To make able, to enable -----
 “None does offend, none, I say, none: I’ll able ’em:
 “Take that of me, my friend. *Shakspeare’s K. Lear.*”
Johnson has certainly a little mistaken the sense of *able* in the passage cited, where it agrees better with *uphold*, as interpreted by Warburton. The same verb occurs also in another old play in a sense nearly similar; that is,
 To maintain.
 Admitted! ay into her heart, I’ll able it.
Chapman’s Widow’s Tears.

“ABO’ARD. *adv.* -----”
 3. *Spenser* seems to use this word once in the metaphorical sense of aground.
 That how t’ acquit themselves unto their lord
 They were in doubt, and flatly set *aboard*.
Hubbard’s Tale.

“ABO’DE. *n.* -----”
 4. Stop; delay.
 Upon his courser sett the lovely lode,
 And with her fled away without *abode*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 19.
 And soon without *abode* the troop went forth.
Fairfax.

ABO’RD. *n.* [Fr.] Address; manner of accosting.
 Your *abord*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform;
 I hope, it is now mended. *Chesterfield.*

“ABORIGINES. *n. pl.* [Latin.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no origin “is to be traced.”
 A grasshopper perhaps is the best figure for coat-armour of those who would be thought *aborigines*.
Shenstone.

“ABOVE. *adv.* -----”
 4. Upon it.
 But to his bed was brought and laid *above*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 20.

A’BRAHAM-MAN. *n.* [formerly] A ragged beggar pretending to be mad.
 Of all the mad rascals the *Abraham-man* is the most fantastic. *Dekker.*
 Are they padders or *Abraham-men*, that are your comforts?
Massinger’s New Way to Pay Old Debts.

To ABRA’ID. *v. a.* [from *abædan*, Sax. dilatare.] To rouse abruptly; to awaken.
 That the brave mayd would not for courtesy
 Out of his quiet slomber him *abrade*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 8.
 For feare least her unwares she should *abrayd*.
Ib. C. I. ft. 61.

To ABRA’Y, *v. n.* [from *abædan*, Sax. dilatare.] To awake.
 When as I did out of sleepe *abray*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 36.
 But from his study he at last *abray’d*. *Fairfax.*

ABROOD. *adv.* In the act of brooding.
 And sit in thee the past’ral spirit doth reign,
 On such wit’s treasures let it sit *abrood*;
 Till it hath hatch’d such numbers, as may buy
 The dearest fame. *Davies of Hereford.*

“ABSOLUTION. *n.* -----”
 3. Oratorical flow.
 Some language is high and great. There the words are chosen, their sound ample, the composition full, the *absolution* plenteous and poured out: all grave, sinewy, and strong.
B. Jonson’s Discoveries.

ABU’SION. *n.* [Fr.] Delusion; fraud.
 For by those ugly formes weren pourtrayd
 Foolish delight, and fond *abusions*,
 Which doe that sense besiege with light illusions.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 11.
 Thereto her feare was made so much the greater
 Through fine *abusion* of that Briton mayd.
Ib. B. IV. C. I. ft. 7.
 With unmanly guile
 And foule *abusion*. *Ib. B. V. C. XII. ft. 40.*

“ABU’TAL. *n.* ----- The butting, or hounding of any land.”
 Declaration must be made of the *abuttals* and sides of the said land seised. *Spelman.*

To ABY’. *v. a.* [from *abidan*, Sax. sustinere.]
 1. To abide by.
 He was fierce and whot,
 Ne time would give, nor any termes *aby*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 19.

2. To pay (or suffer) for.
 That direfull stroke thou dearely shalt *aby*.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 23.
 If thou dost intend
 Never so little shew of love for her,
 Thou shalt *aby* it. *Shakspeare’s Mid. Night’s Dream.*

3. To suffer.
 Who dyes, the utmost dolor doth *abye*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 38.

To ABY’. *v. n.* [from *abidan*, Sax. manere.] To continue.
 But nought, that wanteth rest, can long *aby*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 3.

“ACADEMICK. *adj.* -----”
 2. Denoting one philosophy in particular.
 Plato’s philosophy took its name of *academic* from the academy. *Harris’s Philological Inquiries.*

ACADEMIC. *n.* [from the adjective.] An academic philosopher.
 The *Academics* and Sceptics anxiously sought for arguments to prove the fallaciousness of our senses. *Reid.*
 Mellifluous streams, that water’d all the schools
 Of *Academics* old and new. *Milton’s Par. Reg.*

“ACADEMICIAN. *n.* ----- The member of an “academy.”
 Here have been imported from Paris Count Zinzendorf, and Monsieur Clairaut the *Academician*.
Chesterfield.

ACA’TES. *n. pl.* [from *acat*, old Fr. acquisition.— Thus CHAUCER and HOCCKLEVE use the word in the singular number for *purchase*. See Glossary to HOCCKLEVE.] Provisions.
 The Mantuan at his charges him allow’th
 All fine *acates*, that that same country bred.
Harrington.
 The kitchen clerke, that hight digestion
 Did order all th’ *acates* in seemely wise.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 31.

ACA’TER. *n.* [from *acates*.] Clerk of the kitchen.
 Go, bear ’em in to Much
 Th’ *acater*, let him thank her.
B. Jonson’s Sad Shepherd.

“To ACCE’DE. *v. n.* ----- To be added to; to “come to, -----”
 This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover in 1725 between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*.
Chesterfield.
 2. To

2. To come over; to assent.

Lastly, that those nations, under equal prejudices, devoted to the religion of their fathers, and averse, as far as they were known, to the Jews, should *accede* to the truth, recommended by people, whom they held in no estimation. *Bryant.*

We must therefore only thus far *accede* to the account of the people of Smyrna. *Bryant on Troy.*

ACCELERATIVE. *adj.* [used by Sir Isaac Newton to express one kind of quantity of a centripetal force.] Increasing the velocity of progression.

Sir Isaac Newton explains very distinctly, what he understands by the absolute quantity, what by the *accelerative* quantity, and what by the motive quantity of a centripetal force. *Reid.*

ACCENTUAL. *adj.* [from *accentuer*, Fr.] Relating to accents.

In order to form any judgment of the versification of Chaucer, it is necessary we should know the syllabical value (if I may use the expression) of his words, and the *accentual* value of his syllables. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

“To **ACCITE.** *v. a.* - - - - - To call; to summons.” *Shakespeare* seems to use this verb for

2. To excite.

What *accites* your most worshipful thought to think so? *Hen. IV. P. II. A. II. sc. 2.*

[This sentence is put into the mouth of Prince Henry, and therefore cannot be an intended blunder.]

To **ACCOAST.** *v. n.* [from *accofter*, Fr.]

1. To adjoin.

For all the shores, which to the sea *accoft*,
He day and night doth ward.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 42.

2. [In falconry.] To fly near the ground.

Whether high tow'ring, or *accoasting* low.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 31.

ACCOMPANIMENT. *n.* [from *acompany.*]—What accompanies some other thing as its principal, and makes an addition to it. [A musical term, occasionally extended to other things.]

The harp should every where prevail, and form the continued running *accompaniment*. *Gray.*

I have seen bolder places of this nature, attended with the striking *accompaniment* of high rocks and impetuous torrents. *Skrine's Tour of South Wales.*

“**ACCORDING.** *prep.* - - - - - never used but with “to.” *Spenser* omits to.

But if she had her least helpe to thee lent
T'adorne thy forme *according* thy desert,
Their blazing pride thou wouldest soone have blent.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 26.

ACCOUNTABLENESS. *n.* The state of being accountable.

Reason and liberty imply *accountableness*. *Duncan's Logic.*

To **ACCOY,** *v. a.* [from *accoifer*, old Fr.]

1. To make much of.

I received was,
And oft imbraist, as if that I were hee,
And with kind words *accoy'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 59.

2. To quiet.

Then is your careless courage *accoyed*.

ACCREDITED. *particip. adj.* [from *accredo*, Lat.]

1. Of allowed reputation.

A company consisting wholly of people of the first quality, cannot, for that reason, be called good company in the common acceptation of the phrase, unless they are, into the bargain, the fashionable, and *accredited* company of the place. *Chesterfield.*

2. Confidential.

Do we not see their most considerable and *accredited* ministers active in spreading mischievous opinions?

Burke.

To **ACCREEW.** *v. n.* [from *accrefco*, Lat.]

1. To encrease.

Do ye not feele your torments to *accrew*?

Spenser's Ruins of Time.

2. To coalesce.

Having his forces all in one *accrewed*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 18.

“To **ACCROACH.** *v. a.* - - - - -”

2. To endeavour at exercising.

The *accroaching* or attempting to exercise royal power (a very uncertain charge) was in 21 Edw. III. held to be treason in a knight of Hertfordshire, who forcibly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects, till he paid him ninety pounds. *Blackstone.*

ACCUSE. *n.* [from the verb.] Accusation.

And dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false *accuse* doth level at my life.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. II.

ACCUSEMENT. *n.* [old Fr.] Accusation.

He gan t' efforce the evidence anew,
And new *accusements* to produce in place.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 47.

ACELDAMA. *n.* [Heb.] A field of blood.

What an *aceldama*, what a field of blood Sicily has been in antient times! *Vindication of Natural Society.*

To **ACERBATE.** *v. a.* [from *acerb.*] To make four.

Ash's Dict. from *Scott.*

A'CID. *n.* [from the adjective.] An acid substance.

Nitrous and marine *acids* act on the earthy, and all the parts of the enamel. *Berdmore on the Teeth.*

ACIDULOUS. *adj.* [Lat.] Sourish.

Dulcified from *acidulous* tincture.

Burke.

ACKNOWLEDN. *part. adj.* Acknowledged.

But ours of others will not be *acknowledn*.

Be not *acknowledn* on't.

Kyd's Cornelia.

A'COLITE, ACOLUTHITE. [from *ἀκόλιτος*, Gr.]

Acolites, or *acolithites* were to follow and serve the bishop or chief priest, to provide and kindle the lights and lamps of the church, and to register the names of such as were catechized. *Weever.*

ACONITUM. *n.* [Lat.] Poisonous aconite.

That the united vessel of their blood,
Mingled with venom of suggestion,
Shall never leak, though it doth work as strong
As *aconitum*, or rash gunpowder.

Shakespeare.

From the foam,

The dog belch'd forth, strong *aconitum* sprung.

T. Heywood.

To **ACQUIET.** *v. a.* To make quiet.

Acquiet his mind from stirring you against your own peace.

Sir A. Sherley's Travels.

ACQUISITIVELY. *adv.* [a grammatical term, from *acquisitive*.]

All manner of verbs put *acquisitively*, that is to say, with the tokens *to* and *for* after them, will have a dative case.

Lilly's Grammar.

“A’CRID. *adj.* - - - - Of a hot bitter taste; bitter.”

2. Acrimonious.

Are the fibres gnawed and corroded by some *acrid* humours?
Reid’s Inquiry.

“ACROSTICK. *n.* &c.”

When he writes anagrams, he uses to lay the outside of his verses even (like a bricklayer) by a line of rhyme and *acrostic*, and fill the middle with rubbish.
Butler’s Characters.

The reign of King Charles II. (meritorious in no other respect) banished false taste out of England, and prescribed puns, quibbles, *acrostics*, &c.
Chesterfield.

A’CTING. *n.* [from the verb *act*.]

1. Action.

Or that the resolute *acting* of your blood
Could have attain’d th’ effect of your own purpose.
Shaksp. Measure for Measure.

2. Performing a dramatic part.

Whose *acting’s* hard, affected, and constrained.
Churchill’s Rosciad.

“A’CTION. *n.* - - - -

“7. In the plural, in France, the same as *stocks* in “England.”

— fluctuate with the Euripus of funds and *actions*.
Burke.

“A’CTIVELY. *adv.*” The senses of this word are all huddled together, but require a triple distinction.

1. Nimbly.

If his fingers went by its sense’s clockwork, he could not wrestle with the wires more *actively*.
Mason’s Argentele.

2. In act.

Virtue obscur’d yields small and happy gains;
But *actively* employed the worth retains.
He is *actively* his Prince’s, but passively his anger’s servant.
Lodge. Overbury.

3. In an active signification. [A grammatical term.]

A verb neuter is Englished sometimes *actively*; and sometimes passively.
Lilly’s Grammar.

ADA’GIAL. *adj.* [from *adage*.] Proverbial. *Asli’s Dict.*

A’DAMITE. *n.* [from *Adam*.] One of a religious sect, that used to perform worship naked.

To see the *Adamites* run naked afore the ladies.
Jovial Crew.

To ADA’W. *v. a.* [from *adman*, Sax. extinguere.]

To keep under; to overawe.
As the bright sunne, what time his fierie teme
Towards the westerne brim begins to draw,
Gins to abate the brightnesse of his beme,
And fervour of his flames somewhat *adaw*.

The fight whereof did greatly him *adaw*.
Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.IX. ft. 35.

Ib. B.III. C.VII. ft. 13.

To ADA’W. *v. n.* [from *adman*, Sax. vanescere.]

To subside.
Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And haughty spirits meekly to *adaw*.
Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.VI. ft. 26.

“To ADDEE’M. *v. a.* - - - - To esteem - - - -”

2. To adjudge; to sentence.

So unto him they did addeem the prise
Of all that triumph. *Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.III. ft. 15.*
Addem’d me to endure this penance fore.
Ib. B.VI. C.VIII. ft. 22.

ADDITIONALLY. *adv.* [from *additional*.] In addition.

Additionally to this they observed numberless rites and customs according to the tradition of their elders. *Bryant.*
To ADDOOM. *v. a.* [from *ad*, Lat. and *doom*.] To adjudge.

And unto me *ad doom* that is my due.

Sp. F. 2. B.VII. C.VII. ft. 56.

To ADDU’CE, *v. a.* [from *adduco*, Lat.] To bring forward.

Nothing could have been more unluckily *adduced* by Mr. Locke to support his aversion to first principles, than the example of Sir Isaac Newton. *Reid.*

ADELANTA’DO. *n.* [Spanish.] A lieutenant governor.

He committed the administration of affairs during his absence to Don Bartholomew, his brother, with the title of *adelantado* or lieutenant governor. *Robertson.*

The mutineers continued not only to disclaim the *adelantado’s* authority themselves, but excited the Indians to throw off the yoke. *Ib.*

“ADJUDICATION. *n.* &c.” *Johnson’s* interpretation of this word is more consonant to analogy than to its actual usage; to conform to which it should be A judicial sentence.

Whose family were parties to some of the former *adjudications*.
Blackstone on Consanguinity.

“To ADJU’RE. *v. a.* - - - - To impose an oath upon “another, prescribing the form in which he shall “swear.” *Johnson’s* examples are from Milton and Dryden. The word’s precise meaning in the extract from *Milton*, is by no means clear. *Dryden* gives it as a translation of Virgil’s *Tector*. In *Milton’s Comus* it is put for conjure.

This will I try

And add the power of some *adjuring* verse.

ADJUTA’NCY. *n.* [from *adjutant*.]

1. The military office of an adjutant.

2. Skilful arrangement.

It was no doubt disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division, in which the old marshals were as able, as the modern martinetts. *Burke.*

“ADMINISTRA’TION. *n.* - - - -

“3. Collectively, those to whom the care of public “affairs is committed.”

This is a true character of that *administration* in general.
Bolingbroke to Wyndham.

5. The rights and duties of an administrator to a person deceased.

The former method of acquiring personal property we call a testament, the latter an *administration*. *Blackstone.*

“ADMINISTRA’TRIX. *n.* She who administers “in consequence of a will.” Just the reverse: for it is generally in consequence of *no* will being made, that an *administratrix* is appointed to administer to the deceased.

2. One that has the supreme direction.

The Princess Sophia was named in the Act of Settlement for a stock and root of inheritance to our kings, and not for her merits as a temporary *administratrix* of a power, which she might not, and in fact did not herself ever exercise. *Burke.*

ADMIR’ANCE. *n.* [from *admire*.] Admiration.

With great *admiration* inwardly was moved.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.X. ft. 29.

“ADMIR’ER. *n.* - - - -

“2. - - - - A lover.”

There are in every great town, some women, whose rank, beauty and fortune have conspired to place them at the head of the fashion. They have generally been gallant, but within certain decent bounds. Their gallantries have taught both them and their admirers good breeding. *Chesterfield.*

ADMONITOR. *n.* [Lat.] Admonisher.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful, and very prudent *admonitor.* *Shenstone.*

ADORN. *n.* [from the verb.] Ornament.

Without *adorn* of gold or silver bright.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 20.

ADRA'D. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of an obsolete verb *adread* [aðræðan, Sax. timere.]

Affrighted; affraid.

The fight whereof the lady fore *adrad.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. I. ft. 22.

Of peril nought *adrad.*

Ib. B. VI. C. V. ft. 16.

To be **ADREAMT.** *v. n.* To dream.

I was *adreamt* on thee too. *Webster's White Devil.*

I was *adreamt* last night of Francis there.

Davenport's City Night-cap.

ADROITLY. *adv.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterously.

Do you use yourself to carve *adroitly* and genteelly.

Chesterfield.

"ADSCITIOUS. *adj.* - - - - Supplemental;

"additional" without being requisite.

This 4th Epistle on Happiness may be thought to be *adscitious*, and out of its proper place. *J. Warton's Pope.*

"ADVISEMENT. *n.* - - - -"

"1. Counsel; - - - -"

"2. It is taken in old writers for prudence and circumspection." No example of this latter sense is given.

Church (in his glossary to *Spenser*) interprets it by Deliberation.

Eftsoones his cruel hand Sir Guyon slayd,

Temp'ring his passion with *advise*ment slow.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. V. ft. 13.

"ADULATORY. *adj.* - - - - Flattering. - - - -"

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory.* *Chesterfield.*

"ADULTERATE. *v. a.* - - - -"

"1. To commit adultery." Surely the verb in *this* sense should have been styled *neuter*, and not classed with its other sense *contaminate.*

ADVOYER, AVOYER. *n.* [from *advocis*, old Fr. *majour de ville.*] The chief magistrate either of town or canton in Switzerland.

The consul, burgermaster, *advoyer*, or bailiff in every free town of Holland, Germany, or Switzerland, sign the public acts, that pass in those places. *A. Sidney.*

Leagues are made with the *avoyer* and senate of a canton in Switzerland. *Ib.*

"A'ERIE. *n.* - - - - The proper word, in hawks and

"other birds of prey, for what we generally call a "nest in other birds. *Cowel.*" This makes the whole article, but is very insufficient to explain the word in *Shakspeare*, where it answers rather to *covey*, as applied to partridges.

Our *aery* buildeth in the cedar's top,

And dallies with the wind and scorns the sun.

—Your *aery* buildeth in our *ziry's* nest. *Rich. III.*

AERIFORM. *adj.* [a philosophical term.] Having the form of air.

An elastic *aeriform* fluid, or gas, is a peculiar combination of fire with a given substance. *Adams.*

AERONAUT. *n.* [from *aër* and *nauta*, Lat.] One who sails through the air.

Let us be satisfied to admire, rather than attempt to follow the *aéronauts* of France. *Burke.*

AEROSTATION. *n.* [from *aer* and *statum*, Gr. but does not seem rightly formed in its termination. The science of weighing air.

The general principles of *aerostation* are so little different from those of hydrostatics, that it may seem superfluous to insist more upon them. *Adams.*

A'ERY-LIGHT. *adj.* Light as air.

His sleep

Was *aery-light*, from pure digestion bred. *Milton.*

To **AFFEAR.** *v. a.* [from *æfæran*, Sax. terrere.] To frighten.

Each trembling leaf, and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug does greatly them *affear.*

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 20.

[Thus Upton and Church (after what they deem the best old editions) read the passage: Hughes, after others, reads 'their hair on end does rear.' This perhaps is the most modern authority for the verb; the participle *afear'd* is in *Johnson.*

"AFFECTIONATELY. *adv.* In an affectionate "manner."

As all accounts which I receive of you grow better and better, so I grow more and more *affectionately* yours.

Chesterfield.

To **AFFRAP.** *v. a.* [from *affrapper*, Fr.] To strike.

To *affrap*

The warlike ryder to his most mishap.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 6.

They bene ymett both ready to *affrap.*

Ib. B. II. C. I. ft. 26.

AFFRE'T. *n.* [from *fraitte*, old Fr. *breche.*] An attack; an onset.

That with the terrour of their fierce *affret*

They rudely drove to ground both man and horse.

Spenser's F. Q.

AFFRI'NDED, *part. adj.* Made friends.

And deadly foes so faithfully *affriended.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III.

AFFRONTIVE. *adj.* Affronting. *Collier on the stage.*

"AFOREGO'ING. *participial adj.* Going before."

All other nouns ending in *lis* do follow the general rule *aforegoing.* *Lilly's Grammar.*

A'FRICAN. *n.* [*Caltha Africana.*] African Marygold.

The *Africans* their rich leaves closely fold,

Bright as their country's celebrated gold. *Tate's Cowley.*

A'FTER-BA'ND. *n.* A band in future.

If death

Bind us with *after-bands*, what profits then

Our inward freedom?

Milton.

A'FTER-LI'VE. *n.* A life after this.

Or like the Tartars give them lives

With settlements for *after-lives.* *Butler's Remains.*

A'FTERMOST. *adj.* [As this word is in no vocabulary, it may be only nautical.] Hindmost.

I ordered the two foremost and two aftermost guns to be thrown overboard. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

A'FTER-SUP'PER. *n.* The time between supper and going to bed.

To wear away this long age of three hours

Between our *after-supper* and bed-time.

Shak. Mid. N. Dream

A'FTER-WI'SE. *adj.* Wife too late.

These

These are such as we may call the *after-wife*, who, when any project fails, forefaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. *Addison.*

"A'GA. *n.* The title of a Turkish military officer." *in chief* should be added. *Rycant* calls the chief of the Janissaries *Janifar Aga*, and the chief of the Eunuchs *Capa Aga*.

AGGLU'TINANT. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] Uniting parts together.

I shall beg you to prescribe me something strengthening and *agglutinant*. *Gray's Letters.*

AGGRA'CE. *n.* [from the verb.] Favour.

Of kindness and of courtéous *aggrace*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 56.

"A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *n.* - - - - The state of being aggrandized." This word perhaps ought to be accented on the *second* syllable.

We may date from the treaty of Munster, the decline of the House of Austria, the great power of the House of Bourbon, and the *aggrandizement* of the House of Brandenburg. *Chesterfield.*

A'GGREGATELY. *adv.* [from *aggregate, adj.*] Collectively.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit. *Chesterfield.*

A'GGREGATIVE. *adj.* [from *aggregate*.] Taken together.

In the disjunctive, and not the *aggregative* sense.

Spelman.

A'GIBLE. *adj.* [*agibilis*, Barb. Lat.] Possible to be done.

When they were fit for *agible* things.

Sir A. Sherley's Travels.

"AGISTMENT. *n.*" *Johnson* mentions a sense of this word in the *canon* law, which however he gives no authority for. Its more common meaning he entirely passes over.

If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze and depasture his grounds, which the law calls *agistment*, he takes them upon an implied contract to return them safe to the owner. *Blackstone.*

"AGITATOR. *n.* - - - - He who manages affairs: "in which sense seems to be used the *agitators* of the "army."

A representative of the army was composed by the election of two private men or inferior officers, under the title of *agitators*, from each troop or company.

Hume's History.

A'GLET-BABY. *n.* A small image or head cut on the tag of a lace. *Mulone.*

Give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet or an *aglet-baby*. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

AGNA'TIC. *adj.* Of *agnati* [Lat.] or kindred by descent from the same male ancestor.

This I take to be the true reason of the constant preference of the *agnatic* succession, or issue derived from the same male ancestor. *Blackstone.*

"AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* - - - - A word seldom used but "in the Roman history, where there is mention of "the *agrarian* law." It is also used by good writers in *allusion* to that meaning.

His Grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an *agrarian* experiment. *Burke.*

"To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.*" [See *AGRISE, v. a. No. 2.*]

"To AGRE'E. *v. a.* - - - -"

3. To settle.

Let the physicians *agree* that.

Congreve.

"AGREE'ABLY. *adv.* - - - -"

3. Alike.

The which were armed both *agreeably*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 3.

Both clad in shepherd's weeds *agreeably*.

Ib. C. XI. ft. 36.

"To AGRIS'E. *v. n.* - - - - To look terrible.

"*Spenser.*" *Agriſe* does not occur as a verb *neuter* in *Spenser*. In *Chaucer* it does, but there signifies to *shudder*.

"To AGGRI'SE. *v. a.* To terrify.

Spenser.

His manly face, that did his foes *aggriſe*.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IV. ft. 24.

2. To make frightful.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were, Engroft with mud which did them fowle *agriſe*, That every weighty thing they did up-bear.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. ft. 46.

[*Johnson*, quoting the two first lines of this passage, turns *agriſe* (though it rhimes with *avise*) into *agreeaſe*; and on this authority of his own alteration makes *agreeaſe* an article in his dictionary. He there gives it a sense, which by no means accords with the context in *Spenser*, and which his production of the third line would have thoroughly refuted.]

AGUCA'TA. *n.* Some exotic plant.

A fragrant leaf the *Agucata* bears;

Her fruit in fashion of an egg appears.

Tate's Cowley.

AHA. *n.* [from the interjection.] A funk fence, not visible, till you come close to it.

The surprise occasioned by an *aha*, without including any nobler purpose, is a symptom of bad taste.

Shenstone.

AIDE-DE-CAMP. *n.* [a French word naturalized.]

A military officer, whose business it is to attend upon the commander of an army, and convey his orders.

Lord Chatham comes to town tomorrow from Bath, where he has been to refit himself for the winter campaign; he has hitherto but an indifferent set of *Aides-de-camp*.

Chesterfield.

"To AIM. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, "to point at; a word which I have not found."] In *Carpentier's* supplement to *Du Cange* may be found not only *esmer*, but *aymer* also in the same sense.

AIR-BALLOON. *n.* [air and *ballon*, Fr.] A machine that ascends into the air.

AIR-BRA'VING. *part. adj.* Defying the winds.

Who in a moment even with the earth

Shall lay your stately and *air-braving* towers.

Shakespeare.

AIR-GUN. *n.* A gun so contrived, as to be charged with air, instead of powder.

Alli's Dict.

"ALB. *n.* A white linen vestment worn by priests."

The bishops donn'd their *albs* and copes of state.

Fainfax.

A'LBATROSS. *n.* A fourth sea bird.

We saw a great number of sea-birds, particularly *albatrosses*, gannets, shearwaters. *Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

ALBE' conj. Whether be.

Albe they rich or poor.

Spenser's F. 2.

Albe they worthy blame, or clear of crime.

Ib.

ALBI-

ALBIGEOIS. *n. pl.* [from the city *Albi* where they originated.] Certain heretiques, who condemned matrimony, persuaded licentious copulations, and forbad the eating of flesh.

He continued ten years preaching, and drawing Christian princes into armes against the *Albigois*. *Weaver.*

ALCA'IC. *adj.* [from *Alcæus* the Greek poet.] Denoting the measure of verse used by Alcæus.

He went out of his way to make a second visit to the Grande Chartreuse, and there wrote in the Album of the Fathers the following *Alcaic* ode. *Mason's Life of Gray.*

ALCHEMISTICAL. *adj.* [from *alchemist*.] Practising alchemy.

As the first sort of legislators attended to the different kinds of citizens, and combined them into one commonwealth, the others, the metaphysical and *alchemical* legislators, have taken the direct contrary course. *Burke.*

ALDERL'EVEST. *adj. superl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, "old, elder."] *Tyrwhitt's* glossary to Chaucer plainly shows, that *alder* in this word means of *all*.

ALEGGEANCE. *n.* [Fr.] Alleviation.

What boots it him from death to be unbond,
To be captiv'd in endless durance
Of sorrow and despayre without *alleggeance*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. st. 42.

ALE'W. *n.* Clamour; outcry. ----- *Spenser.*

Yet did she not lament with loud *alew*.

F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 13.

ALFRIDA'RIA, *n.* [a term of astrological jargon.] The supposed power of a planet over a man's life.

I'll find the cusp and *Alfridaria*. *Albumazar.*

ALGA'TE. *adv.* [all and gate for way.] Altogether. Or fayer than herselfe, if ought *algate* Might fayer be. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII.*

'ALGATES. *adv.* -----

2. Always. [This is its sense too in *Chaucer*.

He then uprose, inflam'd with fell despight,
And called for his armes; for he would *algates* fight.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. V. st. 37.

3. Nevertheless.

Which when Sir Guyon saw, all were he wroth,
Yet *algates* mote he soft himself appeale.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. st. 12.

ALICANT. *n.* [from the town in Spain.] A kind of Spanish wine.

You'll blood three pottles of *Alicant*.

Dekker's Honest Whore.

TO ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *lig*, to lie down.] "To lay; to allay. -----" This whole article seems more connected with the meaning of the Saxon

noun lig, in English a falsity. *Aligge* is certainly in the passage cited by *Johnson*; but probably either an error of the press, or an intended countrified accent, for *allegge*, which *Spenser* uses elsewhere in the sense of allay. *Allege* with this signification is also in *Chaucer*, but no such word as *aligge*.

ALI'KE. *adv.* ----- In some expressions it has "the appearance of an adjective, but is always an "adverb." Notwithstanding this positive assertion, *alike* is surely an adjective in the following passage:

With him is Guelpho, as his noble mate,
In birth, in acts, in arms, *alike* the rest. *Fairfax.*

ALL and Some. *adj.* [in early writers.] One and all. But lo! they freight were vanished, *all and some*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. st. 31.

But slow they came, displeas'd *all and some*.

Fairfax, B. XIII. st. 2.

ALL-ACCO'MPLISHED. *part. adj.* Thoroughly accomplished.

I would fain see you, what pedants call *omnis homo*, and what *Pope* much better calls *all-accomplished*.

Chesterfield.

ALL-ATO'NING. *part. adj.* Atoning for all.

The effects of incapacity, shewn by the popular in all the great members of the commonwealth, are to be covered by the *all-atoning* name of liberty. *Burke.*

ALL-BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* Perfectly beautiful.

Some emanation of th' *all-beauteous* mind. *Pope.*

ALL-BOUN'TEOUS. *adj.* Full of benevolence.

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy; secure

Of surfeit, where full measure only bounds

Excess before the *all-bounteous* king. *Milton.*

ALL-BOUN'TIFUL. *adj.* Of infinite bounty.

The *all bountiful* creator gave to man dominion over all the earth. *Blackstone.*

ALL-CONCE'ALING. *part. adj.* That conceals all.

They stole away, and took their hasty flight,
Carry'd in clouds of *all-concealing* night.

Spenser's Hubbard.

ALL-CO'NSCIOUS, *adj.* Conscious of all crimes.

O curst, dear horrors of *all-conscious* night. *Pope.*

ALL-DEPE'NDING. *part. adj.* Depending on all.

Of its robe bereft

By needy man, that *all-depending* lord. *Thomson.*

ALL-EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Of unbounded efficiency.

Whose *all-efficient* light

Drew dawning planets from the womb of night.

Boyle.

ALL-GI'VER. *n.* The giver of all things.

If all the world

Should in a pet of temp'rance feed on pulse,

Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,

Th' *all-giver* would be unthanked. *Milton's Comus.*

ALL-GOOD. *adj.* Infinitely good.

Is it agreeable to the natural notions we have of an *all-good* being? *Conybeare.*

ALL-GRA'CIOUS. *adj.* Infinitely gracious.

What means the bounty of *all-gracious* heaven?

Congreve.

ALL-HA'PPY. *adj.* Happy beyond measure.

God is all perfect and *all-happy*.

Conybeare.

ALL-JU'ST. *adj.* Of consummate justice.

He must likewise be *all-good* and *all-just*: for infinite wisdom is not consistent with depravity. *Bryant.*

ALL-KI'ND. *adj.* Most benevolent.

One provision, which the *all-kind* governor of the world hath made to support us in our present condition.

Conybeare.

ALL-ME'RCIFUL. *adj.* Of infinite mercy.

Without having that goodness of temper, which cannot fail of recommending them to an *all-merciful* God.

Conybeare.

ALL-PE'RFECT. *adj.* Perfect in every thing.

He broached and defended doctrines, as unworthy of the supreme *all-perfect* Being, as those which the heathens taught concerning their fictitious and inferior gods.

Bolingbroke to Pope.

ALL-SAGA'CIOUS, *adj.* Of extreme sagacity.

These Fancy, *all-sagacious* maid,

Had at their sev'ral talks survey'd.

Shenstone.

ALL-

ALL-SUFFICIENCY. *n.* Infinite ability.

He is of infinite goodness, and mercy, truth, justice, wisdom, power, *all-sufficiency.* *Whole Duty of Man.*

ALL-TRIUMPHING. *part. adj.* Every where triumphant.

As you were ignorant of what were done
By Cupid's hand, your *all-triumphing* son. *B. Jonson.*

ALL-WORSHIP'T. *part. adj.* Worship't by all.

In her own loins

She hutch't th' *all-worship't* ore. *Milton's Comus.*

ALL-WORTHY. *adj.* Most respectable.

O my *all-worthy* lord! *All-worthy* villain!
Shaksp. Cymb.

To **ALLE'GE.** [Fr.] To allay.

Hart that is inly hurt is greatly eased

With hope of thing, that may *allege* his smart.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 15.

"ALLOCU'TION. *n.* - - - - - The act of speaking
"to another." After *act* insert 'or mode.'

Sacrifices, triumphs, congeries, *allocutions*, decursions, iedisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies we should not have had to just a notion of, were they not still preserved on coins.
Addison on Medals.

"ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* - - - - - Held without any ac-
"knowledge of superiority."

The possessions of their subjects were perfectly *allodial*; that is, wholly independent, and held of no superior at all.
Blackstone.

ALLO'WABLY. *adv.* [from *allowable.*] With claim of allowance.

These are much more frequently, and more *allowably*, used in poetry, than in prose.
Lowth.

A'LLSPICE. *n.* A kind of clove.

Cloves, *allspice*, mace, and many other stimulative applications.
Berdmore on the Teeth.

A'LMANACK-MAKER. *n.* A maker of almanacks.

He calculates his model to the elevation of a particular clime, but with the same success as *almanack makers* do; to serve only for a year.
Butler's Characters.

A'LMOND-WILLOW. *n.* A willow whose leaves are of a light green on both sides.

- - - - - trees more and more sady, till they end in an *almond-willow.*
Shenstone.

A'LMS-DRINK. *n.* [For an explanation of this word the reader is referred to *Warburton's* note (no very clear one) on the following passage in *Shakspere.*]

They have made him drink *alms-drink.*
Ant. & Cleo. A. II. sc. 7.

ALMS-GI'VING. *n.* Gift of alms.

The most profuse *alms-giving* may be owing to indirect causes.
Conybeare.

ALMS-PE'OPLE. *n.* Members of an almshouse.

For the which they be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six *alms-people.*
W'eever.

"ALO'NE. *adj.* - - - - -"

3. Uncompelled.

Sweet is the love, that comes *alone* with willingness.
Sp. F. Q.

"ALO'NE. *adv.* This word is seldom used but with "the verb *let*, if even then it be an adverb." Some instance should have been adduced of this rare usage, without *let*, that the reader might judge, whether it was not then an adverb. *Shakspere* seems to use it for
Superlatively.

I am *alone* the villain of the earth,
And feel I am so most. *Ant. & Cleo. A. IV. sc. 6.*

ALONELY. *adv.* [from *alone.*] Singly.

Alonely let me me go with thee, unkind. *Fairfax.*

ALP. *n.* [the singular of *Alps.*] Any very high mountain.

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *Alp.* *Milton.*

A'LPINE. *adj.* [from *Alp.*]

1. Excessively lofty.

White as the fleecy rain on *Alpine* hills. *Congreve.*

2. Denoting a peculiar kind of strawberry.

The *alpine* everlasting, or prolific strawberry. *Mawe.*

ALTHE'A. *n.* A flowering shrub; of which the common sort is marsh-mallow: but the *althea-frutex* is a species of *Hibiscus.*

Th' *Althea*, *Opulus*, and *Virgin's bower.* *Anon.*

"ALTY'SONANT. *adj.* - - - - - High sounding."

Speculative and positive doctrines, and *altisonant* phrases.
Evelyn.

A'LVEOLARY. *adj.* [from *alveolus*, Lat.] Belonging to the cavity of the jaw-bone.

The original teeth are no longer sufficient to fill up extended *alveolary* space.
Berdmore on the Teeth.

"AMA'LGAM. } *n.* The latter of these two words
"AMA'LGAMA. } is left unexemplified.

We should have a new *amalgama.* *B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republics.
Burke.

"To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* - - - - -" This verb is used figuratively.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one.
Burke.

"AMANUE'NSIS. *n.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates."

Let your *amanuenss*, whoever he may be, write an account regularly once a week.
Chesterfield.

"To AMATE. *v. a.* - - - - -"

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense "it is derived from the old French *matter*, to crush "or subdue." It seems rather derived from the old French participle *amati* accablè; and its senses (from this root) best accord with

To confound.

Ye bene right hard *amated*, gracious lord,
And of your ignorance great marveill make,
Whiles cause not well conceived ye mistake.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. ft. 45.

Upon the walls the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and amaz'd. *Fairfax.*

AMATEU'R. *n.* [Fr.] A lover of any particular pursuit or system.

It must always be, to those who are the greatest *amateurs*, or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place.
Burke.

AMATORIAL. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Concerning love.

Leland mentions eight books of his epigrams, *amatorial* verses, and poems on philosophical subjects. *T. Warton.*

AMAZON'IAN. *adj.* [from *Amazon.*] Of, or like to, Amazons.

How

How ill befeeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an *Amazonian* trull!

Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. III.

When with his *Amazonian* chin he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Those leaves

They gather'd, broad as *Amazonian* targe. *Milton.*

"AMBITION. n. -----"

4. Going about with a view to gain praise. [This is a *latinism*, and refers to the verb *ambio*, whence comes *ambitio*.]

I on th' other side
Used no *ambition* to commend my deeds.

Milton's Samp. Agon.

"AMBROSIA, n. ----- from which every thing
"eminently pleasing to the smell or taste is called
"ambrosia."

His dewy locks distill'd

Ambrosia.

Milton.

But when the transient feast is o'er,

He seeks the rose he left behind,

And finds, in the forsaken flower,

Both nectar and *ambrosia* join'd. *Mason's Sappho.*

AMBROSIA. *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Ambrosial.

Or Constable's *ambrosiac* muse

Made Dian not his notes refuse. *B. Jonson.*

B. Jonson.

"AMBULATORY. -----"

"3. Moveable."

Having hitherto (like the tabernacle in the wilder-
ness) been only *ambulatory* for almost forty years. *Evelyn.*

AMBUSCAD'ING. *adj.* [from *ambuscade*.] Lying
in ambush.

A lovely boy of killing eyes

Where *ambuscading* witchcraft lies,

Which did at last the owner's self surprize. *Cleever's Cowley.*

"AMENAGE. n." } There cannot be a more strik-

"AMENANCE. } ing instance of the slovenly

manner in which *Johnson* composed his dictionary,

than his coupling these two words together. He

might well give no example of *amenage*, since in-

stead of a *noun* it is a *verb*. In *Upton's* glossary to

Spenser's Faery Queen *Amenage* stands interpreted

by manage, carriage; but *carriage* is a plain blunder

of the printer's, who has caught the word from the

line below. On such an authority, without ex-

amining further, or even observing the incoherency

of the explanation, *Johnson* has made *amenage* a

noun.

To AMENAGE. *v. a.* [from *admenare*, *Barb. Lat.*
percutere.] To secure by force.

That same is *Furor*, curst cruel wight,

That unto knighthood workes much shame and v . . . ;

And that same hag, his aged mother, hight

Occasion, the root of all wrath and despight:

With her, whofo will raging *Furor* tame

Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 10, 11.

"AMIABLY. *adv.* - - - - In an amiable manner."

Less *amiably* mild,

Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton.*

Milton.

AMIS. *n.* [This (signifying a priest's under-garment)
is only another way of writing *amicc*; for which
see *Johnson*.]

Upon a sloathfull affe he chose to ryde,

Aray'd in habit blacke, and *amis* thin,

Like to an holy monck the service to begin.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 18.

Amises, books, banners, and rood-lofts were likewise
burned in the open streets. *Weever.*

AMISS. *adj.* [*Johnson* does not allow *amiss* to be ever
an *adjective* "because it always follows the substan-
"tive to which it relates." So it does in the cita-
tion below, but must be put before the substantive
in construction.] Peccant.

Thou well of life, whose streams were purple blood,

That flow'd here to cleanse the soul *amiss*

Of sinful man. *Fairfax, B. III. ft. 2.*

[Was you to consider *amis* as an *adverb* here, the
sense of the passage would be just reversed.]

A'MMIRAL. *n.* [for *admiral*.] An admiral's ship.

To equal which, the tallest pine,

Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast

Of some great *ammiral*, were but a wand. *Milton.*

AMCEBÆ'AN. *adj.* [from *ἀμειβαιος*, *Gr.*] Alternately
responsive.

Amœbean verses, and the custom of vying in extempore
verses by turns was a custom derived from the old Sicilian
Shepherds. *Jos. Wharton's Pope.*

AMOURE'TTE. *n.* [a *Fr.* diminutive of *amour*.]

Three amours I have had in my life-time; as for
amourettes they are not worth mentioning. *Walsh's Letters.*

AMPHIBOLY, *n.* [*ἀμφιβολία*, *Gr.*] Ambiguity of
meaning.

There may be some *amphiboly* in the word *before*, as
doubtful whether it shall relate to the Normans, or to
Hen. III. *Spelman.*

AMPHITHEA'TRICAL. *adj.* Used to be exhibited
in an amphitheatre.

The baitings, and slaughter of so many sorts of crea-
tures, tame as well as wild, for diversion merely, may
witness the extraordinary inclination we have for *amphi-
theatrical* spectacles. *Shafesbury.*

"AMPLIFICATION. n. -----"

"1. Enlargement."

We have been accustomed to conceive this *amplification*
of the visible figure of a known object, only as the
effect or sign of its being brought nearer. *Reid's Inquiry.*

"ANA. n. Books so called from the last syllable of

"their titles; as *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*;" [a blun-

der of *Johnson's* for *Thuana*] "they are loose

"thoughts, or casual hints, dropt by eminent men,

"and collected by their friends." This definition

is incomplete; the termination *ana* is added to any

connective title of literary scraps.

They were pleased to publish some *Tunbrigiana* this

season; but such *ana*! I believe, there were never so

many vile little verses put together before. *West to Gray.*

ANABA'PTISM. *n.* The doctrine of anabaptists.

Asli's Dict.

ANABA'PTIST. *n.* [from *ἀνα* and *βαπτισμα*, *Gr.*] One
of that sect of Christians who oppose the baptism of
infants.

It is a loose and licentious opinion, which the *anabap-
tists* have embraced, holding that a christian man's liberty
is lost. *Hooker.*

An *anabaptist* is a water-saint, that, like a crocodile,
sees clearly in the water, but dully on land.

Butler's Characters.

ANACREON'TIQUE. *n.* A poem in *Anacreon's*
manner.

Anacreontiques: or some copies of verses, translated
paraphrastically out of *Anacreon*.

Title to Cowley's Imitations of Anacreon.

C

A'NADEM.

A'NADEM. *n.* [*ἀνάδημα*, Gr.] A chaplet.

The lowly dales will yield us *anadems*
To shade our temples; 'tis a worthy meed,
No better girlond feels mine oaten reed. *W. Browne.*

“ANAGO'GICAL. *adj.* ----- Mysterious.”

It has no coherency therewith, either figuratively,
allegorical, or *anagogical*. *Spelman.*

ANAGRAMMATICAL, *adj.* Making an anagram.

For whom was devised Pallas's defensive shield with
Gorgon's head thereon with this *anagrammatical* word.

Camden's Remains.

A'NAPÆST. *n.* [*ἀναπæστος*, Gr.] A metrical foot,
containing two short syllables and one long.

They found the heroic foot (which includes the
Spondee, the Dactyle, and the *Anapæst*) to be majestic
and grave. *Harris's Philolog. Inq.*

ANARCHIC. *adj.* Anarchical.

They expect, that they shall hold in obedience an
anarchic people, by an *anarchic* army. *Burke.*

A'NCHORESS. *n.* A female anchorite.

Anch'resses, that dwell

Mew'd up in walls, and mumble o'er their beads.

Fairfax.

Ifold Heion widow made suit to king Henry the sixth,
that she might be an *anchoret*, or vowed recluse. *Weever.*

“A'NCIENT. *n.* ----- The flag of a ship, and former-
ly of a regiment.” The latter of these two senses
might have been exemplified from *Shakspeare*.

Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an old faced
ancient. *Hen. IV. P. I. A. IV. sc. 2.*

A'NCIENT-DEME'SNE. *n.* [a law term from *an-*
cient and *demesne*, Fr.]

Ancient-demesne consists of those lands or manors, which,
though now perhaps granted out to private subjects,
were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Ed-
ward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror. *Blackstone.*

The *ancient-demesne*, or land-estate of the crown, as
recorded in Domeſday-book by William I. consisted of
fourteen hundred and twenty-two manors. *Lyttelton.*

ANCI'LLARY. *adj.* [from *ancilla*, Lat.] Subſervient,
as a handmaid.

It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be
merely *ancillary* to other inferior jurisdictions. *Blackstone.*

A'NCOME. *n.* An ulcerous swelling.

I have ſeen a little prick, no bigger than a pin's head,
ſwell bigger and bigger, till it came to an *ancome*.

Eastward Hoe.

“A'NECDOTE. *n.* -----

“2. It is now uſed, after the French, for a biographical
“incident.”

They will alſo ſpecify the few remaining *anecdotes*,
which occurred in a life ſo retired and ſedentary, as his.

Mason's Life of Gray.

ANECDO'TICAL. *adj.* Relative to anecdotes.

Particular *anecdotal* traditions, whoſe original au-
thority is unknown or ſuſpicious. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

ANE'NST. *prep.* [onſean, Sax. adverbſ; omitting
the Saxon \mathfrak{z} , as the modern word omits the *n.*]
Againſt.

And many a ſink pour'd out their rage *anenſt* 'em.

B. Jonſon's Epigr.

ANE'WST. *adv.* [from *neperst*, Sax. *vicinia*.] Nigh,
almoſt, near hand. *Ray.* *Anceſt* the matter being ſtill
a phraſe among country people entitles this word to
a place in a modern vocabulary.

A'NGEL-BED. *n.* An open bed without poſts. *Aſh's*
Diſt. This ſeems rather a private witticiſm, than a
current word: the London upholſterers know
nothing of it.

ANGELE'T. *n.* An old gold coin, being half an angel.
Angels 6s. 8d. each, and *angelets*. *Leake.*

ANGELO'T. *n.* A gold coin of Paris, while ſubject
to the Engliſh.

As we ſee upon his French *angelot*.

Leake.

“A'NGLE. *n.* ----- The ſpace intercepted between
two lines interſecting, &c.”

2. Corner in its ſenſe of extremity.

And far abroad his mightie branches threw

Into the utmoſt *angle* of the world he knew.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IX. ſt. 47.

From his eyes are hurl'd

(To day) a thouſand radiant lights, that ſtream

To ev'ry nook and *angle* of his realm.

B. Jonſon.

A'NGLING. *n.* [from *to angle*.] Fiſhing with a rod
and line.

The pleaſant'ſt *angling* is to ſee the fiſh

Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,

And greedily devour the treach'rous bait. *Shakspeare.*

“To ANNE'AL. *v. a.* -----

“3. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner, as to give it
“the true temper.” *Shenſtone* uſes it for tempering
by cold.

When from each branch *anneal'd*, the works of froſt
Pervasive, radiant icicles depend. *Economy, P. III.*

ANNOMINATION. *n.* [*annominatio*, Barb. Lat.]
Alliteration.

Geraldus Cambrenſis ſpeaks of *annomination*, which he
deſcribes to be what we call alliteration. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

“A'NODYNE. *adj.*” That *anodyne* is an *adjective*
muſt be allowed, and the following paſſage exem-
plifies it, as ſuch.

The *anodyne* draught of oblivion, thus drugged, is
well calculated to preſerve a galling wakefulneſs.

Burke.

But *Jonſon's* examples (from Dryden and Arbuth-
not) both make *anodyne* a *ſubſtantive*: as docs alſo,

A majority of two hundred is a great *anodyne*. *Cheſterfield.*

“To A'NSWER. *v. n.*” The ſtyle *neuter* very ill ſuits
many of the ſenſes of this verb, as enumerated by
Jonſon; 1, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, may all be called
active.

A'NTHEM-WISE. *adv.* After the manner of an-
themſ.

Several choirs placed one over-againſt another, and
taking the voices by catches *anthem-wiſe*, give great plea-

Bacon.

A'NTHEMIS. *n.* [Lat.] The chamomile.

The *anthemis*, a ſmall but glorious flower,

Scarce rears his head; yet has a giant's tower.

Tate's Cowley.

A'NTICHRIST. *n.* [*ἀντί*, Gr. and *Chriſt*.] The grand
adverſary to chriſtianity.

Many came to believe the biſhops to be *Antichriſt*.

Walton.

He deſies magiſtracy and miniſtry as the works of
Antichriſt.

Butler's Characters.

A'NTICK-MASQUE. A'NTIMASQUE: *n.* A
maſque of anticks.

We may be admitted, if not for a maſque, for an
antick-maſque.

B. Jonſon.

The

The second *Antimasque* was a perplexed dance of straying and deformed pilgrims, till with the breaking forth of APOLLO they were all frightened away, and the main masque begun.

It is not conical enough, to put Angels in *Antimasks*.
Stage-direct. ib.

ANTI-COSMETIC. [*adj.* from *ἀντι* and *κοσμητικός*, Gr.] Destructive of beauty.

I would have him apply his *anti-cosmetic* wash to the painted face of female vanity.

ANTI-ENTHUSIASTIC. [*adj.* Opposing enthusiasm].

According to the *anti-enthusiastic* poet's method.

ANTIENTRY. *n.* [from *antient*.] Cast of antiquity.

They contain not one word of *antientry*. *West to Gray.*

Here, and throughout his criticism on old words he is not consistent: for he here insists, that all *antientry* should be struck out, and in a former passage he allows it may be used very sparingly. *Mason's Note on the former Citation.*

ANTI-GUGGLER. *n.* [*ἀντι*, Gr. and guggle.] A tube of metal so bent as to be easily introduced into the neck of most bottles.

I cannot dismiss this part of our subject without explaining a little instrument, called the *anti-guggler*, formerly used for decanting liquors, liable to sediment.

ANTI-HYSTERICS. *n. pl.* Medicines good against hysterics.

Anti-hysterics are undoubtedly serviceable in madness arising from some sorts of spasmodic disorders.

ANTIMANIACAL. [*adj.* [*ἀντι* and *μανία*, Gr.] Good against madness.

With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues. *Battie on Madness.*

ANTI-MINISTERIAL. [*adj.* Against the ministry.

If I say any thing *antiministerial*, you will tell me you know the reason.

ANTI-PAPISTICAL. [*adj.* [from *ἀντι*, Gr. and *Papa*, Lat.] Averse to popery.

It is pleasant to see, how the most *anti-papistical* poets are inclined to canonize their friends.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC. [*adj.* [Gr.] Good against inflammations.

Nitre is reckoned specifically *antiphlogistical*. *Battie.*

ANTI-PHON. *n.* [*ἀντι* and *φωνή*.] Alternate singing.

In *antiphons* thus tune we female plaints. *Fuimus Troes.*

ANTI-PHONY. *n.* [*ἀντι* and *φωνή*, Gr.] An echo.

The echo, or *antiphony*, which these elegant exclaimers hope by this reflection to draw necessarily from their audience.

ANTIQUARIAN. [*adj.* [from *antiquary*.] Relative to antiquities.

I am enumerating the more considerable of Mr. Gray's *antiquarian* pursuits.

We must venerate Leland's indigested researches, as the first fruits of *antiquarian* science among us.

[The last-cited author is one of the few within this half-century, who uniformly use this word as an adjective, which it is; and never as a substantive, which it is not. *Antiquarian* for *antiquary* is a downright confusion of speech, though Shenstone, Blackstone, Walpole, Burke, professor Reid, and

even (that avower of his own studied correctness) Lord Chesterfield, are guilty of it. No such blemish defaces the purer styles of Lyttelton, Robertson, or Bryant.]

ANTIREVOLUTIONARY. [*adj.* Hostile to revolutions in government.

They consider mortal as a very *antirevolutionary* invention in its present state.

ANTISEPTIC. [*adj.* [from *ἀντι* and *σηπώ*, Gr.] Good against putrefaction.

Which desire procures a remedy, that is both diluting and *antiseptic*.

ANTISEPTIC. *n.* [from the adjective.] An antiseptic medicine.

By the frequent application of astringents and *antiseptics*.

ANTISPASMODICS. *n. pl.* [from the adjective.] Medicines that relieve spasms.

Under this head of *antispasmodics* every one, I suppose, will readily place Valerian, Castor, the Gums, and Musk.

"ANTI-STROPHE. *n.* - - - - In an ode, supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of "every three, or sometimes every second stanza."

The second stanza was called the *Antistrophe* from the contraversion of the Chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left-hand to the right, contrary always to their motion in the *Strophe*.

Had the regular return of *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and *Epode* no other merit, than that of extreme difficulty, it ought on this very account to be valued; because we well know, that 'easy writing is no easy reading.'

Mason's Note on a Letter of Gray's contains this [piece of reasoning.

ANYWISE. [*adv.* [from *any* and *wise*, *adv.*] In any way.

Anywise disserviceable.

AONIAN. [*adj.* [from *Aonia*, the old name for *Bœotia*.] Of the Muses.

That with no middle flight intends to soar Above th' *Aonian* mount.

APATHETIC. [*adj.* [from *apathy*.] Void of passions.

I am not to be *apathetic*, or void of passions, like a statue.

APE-CARRIER. *n.* One that carries an ape about.

There is nothing in the world so pitiful; no, not an *ape-carrier*.

APIECES. [*adv.* In-pieces.

Tombs were hackt and hewn *apieces*.

"APISSHNESS. *n.* - - - - Mimicry; foppery; insignificant; playfulness." No example being given of any of these four meanings, substitute in their room

Apish tricks.

My *apishness* has paid the ransom for my speech, and set it at liberty.

"APOCRYPHAL. [*adj.* - - - -

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain "credit."

This is *apocryphal*; I may choose whether I believe it or no.

4. Sham.

A whoreson, upstart, *apocryphal* captain.

Where is this *apocryphal* elder?

APOLLINARIAN. *n.* [from the name of their founder.]

founder.] One of a sect, who held particular notions about the nature of Christ.

Apollinarians by maiming and misinterpreting what belonged to Christ's human-nature, withstood the truth.

Hooker.

APOLOGIST. *n.* He that makes an apology.

Who, in point of the actual services they have thereby performed, are to be parallel'd only with the first *apologists* of the christian cause. *C. Hall's Sermon on Gospel credibility.*

“To **APOSTROPHIZE.** *v. n.* - - - - To address by “apostrophe.” This sense clearly makes the verb *active*, and not *neuter*.

APOSTROPHUS. *n.* [*ἀποστροφος*, Gr.]

Apostrophus is the rejecting of a vowel from the beginning or ending of a word. *B. Johnson's Grammar.*

To **APPAL.** *v. n.* [from *appalus*, Barb. Lat. *mollis*.] To grow mild.

Nor salvage hart, but ruth of her sad plight
Would make to melt, or piteously *appall*.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.VIII. ft.9.

[See too citation to **ADAW.** *v. n.* and the glossary to **HOCCLEVE.**]

APPARANCIE. *n.* [from *apparco*, Lat.] Appearance.

Whose feigned gestures do attrap our youth
With an *apparancie* of simple truth. *W. Browne.*

“**APPARENT.** *adj.* - - - - -

“5. Certain; not presumptive.” What *Johnson* means by *certain* is best explained in the following passage:

Heirs *apparent* are such, whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided they outlive the ancestor: as the eldest son, or his issue. *Blackstone.*

“To **APPEAL.** *v. n.* - - - - -

“4. To charge with a crime: to accuse: a term of “law.” In this sense the verb is *active*; both in the passage given by *Johnson* from *Shakspeare*, and in the following:

He gan that ladie strongly to *appeal*
Of many hainous crimes. *Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.IX. ft.39.*

When a person indicted for treason or felony - - - - -
appeals or accuses others, his accomplices, of the same crime. *Blackstone.*

To **APPE'AL.** *v. a.* [from *appello*, Lat.] To call over: a latinism.

Then both uprose, and took their ready way
Unto the church, their prayers to *appeal*.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.II. ft.48.

[*Appeal* in this passage is differently interpreted both by *Church* and *Upton*; but as their explication is quite irreconcilable to grammatical construction, the foregoing is submitted to the public.]

“**APPELLATE.** *n.* - - - - -” *Johnson* gives this word for a *substantive*, and produces an authority from *Ayliffe*—proving it an *adjective*. The sense there is *appealed against*; but it is also used for Created on appeal.

The king of France is not the fountain of justice: the judges, neither the original nor the *appellate* are of his nomination. *Burke.*

“**APPELLATION.** *n.* - - - - - Name.”

2. Appeal. [A latinism.]

And bad Dan Phœbus' scribe her *appellation* seal.

Sp. F. Q. B.VII. C.VII. ft.35.

“**APPELLEE.** *n.* - - - - -”

The party appealed or accused is called the *Appellee*. *Blackstone.*

APPE'NDANCE, APPENDENCY. *n.* [from *appendant*.] A right of property annex to the possession of some other property.

Till they were hereditary, those *appendances* could not belong to them. *Spelman.*

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendency* had the cave with it. *Ib.*

APPERCEPTION. *n.* [a peculiar philosophical term.]

This philosopher makes a distinction between perception, and what he calls *apperception*. By *apperception* he understands that degree of perception, which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by which we are conscious of our own existence, and conscious of our own perceptions. *Reid.*

“**APPERTINENT.** *adj.* [from *to appertain*.] Belonging, relating.

“You know, how apt our love was to accord,

“To furnish him with all *appertinents*

“Belonging to his honour. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*”

Appertinents in this passage is a *substantive*, and means ‘things appertaining:’ as an example of which it is re-inserted here. For an instance of the *adjective*, take the following:

And I [said] tough signior, as an *appertinent* title to your old time. *Shakspeare's Love's Labour Lost, A. I. sc. 2.*

APPLA'USIVE. *adj.* [from *applause*.] Applauding.

Euclia appears in the heavens, singing an *applausive* song. *B. Johnson's Masques.*

APPLE-JOHN. *n.* A sort of apple, which Miller classes with the cyder apples, under the name of *john-apple* or *deux annes*; under which names it also frequently occurs in Evelyn's *Kalendarium Hortense*, and may be seen under **JOHN-APPLE** in *Johnson*.

Thou know'st Sir John cannot endure an *apple-john*. *Shakspeare.*

Thy man *Apple-John*, that looks

As he had been a se'nnight in the straw,
A rip'ning for the market.

Chapman and Shirley's Ball.

APPLE-PIE. *n.* A pie filled with apples.

'Tis in request among gentlemen's daughters to devour their cheese-cakes, *apple-pies*, cream, &c.

Jovial Crew.

APPLE-SQUIRE. *n.* [formerly a cant term for] A pimp.

Young *apple-squire*, and old cuckold-maker.

B. Johnson's Every Man in his Humour.

♦ Of her gentleman-usher I became her *apple-squire*, to hold the door, and keep centinel at taverns.

Nabbes's Microcosmus.

APPLI'MENT. *n.* Application.

These will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious *appliments*.

Introduction to Marston's Malcontent.

“To **APPO'INT.** *v. a.* - - - - -”

5. To arraign. [So *Milton* once uses it, and *Warburton* reconciles this stretch of meaning by the intervention of *summon to answer*.]

Appoint not heav'nly disposition, father.

Sampson Agonistes.

“**APPOINTMENT.** *n.* - - - - -”

6. [A law term, best explained by the following passages.]

A devise

A devise to a corporation for a charitable use is valid, as operating in the nature of an *appointment*, rather than a bequest. *Blackstone.*

A devise by a copyhold-tenant, without surrendering to the use of his will, and a devise (nay even a settlement) by tenant in tail (without either fine or recovery) if made to a charitable use, are good by way of *appointment*. *Id.*

“APPOSITION. *n.* -----

“2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the “same case.”

When another substantive is added to express or explain the former more fully; ‘as King George’ they are both in the same case, and the latter is said to be put in *apposition* with the former. *Lowth.*

APPRAISEMENT. *n.* [from *appraise*.] A valuation.

At the same time there issued a commission of *appraisement* to value the goods in the officer’s hands. *Blackstone.*

“APPRaiser. *n.* ----- A person appointed to “set a price on things to be sold.”

On poems by their dictates writ
Critics, as sworn *appraisers*, sit. *Green’s Spleen.*

To APPRECIATE. *v. a.* [from *apprecio*, Barb. Lat.] To set a value on.

Fortitude is in reality no more, than prudence, good judgment, and presence of mind, in properly *appreciating* pain, labour, and danger. *A. Smith.*

APPROPRIETARY. *n.* [from *ad*, Lat. and *proprietary*.] A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

Let me say one thing more to the *appropriaries* of churches. *Spelman.*

“To APPROVE. *v. a.* -----”

7. [In law.] To improve.

This inclosure, when justifiable, is called in law *improving*, an antient expression signifying the same as *improving*. *Blackstone.*

“APPROVEMENT. *n.* -----”

2. [In law.]

Approvement is, when a person indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses others his accomplices in order to obtain his pardon. *Blackstone.*

3. [In law.] Improvement of common grounds.

The lord may approve, that is, enclose and convert to the uses of husbandry (which they call *melioration* or *approvement*) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures, in which the tenants have common appendant to their estates, provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants. *Blackstone.*

To APPROXIMATE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To bring near.

The art of distancing, and *approximating* comes truly within their sphere: the former by the gradual diminution of distinctness and size, the latter by the reverse. *Shenstone.*

Whenever man is put over men, he should, nearly as possible, be *approximated* to his perfection. *Burke.*

APPU’I. *n.* [Fr.] A term in horsemanship to express a reciprocal feeling between the bridle hand and horse’s mouth.

APPU’LSE. *n.* ----- The act of striking against “any thing.”

2. [In astronomy.] The approaching to a conjunction with the sun, or any fixed star.

The observation of the moon’s *appulses* to any fixed star is reckoned one of the best methods for resolving this problem. *Adams.*

APPURTENANCE. *n.* [from *appertain*.] Adjunct.

The *appurtenance* of welcome is fashion and ceremony. *Shak. Ham.*

A lover set out with all equipages and *appurtenances*. *Congreve.*

APPURTENANT. *adj.* [a law term.]

Common *appurtenant* is, where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally commonable: as hogs, goats, and the like, which neither plough, nor manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

“APRICOT, or APRICO’CK. *n.* -----”

Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries. *Shakespeare.*

I shall not have a single peach or *apricot*. *Chesterfield.*

AQUARIUS. *n.* [Lat. for water-bearer.] The eleventh sign in the Zodiac.

His church is under the watery government of the moon, when she was in *Aquarius*. *Bulwer’s Characters.*

AQUATICAL. *adj.* Aquatic.

Of the *aquatical* [trees] I reckon the poplars, asp, alder, willow, fallow, ozier, &c. *Evelyn.*

AQUEITY. *n.* [from *aqueous*.] Wateriness.

The *aqueity*

Terreity and Sulphureity
Shall run together again. *B. Jonson.*

AQUILON. *n.* [Lat.] The north wind.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
Out-swell the cholic of puff’d *Aquilon*.

Shak. Troil and Cress.

ARABIC. *adj.* Of Arabia; written in its language.

He made choice of Pedro de Covillam, and Alphonso de Pagoa, who were perfect masters of the *Arabic* language. *Robertson.*

Who not only explained them in *Arabic* comments, but composed themselves original pieces upon the same principle. *Harris’s Philolog. Inq.*

ARABIC. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis.] The Arabic language.

We shall always quote from the Latin version of the learned *Pocock* subjoined to the original *Arabic*.

Harris’s Philolog. Inq. p. 254, note.

ARBITRARINESS. *n.* The being arbitrary.

Extol voluptuousness, wilfulness, vindicativeness, *arbitrariness*, vain-glory. *Shaftesbury.*

“ARBITRATION. *n.* ----- The determination of

“a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.” *Johnson* seems not to have known the difference between *arbitration* and *arbitrement*, having here given a definition of the latter in its sense of *award*. As to the former, *Blackstone* says,

Arbitration is, where the parties injuring and injured submit all matters in dispute ----- to the judgment of two or more arbitrators, who are to decide the controversy; and if they do not agree, it is usual to add, that another be called in as umpire, to whose sole judgment it is then referred: or frequently there is only one arbitrator originally appointed. *Commentaries.*

ARBITRESS. *n.* A female arbiter.

While over head the Moon

Sits *arbitress*. *Milton.*

ARBORATOR. *n.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] A pruner of trees. The

The course and nature of the sap not being as yet universally agreed on, leads our *arborators* into many errors and mistakes. *Evelyn.*

ARBORE'SCENT. *adj.* [*arborescens*, Lat.] Growing like a tree.

Nonius supposes the tall rosea (*arborescent* holihoeks) that bears the broad flower, for the best. *Evelyn.*

ARBU'TEAN. *adj.* Of arbuté.

Arbutéan harrows, and the mystic van. *Evelyn's Virgil.*

ARCA'DIAN. *adj.* [from *Arcadia*.] Plesant to the view.

Such the stream
On whose *Arcadian* banks I first drew air. *Armstrong.*

"ARCA'NUM. *n.* In the plural *arcana*. A Latin "word, signifying a secret." It is chiefly used in English for some deep axiom, some hidden operation of nature.

Is this the *arcantum* that has escaped the penetration of all inquirers in all ages? *Walpole in the World*, No. 28.

Knowing nothing of the *arcana* or secret movements of either, they are seldom or never in the right. *Butler's Characters.*

The apocalypic of all state *arcana*. *Swift's Tale of a Tub.*

ARCH-CHE'MIC. *adj.* Of supreme chemic power.

With one virtuous touch
Th' *arch-chemic* fun, so far from us remote,
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark so many precious things. *Milton.*

ARCH-DA'PIFER. *n.* An eminent title in the German Empire.

To the high and mighty Prince Charles Lodowick, Prince Elector, *Arch-Dapifer*, and Vicar of the sacred Empire. *Dedication of Camden's Remains.*

ARCH-DU'CAL. *adj.* Of an arch-duke.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the different quarterings and armorial bearings of the *arch-ducal* family. *Guthrie.*

ARCH-DU'KEDOM. *n.* The territory of an arch-duke.

Austria is but an *arch-dukedom*. *Guthrie.*

ARCH-E'NEMY. *n.* Principal enemy.

To whom the *Arch-enemy*,
And thence in heaven called Satan. *Milton.*

ARCH-FE'LON. *n.* Chief felon.

Which when th' *Arch-felon* saw,
Dne entrance he disdain'd. *Milton.*

ARCH-FIE'ND. *n.* Principal fiend.

So stretch'd out huge in length the *Arch-fiend* lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake. *Milton.*

ARCH-FLA'TTERER. *n.* Chief flatterer.

The *arch-flatterer*, with whom all petty flatterers have intelligence, is a man's self. *Bacon.*

ARCH-FO'E. *n.* Grand foe.

--- hoping here to end
Intestine war in heav'n, the *arch-foe* subdued,
Or captive dragg'd in chains. *Milton.*

ARCH-HE'RESY. *n.* The greatest heresy.

He accounts it blasphemy to speak against any thing in present vogue, how vain or ridiculous soever, and *arch-heresy* to approve of any thing, though ever so good and wise, that is laid by. *Butler's Characters.*

ARCH-HE'RETIC. *n.* Grand heretic.

Let go the hand of that *Arch-heretic*. *Shak. K. John.*

ARCH-MO'CK. *n.* Chief mockery.

O! 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*,
To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

ARCH-POLITICIAN. *n.* Transcendant politician.

Whereas he was indeed an *arch-politician*. *Bacon.*

ARCH-PO'NTIFF. *n.* Supreme priest.

This *arch-pontiff* of the rights of men. *Burke.*

ARCH-TRE'ASURER. *n.* High treasurer.

The Elector of Hanover claims the post of *Arch-treasurer*. *Guthrie.*

ARCH-TRE'ASURERSHIP. *n.* Office of Arch-treasurer.

In the centre, a shield, gules, as heir to the *Arch-treasurership* of the Holy Roman Empire. *Collins's Peerage.*

ARCH-VI'LLAIN. *n.* Great rogue.

All single and alone—
Yet an *arch-villain* keeps him company. *Shak. Timon.*

A'RCHERESS. *n.* A female archer.

O Fortune, the great Amorite of kings,
Higher than men can reach with reason's wings,
Thou blindfold *Archevess*. *Markham.*

"ARCHIEPISCOPAL. *adj.* --- Belonging to an "Archbishop."

Austin exempted this abbey from all *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction. *Wecver.*

Lucius procured three *Archiepiscopal* seats to be erected. *Heylin.*

"ARCHITECT. *n.* ---

5. Architecture.

With goodly *architect*, and cloisters wide,
With groves and walks along a river's side. *W. Browne.*

ARCHITE'CTURAL. *adj.* [from *architecture*.]—

Belonging to architecture.

All adventitious ornaments of sculpture ought either to be accompanied with a proper back-ground, or introduced as a part of *architectural* scenery. *Mafon.*

A'RCHLY. *adv.* [from *arch*, *adj.*] Jocofely.

This he *archly* supposes. *Thyer's Notes to Butler.*

A'RCHON. *n.* [Gr.] A chief ruler (as of old Athens) for a limited period.

They confined their *Archons* to the space of ten years. *Stanyan.*

"TO ARE'AD, or AREE'D. *v. a.* --- To advise."

2. To declare; to appoint.

Hobbinol gan thus to him *aread*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
His name *Ignaro* did his nature right *aread*.
F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 31.

And time and place convenient to *aread*,
In which they two the contest might darrain. *Sp. F. Q.*

3. To make out; to perceive.

So hard this idol was to be *ared*. *Spenser.*
For in that stroke he did his end *aread*. *Fairfax.*

ARE'AR. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. *Johnson* spells it *arrear*, and interprets it only by *behind*.] Backward; behind.

But ground he gave, and lightly leapt *areare*.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 36.

And eeke this wallet at your backe *areare*.
Ib. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 23.

ARE'CA. *n.* The name of a tree in India.

The *Areca* is a palm, growing to the height of forty or fifty feet. *Martyn's Edition of Miller.*

AREE'K. *adv.* In a reeking condition.

A messenger comes all *areek*
Mordanto at Madrid to seek. *Swift.*

AREOPAGITE. *n.* A judge in the court of Areopagus.

Foreign states, when any difference happened among them, would often appeal to the *Areopagites*. *Stanyan.*

ARE-

AREOPAGUS. *n.* [*'Apeos πᾶγος*, Gr. or Mars's hill, where the court sat in Athens.] A certain supreme Court of judicature.

The Court of *Areopagus* at Athens punished idleness.
Blackstone.

ARE'W. *adv.* [Tyrwhitt derives *arew* (in Chaucer) from *rue*, Fr.] In a row.

All her teeth *arew*,
And all her bones might through her cheeks be read.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XII. ft. 29.

“**ARGAL.** *n.* Hard lees sticking to the sides of “ wine vessels, more commonly called tartar. *Diēt.*”

In *B. Jonson* the word is

ARGAIL. *n.* [*argall*, old Fr. a sewer.]
I know, you have arfnick,

Vitriol, sal-tartre, *argail*, alkaly. *Alchemist, A. I. fc. 3.*

ARGENT-VIVE. *n.* [Fr.] Quicksilver.
The bulls, our furnace

Still breathing fire: our *argent-vive* the dragon.
B. Jonson.

“**ARGILLA'CEOUS.** *adj.* - - - - Clayey.”

The substance he uses for this purpose, consists of three parts of *argillaceous* earth, added to two parts of the siliceous kind.
Adams.

ARIAN. *n.* [from *Arius*.] One of his sect.
Arians withstood the truth by bending themselves

against the deity of Christ.
Hooker.

ARIANISM. *n.* [from *Arian*.] The doctrines of Arius with regard to Christ.

To assert antipodes might become once more as heretical as *arianism* or pelagianism.
Bolingbroke to Pope.

ARIGHTS. *adv.* Aright.
When they had heard and seen her doom *arights*.

Sp. F. Q.

ARISTOCRATE. *n.* [Fr. of the same Gr. root as *aristocracy*.] A favourer of aristocracy.

What his friends call *aristocrates* and despots.
Burke.

ARISTOTELIAN. *adj.* Founded on Aristotle's opinion.

This is just the *Aristotelian* hypothesis of sensible species, which modern philosophers have been at great pains to refute.
Reid.

“**ARK.** *n.* - - - -”

3. A coffer, or chest.

Then first of all came forth Sir Satyrane,
Bearing that precious relicke in an *arke*
Of gold.
Spenser's F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 15.

Memory is (as it were) the mind's *ark*, or chest.
Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.

“**ARMAMENT.** *n.* - - - - A force equipped for “ war; generally used of a naval force.” It is certainly used without any reference to *navy* by the best authors; as is the case in the first of the two following examples.

So small were her *armaments*, and her councils thus divided.
Bryant's Troy.

He possessed neither such courage, nor such vigour and activity of mind, as to undertake in person the conduct of the *armament*, which he was preparing.
Robertson.

ARME'NIAN. *n.* [elliptical for] The Armenian language.

The imperial library contains upwards of 80,000 volumes, among which are many valuable manuscripts in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, *Armenian*, Coptic, and Chinese.
Guthrie.

ARME-UISSANT. *adj.* [Fr.] Powerful in arms.

Where Andromache celebrates the anniversary of her slain husband *arme-puissant* Hector.
Waver.

ARMINIAN. *n.* One who held the doctrine of Arminius.

The *Arminians* finding more encouragement from the superstitious spirit of the church, than from the fanaticism of the puritans, gradually incorporated themselves with the former.
Hume's Hist.

ARMINIANISM. *n.* The tenets of Arminians.

Laud, Neile, Montague, and other bishops were all supposed to be tainted with *Arminianism*. *Hume's History.*

“**ARMISTICE.** *n.* - - - - A short truce.”

Many reasons of prudence might incline the king of England to think this *armistice* more desirable than a continuance of the war.
Lyttelton.

“**ARMORIAL.** *adj.* Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.”

It is the business of this court to adjust the right of *armorial* enigns.
Blackstone.

AROMATIZER. *n.* [from *aromatize*.] Communicator of spicy quality.

Of other strewings, and *aromatizers*, to enrich our fallets, we have already spoken.
Evelyn.

ARQUEBUSA'DE. *adj.* [Fr.] Distilled from particular ingredients.

You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water, which you sent her.
Chesterfield.

ARRECT. *adj.* [*arrectus*, Lat.] Earnestly attentive.

Around the beldame all *arrect* they hang.
Akenfide.

To **ARRE'T.** *v. a.* [*arrêter*, Fr.] To align.

The charge, which God doth unto me *arret*
Of his dear safety, I to thee commend.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 8.

But after that the judges did *arret* her
Unto the second best that lov'd her better.
Ib. B. IV. C. V. ft. 21.

Instead of eyes, two burning lamps the set
In silver sockets, shining like the skies,
And a quick-moving spirit did *arret*
To stir and roll them, like a woman's eyes.
Ib. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 7.

“**To ARRIDE.** *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

“1. To laugh at.

“2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.” *Johnson*

seems to have given both these interpretations by guesses; or rather to have transcribed the two first meanings of *arrideo* in *Ainsworth*. In the only place which the writer of these sheets has met with the word, it bears the third and most elegant sense of its Latin original.

To please.

Her form answers my affection;
It *arrides* me exceedingly.
Marmion's Antiquary.

“**ARRIVAL.** *n.* - - - -”

2. A number of people arriving any where together.

The next *arrivals* here, perchance, will gladlier build their nests.
Warner.

ARSEY-VE'RSEY or **VA'RSEY.** *adv.* Backside upmost.

All *arsey-versesy*, nothing is its own,
But, to our proverb, all turn'd upside down.
Drayton.

Or else some love-work *arse-versesy* ta'ne.
Davies of Hereford.

AR'RSO. *n.* [ab *ardendo*] is the malicious or wilful burning of the house or outhouses of another man.
Blackstone.

ARTI-

ARTIFICIA'LITY. *n.* [from *artificial*] Appearance of art.

Trees in hedges partake of their *artificiality*. *Shenstone.*
 To ARTILISE. *v. a.* [This word has been framed in English to answer its fictitious pattern in French: the writer of these sheets, unable to define its meaning precisely, can only produce his authority.]

If I was a philosopher, says *Montaigne*, I would naturalise art, instead of *artifising* nature. The expression is odd, but the sense is good. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

ARTS-MAN. *n.* A learned man.

Arts-man, præambula; we will be singled from the barbarous. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost. A.V. sc.1.*

[This word is not omitted because not meant by *Shakespeare* for a blunder, though plainly for an affected creation of the speaker.]

AS. *n.* [Lat.] The Roman pound.

The *as*, or Roman pound was commonly used to express any integral sum. *Blackstone.*

ASCAUNT. *prep.* [The very existence of this word depends upon a doubtful reading of a line in *Shakespeare*, some editions having *aslant*.] Slanting over. There is a willow grows *ascaunt* the brook. *Hamlet. A.V. sc.7.*

"ASCE'NSION-DAY. *n.* - - - - Holy Thursday."

Did not the prophet say,
 That before *Ascension-day* at noon
 My crown I should give off? *Shaksp. K. John.*

"To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.*" This verb used to be sometimes accented on the middle syllable.

Of a small time, which none *ascertain* may. *Spenser's Daphniaida.*

ASCLEPIAD. *n.* [from *Asclepias* the inventor.] A choriambic measure of verse in Greek and Latin poetry: as for example,
 Mæcēn[ās] ātālv[īs] | ēdītē | rēgib[ūs].

A'SHY. *adj.* Of ashes.

Some of their sepulchres are at this day no where to be discerned, neither their bones or *ashy* remains in any place to be gathered. *Weever.*

ASINE'GO. *n.* [Portuguese for a little *afs*.] A foolish fellow.

They apparell'd me as you see, made a fool, or an *asinego* of me. *Marm. Antiquary.*

"ASPHAL'TOS. *n.* &c."

Naphtha and *Asphaltus* yielded light,
 As from a sky. *Milton.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. a.* To aspire to.

And both our souls *aspire* celestial thrones.
 That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds. *Marlow's Tamerl. Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

"ASPORTA'TION. *n.* - - - - A carrying away."

A bare removal from the place where the thief found the goods, is a sufficient *asportation* or carrying away. *Blackstone.*

"ASSA'Y. *n.* - - - -"

5. Value.

She saw bestowed all with rich array.
 Of pearls and precious stones of great *assay*. *Spenser.*

ASSE'MBLANCE. *n.*

1. Assembling.

He chanc'd to come where happily he spy'd
 A rout of many people far away;

To whom his course he hastily applied,

To weat the cause of their *asssemblance* wide. *Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.IV. st.21.*

2. [In *Shakspcare*.] Semblance.

Care I for the limb, the thews, the stature, the bulk, and big *asssemblance* of a man? *Hen. IV. P. II.*

"ASSENTA'TION. *n.* - - - Compliance with the opinion of another."

Object flattery and indiscriminate *assentation* degrade. *Chesterfield.*

ASSIGN. *n.* [a law word, from the verb.] The person to whom any property is, or may be assigned.

A man seems to have been at liberty to part with all his own acquisitions, if he had previously purchased to him and his *assigns* by name; but if his *assigns* were not specified in the purchase-deed, he was not empowered to alien. *Blackstone.*

A'SSIGNAT. *n.* [Fr.] The paper coin of France since its revolution.

Is there a debt which presses them—issue *assignats*. *Burke.*

ASSISE. *n.* [Fr.]

1. A commission of *assise*, directed to the Judges, and Clerk of assise, to take assizes. *Blackstone.*

2. A Court of *assise*. See *Johnson's ASSIZE. 4.*

3. A particular species of jury called an *assise*, summoned for the trial of landed disputes. *Blackstone.*

4. A particular species of trial by jury. Henry II. by consent of parliament introduced the *grand assise*, a particular species of trial by jury. *Black.*

5. A certain ordinance or statute.

By an ordinance in 27 Hen. II. (called the *assise* of arms) it was provided, that every man's armour should descend to his heir. *Blackstone.*

6. A particular species of rent.

Rents of *assise* are the certain established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, which cannot be varied. *Blackstone.*

7. A particular species of writ.

The writ of *assise* is said to have been invented by Glanvil. *Blackstone.*

"To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* - - - -"

"5. It has generally the particle with." This seems to be one of the *misplaced* additions, which ought to have been put to the verb *neuter*, and might then be illustrated by the example following:

Associates with the midnight shadows drear. *Thomson.*

To ASSO'IL. *v. a.* [*assoilier*, old Fr. from *absolvere*, Lat.]

1. To absolve. Till from her bands the spright *assailed* is. *Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.X. st.52.*

2. To deliver; to release.

She looked up, to weat what wight
 Had her from so infamous fact *assailed*. *Sp. F.Q.*
 Therefore I will their sweaty yokes *assoyle*.
 At this same furrow's end. *Id. old end of B. III.*

3. To put an end to.

She soundly slept, and carefull thought did quite *assoyle*. *F.Q. B. III. C.I. st.18.*

4. To determine.

A pair of weights with which he did *assoyle*
 Both more and less, where it in doubt did stand. *F.Q. B. VII. C.VII. st.38.*

"To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* - - - - To range in classes, as "one thing suits with another." It extends to *persons*, as well as *things*.

They

They appear in a manner no way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke.*

2. To supply with assortments.

To be found in the well *assorted* warehouses of the dissenting congregations. *Burke.*

“ASSORTMENT. *n.* ----- 2. A mass or quantity properly selected.”

Societies are the casual or arbitrary *assortments* of human institution. *Shenstone.*

“ASSURANCE. *n.* -----”

14. [In law.] Evidence of conveyance of property. The legal evidences of the translation of property are called the common *assurances* of the kingdom. *Blackstone.*

ASTERITES. *n.* [from *ἀστερος*, Gr.] A kind of opal sparkling like a star. *Astr's Dict.*

ASTHMATIC. *n.* One troubled with an asthma. *Asthmatics* cannot bear the air of hot rooms, and cities where there is a great deal of fuel burnt. *Arbutnot on Air.*

“ASTONISHMENT. *n.* ----- Amazement.”

2. Matter of astonishment. Thou shalt become an *astonishment*, a proverb, and a by-word among all nations, whither the Lord shall lead thee. *Deuteronomy*, Ch. XXVIII. v. 37.

To ASTONY. *v. a.* pret. and part. pas. *astonied*, *astond*, *astound* [*estonner*, Fr.] To confound. Do hide themselves from her *astonying* looks. *Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.II. ft. 54.*

Stood all *astonied*. *F. Q. Ib.*

Astond he stood. All suddenly with mortal stroke *astound* Doth groveling fall. *Ib.*

No puissant stroke his senses once *astound*. *Fairfax.*

ASTRÆA. *n.* [Lat. for the Goddess Justice, but used by *Milton* for] Virgo, the sixth sign in the Zodiac.

Th' Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray, Hung forth in heav'n his golden scales, yet seen Betwixt *Astræa*, and the scorpion sign. *Par. Lost. B.IV. v. 998.*

ASTRICT. *adj.* [*astrietus*, Lat.] Compendious. An epitaph is a superscription, or an *astriest* pithy diagram. *Weever.*

ASTRINGENT. *n.* [from the adjective.] An astringent medicine. Notwithstanding the application of rougher *astringents*. *Berdmore.*

A'STRINGER, A'USTRINGER. *n.* [from *austrour*, Fr. a gofshawk.] A falconer, that keeps a gofshawk. Enter a gentle *Astringer*. *Stage-direction in Shaks. All's Well.*

We usually call a falconer, that keeps that kind of hawk, an *austringer*. *Cowel.*

ASTROFELL. *n.* The name of some weed. My little flock, whom erst I lov'd so well, And wont to feed with finest grass that grew, Feed ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell* And stinking smallage, and unfavory rue. *Spenser's Daphnida*

“A'STROLABE. *n.* -----”

“1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, and the stars.”

With *astrolabe* and meteoroscopè, I'll find the cusp and alfridaria. *Albumazar.*

AT-ERST. *adv.* 1. Suddenly; hastily.

What hellish fury hath *at-erst* thee hent?

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VI. ft. 8.

How great a hazard she *at-erst* had made Of her good fame. *Ib. B.VI. C.III. ft. 39.*

2. At last, at length.

Full loth am I (quoth he) as now *at-erst* When day is spent, and rest us needeth most, &c. *Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.III. ft. 39.*

For from the golden age, that first was named, It's now *at-erst* become a stonic one. *Ib. B.V. ft. 2.*

A'TELLAN. *adj.* [from *Atella* in ancient Italy, whence such representations first came.] Dramatic mixt with ridicule.

Their Fescennin, and *Atellan* way of wit was in early days prohibited. *Shafesbury.*

ATHANASIAN. *adj.* Composed by Athanasius. He who cannot assent to the *Athanasian* creed, would receive no better quarter than an atheist from the generality of the clergy. *Bolingbroke.*

ATHLETE. *n.* [*ἀθλητής*, Gr.] A contender for victory.

----- for having opposed to him a vigorous *athlete*. *A. Smith's Theory.*

ATONE. *adv.* [at one, as “would have set them at one again.” *Acts* Ch. VIII. v. 26.] Reconciled. So bene they both *atone*. *Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.I. ft. 29.*

“ATTA'CHMENT. *n.* -----”

“3. An apprehension of a man to bring him to “answer an action;” or for a contempt of the court.

The process of *attachment* for these and the like contempts must necessarily be as antient as the laws themselves. *Blackstone.*

5. A writ so named. If the defendant disobeys this verbal monition, the next process is by writ of *attachment*. *Blackstone.*

6. [In the plural.] The name of a forest-court. The court of *attachments*, wood mote, or forty days court, is to be held before the verderors of the forest once in every forty days. *Blackstone.*

“ATTAINT. *n.* -----”

4. [In law.] A writ so called. A writ of *attaint* lieth to enquire, whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict. *Blackstone.*

ATTELLANE. *n.* [from *Atellan*, *adj.*] A dramatic satyr. The Romans imitated the satyrs in their *Atellanes*. *Rescommon.*

“To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* -----”

3. To tempt. Why then will ye, fond dame, *attempted* be Unto a stranger's love. *Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.XI. ft. 63.*

ATTENDEMENT. *n.* [from *attend*.] Attendance (or waiting) on another. Yet for no bidding, nor for being shent, Would he restrained be from his *attendemment*. *Sp. F. Q.*

ATTO'NE. *adv.* 1. At once. That all his senses seem'd bereft *attone*. *Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.I. ft. 42.*

2. Together. As white seems fairer, match'd with black *attone*. *Sp. F. Q.*

The knights in couples match'd, the ladies linkt *attone*. *Ib.*

To **ATTORN**. *v. n.* [from *attournance*, old Fr.] To acknowledge (as tenant) a new lord.

If one bought an estate with any lease for life or years standing out thereon, and the lessee or tenant refused to *attorn* to the purchaser, and to become his tenant, the grant or purchase was in most cases void.

Blackstone.

To **ATTRAP**. *v. a.* [from *trappatura*, Barb. Lat.] horse-cloathing.

1. To array with horse-furniture.

And all his feed

With oaken leaves *attrapt*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 39.*

2. [From *attraper*, Fr.] To entrap.

Whose fained gestures do *attrap* our youth. *W. Browne.*

"To **ATTRIBUTE**. *v. a.*" *Spenser* (once) accents this verb on the *first* syllable.

Faulty men use oftentimes

To *attribute* their folly unto fate.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IV. ft. 28.

To **AVALE**. *v. n.* To sink."

2. To descend; as from horse-back or any kind of elevation.

And from their sweaty couriers did *avale*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 10.

Estfoones out of her coch she gan *availle*.

Ib. B. IV. C. III. ft. 46.

To **AVAUNT**. *v. n.* [from *vaunter*, Fr.] To assume a boasting air.

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,
As peacock, that his painted plumes doth pranck,
He smote his courser in the trembling flank.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 6.

AVENGE. *n.* [from the verb.] Vengeance.

And if to that *avenge* by you decreed
This hand may helpe, or succour ought supplie,
It shall not fayle, whenso ye shall it need.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 8.

To **AVE'NTRE**. *v. a.* [The commentators on *Spenser* give conjectural etymologies of this verb. Its meaning seems clearly] To push forward.

With that her mortal speare

She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And downe him smot ere well aware he weare.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 28.

And est *aventring* his steel-headed lance
Against her rodd.

Ib. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 11.

To **AVERT**. *v. n.* [from *averto*, Lat.] To turn away. A latinism.

Cold and *averting* from our neighbour's good. *Thomson.*

"**AVIDITY**. *n.* ----- Eagerness."

Avidity to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy. *Reid.*

To **AVILE**. *v. a.* [from *aviler*, Fr.] To hold cheap. Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*.

B. Jonson.

"To **AVYZE**. *v. a.* -----"

4. To observe.

Sith him in sacry court he late *aviz'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 31.

5. To apprise.

That had not her thereof before *aviz'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 19.

AVIZEFUL. *adj.* [from *avize*.] Discerning.

When Britomart with sharpe *avizefull* eye
Beheld the lovely face of Arthegall.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 26.

"**AUNT**. *n.* -----"

2. A cant word for a bawd.

It was better bestowed upon his uncle, than one of his *aunts*: I need not say *bawd*, for every one knows what *aunt* stands for in the last translation.

Middleton's Trick to catch the old one.

"**AVOIDANCE**. *n.* -----"

"3. The act or state of becoming vacant."

Afterwards upon the next *avoidance* a stranger presents a clerk.

Blackstone.

AVO'UR. *n.* [from *avouer*, Fr.] Vindication.

He bad him stand t' abide the bitter floure
Of his fore-vengeance; or to make *avoure*
Of the lewd words and deedes which he had done.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 48.

"**AVO'WABLE**. *adj.* ----- That which may be "openly declared."

This management, when no *avowable* reason could be given for it, gave suspicious and refining persons occasion to throw out a great deal of slander.

Bolingbroke.

"**AURICULA**. *n.* A flower."

Auriculas enrich'd

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.

Thomson.

AUR'IST. *n.* [from *auris*, Lat.] One who professes to cure disorders in the ear.

Asli's Diet.

AURO'RA BOREA' LIS. *n.* [Lat. So called from being peculiar to the more northern latitudes.] The appearances of the *aurora* come under four different descriptions. 1st. A horizontal light, like the break of day. 2dly. Fine, slender, luminous beams of dense light. 3dly. Flashes pointing upward, or in the same direction with the beams, which they always succeed. 4thly. Arches, nearly in the form of a rainbow.

Adams's Lectures.

To **AUSPICATE**. *v. a.* [from *auspice*.] To give an auspicious turn to.

They *auspicate* all their proceedings, by stating, &c. &c.

Burke.

"**AUS'PICE**. *n.* -----"

4. *Auspices* were those, that handfasted the married couple.

Ben Jonson's note to his Masques at Court.

"**AUSPICIOUSLY**. *adv.* ----- With prosperous "omens."

If I *auspiciously* divine.

B. Jonson.

"**AUTHENTICITY**. *n.* ----- Genuineness."

The particular proofs of their *authenticity* are not less recent, than they are various and decisive.

C. Hall's Sermon.

AU'THORESS. *n.* A female in any of those capacities which give the title of *author*.

All with united grief the loss bemoan:

Except the *authress* of his fate alone.

Walsh.

She was probably the foundress of that school of female learning, of which (with herself) there were no less than four *authresses* in three descents.

Walpole.

"**AU'THORITATIVELY**. *adv.* -----"

"1. In an authoritative manner."

The courtier will complain loudly, *authoritatively* and pompously, that any retrenchment of our annual expences may do more harm, than the saving can do good.

Bolingbroke.

AU'THORSHIP. *n.* The quality of being an author.

The gentlemen, whose merit lies towards *authorship*, are unwilling to make the least abatement on the foot of ceremonial.

Shaftebury.

AU'TO'C-

AUTOCTHONUS. *n.* [Gr. and interpreted in the example following.]

He is a kind of *autocthonus*, like the Athenians, that sprung out of their own ground. *Butler's Characters.*

AUTOCRATICE. *n.* [from *αυτοκρατω*, Gr.] A female absolute sovereign.

I do not think, that the *Autocratrice* of all the Russias will be trifled with by the Sarmatians. *Chesterfield.*

AVULSED. *part. adj.* [*avulsus*, Lat.] Plucked off.

Who scatter wealth, as though the radiant crop

Glitter'd on ev'ry bough; and ev'ry bough,

Like that the Trojan gather'd, once *avulsd*

Were by a splendid successor supply'd,

Instant, spontaneous.

Shenshane.

“To AWAKEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The same with “*awake.*” This verb is much oftener *active* than *neuter*. *Johnson's* example is of its *active* sense, the following of its *neuter*.

The book ends abruptly with his *awakening* in a fright.

Pope in a note to his Temple of Fame.

AWAKENER. *n.* [from *awaken*.] What excites.

Robbing the public of the best rowzers, and *awakeners* of genius. *Turnbull.*

To AWARN. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To warn. Earth's gloomy shade

Did dim the brightnesse of the welkin rownd,

That every bird and beast *awarned* made

To shrowd themselves, whiles sleepe their fences did invade.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. st. 46.

AWEARY. *adj.* [used twice by *Shakspeare* for] Weary.

For *Cassius* is *awearry* of the world.

Julius Cæsar.

Are you *awearry* of me? *Troilus and Cress.* A. IV. sc. 2.

AYLE. *n.* [*ayeul*, Fr.] A particular writ in law.

If the abatement happened on the death of one's grandfather or grandmother, then an assise of *most d' ancestor* no longer lies, but a writ of *ayle* or *de avo*.

Blackstone.

A'ZEROLE. *n.* [Fr.] Medlar with a cut smallege leaf. *Miller.*

A D D E N D A in A.

[In **ACCOMPANIMENT.**] Add for a third example

Anger is drawn with great force, and his *accompaniments* are boldly feigned. *T. Warton.*

“AGNITION. *n.* - - - Acknowledgement.”

Which I interpret an *agnition* of some unlooked for fortune good or bad, and a sudden change thereof.

Harrington's Apologie of Poetrie.

ALATERNUS. *n.* [in botany.] Evergreen privet.

The *alaternus*, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us in England, as if it were an *Indigene*. *Evelyn.*

A'LIAS. *n.* [in law.] A writ of *capias* issued a second time.

If the sheriff cannot find the defendant upon the first writ of *capias*, there issues out an *alias* writ. *Blackstone.*

B.

B A F

BACCHANAL. *n.* [from *Bacchus.*] An imaginary being addicted to wine.
The riot of the tipsy *Bacchanals*,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.

Shakspeare.

BACCHANALIAN. *adj.* Of a bacchanal.

Now all dishevel'd to the wood she flies,
With *bacchanalian* fury in her eyes. *Congreve's Ovid.*

BACHELOR. *n.* -----

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense "now little used." It must necessarily be used to mark the distinction between different orders of knighthood.

The last of these inferior nobility are *knights-bachelors*; the most ancient, though the lowest, order of knighthood amongst us: for we have an instance of King Alfred's conferring this order on his own son Athelstan.

Blackstone.

BACKBITING. *n.* [from *backbite.*] Privy calumny.

But evermore vouchsafe, it to maintaine
Against vile *Zoilus' backbitings* vaine.

Spenser to Lord Buckhurst.

BACKRAG. *n.* A kind of German wine, once well known.

I'm for no tongues but dried ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag.*

Maine's City Match.

BACKSLIDING. *n.* [from *backslide.*] Falling off from duty.

Our *backslidings* are many. *Whole Duty of Man.*

BACOUA. *n.* An antiquated name of the following exotic tree.

The plant (at *Brazil* *bacoua* call'd) the name
Of th' eastern plane-tree takes, but not the same:
Bears leaves so large, one single leaf can shade
The swain that is beneath her covert laid:
Under whose verdant leaves fair apples grow,
Sometimes two hundred on a single bough:
They're gather'd all the year, and all the year
They spring; for like the hydra they appear,
To ev'ry one you take succeeds a golden heir.

Tate's Cowle

BADINERIE. *n.* [Fr.] Trifling discourse.

The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite. *Shenstone.*

To **BAFFFUL.** *v. a.* [from *bafour*, Fr.] To treat with indignity, to expose.

And himselfe *baffuld* and his armes unherft.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 37.

He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And *baffuld* so, that all which passed by,
The picture of his punishment might see.

Ib. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 27.

B A L

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* ----- That may be bailed."

In civil cases we have seen, that every defendant is *baillable*; but in criminal matters it is otherwise.

Blackstone.

BA'IL-BOND. *n.* A bond or obligation with one or more sureties, to insure the defendant's appearance at the return of the writ, is called the *bail-bond*.

Blackstone.

BAILEE. *n.* [from *bailler*, Fr.] One to whom anything is delivered to keep.

The *bailee* hath the possession, and only a temporary right.

Blackstone.

BA'ILMENT. *n.* [A law term for *bailler*, Fr.]

Bailment is delivery of goods to another person for a particular use.

Blackstone.

BAILO'R. *n.* [A law term from *bailler*, Fr.]

The *bailor* (or person delivering goods) hath only the right, and not the immediate possession.

Blackstone.

BA'IL-PIECE. *n.* A piece of parchment on which is written a recognizance for bail.

The recognizance is transmitted to the court in a slip of parchment, intitled a *bail-piece*.

Blackstone.

BALE of Dice [two centuries ago meant] A pair of dice.

For exercise of arms a *bale of dice*.

B. Jonson's New Inn.

Sole regent over a *bale of false dice*.

Murston's What you Will.

BALK. *n.* ----- A great beam."

In its swift pullies oft the men withdrew

The tree, and oft the riding *balk* forth threw.

Fairfax.

BALK. *n.* ----- A furrow unploughed between "the lands, or at the end of the field."

The flowery *balks*

Where harmless virgins have their walks.

W. Browne.

2. Any thing past over untouched.

And the mad steale about doth fiercely fly,

Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balke*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 16.

3. An unexpected frustration. This sense (very common in discourse) is perhaps the only one now in use.

To **BALK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn aside.

When as the ape heard him so much to talk

Of labour, which did from his liking *balk*,

He would have slipt the collar handiomey.

Spenser's Hubberd.

2. [Figuratively] To talk beside one's meaning.

Her list in fiery full termes with him to *balke*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 12.

BA'LLADER. *n.* A writer of ballads.

His

His jests are poor verbal quips, even laid aside by *balladers*.
BALLAD-MAKER. *n.* A maker of ballads.
 Pick out mine eyes with a *ballad-maker's* pen.
Shak. Much ado.

BALLAD-MONGER. *n.* A dealer in writing ballads.
 I'd rather be a kitten, and cry mew,
 Than one of these same metre *ballad-mongers*.
Shakspeare.

An operation, which every *ballad-monger* of our days is known to perform with the most unerring exactness.
Tyrovhatt.

BALLADRY. *n.* The style of ballads.
 What though the greedy fry
 Be taken with false baits
 Of worded *balladry*,
 And think it poëfy?
B. Jonson.

BALLASTING. *n.* Ballast.
 Then had my prize
 Been less, and so more equal *ballasting*
 To thee Posthumus.
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

BALLOT-BOX. *n.* A box for receiving ballots.
 Some hold no way so orthodox
 To try it, as the *ballot-box*.
Butler's Remains.

BALM. *n.* The name of a plant."
 Thy honey, gentle *balm*, no pointed stings,
 Like bees, thy great admirers, with it brings.
Cowley translated.

To BAND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To assemble; to join.
 Huge routs of people did about them *band*.
 With whom great Ashur also *bands*.
Sp. F. Q. Milton.

To BAND. *v. a.* - - - - -"
 3. To banish.
 Sweet love such lewdness *bands* from his faire companie.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 41.

BANDÉRET. *n.* One kind of magistrate in Switzerland.
 I know the names, but I do not know the nature of some of the most considerable officers there; such as the *Avoyers*, the *Seizeniers*, the *Banderets*, and the *Gros Sautier*.
Chesterfield.

BANISTER. *n.* This word seems to be only a corruption of speech for *baluster*, but so general as to find a place in most *English* dictionaries.
To BANK. *v. a.* - - - - -"
 3. To pass by the banks of.
 Have I not heard these islanders shout out
 Vive le roy! as I have *bank'd* their towns.
Shak. K. John.

To BANCKEROUT. *v. a.* [from *bankrout*, *n.*] To make bankrupt.
 Dainty bits
 Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits.
Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.

BANKROUT. *n.* [*banque route*, Fr.] A bankrupt.
 Time is a very *bankrout*, and owes more than he is worth to season.
Shak. Com. of Errors.

BANNERAL. *n.* [from *banderolle*, Fr.] A little flag on the top of a knight's lance.
 And lastly to despoil of knightly *banneral*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 26.

BANNERE'T. *n.* [a diminutive of *banner*.] A streamer.
 The scarfs and the *bannerets* about thee did manifoldly

diffuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great burden.
Shak. All's Well.

To BANQUET. *v. n.* To feast."
 2. To give feasts.
 If you know
 That I profess myself in *banqueting*
 To all the rout, then hold me dangerous.
Shak. Julius Cæsar.

BANQUETING. *part. adj.* For to banquet in.
 Full of daintie arbours and *banqueting* rooms.
Weever.

BA'PTIST. *n.* [a vulgar abbreviation of] Anabaptist.
To BAR. *v. a.* [a contraction of *bard*, an old verb from *bardare*, Barb. Lat.] To adorn with trappings.
 There floats the *bar'd* steed, with his rider drown'd.
Drayton.

Shall our *bar'd* horses climb yon mountain tops?
T. Heywood's Four Pr.

BARALIPTON. [a term in *logic*, but of no language.]
 Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes,
 At the rude rumbling *baralipton* makes.
Roscommon.

To BARB. *v. a.* - - - - -"
 4. To mow.
 The stooping scythe-man that doth *barb* the field.
Marston's Malecontent.

To BARBARIZE. *v. a.* To make barbarous.
 My character, as a reformer, is connected with the hideous changes, which have *barbarized* France.
Burke.

To BARBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; "to powder."
 "Our courteous Antony,
 "Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard speak,
 "Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast."
Shakspeare."

This is the whole article in *Johnson*. But could he possibly suppose that Antony is represented here, as *powder'd* ten times o'er, when the origin of *powdering* hair is posterior to *Shakspeare's* days? The most obvious interpretation of *to barber* is *to shave*.

BARRENESS. *n.* - - - - -"
 4. Meanness of clothes." No example of this sense is given: but according to common acceptance 'meanness' should be 'defect.'

BARGE-MAN. *n.*
 1. A rower in a barge.
 And backward yode, as *bergemen* wont to fare.
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 35.

2. One who conducts a barge along rivers or canals.

BARGEMASTER. *n.* The proprietor of a barge carrying burdens for hire.
 There is in law an implied contract with a common carrier, or *bargemaster*, to be answerable for the goods he carries.
Blackstone.

BARLEY-WATER. *n.* A drink made of barley and water.
 A decoction of quince-seeds, *barley-water*, or milk and water.
Berdmore.

BAR'RONY. *n.* - - - That honour or lordship, that gives title to a baron."
 If my young lord, your son, have not the day,
 Upon mine honour for a filken point
 I'll give my *barony*.
Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.

BARRAGO'UIN. *n.* [old Fr.] Barbarous language.

He thinks no language worth knowing but his *barra-
gouin*. *Overbury*.

“**BARRENWORT**. *n.* The name of a plant.”
Three branches in the *barrenwort* are found,
Each branch again with three lefs branches crown'd.
Tate's Cowley.

“**B'ARROW** is used in Cornwall for a hillock, under
“which in old times bodies have been buried.”
Barrows, as they are called in England, are frequent in
the islands of Scotland. *Guthrie*.

BASALTES. *n.* A kind of marble which is found
in perpendicular blocks.
This is the most northern *basaltes* I am acquainted
with. *Pennant*.

BASALTIC. *adj.* Of *basaltes*.
We had in view a fine series of genuine *basaltic* co-
lumns. *Pennant*.

“**BASE**. *adj.* - - - - -”

7. Low with regard to place.
By that same hole an entrance dark and *bacc*,
With smoake and sulphur hiding all the place
Descends to Hell. *Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.V. ft. 31.*

“**BASE**. *n.* - - - - -”

“5. Stockings; perhaps armour for the legs.” Our
early writers used it in both these senses.
Tactus in a dark-coloured fatten mantle over a pair of
filk *bases*. *Stage-direction in Brewer's Lingua*.
And put before his lap an apron white,
Instead of curiets and *bases* fit for fight.
Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.V. ft. 20.
The wicked feel seiz'd deep in his right side,
And with his streaming-blood his *bases* dy'd.
Fairfax. B.VIII.

BA'SELESS. *adj.* [*base. n.* and *lefs.*] Void of found-
ation.
Like to the *baseless* fabric of this vision. *Shak. Tempest*.
[That an editor of *Shakespeare* should leave this word
out of a dictionary.]

BA'SEN. *adv.* [Hughes interprets it] With wonder.
Then gan the courtiers gaze on ev'ry side,
And stare on him with big looks *basen* wide.
Spenser's Hubberd.

BA'SENET. *n.* [Ital. and Fr.] Helmet.
He sent to her his *basenet*, as a faithful band.
Sp. F.Q. B.VI. C.I. ft. 31.

BA'SHLESS. *adj.* [not an uncommon word in very
modern satirical poetry, but not yet admitted into
dictionaries.] Shameless.

“**BA'SIL**. *n.* - - - - - The name of a plant.”
Sound favory, and *basil* hartly-hale.
Spenser's Muipotmos.

“**BA'STARD**. *adj.* - - - - -”

3. Base.
To banish cowardize and *bastard* feare.
Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.VI. ft. 24.
Thought in his *bastard* armes her to embrace.
Ib. B.II. C.III. ft. 42.

BA'STARD-DITANY. *n.* A flower, called also *frax-
inella*.
That *bastard-ditany* of sanguine hue
From Hector's reeking blood conception drew.
Tate's Cowley.

BA'STARD-EIGNE. *n.* [In law.] When a man
has a bastard son, and afterwards marries the mo-
ther, and by her has a legitimate son, the eldest son
is *bastard-eigne*. *Blackstone*.

“**To BA'STARDIZE**. *v. a.* - - - To convict of being
a bastard.”
If popular representation is necessary to the legitimacy
of all government the House of lords is at one stroke
bastardized. *Burke*.

“**To BASTE**. *v. a.*
“4. To sow slightly.”
The guards are but slightly *basted* on.
Shaksp. Much ado.

To BAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To manage a bat
at cricket.
To *bat* and bowl with might and main
Two nobles took their way. *Duncombe*.

BA'TFUL. *adj.* [from *batten* and *full*.] Abundantly
fertile.
Amongst the *batful* meads on Severn's either side.
Drayton.

BA'THING. *n.* The act of bathing.
I do not yet hear one jot the better for all my *bath-
ings* and pumpings. *Chesterfield*.

BA'TTEILANT. *adj.* Going to battle.
Soon after this, I saw an elephant,
That on his back did bear (as *batteilant*)
A gilden towre. *Spenser's Visions*.

BA'TTEL. *n.* A species of trial in a writ of right.
The next species of trial is of great antiquity, but
much disused; though still in force if the parties choose
to abide by it; I mean, the trial by wager of *battel*.
Blackstone.

BA'TTEN. *adj.* [from the verb.] Fertile.
A *batten* soil for grain, for pasture good.
Fairfax. B.I. ft. 43.

To BA'TTIL. *v. n.* To fatten.
For sleep they sayd would make her *battil* better.
Sp. F.Q. B.VI. C.VIII. ft. 38.

To BA'TTIL. *v. a.* To make fertile.
Ashes are an excellent improvement to *battil* barren land.
Ray's Prov. Devon.

BA'TTING. *n.* The management of a bat at
cricket.
The hay may rue that is unhous'd,
The *batting* of that day. *Duncomb*.

To BA'TTLE. *v. a.* To cover with armed force.
And strive to grapple with the *battled* marge.
Fairfax. B.XVIII. ft. 71.

BAWN. *n.* [must be explained by the passage, where
it occurs.]
These round hills, and square *bawns*, which you see so
strongly trenched and thrown up, were at first ordained,
that people might assemble themselves therein.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

“**BA'WSIN**. *n.* A Badger. *Dist.*”
This fine
Smooth *baufon's* cub. *B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd*.
Peace, you fat *baufon*, peace. *Brewer's Lingua*.

To BAY. *v. a.* To bathe.
He feeds upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His sweatie forehead in the breathing wynd.
Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.VII. ft. 3.

To BA'YONET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To compel
by the bayonet.
You send troops to sabre and *bayonet* us into submission
to fear and force. *Burke*.

BE. used as participle for *been* by *Spenser* for rhyme's
sake.

Yet had the bodie not dismembred *bee*,
It would have lived. *F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 21.*
BE. prep. [Sax.] By. Though this sense of *be* is in
general older than *Johnson's* period of language, it
occurs in one proverbial expression in early plays.
Happy man *be* his dole that misseth her.
Grim the Collier of Croydon.

BE'-ALL. n. The whole of a matter.
That but this blow
Might be the *be-all*, and the end-all here.
Shakspeare. Macbeth.

BE'ACONAGE. n. A due for the benefit of a
beacon.
A suit for *beaconage* of a beacon standing on a rock
in the sea may be brought in the court of Admiralty.
Blackstone.

BE'ARING-CLOTH. n. A cloth for bearing a
newborn child in.
Thy scarlet robes, as a child's *bearing-cloth*,
I'll use, to carry thee out of this place. *Shakspeare.*

BEARN. n. [Sax.] A child.
They say, *bearns* are blessings. *Shakspeare.*
"BEAR'S-EAR, or *aurisula*: The name of a
plant."

Bear's-ear so call'd, did the whole party head.
Tate's Cowley.

"BEAR'S-FOOT. n. A species of hellebore."
There now remain'd of winter's genuine store
And offspring, *bear's-foot*, or the Christmas-flower.
Cleve's Cowley.

BE'AR-WHELP. n. The whelp of a bear.
Like to a chaos, or an unlick'd *bear-whelp*.
Shakspeare.

BE'AST-LIKE. adj. Like a beast's.
Her life was *beast-like*. *Titus Andronicus.*

BE'ASTLY-HEAD. n. Natural propensity of one
beast to relieve another.
Sick, sick alas! a little lack of dead,
But I be relieved by your *beastly-head*.
The Fox to the Kid in Spenser's May.

BEATER-UP. n. [a sportsman's phrase.] One that
beats for game.

All the heroical glory he aspires to, is to be reputed
a most potent and victorious stealer of deer, and *beater-*
up of parks. *Butler's Characters.*

BE'ATHED. part. pass. [The glossarists on *Spenser* in-
terpret this word by *hardened*. That *hardening* was
to be the effect produced by *beathing* is clear from the
context; but *beathed* seems derived from *beathan*, Sax.
fomentare, and to mean] Properly heated.

A tall young oak he bore,
Whose knottie snags were sharpened all afore,
And *beath'd* in fire, for steel to be in sted.
F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 7.

BEAU-MO'NDE. n. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
She courted the *beau-monde* to-night,
L'assemblée her supreme delight. *Prior.*
As they are at present practised in the *beau monde*.
Fielding's T. Jones.

BEAU-PÈRE. n. [Fr.] Companion.
Now leading him into a secret shade
From his *beau-pères*. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. st. 35.*

"To **BEBLE'ED. v. a.** To stain with blood.
That all *bebled* the verdant plain around.
Fairfax. B. XIII. st. 47.

BE'CCO. n. [Ital.] A cuckold.

Duke thou 'rt a *becco*. *Marston's Malecontent.*

They'll all make
Sufficient *becos*. *Maffinger's Bondman.*

BECK. n. [Sax.] A small brook.
Ray's North Country Words.
Soon after [I passed] a *beck* near Dunmeil-raise.
Gray's Letters.

"To **BECOME. v. n.** - - - -
"3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he*
become is used for, *what is become of him?*

"I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd,
"Where our right valiant father is *become*. *Shakspeare.*"
This kind of phrase was not peculiar to *Shakspeare*;
Spenser had used it before him.

Where is the antique glory now *become*,
That whylome went in women to appeare?
F. Q. B. III. C. IV.

To **BED. v. a.** [used by *Spenser* (to make it rhyme) for
bid in the sense of] To distinguish by a prayer.
Was wont his howres, and holy things to *bed*.
F. Q. B. VI. C. V. st. 35.

BED-PHE'ER. n. Bedfellow.
Her that I mean to chufe for my *bed-pheer*.
B. Jonson's Epicæne.

BE'DROOM. n. [*bed* and *room*.]
1. A bedchamber.

2. Room in bed.
Then by your side no *bed-room* me deny.
Shak. Midf. N. Dream.

To **BEDU'CK, v. a.** To duck.
The varlett saw; when to the flood he came.
How without stop or stay he fierly leapt,
And deep himself *beducked* in the fame.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. st. 42.

To **BEDY'E. v. a.** [*be* put before *dye*.] To tinge.
And Bryton fields with Sarasin blood *bedyde*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. st. 7.

BE'ECH-COAL. n. Charcoal from beech wood.
Beside your *beech-coal* and your cor'sive waters.
B. Jonson's Alch.

"**BEEF. adj.**" To prove this word an *adjective*
Johnson adduces a sentence from *Swift*, where men-
tion is made of a *beeftleak*. By the same rule he
might have called (which he does not) *veal*, *mutton*,
and *venison* adjectives, and adduced *veal cutlet*,
mutton chop, and *venison pasty*. The genius of our
language allows of using most substantives *ad-*
jectively, when occasion requires it; but they have
not for that reason been considered by lexicographers
as *adjectives*. To range them as such in a vocabulary
would be only a confusion of terms, tending to per-
plex, rather than to elucidate.

BEEN, present tense plural of To BE. Are.
Such earthly metals soon consumed *beene*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. st. 33.
Your bold defies
By your brave foes accepted boldly *been*.
Fairfax. B. VI. st. 20.

BEELD. n. [from *behlban*, Sax. *operculo tegere*.]
Shelter.

I will or bear, or be myself thy shield,
And to defend thy life will lose my own;
This breast, this bosom soft shall be thy *beel*
Gainst storms of arrows, *Fairfax. B. XVI. st. 49.*
BEETLE-

BEE'TLE-BROWS. *n. pl.* [from *beetle v.* and *brows.*
Prominent brows.
Here are the *beetle-brows* shall blun for me.
Shak. Rom. & Jul.

“**BE'ETLE-STOCK.** *n.* ----- The handle of a
“beetle.”
To crouch, to please, to be a *beetle-stock*.
Of thy' great master's will. *Spenser's Hubberd.*

BE'FORN. *prep.* and *adv.* [contracted from *beforen.*
Sax.] Before.
The horsemen past, their void left stations fill
The bands on foot, and Raimond them *beforn*.
Fairfax.

Notes of glee? bad ones I trow;
I have not heard *beforn*
One fo mistook, as Willy now. *W. Browne.*

BEGGABLE. *adj.* [from *beg.*] To be got by beg-
ging for.
He finds it his best way to be always craving, because
he lights many times upon things that are disposed of, or
not *beggable*. *Bull. Char.*

“**BEGLERBEG.** *n.* [Turkish.] The chief Governour
“of a province among the Turks.” Rather of *pro-*
vinces.
Next to the first vizier are the several *beglerbegs* hav-
ing under their jurisdiction many provinces. *Rycaut.*

To **BEGORE.** *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To slain with gore.
Besides ten thousand monsters soule abhor'd
Did wait about it, gaping griesly, all *begor'd*.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 3.

BE'GUINE. *n.* [from *beguin* (their head-dreſs) Fr.]
A nun without vow or particular order.

To **BEHA'PPEN.** *v. n.* [from *happen.*] To befall.
Which unto any knight *behappy* may.
Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. XI. ft. 52.

“To **BEH'GHT.** *v. n.* -----
“3. Perhaps to call, to name.” There need have
been no doubt of this sense; for it, and also ‘to de-
clare’ may be exemplified from *Spenser*.
Why of late
Didst thou *behight* me borne of English blood?
F. 2. B. I. C. X. ft. 64.
The second was to Triamond *behight*.
Ib. B. IV. C. V. ft. 7.

4. To order; to direct.
It fortun'd as heavens did *behight*.
Spenser's Muopotmos.
My lord (quoth he) me sent, and freight *behight*
To seek Occasion, wherefo she be.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IV. ft. 43.

5. To speak; to speak to.
Yet for the time this answer he to him *behight*.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. II. ft. 36.
Whom soone as he beheld he knew, and thus *behight*.
Ib. B. V. C. IV. ft. 25.

BEHO'T, BEHO'TE. *pret.* and *part.* of **BEHIGHT.**

1. Promised.
Ne living wight would have him life *behot*.
Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. XI. ft. 38.
That none him life *behote*. *Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 40.*

2. Named.
But better mought they have *behote* him hate.
Sp. Sheph. Calendar.

To **BEKNA'VE.** *v. a.* [from *knave.*] To call knave.
May satire ne'er befool ye, or *becknave* ye. *Pope.*

To **BEKNA'W.** *v. a.* To know incessantly.
The worm of conscience still *beknaw* thy soul.
Shak. Rich. III.

BELACCO'IL. *n.* [Fr.] Kind salutation.
And her salew'd with seemly *bel-accoyle*.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 25.

BELA'TEDNESS. *n.* [from *belated.*] Tardiness of
conduct.
I am some time suspicious of myself, and do take
notice of a certain *belatedness* in me. *Milton in a Letter.*

“To **BELAY.** *v. a.* -----”
3. To bedeck.
All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincolne-green, *belay'd* with silver lace.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. II. ft. 5.

“**BE'LDAME.** *n.* -----”
3. [According to its French original]. Good dame.
Beldame, your words do worke me little ease.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. II. ft. 43.

BELLAMOUR. *n.* [must in *Spenser's* time have meant
‘some flower, possibly] Venus' looking-glass.
Her lips did smell like unto gilliflowers,
Her ruddy cheeks like unto roses red,
Her snowy brows like budded *bellamours*. *Sonnet. 64.*

BELLFLOWER. *n.* Any flower shaped like a bell.
But of all *bellflowers* bindweed does surpass.
Tate's Cowley.

“**BELL'GERANT.** } *adj.* [belliger, Lat.]
“**BELL'GEROUS.** } Waging war. *Diſt.*” John-
son omits a third synonyme, most in use.

BELL'GERENT. *adj.*
Pere Bougeant's third volume will give you the best
idea of the treaty of Munster, and open to you the se-
veral views of the *belligerent* and contracting parties.
Chesterfield.

BELLY-CHEER. *n.* Victuals.
The people flock'd to the church, or to monasteries,
not for *belly-cheer*, but to hear the word of God.
Weever.

BELLY-DOUBLET. *n.* A doublet that covered
the belly.
With your arms cross'd on your thin *belly-doublet*, like
a rabbit on a spit. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

To **BEME'TE.** *v. a.* [from *to mete.*] To measure.
Or I shall so *bemete* thee with thy yard.
Shak. Taming of a Shrew.

BEMO'CKT-AT. *part. adj.* Laughed to scorn.
Or with *bemoekt-at* stabs
Kill the still-closing waters. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

To **BENCH.** *v. n.* To sit on a bench of justice.
And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity,
Bench by his side. *Shakspere's Lear.*

BENCH-HOLE. *n.* Hole in a bench.
We'll beat 'em into *bench-holes*.
Shak. Ant. & Chop. A. IV. sc. 7.

BEND. *n.* [used by *Spenser* (to make it rhyme) for]
Band. -
On whom did attend
A fair flock of Fairies, and a fresh *bend*
Of lovely Nymphs. *Shepherd's Calendar in May.*

BENEDICTIN. *n.* [from *benedictus*, Lat. a proper
name.] A Monk of St. Benedict's order.
This congregation of the *Benedictins* grew by little and
little to be so great throughout all Christendom, as is
almost incredible. *Weever.*

BENE-

BENEDICTIN. *adj.* Of the order of St. Benet.
Wherein Theobald, the successour of Corbeil, placed
Benedictin monks. *Weever.*

BENEFACTRICE. *n.* [from *benefactor.*] A female
who confers a benefit.
The claim of well deserving seems to derogate from
the pure grace and favour of the *benefactrice.* *Shaftebury.*

BENEFICIARY. *n.* He that is in possession of a
"benefice."
2. He that receives any thing as a gift.
Our ancestors were by no means *beneficiaries*, but had
barely consented to this fiction of tenure from the crown
on the basis of a military discipline. *Blackstone.*

BENEFICIENT. *adj.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] Doing
good.
As its tendency is necessarily *beneficient*, it is the proper
object of gratitude and reward. *Adam Smith's Theory.*

BENEMPT. *adj.* [See NEMPT.] Named; mark-
"ed out.
"Than kid or cosset which I thee *benempt.* *Spenser.*"
This short article contains at least two blunders.
Benempt is called an *adjective*, and the example proves
it a *preterite*: the reader is referred to *Nempt*, and the
dictionary has no such article. In the *Facry-Queen*
the word seems derived from *benæman*, Sax. *deponere*,
and to signify
Solemnly pronounced.
Sir Guyon, more affection to increase,
Benempt a sacred vow which none should ay release.
B.II. C.I. ft.60.

BENEVOLENCE. *n.*
"2. The good done."
I am of the church, and will be glad to do my *bene-*
volence. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.* sc. 1.

BERE. *n.* [Sax.] Barley: only used now for a species
of it in Scotland.
Cultivated every-where to the foot of the hills with
oats, or *bere*, a species of barley. *Gray's Letters.*

BERNARDIN. *adj.* The epithet given to Monks,
&c. of St. Bernard's order.
Within one hundred years after the first spreading
abroad of these Cistercian and *Bernardin* Monks, the Be-
nedictins wanted another reformation. *Weever.*

BE'RRY. *n.* [from *beahp*, Sax. *tumulus.*] A mound.
Sitst sweetly piping on thine oaten reed
Upon this little *berry*, some ycleep
An hillock. *W. Browne.*

BESAYLE. *n.* [Law Fr.] A writ so called.
On the death of the great grandfather or great grand-
mother [there lies] a writ of *besayle* or *de proavo.* *Blackstone.*

To BESCA'TTER. *v. a.* To scatter over.
Her goodly locks adown her backe did flow
Unto her waste, with flowres *besca'ttered.*
Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.XI. ft.46.

To BESCRA'TCH. *v. a.* To scratch much.
For fore he swat, and ronning through that same
Thick forest was *bescra'cht*, and both his feet nigh lame.
Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.V. ft.3.

To BESE'EK. *v. a.* [the old word for] Beseech.
Drew to the gate, and there with prayers meeke,
And mild entreaty, lodging did for her *bese'cke.*
Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.III. ft.37.

BESE'EMLY. *adj.* [from *bescem.*] Becoming.
See to their seats they hye with merry glee,
And in *bescemly* order sitten there.
Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

To BESIT. *v. a.* [from *berizzan*, Sax. *collocare.*] To
suit.
Which so to do may thee right well *besit.*
Spenser to the Earl of Oxonford.
And that which is for ladies most *besitting.*
F. Q. B.IV. C.II. ft.19.

BESPRE'NT. *part.* [from *berppnengan*, Sax. *conspere-*
gere.] Besprinkled.
And found the springing grafs with blood *besprent.*
Fairfax. B.VIII. ft.52.

To BESTE'AD. *v. a.* I *bested*; I have *bested.*" It
has also *bestad* for preterite and participle, and *bestedded*
for participle.
"2. To treat; to accommodate."
They who so strangely had him seen *bestad.*
With upstart haire, and staring eyes dismay,
From Limbo lake him late escaped fure would say.
Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.X. ft.54.
And therè the ladie ill of friends *bestedded*,
By way of sport, as oft in markes is known
Conveyed quite away, to living white unknown.
Id. B.IV. C.I. ft.3.

3 To beset.
But both attonce on both sides him *bestad*
And load upon him lay'd, his life for to have had.
Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.V. ft.22.

BESTNESS. *n.* [from *best.*] Greatest possible ex-
cellence.
There is but one *bestness*, not only in every thing, but
also the manner of every thing. *Lilly's Grammar.*

To BETAKE. *v. a.* -----"
5. To bestow upon.
Of which the best he did his love *betake.*
Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.XI. ft.51.

To BETHINK. *v. n.* [from *think*] To have in con-
templation.
Cease then, my tongue, and lend unto my mind
Leave to *bethink*, how great that beauty is.
Spenser's Hymns.
He bethought
To leave his love, now perils being past,
With Claribel. *Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.XII. ft.13.*

BETHLEMITE. *adj.* [from BETHLEM.] De-
noting a certain order of Friers.
About the year 1257 the *Bethlemite* Friers had their
dwelling in Cambridge. *Weever.*

To BETHRAL. *v. a.*" *Johnson's* example of this
verb is taken from *Spenser's Fairy Queen.* B.I. C.VIII.
ft. 28. but miscalled "*Shakspeare.*"

BETONY. *n.* ---- A vulnerary herb."
I sing thy sisters, *betony*, and thee. *Corwley translated.*

BE'TSO. *n.* The smallest Venetian coin.
At a word, thirty livres,
I'll not bate you a *betso.* *Marmion's Antiquary.*

BETT is used for better in *Spenser's Pastorals.*
What I the *bett* forthy? *October.*

BE'VEER. *n.* [from *bevere*, Ital.] A small repast be-
tween meals.
He is none of those
Same ordinary eaters, that'll devour
Three breakfasts, as many dinners, and without any
Prejudice to their *bevers.* *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
The French, as well men as women, besides dinner
and supper use breakfasts, and *bevers.* *Moryson's Itinerary.*

The sea drinks up whole rivers

Sol drinks the sea for *bevers*.

Wallis.

To BEVER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take *bever*.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or *bever* without me.

Brewer's Lingua.

To BEWARE. *v. a.* --- 2. It is observable, that

"it is only used in such forms of speech as admit

"the word *be*." Such general observations are al-

ways hazardous; this of *Johnson's* is refuted by the

example following:

Bewares to act

What straightway he must labour to retract.

B. Jonson's Horace's Art of poetry.

To BEWEEP. *v. n.* To make lamentation.

I do *beweep* to many simple gulls. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

To BEWHORE. *v. a.* To call whore.

Alas, Iago, my Lord hath so *bewhor'd* her.

Shaksp. Othello.

BEWITCHFUL. *adj.* Bewitching.

There is, on the other side, ill more *bewitchful* to en-

tice away.

Milton in a letter.

BEWONDERED. *part. adj.* Filled with wonder.

The other seeing his astonishment,

How he *bewonder'd* was.

Fairfax. B.X. ft. 17.

To BEWRAP. *v. a.* To wrap round.

His sword, that many a pagan stout had shent,

Bewrapp'd with flowers hung idly by his side. *Fairfax.*

BEY. *n.* A governour of a Turkish province.

The several *beglerbegs* having under their jurisdiction

many provinces, *Beyes*, *Agas*, and others.

Rycaut.

BE'ZELED. *part. adj.* Befotted.

Time will come

When wonder of thy error will strike dumb

Thy *bezel'd* sense.

Marston's Malcontent.

BICKERING. *n.* [from *bicker*.] Skirmish with words.

They ought not to part for small *bickerings*.

M. of Halifax.

BICKERMENT. *n.* [from *bicker*.] Contention.

When Arthegall, arriving happily,

Did stay a while their greedy *bickermment*.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.IV. ft. 6.

"BIDDING. *n.* --- Command."

2. Offer of a price for anything that is to be sold.

BIDDING-BA'SE. *n.* The term used for playing at

base.

Whilom thou wont the Shepherd's lads to lead

In rhymes, in riddles, and in *bidding-base*.

Spenser.

BIDET. *n.* [Fr.] A small horse.

I will return to myself; mount my *bidet* in a dance,

and curvet upon my curtal.

B. Jonson's Masques.

"BINOCULAR. *adj.* --- Having two eyes."

2. To be used by both eyes at once.

When we look at an object with a *binocular* telescope,

we see it single.

Reid's Inquiry.

"BIRCH *Tree. n.*"

The hospitable *birch* does next appear,

Joyful and gay in hot or frigid air.

Mrs. Behn's Cowley.

BIRD-EYE. *adj.* Seen from above, as by a bird.

As in a *bird-eye* landscape of a promised land. *Burke.*

"BIRTH-WORT. *n.* --- The name of a plant."

Then *birth-wort*, Juno's plant, the court commands

To speak.

Cowley translated.

BI'SHOPLY. *adj.* Proper for a bishop.

To you I commit this business, that both by *bisshoply* censure, and kingly authority, filthy liars may be cast out of the church.

Weever.

BISO'GNO. *n.* [Ital.] A person of low rank.

Spurn'd out by grooms like a base *bisogno*.

Chapman's Wid. Tears.

Hence, go, base *bisognos*.

Beaum. and Flech. Love's Cure.

BLA'CK-CAPS. *n.* [In cookery.] Apples roasted till their skins are black, then served up in a dish of boiled custard.

BLA'CK-FACED. *part. adj.* With a swarthy complexion.

To hear the piteous moan, that Rutland made,

When *black-fac'd* Clifford took his sword at him.

Shak. Rich. III.

BLACK-MONDAY. *n.* Easter Monday, so called (says Stow) ever since when on that day Edward III. lay with his host before Paris, and the day was so dark and bitter cold, that many men died on their horses backs by it.

It was not for nothing, that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last.

Shak. Merch. of Venice.

"To BLAME. *v. a.* ---"

4. To bring a reproach upon.

Ne *blame* your honour with so shameful vaunt

Of vile revenge.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 16.

To which she for his sake had weetingly

Now brought herself, and *blam'd* her noble blood.

Id. B. VI. C. III. ft. 11.

BLANC-MANGER. *n.* [Fr.] A confection of almonds, &c.

You'd fain be making

Blanc-manger with him at your mother's.

B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.

BLANCH-FARM. *n.* [*blanc ferme*, Fr.] A quit rent of the following kind.

When these payments were reserved in silver or white money, they were antiently called white-rents or *blanch-farms*.

Blackstone.

To BLAND. *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To soothe.

That base affection, which your ears would *bland*.

Sp. Hymns.

BLANDATION. *n.* [from *blanditiæ*, Lat.] Piece of flattery.

One had flattered Longchamp Bishop of Ely with this *blandation*.

Camden's Rem.

"BLASPHEMY. *n.*" *Spenser* accents this word (according to the Greek *βλασφημία*) on the second syllable.

And altars fouled, and *blasphemy* spoke.

F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 25.

BLEAR-EYED. *adj.* Dim-sighted.

His understanding is *blear-eyed*, and has no right perception of anything.

Butler's Characters.

BLEE. *n.* [bleeh, Sax. color *cæruleus*.] Colour.

To see fair *Bettris*, how bright she is of *blee*.

Pinner of Wakefield.

BLEMISHMENT. *n.* [from *to blemish*.] Blemish.

For dread of blame, and honour's *blemishment*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 36.

Void of all *blemishment*.

Spenser's Hymns.

BLENC-HOLDING. *n.* [from *blanch* and *holding*.] A quit-rent paid in silver.

In Scotland this kind of small payment is called *blench-holding*.

Blackstone.

"To

"To BLEND. v. a. - - - -"

4. To blind.

O horrible enchantment, that him so did *blend*!

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 80.

What hath thy eye-fight *blent*?

Fairfax. B. XII. ft. 36.

BLESSE. n. [altered (for rhyme's sake) from] Bliss.

Happie souls, which doe possesse

Th' Elysian Fields, and live in lasting *blesse*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 23.

To BLIN. v. a. [from blinnan, Sax. *desinere*.] To give over.

For nathe-more for that spectacle bad

Did th' other two their cruel vengeance *blin*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 22.

BLIST. *pret.* [perhaps altered from blest for rhyme's sake, and derived from *blesser*, Fr.; but neither *bles* nor *bliss* occur in this sense.] Wounded.

And with his club him all about so *bliss*,

That he which way to turn him scarcely wist.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 13.

BLOOD-SUCKING. *part. adj.* That suck blood.

And stop the rising of *blood sucking* sighs.

Shakspeare.

To BLO'ODY. v. a. [from the adj.] To stain with blood.

He never *bloodies* his sword, but in the heat of action.

Overbury.

BLOW-BALL. n. [an old name for] The flower of dandelion.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,

Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from his stalk.

B. Jonson's Sad Sheph.

"BLO'WER. n. - - - -"

2. A plate of iron for drawing up a fire in a stove-chimney.

"BLOWZE. n. A ruddy fat-faced wench."

Sweet *blowze*, you are a beauteous blossom fure.

Titus Andron.

Such as the Sabines, or a sun-burnt *blowze*.

B. Jonson's Horace.

"To BLUNDER. v. a. - - - -"

"- - - - for he *blunders*, and confounds all these together. - - - -"

Stillingf.

This only example of *blunder* (as a verb *active*) is by no means decisive. The matter depends upon the construction of the sentence. If the words *all these* are governed only by *confounds*, and not by *blunders* also, the latter is still a verb *neuter*.

"BLUNT. *adj.* - - - -"

"2. Dull in understanding; not quick." This sense is extended to eyesight.

All were his earthly eien *blunt* and bad.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 47.

BLURT. *interj.* An expression of contempt.

Blurt o' your services.

Dekker.

Blurt on your ay mees! guard her safely hence.

Marston.

BLUSHET. n. [from *blushi*.] A modest young maiden.

Go to, little *blushet*, for this anan

You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.

B. Jonson.

BLUSHLESS. *adj.* [*blushi* and *less*.] Past blushing.

Women vow'd to *blushless* impudence.

Marston.

"BOARD. n. - - - -"

7. [In a peculiar sense different from any in *Johnson*; but whether 'the tack of a ship in sailing' (a sea term), or 'shore' (from the French), the commentators on *Spenser* are not agreed.]

And she herself in stormy furies tost,

Yet making many a *board* and many a baye,

Still winneth way.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 1.

"To BOARD. v. a. - - - -"

"2. To attack." This sense is sometimes softened into *accest*.

Till him the prince with gentle court did *board*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 2.

And with some courtly terms the wench he *boards*.

Fairfax. B. XIX. ft. 77.

BOA'STIVE. *adj.* [from *boast*.] Presumptuous.

How must his fellow streams

Deride the tinklings of the *boastive* rill! *Shenstone.*

"BOB. n. - - - -"

5. A contraction of *bob wig*.

Adieu ye *bobs*! ye bags, give place.

Shenstone.

BOB-TAIL. n. Vulgar people.

'Tag, rag, and *bobtail* to Sir Harry's run,

Men that have votes, and women that have none.

Evansford.

BOCARD. n. A term in Logic.

I could, thou see'st, in quaint dispute

By dint of logic strike thee mute,

With learned skill now push, now parry,

From *Darii* to *Bocardo* vary.

Prior's Alma.

BOGGED. *part. adj.* Mired as in a bog.

But there are objects bid him to begone

As far as he can fly, or follow day,

Rather than here fo *bogged* in vices stay.

B. Jonson.

To BOLD. v. a. [from the adj.] To embolden by abetting.

It touches us, as France invades our land,

Not *bolds* our king.

Shakspeare. Lear. A. V. sc. 1.

BO'LTING-HUTCH. n. The receptacle for meal holted.

That *bolting-hutch* of beastliness.

Shakspeare.

"BOMBARD. n. - - - -"

"2. A barrel."

That huge *bombard* of sack.

Shakspeare.

BO'MBARD-PHR'ASE. n. Swoln sentences.

Mutt throw by

Their *bombard-phrase* and foot-and-half-foot words.

B. Jonson's Horace.

BOMBA'STED. *adj.* [from *bombast*.] Stuffed out, as with cotton.

Is this fattin doublet to be *bombasted* with broken meat?

Dekker.

BOMBA'STICK. *adj.* Bombast.

Bombastick phrases, solecisms, absurdities, and a thousand monst'ers of a scholastick brood were set on foot:

Shakspeare.

BONDWO'MAN. n. A bondswoman.

Ever to wait

Bondswoman to the genius of the state.

B. Jonson.

BONE'TTA. n. A sea-fish.

On the 10th we saw several dolphins and *bonettas* about the ship.

Harckel. Voyages.

To BONIFIE. v. a. [from *bonus* and *facio*, Lat.] To turn into good.

This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts, to *bonifie* evils, or tincture them with good.

Cudworth.

BOOK-LAND. *n.* [in law.] Land in fodge.
Book-land, or charter-land, which was held by deed under certain rents and free services, in effect differed nothing from free fodge lands. *Blackstone.*

BOOKLESS. *adj.* [*book* and *less*.] Unlearned.
 Why with the cit,
 Or *bookless* churl, with each ignoble name,
 Each earthly nature, deign'st thou to reside? *Shenstone.*

BOOT. *n.* - - - -
 "2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland."
 All your empiricks could never do the like cure upon the gout, the rack did in England, or your Scotch *boot*.
Mason's Malcontent.

BORD. *n.* [*bourde*, Fr.]
 1. A jest.
 So turning all to game,
 And pleasant *bord*. *Sp. F.Q. B.IV.*
 Forth irreturnable flies the spoken word,
 Be it in scoff, in earnest, or in *bord*.
Shaksp. (so cited) in England's Parnassus.

2. A feigned story.
 The wizard could no longer bear her *bord*.
Sp. F.Q. B.III. C.III.

To BORD. *v. n.* To play: according to Whalley's interpretation.
 The stubborn Newre, whose waters grey
 By fair Kilkenny and Rosseponte *bord*.
F.Q. B.IV. C.XI. ft.43.

To BORDER. *v. a.* - - - - -
 3. To confine within bounds.
 That nature, which contemns its origin,
 Cannot be *border'd* certain in itself. *Shaksp. Lear.*

BORDRAG. *n.* [from *to bordrage*.] Plundering.
 No nightly *bordrags*, nor no hue and cries.
Spenser's Colin Clout.

BORROW. *n.* [*borthoe*, Sax. fidejussor.] A surety.
 This was the first source of shepherd's sorrow,
 That now will be quit with bail nor *borrow*.
Spenser's May.

BORROWING. *n.* The act of borrowing.
 And *borrowing* dulls the edge of husbandry.
Shaksp. Hamlet.

BORSHOLDER. *n.* One of the principal inhabitants of the tithing is annually appointed to preside over the rest, being called the tything-man, the headborough, and in some countries the *borsholder* or borough's ealder.
Blackstone.
 If any one of them did start into any undutiful action, the *borsholder* was bound to bring him forth.
Spenser's Ireland.

BOTE [Sax. *auxilium*] signifies (in law) necessary allowance to a tenant from his landlord's premises, or from off the manor: it is tacked to various words, to denote what this allowance is for. Hence come *house-bote*, *plough-bote*, &c.
 See *Blackstone*, B.II. Ch.III.

BOVATE. *n.* [*bovata*, Law Lat.] A *bovate* of land is as much as an ox can plough in a year. *Blount.*

BOUNTEOUS. *adj.* [as used by *Spenser*.] Good in general.
 Sith that more *bounteous* creature never far'd
 On foot, upon the face of living land.
F.Q. B.III. C.XI. ft.10.

BOUNTEOUSLY. *adv.* - - - Liberally; gene-

rously; largely." This adverb was sometimes applied to *enjoyment*.
 And all the country wide he did possess,
 Feeding upon their pleasures *bounteously*.
Spenser's Muicopotmos.

BOUNTIEST. *adj.* [superlative of the noun *bounty*.] Worthiest.
 That lady is, quoth he, wherefo she be,
 The *bountiest* virgin, and most debonair,
 That ever living eye, I ween, did see.
F.2. B.III. C.V. ft. 8.

BOUNTY. *n.* - - -
 3. [In *Spenser*.] Goodness.
 And with her beauty *bounty* did compare,
 Whether of them in her should have the greater share.
F.Q. B.IV. C.III. ft.39.

BOWER. *n.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *To bow* or *bend*.]
 "1. An arbour; &c." This derivation and explanation have been fully examined by the writer of these sheets in an Appendix to his *Essay on Design in Gardening*. The following article is here substituted in the room of *Johnson's*.

BOWER. *n.* [from *bun* or *bune*, Sax. a place of privacy.]
 1. A bedchamber.
 Ye both forwearied be: therefore a while
 I read you rest, and to your *bowers* recoil.
Sp. F.Q. B.I.

Nor seems the fame that decked bed and *bowser*
 Of many a ladie late and many a paramour.
Fairfax. B.XVI. ft.14.

To lead her forth to a distinguisht *bowser*,
 And bid her dress the bed. *Prior's Solomon.*

2. Any room in a house, except the hall.
 There reign'd a solemn silence over all,
 Nor voice was heard, nor wight was seen, in *bowser* or hall.
Sp. F.2. B.I. C.VIII. ft.29.

3. A country seat; sometimes, a cottage.
 Where acts gave licence to impetuous lust
 To bury churches in forgotten dust,
 And with their ruins raise the pander's *bowers*.
B. Jonson.

When friends arriv'd in circles gay
 To visit Damon's *bowser*. *Shenstone.*
 As curtesie oft times in simple *bowers*
 Is found as great as in the stately towres. *Harrington.*

4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade.
 Then to the arbors walk, then to the *bowers*.
W. Browne.

I founded palaces, and planted *bowers*. *Prior's Solomon.*

5. An arbour, whether artificial or natural.
 And bid her steal into the pleached *bowser*,
 Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun
 Forbid the sun to enter. *Shaksp. Much ado.*

Thus talking, hand in hand alone they pass'd
 On to their blissful *bowser*: it was a place
 Chos'n by the sov'reign planter, when he fram'd
 All things to man's delightful use; the roof
 Of thickest covert was inwoven shade,
 Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew
 Of firm and fragrant leaf. *Milton.*

[*Bower* does not seem to have been used in prose since the time of Henry VIII.]

To BOWER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge.
 Amongst

Amongst them all grows not a sayer flowre
Than in the bloom of comely courtesie;
Which, though it on a lowly stalke doe bowre,
Yet, brancheth forth in brave nobilitie.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. ft. 4.

“BO’WRY. *adj.* - - - - Full of bowers.” This is a strange interpretation from one that turned all bowers into *arbours*: change it to *embowering*, and *Johnson’s* examples will be pertinent.

BOWRS. *n. pl.* [from *box*, *Sax. arcus*.] Muscles that bend the joints.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned bowrs
Were wont to rive steel plates.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 41.

[*Johnson* in his 2d sense of BOWER gives (with diffidence) an erroneous interpretation of the word used here.]

“BOX. *n.* - - - - - A tree. - - - - -”

There tamarisks with thick-leav’d box are found,
And Cytisus, and garden-pines abound.

Congreve’s Ovid.

“To BOY. *v. n.* [*n.* is a misprint for *a.*] To treat
“as a boy.

“ — — — I shall see

“Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness, &c.

Shakspeare.”

What sort of a meaning is there in “treat as a boy Cleopatra’s greatness”? *Shakspeare’s* commentators suppose this passage to be only an allusion to the practice of boys acting women’s parts on the stage; and the verb *boy* here will hardly bear any other construction.

“To BRA’BBLE. *v. n.* - - - - To contest noisily.”

This is not a place

To brabble in. *Beaum. and Fletcher’s Maids Tragedy.*

“BRA’BBLER. *n.* - - - - A noisy fellow.”

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a brabblers. *Shakspeare’s K. John.*

Brag. *adv.* [from the verb.] Proudly.

See’st thou how brag yon bullock bears,

So smirk, so smooth his pricked ears?

Spenser’s February.

Bragg. *n.* A game at cards.

Who, if they happen to rise above bragg or whiff, infallibly stop short of every thing either pleasing or instructive. *Chesterfield.*

“BRA’GGARDISM. *n.* - - - - Boastfulness.”

Why, Valentine, what braggardism is this?

Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.

“To BRA’IN. *v. a.* - - - - To dash out the brains. - - - -”

2. To conceive; to understand.

Such stuff, as madmen

Tongue, and brain not.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

“BRAKE. *n.* - - - - -
2. It is said originally to mean fern.” It still means fern, and *Spenser* so used it.

All in a canvas thin he was bedight,

And girded with a belt of twisted brake.

F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 22.

BRAKE. *n.* [from *braquer*, *Fr.*] That part of the carriage of a moveable battery, which enables it to turn.

And numberless with beams, with ropes and strings,
They view the iron rams, the brakes and slings.

Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 64.

BRA’MIN. *n.* One of the chief tribe of the people of India.

The first and most noble tribe are the *bramins* who alone can officiate in the priesthood. *Guthrie’s Geography.*
Ten nights in vain the watchful *bramin* prays,
In vain observes the sun ten tedious days. *Roberts.*

BRANSLE. *n.* [Fr.] A song to be sung with a dance.

Now making lays of love and lover’s pain,
Bransles, ballads, virelays, and verses vain.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 8.

“BRA’SEN. *adj.* - - - - now less properly *brazen*.”
That fills the *brasen* sky. *Spenser’s Hymns.*

BRAST. *pret. a. and n.* Burst.

That with the strait his westand nigh he *brast*.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. II. ft. 14.

The craggy rock when Moses cleft and *brast*.
Fairfax. B. XIII. ft. 71.

That e’en the temple, wherein she was plac’d,
Did quake to hear, and near a funder *brast*.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. XI. ft. 23.

“BRAVE. *adj.* - - - -”

5. Gaudy; fine in drefs.

With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VII. ft. 32.

She has made thee *brave*.

— My lord, she has attired me past my wish.

Beaum. & Fl. Philaster.

“BRA’VELY. *adv.* - - - -”

2. Finely.

A goodly building *bravely* garnished.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. IV. ft. 2.

A piece of work.

So *bravely* done, so rich.

Shakspeare’s Cymbeline. A. II. sc. 4.

“BRA’VERY. *n.* - - - - -”

5. Fine drefs.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of *bravery*.

Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

Her *bravery*

So alters her, I had forgot her face.

Maffinger’s Emperor of the East.

The greatest part of his qualification consists in the *bravery* of his followers; for he carries his abilities on his servants’ backs. *Baile’s Characters.*

6. A flashy person.

Give entertainment to all the wits and *braveries* of the time. *B. Jonf. Epicæ.*

He is one of the *braveries*, though none of the wits. *Id.*

BRAWL. *n.* A kind of dance in *Q. Elizabeth’s* time. [The whole figure of it described at length in *Marston’s Malcontent.*]

Master, will you win your love with a French *brawl*?

Shakf. Love’s La. Lost.

And at the old Italian *bralls*

They dance’d your mother down. *B. Jonf. Masquer.*

My grave lord keeper led the *bralls*,

The seal and maces dance’d before him.

Gray’s Long Story.

BRA’WNED. *adj.* Brawny.

Whose mighty *brawn’d* bowrs

Were wont to rive steel plates.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 41.

BRAY. *n.* Shelving ground.

On that steep *bray* Lord *Guelpho* would not then
Hazard his folk. *Fairfax. B. IX. ft. 96.*

- " To BRAY. *v. n.* -----
 " 1. To make a noise like an ass. -----
 " 2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable
 " noise. -----"
 3. To emit a loud shrill sound.
 Then shrilling trumpets loudly gan to bray.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 48.
 When ev'ry room
 Hath blaz'd with light, and bray'd with minstrelsy.
Shaksp. Timon.
 Hark to my clarion shrill, that brays the woods among.
Mason's Caract.
- BREAK'FASTING. *n.* A party met to *breakfast* together.
 No breakfastings with them, which consume a great
 deal of time. *Chesterfield.*
- BREATHFUL. *adj.*
 1. Full of breath.
 And eke the *breathfull* bellows blow amain.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 38.
 2. Full of scent.
 Fresh customary, and *breathfull* camomil.
Spenser's Maiopotmos.
- " To BREECH. *v. a.* -----"
 3. To whip on the breech.
 How he looks like a schoolboy that had play'd truant,
 And went to be *breech'd*. *Maffinger's Guardian.*
- BRE'ECING. *n.* A whipping on the breech.
 Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy.
Marlow's Edward II.
- BRE'EZELESS. *n.* [*breeze* and *less*.] Motionless.
 A stagnate *breezeless* air becalms my soul. *Shenstone.*
- To BREN. *v. a.* [from *bryne*, Sax. ardor.] To
 burn.
 Clofely the wicked flame his bowels *brent*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 16.
 How love's imprison'd fire their entrails *brent*. *Fairfax.*
- To BREN. *v. n.* To burn.
 But this doth hatred make in love to *bren*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 45.
 A hallow'd light
 ----- of virgin wax there *brent*. *Fairfax. B. XI. ft. 14.*
- BRIBEWORTHY. *adj.* Worth bribing for.
 Without *bribe-worthy* service. *Epitaph on Charters.*
- BRICKY. *adj.* Built of brick.
 Those *bricky* towers,
 Where now the studious lawyers have their *bowers*.
Spenser's Prothalam.
- BRIDALTY. *n.* [a poetical word for] Bridal.
 At Quintin he,
 In honour of this *bridaltee*
 Hath challeng'd either wide countee. *B. Jonson's Underw.*
- " BRIGADIER General. &c." *General.*
 The Austrians have no *brigadiers*, and the French have
 no Major-Generals. *Chesterfield.*
- BRIGUE. *n.* [Fr.] Cabal.
 The rise and decay of the Papal power, the politics of
 that court, the *brigues* of the Cardinals, the tricks of
 the conclave. *Chesterfield.*
- " To BRING. *v. a.* -----" One peculiar sense of
 this verb (not yet absolutely bannished from collo-
 quy) is omitted in *Johnson*.
 To attend; to accompany.
 Yet give leave, my Lord,
 That we may *bring* you something on the way.
Shak. Meaf. for M.

- Brought you *Cæsar* home? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*
- BROAD-BLOWN. *part. adj.* Full blown.
 With all his crimes *broad blown*, as fresh as May.
Shak. Hamlet.
- BROAD-BRIMMED. *adj.* With a broad brim.
 So Briton's Monarch once uncover'd fat,
 While Bradshaw bullied in a *broad-brimm'd* hat.
Branston.
- " BROAD-SIDE. *n.* -----"
 " 2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of
 " a ship."
 She has given you a *broad-side*, Captain.
Southern's Oroonoko.
- " BROCK. *n.* ----- A badger."
 Or with pretence of chasing thence the *brock*,
 Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.
B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.
- BROGUES. *n.* [Irish.] Breeches.
 She doth begin
 To loose the *brogues*, the fripling's late delight;
 And down they drop. *Shenstone's Schoolmistress.*
- BRO'NDIRON. *n.* [*brond* and *iron*.] A sword.
 And with his *brondiron* round about him lay'd.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 32.
 And with his club beat back his *brondiron* bright.
Ib. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 10.
- " BROW. *n.* -----"
 5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a
 field. This is a common rural sense of the word;
 and not absolutely foreign to either its 1st, or 4th
 meaning in *Johnson*.
- BRO'WNIST. *n.* [from *Robert Browne*] A religious
 sectary of peculiar tenets.
 I had as lief be a *brownist*, as a politician.
Shak. Twelfth Night.
- " BRUSH. *n.* -----"
 4. A thicket.
 All suddenly out of the thickest *brush*,
 Upon a milk-white palfrey all alone,
 A goodly ladie did forebey them rush.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 15.
- BRUSSELS. *adj.* Manufactured at Brussels.
 A lady of good nature would forgive the country
 esquire, who, through zeal to serve her with a glass of
 claret, should involve his spurs in her *Brussels* apron.
Shenstone.
- " BRY'ONY. *n.* ----- A plant."
 How the blue bindweed doth itself infold
 With honeysuckle, and both these intwine
 Themselves with *bryony* and jessamine.
B. Jonson's Masques.
- " BU'CANIERS. *n.* A cant word for the privateers
 or pirates of America."
 Lionel Waser, a traveller possessed of more curiosity
 and intelligence, than we should have expected to find
 in an associate with *bucaniers*, discovered there a small,
 but singular race of men. *Robertson.*
- " BUCOLIC. *adj.* ----- Pastoral."
 The *Pollio* of Virgil, with all its elevation, is a com-
 position truly *bucolic*. *Johnson's Rambler.*
- BU'COLIC. *n.* [from the adjective.] A pastoral
 poem.
 The Poet spent three years in composing his *bucolics*.
Jos. Warton.
- " BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly;
 stiff; formal.

B U M

B U Z

“ O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
 “ To those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur. *Milton.*”

This *adjective* is probably derived from the *noun*, which signifies the *fur of lambs*; and Milton plainly alludes to the robes of doctors, edged with this kind of fur.

BU'FFIN. *adj.* [from the passage, where it occurs, should mean] Made of a particular kind of coarse stuff.

My young ladies
 In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons.
Massing. City Madam.

BU'LCHIN. *n.* A young male calf.
 Dost roar, *bulchin*, dost roar? *Dekker's Untruffing, &c.*
 I was at supper last night with a new-weaned *bulchin*.
Marston's Dutch Courtezan.

“ BULK. *n.* -----”

6. Body.
 He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
 As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 Their *bulks* and souls are bound on fortune's wheel.
B. Jonf. Sejanus.
 Antonio's shape hath cloath'd his *bulk* and visage.
Albamazar.

BULLACE-CHEESE. *n.* A marmalade of bullaces.

“ To BU'LLY. *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome;”
 to look or talk big.
 So Britain's monarch once uncover'd fat,
 While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brimm'd hat.
Bramston.

To BU'MBAST. *v. a.* [from the two syllables that compose it should mean] To beat on the breech.
 I shall *bumbast* you, you mocking knave.
Damon and Pythias.

“ BUMP. *n.* ----- A swelling. -----”
 2. A thump. So used in common language.

“ To BUMP. *v. a.* ----- To make a loud noise.”
 In this sense the verb must be *neuter*: its only *active* signification is the vulgar one, *to thump*.

BUR. *n.* The sweetbread. A word rather provincial than general.

“ BUREAU. *n.* -----”
 2. An ambassador's or secretary's office.

I am glad you are employed in Lord Albemarle's *bureau*.
Chesterfield.

“ BURGLAR. *n.*” [*burgi latro*, Lat.] The definition of a *burglar*, as given us by Sir Edward Coke, is ‘ he that by night breaketh and entreth into a mansion-house with intent to commit felony.’
Blackstone.

BURGUNDY. *n.* The wine of Burgundy.
 A feverity scarcely to be supported by the help of blazing hearths, cheerful companions, and a bottle of the most grateful *burgundy*.
Shenstone.

To BUSK. *v. a.* To prepare.
 And *busk'd* them bold to battle and to fight. *Fairfax.*
 He *busk'd* him boon. *Fairfax's Eglogue.*

BU'SKET. *n.* [a diminutive of *busk*, old English for *busht*.] A bunch of blossoms.
 Youth's folk now flocken in ev'ry where,
 To gather May *baskets*, and smelling breere.
Spenser's May.

BUT *if. conj.* Unless.
 She told her brief,
 That *but if* she did lend her short relief,
 And do her comfort, she mote algates die.
Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.I. st. 53.

BUT-SHAFT. *n.* An arrow to shoot at butts with.
 I fear, thou hast not arrows for the purpose.
 —O yes, here be all forts; flights, rovers, and *but-shafts*.
B. Jonf. Cynthia Revels.

BUZZ. *interj.* A word of contempt to stop an idle prater.
Buzz, buzz. *Hamlet speaking to Polonius.*

C.

C A L

C A N

CABBAGE-NET. *n.* A small net for to boil cabbages in.

Apples with *cabbage-net* y-cover'd o'er.

Shenstone's Schoolmist.

CACODÆMON. *n.* [κακος and δαίμων, Gr.] An evil spirit.

Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world;

Thou *cacodæmon*.

Shakspeare's Rich. III.

When any of the Furies of hell die, this *Cacodæmon* hath the reversion of his place.

Overbury.

CADI. *n.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace." There is the same officer in Persia.

In Persia the *Cadi* passes sentence for a round sum of money.

Lyttelton.

CADUCEUS. *n.* [Lat.] Mercury's rod.

Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy *caduceus*.

Shakspeare, Troilus and Cress.

CADUCITY. *n.* [from *caducus*, Lat.] Tendency to fall.

An heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*.

Chesterfield.

CÆRULE, *adj.* [cæruleus, Lat.] Cerulean.

Whose *cærule* stream, rombling in pibble stone,

Crept under moss as green as any goord.

Spenser's Gnat.

CALCAREOUS. *adj.* [from *calx*, Lat.] Of the nature of lime.

The *calcareous* earths, which are insoluble in water, when deprived of their fixed air, are soluble therein.

Adams.

CALCAVA'LLA. *n.* A better sort of Lisbon wine.

TO CALCULATE. *v. n.* To make a computation." This verb *neuter* should be exemplified by the passage in *Julius Cæsar*, which (probably by mistake) stands as an example of the verb *active* in *Johnson*.

CALF-LIKE. *adj.* Like a calf.

So I charm'd their ears,

That *calf-like* they my lowing follow'd.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

CALIBER. *n.* - - - The bore."

It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the *caliber* of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of light, so as they shall require no grosser kind of matter.

Reid's Inquiry.

CALIBRE. *n.* [Fr.] Sort.

Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous.

Burke.

CALIDUCT. *n.* [from *calidus* and *ductus*.] A conveyer of heat.

Since the subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced.

Evelyn.

CALIPH. *n.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens."

After the four first *Caliphs* came the race of the *Ommiadæ*.

Harris's Philolog. Inq.

CALIPHATE. *n.* The government of the *Caliphs*.

The former part of this period may be called the *era* of the grandeur and magnificence of the *Caliphate*.

Harris's Philolog. Inq.

CALVES-SNOUT. [*antirrhinum*.] A plant. Snap-dragon.

Antirrhinum, more modest, takes the stile

Of *lion's-mouth*, sometimes of *calves-snout* vile;

By us *snap-dragon* call'd, to make amends;

But say, what this chimeric name intends?

Tate's Cowley.

CALVINISM. *n.* The religion of Calvinists.

Protestantism is divided into Lutheranism, and *Calvinism*, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century.

Guthrie.

CALVINIST. *n.* One that professes to be of the religion of Calvin.

Whitfield's followers profess themselves to be *Calvinists*.

Guthrie.

CALVINISTIC, CALVINISTICAL, *adj.* Of Calvinists.

Wesley and his followers oppose some of the *Calvinistic* doctrines.

Guthrie.

The Church of Scotland is modelled principally after the *Calvinistic* plan.

Guthrie.

CALUMNIATION. *n.* &c."

How unfortunate for him, that the world shall think better of any person for his *calumination*!

Congreve's Love for Love.

CAMPING. *n.* [from *camp*.] The name of a rustic game in Suffolk, which begins with *foot-ball*, but generally ends in a pitched battle with fists.

CAMPION. *n.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant."

Thy beauty, *Campion*, very much may claim;

But of *Greck-rose* how didst thou gain thy name?

Tate's Cowley.

CAN is used frequently by *Spenser* for *'gan* (contracted from *began*.) *Hughes* has in most places altered it to *gan*, but left unaltered passages enough to determine its meaning.

Much *can* they praise the trees, so straight and high.

F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 8.

And many bards, that to the trembling cord

Can tune their timely voices cunningly;

And many chroniclers, that *can* record

Old loves and wars.

Ib. C. V. ft. 3.

TO CAN. *v. a.* [cann, Sax. novi, *pret.*] To know.

Seemeth thy flock thy counsel *can*,

So lustle's been they, so weak, so wan.

Spenser's February.

And

And if thou *canst* no notes upon thy harp.

Span. Tragedy.

“CANAILLE. *n.* [Fr.] The lowest people.”

To keep the fovereign *Canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke.*

CA'NAKIN. *n.* A small can to drink out of.

And let me the *canakin* clink. *Shaksp. Othello.*

“CANARY. *n.* -----”

“2. An old dance.”

I've seen a medicin,
That's able to breath life into a stone,
Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary.*

Shaksp. All's Well.

“CANDLE-WA'STER. *n.* ----- One that consumes candles; a spendthrift.” The latter interpretation (though proved authentic by the example) is ill coupled with the former; because a consumer of candles is also considered as

2. A hard student.

Spoiled by a whorefson bookworm, a *candlewaster.*

B. Jonf. Cynthia.

CANDYTUFTS. *n.* [thlaspi.] A flower.

Next comes the *candytufts*, a Cretan flower,
That rivals Jove in country and in power.

Tate's Cowley.

“TO CANE. *v. a.* To beat with a walking staff.” To walk with a *staff*, or to cane with a *staff*, are true *Johnsoniana*: perhaps the Doctor was thinking of a vulgar threat: “I'll break every bone in your skin.”

“CANKER. *n.* -----”

“7. A disease in trees.”

The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,
The *canker*, scab, scurf, sap and rot. *Evelyn.*

CA'NNIBALISM. *n.* The manners of a *cannibal.*

Unless a warm opposition to the spirit of levelling, to the spirit of impiety, to the spirit of proscription, plunder, murder, and *cannibalism*, be adverse to the true principles of freedom. *Burke.*

“CANON. *n.* -----”

“5. *Canons Regular.* 6. *Canons Secular.*”

Priests were called *Secular*, and such as led a monastical life *Regular.* And so *Canons* were both *secular* and *regular.* *Weever.*

CANON-LA'WYER. *n.* One versed in the *canon law.*

Some divine must resolve you in this, Sir, or *canon-lawyer.* *B. Jonf. Epicæne.*

CANT. *n.* [probably of the same Dutch origin as *Johnson* ascribes to *CANTLE.*] A nich.

The first and principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant.*

B. Jonf. Coronation Entertainment.

“CANTICLE. *n.* ----- A song.”

2. A canto, or division of a poem.

The end whereof and dangerous event
Shall for another *canticle* be spar'd.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.VI. ft. 46.

“CANTLE. *n.* ----- A piece with corners.” *Johnson's* example of this word from *Shakspere*, is rather an allusion, than a direct instance; which however may be found in *Fairfax's Tasso.*

On ev'ry side a massy *cantle* flies. *B.VI. ft. 48.*

To CAP. *v. n.* [an university phrase.] To pull off one's own cap, as a salutation.

“CAPARISON. *n.* -----”

2. A man's drefs.

With die and drab I purchased this *caparison.*

Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

CAPILLAIRE. *n.* [Fr.] A sirup extracted from maiden-hair.

“CAPITAL. *n.* -----”

“2. The chief city of a nation.”

I love *Capitals* extremely; it is in *Capitals*, that the best company is always to be found. *Chesterfield.*

3. [Frequently used, by ellipsis, for] Capital Letters.

4. [Also by ellipsis] Capital stock.

CAPITALIST. *n.* One possessor of a *capital* fund.

This surplus forms the income of the landed *capitalist.* *Burke.*

CAPITATION-TAX. [*capitatio*, Lat.] A tax on each individual.

The Greeks pay a *capitation-tax* for the exercise of their religion. *Guthrie.*

“CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* ----- Whimfical; fanciful; “humourfome.”

Nothing was so acceptable, as the *capricious* point, and play of words. *Shaftesbury.*

Does it imply, that our language is in its nature irregular and *capricious*? *Lowth.*

CA'PRIFOLE. *n.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Honeyfuckle. And eglantine, and *caprifole* emong.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.VI. ft. 44.

“CAPRIOLE. *n.* &c.” This word is not absolutely confined to the leaps of *horses*, but is also used for

2. A leap in dancing.

With lofty turns, and *capriols* in th' air,
With which the lofty tunes accordeth fair. *Davies.*

“CAPTION. *n.* ----- The act of taking any person by judicial process.”

2. When a commission is executed, and the commissioners' names subscribed and returned; that is called a *caption.* *Termes de la Ley.*

CAPTIV'ANCE. *n.* Captivity.

The whole discourse of his *captivance* sad.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.VI. ft. 17.

CAPU'CCIO. *n.* [Ital.] A capuchin.

That at his back a brode *capuccio* had.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.XI. ft. 10.

CAPUCHIN. *n.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] One of this reformed order of Franciscans.

Many other reformations have been from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, *Capuchins*, &c. *Weever.*

We saw also the convent of *Capuchins.* *Gray's Letters.*

“CA'RAVEL. *n.* ----- A light, round, old fashioned ship.”

In an obstinate engagement with some Venetian *caravels*, the vessel, on board which he served, took fire.

Robertson.

CA'RELESSLY. *adv.* [from *careless*.] Without due concern.

It may be thought, we held him *carelessly.*

Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.

CA'RGO. [either *interj.* from *coraggio*, Ital. or (more probably, according to the Canting Dictionary) a noun, meaning] A round sum of money.

Two hundred crowns? and twenty pound a year
For three good lives? *Cargo.* *Epilogue to Albumazar.*

CARICATURA. *n.* [Ital.] A portrait made uglier than the natural figure.

When the dunces were foiled by his writings, they printed a *caricatura* of his figure. *Hay's Deformity.*

To CARICATURE. *v. a.* To make a *caricatura* of. He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one with a masterly hand. *Lyttelton.*

CARIATED. *adj.* Affected, or formed, by a *caries*. The colour of the part shewed evidently that it was *cariated*. *Berdmore on the Teeth.*

The *cariated* crust should be pierced. *Ib.*

CARLOT. *n.* [from *carle*.] A churl. He hath bought the cottage, and the bounds, That the old *carlot* once was master of. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

CARME, CARMELITE. *n.* [from mount *Carmel*.] A friar of this order.

John Bale writ a large treatise of this order of *Carmes* or *Carmelites*. *Weever.*

CARMELIN, CARMELINE'SSE. *adj.* Of the order of *Carmes*.

There were likewise *Carmelin* or *Carmelineffe* nuns here in England. *Weever.*

CAROLING. *n.* [from *to carol*.] A song of devotion.

And hear such heav'nly notes, and *carolings* Of God's high praise, that fills the *brasen sky*. *Spens. Hymns.*

CARPET-MONGER. *n.* One that loves ease and pleasure.

A whole book of these quondam *carpet-mongers*. *Shaksp. Much ado.*

CARPET-WALK. *n.* A walk on smooth turf. Mow *carpet-walks*, and ply weeding. *Evelyn.*

CARRAWAY. See **CARAWAY.**

"Nay you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*"

The thing here to be corrected is, "See **CARAWAY**;" whereby *Johnson* intimates *caraway seeds* to be meant in the cited passage. Many have been surpris'd at the oddity of such a mixture; but (according to the information of a gentleman in the medical line, a native of Herefordshire) these *carraways* are *carraway-Harvey* apples, so called from their spicy flavour. Mr. Reed's note on *Shaksp. nearly sets the matter right.*

CARRIAGE. *n.* -----

8. The burthen, or thing carried. And saw his *carriage* pass that peril well. *Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. ft. 34.*

To CARRY. *v. n.* -----

3. To prevail. This speed of *Cæsar* Carries beyond belief. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To CARRY coals. To bear injuries. [This phrase seems to have continued in vogue, considerably longer than any commentator on *Shaksp. probably was aware of.*]

I advise those who are sensible that they *carry coals*, and are full of ill will, and entertain thoughts of revenge, that they do day by day think upon this argument, till they have wrought out all malignity out of their souls. *Whitchot's Sermons.*

CART-BOTE. *n.* [See **BOTE**.] An allowance of wood to a tenant for carts.

Plough-bote and *cart-bote* are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry. *Blackstone.*

CARTE'SIAN. *n.* A follower of the philosopher *Des Cartes*.

The *Cartesian* thinks, that the existence of body, or of any of its qualities, is not to be taken for a first principle. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CARTE'SIAN. *adj.* Of *Des Cartes*.

The *Cartesian* [system] has a tendency to spiritualize body and its qualities. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CARTHUSIAN. *n.* [from *Carthusia*, a mountain in Dauphiny.] One of a particular order of monks.

As the story depicted round about the cloister of the *Carthusians* at Paris doth shew. *Weever.*

A quarter of a mile out of the town is a famous abbey of *Carthusians*. *Gray's Letters.*

CARTULARY. *n.* ----- A place where papers "or records are kept." For this interpretation no authority is produced; and perhaps none is to be found. But the word certainly means

A local record.

I may by this one shew my reader the form of all those *Cartularies*, by which such devout Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. *Weever.*

Entering a memorial of them in the *chartulary* or ledger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone.*

CARWITCHET. *n.* [probably from *caraude*, old Fr. billet escrit en caracteres magiques.] Crotchet.

That's one of Master Littlewit's *carwitchets* now. *B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.*

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, &c. besides *carwitchets*, clenches, and quibbles. *Butler's Characters.*

Sir John had always his budget full of puns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*. *A bushnot.*

CAST. *n.* -----

"16. [Casta, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species." To this sense must be referred the use of the word with regard to the tribes of Gentoos.

Besides this division into tribes, the Gentoos are also subdivided into *casts*. *Guthrie.*

CASTLE-GUARD. *n.* One of the old feudal tenures.

One species of knight-service was *castle-guard*, differing from it in nothing, but that whoever held by that tenure performed his service within the realm, and without limitation to any certain term. *Lyttelton.*

CASTORY. *n.* [*Castoreum*, which is in *Johnson*.]

Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid With fair vermilion and pure *castory*. *Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IX. ft. 41.*

CATALECTIC. *adj.* [Gr. A grammatical term relative to measure of verse.] Wanting a syllable.

A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable metre, and the third and last *catalectic*; that is, wanting a syllable or even two. *Tyrwhitt.*

CATAMITE. *n.* [*catamitus*, Lat.] One kept for the crime against nature.

Thou art still a companion for gallants; mayst keep a *catamite*. *Miseries of Inforced Marriage.* Some *Catamite*, or pimp. *Churchill.*

CATCH-

CATCHABLE. *adj.* [from *to catch.*] Liable to be caught.

The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable*, as the ignorance of a fool. *Marquis of Halifax.*

“**CATCHFLY.** *n.* ---- A species of campion.”

The *catchfly* with sweet-william we confound. *Tate's Cowley.*

CATCHUP. *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms, and used in sauces. *Johnson* (on Swift's authority) calls it **CATSUP.**

“**CATECHUMEN.** *n.* ----” The use of this word for ‘one in the first rudiments,’ is not confined to the *church.*

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke to Wyndham.*

“**CATER.** *n.* ---- Provider: ---- misprinted perhaps for *caterer.*” Rather abbreviated from *cator*, old English.

Keep company
With the *cator* Holdfast. *Maffinger's City Madam.*

CATGUT. *n.*

1. A kind of cord of which fiddlestrings are made.
2. A kind of canvas, that serves as a ground for needle-work.

“**CATOPTRICKS.** *n.* ---- That part of opticks “which treats of vision by reflection.”

I shall proceed to explain the doctrine of *catoptricks*, or that part of opticks, which treats of the reflection of light. *Adams.*

CATSO. *n.* [from *cattare*, Ital.] One that gets money on false pretences.

These be our nimble-spirited *catsos*, that have their evasions at pleasure. *B. Jonson's Every Man in his humour.*

CATZERIE. *n.* [from *caiso.*] Begging on false pretences.

And looks
Like one that is employed in *catzerie.* *Marlow's Jew of Malta.*

CAVALE'RO. *n.* [perhaps meant as a made word for] Cavalier.

I'll drink to Master Bardolph, and to all the *cavaleros* about London. *Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.*

CAVALIE'R. *n.* *Cavaliers* [in fortification] are heaps or masses of earth, raised in a fortrefs, to lodge the cannon for scouring the field. *Note to Old Plays.*

Our casemates, *cavaliers*, and countercarfs,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers. *T. Heywood's Four Prent.*

CAU'DATE. *adj.* [caudatus, Lat.] With a tail.

How comate, crinite, *caudate* stars are fram'd I know. *Fairfax. B.XIV. ft.44.*

To CAVE. *v. a.* [from *cavare*, Lat.] To make hollow.

Under a steep hill's side it placed was,
There, where the moulder'd earth had *cav'd* the bank. *Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.V. ft.33.*

“**CAUL.** *n.* ----”

4. A thin membrane, that covers a child's head, when born.

Were we not born with *cauls* upon our heads?
E. of Bristol's Elvira.

To CAUSE. *v. n.* To assign the causes.

But he, to shift their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place. *Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.IX. ft.26.*

CAY'TIVE. *adj.* [*cattivo*, Ital.]

1. Captive.

And valiant knight become a *caytive* thrall. *Sp. F. Q. B.I. C.VII. ft.19.*

2. Base.

Forth creeping on his *caytive* hands and thighs. *Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VII. ft.35.*

CAZIMI. *n.* [in astrology.] The center of the sun. And know, what planet is in *Cazimi.* *Albymazar.*

CAZIQUE. *n.* A Prince or chief among natives of the West Indies.

Here Columbus was visited by a prince or *cazique* of the country. *Robinson.*

CELESTIN. *n.* [from a Pope of that name.] One of a reformed Benedictin order.

He was chosen Pope by the name of **CELESTIN V.**; whereupon this reformed order were called *Celestins.* *Weever.*

CELLULE. *n.* [*cellula*, Lat.] A little cell. No use of this word is recollected; yet its existence is almost implied in *cellular*, of which *Johnson* gives an example.

CELTIC. *adj.* Denoting what the *Celts* spoke.

He would try it by the Runic, *Celtic*, or Slavonian alphabet. *Chesterfield.*

The languages of Europe are derived from the six following: the Greek, Latin, Teutonic, or old German, the *Celtic*, Slavonian, and Gothic. *Guthrie.*

CELTIC. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis.] The language of the *Celts.*

I could just as soon have talked *Celtic* or Slavonian to them, as astronomy. *Chesterfield.*

“**To CENSURE.** *v. a.* ----”

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.”

Has *cenfur'd* him.
Already, and, as I hear, the provost bath
A warrant for his execution. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

3. In the same sense it is used with *on.*

'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *cenfure* thus *on* worthy gentleman. *Shak. Two G. of Ver.*

“**CENT.** *n.* ---- An hundred; ----”

Till all the demon makes his full descent
In one abundant shower of *cent per cent.* *Pope.*

CENTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *centum anni*, Lat.] Consisting of an hundred years.

To her alone I rais'd my strain
On her *centennial* day. *Mason's Poems.*

CENTU'MVIRI. *n. pl.* [Lat.] The hundred judges in the Roman republic.

Questions of law were referred to the decisions of the *Centumviri.* *Blackstone.*

“**CE'NTUPLE,** *adj.* ---- An hundred fold.”

It were a vengeance *centuple* for all facinorous acts,
that could be named. *B. Jonson's Epicæne.*

CEREBE'LLUM. *n.* [Lat.] The hinder part of the brain.

CE'REBRUM. *n.* [Lat.] The brain.

Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em
Of *cerebrum* and *cerebellum.* *Prior's Alma.*

CESPITIOUS. *adj.* [from *cespites*, Lat. plur.] Made of turfs.

Height and breadth of the *cespitious* ramparts. *Gough.*

To CESSE. *v. n.* [*cesso*, Lat.] To cease.

For natural affection soon doth *ceffe*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 2.

CESURE. *n.* [*cesura*, Lat.] Stop in a sentence; close of a verse.

There abruptly did it end
Without full point, or other *cesure* right.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 68.

Both *Upton* and *Church* have given the word a sense in this passage quite opposite to the context; which they would hardly have done, if they had been acquainted with the following stanza in *B. Jonson*:

Vulgar languages, that want
Words and sweetness, and be scant
Of true measure;
Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,
That they long since have refused

Other *cesure*. *Underwoods.*

CHAIR-DAY. *n.* [probably meant by *Shakespeare* for that advanced season of life, which is chiefly past in sitting.]

And in thy reverence and thy *chair-days*, thus
To die in ruffian battle. *Hen. VI. P. II. A. V. sc. 2.*

CHALDEE. *adj.* Denoting the language of Chaldea.

For the more languages a man can speak,
His talent has but sprung the greater leak;
The Hebrew, *Chaldee*, and the Syriac
Do, like their letters, fet men's reason back.

Butler's Remains.

[This adjective, like others of the same kind, is occasionally by ellipsis used as a substantive, and then means the *Chaldee language*.]

To **CHALDESE.** *v. a.* [made, by the only author that uses it, from *Chaldec*.] To trick.

Chow'd and *chaldes'd* you like a blockhead.

Hud. P. II. C. III.

That men so grave and wise
Should be *chaldes'd* by goats and flies. *Butler's Remains.*

CHAMBER-LYE. *n.* [*chamber* and *lye*.] Urine.

Chamber-lye breeds fleas like a loach.

Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.

CHAMBER-POT. *n.* Utensil for reception of urine.

In roaring for a *chamber-pot*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus. A. II.*

CHAMBER-WINDOW. *n.* The window of a chamber.

You shall see her *chamber-window* even the night before her wedding-day. *Shaksp. Much ado.*

CHAMPAIGNE. *n.* The wine of Champagne.

Else (dismal thought!) our warlike men
Might drink thick Port for fine *Champaigne*.

Prior's Alma.

CHAMPIONESS. *n.* A female champion.

The *championess* he thought he saw and knew.

Fairfax. B. VI. ft. 108.

CH'ANSON. *n.* [Fr.] A song.

The first row of the pious *chanfon* will shew you more.

Shak. Hamlet.

CHARACT. *n.* [an old word for] Character.

Even so may Angelo

In all his dressings, *charactis*, titles, forms,
Be an arch villain. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

“**CHARACTER.** *n.*” This noun was formerly accented on the second syllable.

And beauty's fair *charact'er*.

Davies.

CHARGE-HOUSE. *n.* [seems to have been formerly a name for] A Free-school.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house* on the top of the mountain? *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

“**CHA'RIOT.** - - - - -

“3. A lighter kind of coach with only front seats.”
But Matthew thought better; for Matthew thought right,
And hired a *chariot* so trim and so tight.
Prior's Down-Hill.

“To **CHARM.** *v. a.* - - - - -”

6. To temper agreeably.

Like as the fowler on his guilefull pipe
Charms to the birds full many a pleasant lay.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 13.

Then up arose a person of deep reach,
And rare insight hard matters to reveal;
That well could *charme* his tongue, and time his speech.
Ib. ft. 39.

CHA'RNECO. *n.* A Spanish wine, well-known two centuries ago.

Here, neighbour, here's a cup of *Charneco*.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. II. A. II. sc. 3.

Where no old *charneco* is, nor no anchovies.

Beaum. & Fl. Wit without money.

CHARTER-LAND. *n.* [In law.] Land held in fodge.

Charter-land had its name from a particular form in the charter, or deed, which ever since the reign of Hen. VIII. hath been disused. *Coke on Littleton.*

Charter-land, which was held by deed under certain rents and free services, differed nothing from free fodge lands. *Blackstone.*

CHA'TREUX, CHARTREUSE. *n.* [Fr.] A convent of Carthusians.

A monk of the *Chartreux*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*
Like some lone *Chartreux* stands the good old hall;
Silence without, and fasts within the wall. *Pope.*

Thence we proceeded on horses, which are used to the way, to the mountain of the *Chartreuse*.

Gray's Letters.

“**CHACE.** *n.* - - - - -

“1. Hunting.”

The *chace* I sing; hounds and their various breed,
And no less various use. *Somerville.*

CHA'TEAU. *n.* [Fr.] A castle.

The strong *chateaus*, those feudal fortresses, that were ordered to be demolished, attracted next the attention of your committee. *Burke.*

CHA'TTY. *adj.* [from *chat*.] Liberal of conversation. A familiar term.

To **CHAUFE.** *v. a.* [*chauffer*, Fr.] To make warm; to make hot with anger.

At last recover'ing hart he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chaufe* her chin.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 21.

As *chauffed* bore his bristles doth uprear.

Ib. C. XI. ft. 15.

CHAUFE. *n.* [from the verb.] Heat of anger.

With cruel *chaufe* their corages they whet.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 15.

CHE'AT-BREAD. *n.* [formerly] The finest white bread.

Without French wines, *cheat-bread* or quails.

Eastward Hoe.

CHECKLA'TON. *n.* is that kind of gilded leather, with which they use to imbroider their Irish jackets.

Spencer's Ireland.

But

But in a jacket, quilted richly rare
Upon *Checklaton* he was strangely dight.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 43.

[The meaning of this word in the fore-cited passages is ascertained by *Spenser's* own authority; but whoever chooses to consult *Tyrwhitt's* Glossary to Chaucer, will find there an opinion, that *Spenser* had mistaken the meaning of *checklaton*.]

CHEESE-PA'RING. *n.* The paring of cheese.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a *cheese-paring*. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. II.*

CHE'QUER. *n.* [for *exchequer*.] Treasury.

Where the still inconstant deep

With wide spread arms stood ready for the tender

Of daily tribute, that the swollen floods render

Into her *chequer*.

W. Browne.

To **CHERRY.** *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To Cherry.

Sweet goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry*.

F. Q. B. VI. C. X. ft. 22.

"**CHERSONESE.** *n.* ----- A peninsula."

Down to the golden *Chersonese*.

Milton's P. L. B. XI. v. 392.

"**CHE'VRON.** *n.* ----- It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand." In this sense it is used (adjectively) by *W. Browne*.

The plowman, when the land he tills,

Throws up the fruitful earth in rigid hills,

Betwixt whose *chevron* form he leaves a balk.

B. I. Song IV.

CHE'VRONED. *adj.* Adorned in the figure of a *chevron*.

Watchet cloth of silver, *chevroned* all over with lace.

B. Jonson's Masques.

CHIA'US. *n.* One of the body of attendants on certain Turkish Officers.

The *Chiaus* having both offensive and defensive arms may be reckoned among the number of the militia; though their office being chiefly in relation to civil processes and laws, they may deserve rather the name of pursuivants.

What do you think of me,

That I am a *Chiaus*?

B. Jonson's Alchemist.

CHIBBAL. *n.* [*ciboale*, Fr.] Onion.

At St. James's, Greenwich, Tibbals,

Where the acorns, plump as *chibbals*,

Soon shall change both kind and name.

B. Jonson's Masques.

CHIEF. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Chiefly.

But *chief*

Thee, Sion, and the flowry brooks beneath,

That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,

Nightly I visit.

Milton.

[Whether the word *chief* here is really an *adverb*, or the adjective used *adverbially*, or an *adjective* only, grammarians may differ in opinion.]

"**CHILD.** *n.* -----"

8. A royal youth.

The noble *child* preventing his desire

Under his club with wary boldness went

And smote him on the knee that never yet was bent.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 15.

To **CHILD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth.

A little maid, the which ye *childed* tho.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 17.

An hundred plants beside, e'en in his sight,
Childed an hundred Nymphs.

Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 26.

CHILDLY. *adj.* Of a child. This old word (see Glossary to *HOCLEVE*) seems worth reviving, as it has no proper substitute in modern English. *Childish* always conveys an idea of thoughtlessness.

"**CHIL'LY.** *adj.* ----- Somewhat cold. -----"

2. Subject to chilliness. Such is the more frequent use of the word in common conversation.

CHINESE. *n.* [elliptical for] The Chinese language.

The imperial library contains upwards of 80,000 volumes, among which are many very valuable manuscripts in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, Coptic, and *Chinese*.

Guthrie.

"**CHIROMANCY.** *n.* --- Foretelling by inspecting the hand." In *B. Jonson* the word is *chirromanty*, which comes nearer to the Greek.

The thumb, in *chirromanty*, we give Venus. *Alchemist.*

CHIRPING. *n.* [from *chirp*.] Faint music of birds.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not *chirpings* or pulings.

Bacon.

"**CHIRURGICAL.** *adj.* -----"

2. Relating to the manual part of healing."

The treatment is partly medical, partly *chirurgical*.

Berdmore.

CHLORO'TIC. *adj.* [from *chlorosis*.] Affected by green sickness.

The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotic* Nuns. *Battie.*

"**CHOROGRAP'HICALLY.** *adv.* --- In a chorographical manner."

I may perhaps be found fault withall, because I do not *chorographically* place the funeral monuments in this my book.

Weever.

CHORO'ID. *adj.* [*χοροειδης*, Gr.] The epithet with oculists and anatomists for one of the coats of the eye.

We know still less of the use and function of the *choroid* membrane, but it seems to be necessary to vision.

Reid's Inquiry.

[*Choroid* by itself means the *choroid membrane*.]

CHOSE in *action.* *n.* [a law term from *chose*, Fr.]

The thing, of which the injured party has only the right, and not the occupation, is called a *chose in action*.

Blackstone.

"**CHRISTIAN.** *adj.* ----- Belonging to christianity."

2. Ecclesiastical.

In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or as they are often styled, courts *Christian*, I shall begin with the lowest.

Blackstone.

"**CHRISTIANLY.** *adv.* --- Like a christian."

Whom in his youth he knew in Normandy to have lived godly and died *christianly*.

Weever.

"**CHRISTMAS.** *n.* --- The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated." This is a complete definition of *christmas-day*, but not so of *christmas*, which also includes the twelve days following.

All *Christmas* long away she trudges,

Trips it with prentices and judges.

Prior's Alma.

CHRISTMAS-DAY. *n.* [See the preceding article.]

The

The ground was marked out for a small fort, which Columbus called *Navidad*, because he had landed there on *Christmas-day*. *Robertson.*

“CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n.* - - - - Hellebore.”
There now remained of winter's genuine store
And offspring, bears-foot or the *Christmas-flower*.
Tate's Cowley.

“CHRONOLOGICALLY. *adv.* - - - In a chronological manner”
Follow them politically, *chronologically*, and geographically.
Chesterfield.

CHURCH-BENCH. *n.* A bench in a church-porch.
Let us go sit here upon the *church-bench* till two.
Shakf. Much ado.

CHURCH-GOVERNMENT. *n.* The government of the church.
Send me an account of the Lutheran establishment in Germany, their religious tenets, their *Church government*.
Chesterfield.

CICUTA. *n.* [Lat.] Water-hemlock.
Mortal Samnites, and *cicuta* bad.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VII. ft. 52.

CINOPER. *n.* [a corruption of] Cinnabar.
I know, you have arsenic,
Vitriol, sal-tartre, argaile, alkaly,
Cinoper. *B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

“CIRCUIT. *n.* - - - -
“6. The tract of country visited by the judges.”
The king divided the kingdom into six *circuits*.
Blackstone.

CIRCUITOUS. *adj.* [from *circuit*.] Round about.
There is no way to make a connection between the original constituent and the representative, but by *circuitous* means.
Burke.

“CIRCULATION. *n.* - - - -
4. Currency of a substitute for money.
It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation*.
Burke.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY. *adj.* Depending on *circumlocution*.
Circumlocutory philosophical obscenity appears to me the most nauseous of all stuff.
Shenstone.

“To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* - - - To sail “round.”
As we had now *circumnavigated* the whole country, it became necessary to think of quitting it.
Hawkesworth's Voy.

“CIRCUMNAVIGATOR. *n.* One that sails “round.” Most commonly one who sails round the globe.
Magellan's honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake.
Guthrie.

CIRCUMROTATORY. *adj.* [from *circumrotation*.]
Whirling round.
A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground.
Shenstone.

CISTERCIAN. *n.* [from *Cistercium*, Lat. for Cisteux in Burgundy.] One of a certain order of reformed Benedictines.
Robert Abbot at a place called Cisteux in the Dutchy of Burgundy, erected a new abbey for his new companions, whom he called *Cistercians* of the place where the abbey was situated.
Weever.

To morrow we are to pay a visit to the Abbot of the *Cistercians*.
Gray's Letters.

CISTERCIAN. *adj.* Of Cistercians.
This *Cistercian* brotherhood was established here in England by one *Walter Espeke*, who founded the first abbey of the said order at Rivaux in Yorkshire about the year 1131.

“CITIZEN. *n.* - - - -
4. A member of the Republic of France.
To fall under the censure of *citizen* Brissot. *Burke.*

CITTERN. *n.* A woman that goes about with a cittern (or *cithern*, as Johnson spells it).
I have married his *cittern*, that's common to all men.
B. Jonson's Epicene.

CITY-MAGISTRATE. *n.* An alderman of London.
How oft have I with admiration stood,
To view some *city-magistrate* in wood. *Bramston.*

“CIVIL. *adj.* - - - -
“5. Not ecclesiastical.”
Unto whom the chief government of all estates in this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical, or *civil*, in all causes doth appertain. *37th Article of Religion.*

“6. Not natural.
In case an estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his *civil* death: as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. *Blackstone.*

“7. Not military.”
But let grave annals paint the warrior's fame;
Fair shine his arms in history enroll'd;
Whilst humbler lyres his *civil* worth proclaim. *Shenstone.*

“8. Not criminal.”
Private wrongs are an infringement of the private rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals, and are thereupon frequently termed *civil* injuries. *Blackstone.*

CIVILIZATION. *n.* [from *civilize*.] Civilizing manners.
America was not peopled by any nation of the antient continent, which had made considerable progress in *civilization*.
Robertson.

CLADDER. *n.* An universal wooer.
Known *cladders*
Through all the town.
Cladders?
Yes, catholic lovers.
From country madams to your glover's wife,
Or laundress. *Maine's City Match.*

“CLAIM. *n.* - - - -
5. A loud call. (A latinism.)
I called, but no man answered to my *claime*.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. ft. 11.

“CLAIMANT. *n.* - - - - He that demands any “thing, as unjustly detained by another.”
Such *claimants* might have the true right, but yet by the death of witnesses, or other defect of evidence, be unable to prove it to a jury. *Blackstone.*

To CLAME. *v. a.* [*clamo*, Lat.] To proclaim.
Nor all that else through all the world is nam'd
To all the heathen Gods, might like to this be *clam'd*.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. ft. 30.

CLAMOURER. *n.* One that makes a *clamour*.
The *clamourers* triumph. *Chesterfield.*

“CLAP. *n.* -----
“5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune.”
Join us to mourn with wailfull plaints
The deadly wound,
Which fatal *clap* hath made. *Spenser's Thestylis.*

CLAPPER-DUDGEON. *n.* [formerly] a cant word for] A beggar.
What! a *clapper-dudgeon*!
That's a good sign to have the beggar follow him
So near at his first entry into fortune:
B. Jonson's Staple of News.

CLARE. *n.* [from *St. Clare* the foundress.] One of a certain order of Nuns.
These *Clares* observe the rule of their patron Saint Francis, and wear the like habit in colour. They are never rich, and therefore are called the poor *Clares*.
Weever.

“CLARENCEUX. *n.* The second king at arms.”
As worshipful as are the persons of the illustrious heralds, *Clarenceux*, Garter, and the rest. *Shaftesbury.*

“CLASSICAL. } *adj.*”
“CLASICK. } *adj.*”

3. Denoting an order of Presbyterian assemblies.
Aspiring to be a compulsive power upon all without exception in parochial, *classical*, and provincial hierarchies. *Milton.*
To force our consciences, that Christ set free,
And ride us with a *classick* hierarchy. *Ib.*

CLASSIFICATION. *n.* [from *classis* & *facio*, Lat.] Ranging into classes.
In the *classification* of the citizens the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers. *Burke.*

“To CLAW. *v. a.* -----
“5. To flatter.”
I laugh, when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shak. Much ado.*

“CLEAN, *adj.* -----
“2. Free from moral impurity.”
With the *clean* thou shalt be *clean*: and with the froward thou shalt learn frowardness. *Psalms XVIII. v. 26.*

To CLEM. *v. n.* To starve. *Ray.*
Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clēm*. *B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.*

CLEMENCE. *n.* [used once by *Spenser* for] *Clemency*.
To show that *clemence* oft in things amis
Restrains those stern behests, and cruel dooms of his. *F. 2. B. V. C. VII. st. 22.*

CLEMENTINE. *adj.* [from Pope *Clement V.*] An epithet given to the Constitutions of this Pope, which form part of the Canon Law.
Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the *Clementine* constitutions, and the extravagants of John and his successors, form the body of the Roman Canon Law. *Blackstone.*

“To CLEPE. *v. a.* ----- To call.” *Johnson's* authority for this word in *Shakespeare* is as good as none; since the old editions read *clap*. Therefore the following examples are added.
They *clepe* us drunkards. *Hamlet.*
He *clepeth* a calf, caulf. *Love's Labour Lost.*

CLERGYABLE. *adj.* [from *clergy*.] The epithet given to felonies within benefit of *clergy*.
The prisoner, if convicted of a *clergyable* felony, is entitled equally to his *clergy* after, as before conviction. *Blackstone.*

“CLERK. *n.* -----
“5. The person who reads the responses to the congregation in the church.”
The purple prelate or the parish *clerk*. *Young.*

CLERK-LIKE. *adj.* Learned.
You are certainly a gentleman; thereto *clerk-like*, experienc'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLERKLY. *adj.* [from *clerk*.] In a scholar-like manner.
'Tis very *clerkly* done. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*
Hath he not twit our sov'reign lady here
With ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd. *Hen. VI. P. II.*

“CLIFF. *n.* -----
“2. The name of a character in music.
That's a bird,
Whom art had never taught *cliffs*, moods, or notes. *Ford's Lover's Melancholy.*

“To CLING. *v. n.* -----
“3. To dry up; to consume.” In this sense it should certainly have been styled a verb *active* as the example plainly proves.

CLIP-WINGED. *adj.* With wings clipt.
And of a dragon, and a finless fish,
A *clip-wing'd* griffin. *Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.*

“CLOAK. *n.* -----
3. [formerly.] An alderman's gown.
Three such dinners more would break an alderman,
And make him give up his *cloak*. *Massinger's City Madam.*

“To CLOUD. *v. a.* -----
5. To defame.
I would not be a slander-by to hear
My sov'reign mistress *clouded* so. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLOUD-TOP'D. *part. adj.* Covered on the top with clouds.
Made huge *Plinlimmon* bow his *cloud top'd* head. *Gray.*

CLOUTED. *part. adj.* [from *clouter*, Fr.] Studded with nails.
We will not leave one lord or gentleman,
Spare none, but such as go in *clouted* shoon. *Shak. Hen. VI. P. II.*
The dull swain
'Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton's Comus.*
[In this example from *Milton*, *Johnson* understands *clouted* to mean *patched*, and has accordingly adduced it to prove that sense of the verb *clout*. This is here taken notice of, that the reader may judge for himself.]

CLOWNAGE. *n.* Clownish behaviour.
Pride and stiff *clownage* mixt
To make up greatness. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

“To CLOY. *v. a.* -----
“3. To spike a cannon.” It is probably in allusion to this sense that *Spenser* uses it in the following passage:

Ne feareth he henceforth that foe of his,
Which with his cruel toke him deadly *cloy'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 48.

[It may not be improper to add here, that *Asli's Dictionary* has *cloyed* (as a term in farriery) for *pricked in shoeing*.]

“CLUMP. *n.* - - -

“2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs.”

The small and circular *clumps* of firs, which I see planted upon some fine large swells, put me often in mind of a coronet placed on an elephant or camel's back.

Sherstone.

CLUNIAC. *adj.* [from *Cluni* in Burgundy, where this order was first instituted.] The epithet given to certain Benedictines.

One Dr. Mondonus Belvaleti, a *Cluniac* monk, allegorized all the habits and ornaments of the order in his *Speculum Anglorum*.

Gough.

“To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.]”

This uncertainty however seems considerably removed by Mr. Manning's edition of Lye's dictionary; as we there find, that a hand *ze-cluht* is a *fish*.

COACH-FULL. *n.* The number of persons that fill the room of the inside of a coach.

Then they go *coach-fulls* to the Palais.

Chesterfield.

COACTED. *adj.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Forced.

I'll have none of this *coacted* unnatural dumbness in my house.

B. Jonson's Epicæne.

COANE. *n.* [from *conus*, Lat. as used by Virgil.] The top-point.

Each side of an arch descendeth alike from the *coane* or top point.

Spelman.

“To COAST. *v. n.* - - To sail close by the coast.”

2. To draw near.

- Where towards me a forry wight did *coast*.

Spem. Daphnaida.

“To COAST. *v. a.* - - To sail near to.”

2. To go after.

Take you those horses, and *coast* them.

Beaum. & Flet. Loyal Subject.

COAT-ARMOUR. *n.* Coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

What is really essential, is a real, or at least a specious claim to the inheritance of certain *coat-armour*, from a second or more distant ancestor.

Shenstone.

The other point of its civil jurisdiction is the redressing of encroachments and usurpations in matters of heraldry and *coat-armour*.

Blackstone.

COAT-CARD. *n.* [what is now corrupted into] Court-card.

We call'd him a *coat card*

Of the last order. [that is, a *knave*.]

B. Jonson's Staple of News.

COBBLE. *n.* [according to *Ray* a north-Country word for] Pebble.

Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round.

Fairfax. B. XX. ft. 29.

COBLOAF. *n.* [according to the commentators on *Shak. Troilus & Cressida* (where Ajax calls Therites *Cobloaf*) signifies] An uneven crusty loaf.

“COBNUT. *n.* - - - A boy's game; the conquering “nut.” It is rather extraordinary, that *Johnson* should never have heard the nut of the Barcelona hazle called a *cobnut*.

COCA. *n.* Cacao.

Our *Variccha* first his *coca* sent,
Endow'd with leaves of wondrous nourishment.

Tate's Cowley.

COCCUS. *n.* The cacao-tree.

While the all-sufficient *coccus* tree is nigh,

To *coccus* you must yield the victory.

Tate's Cowley.

“COCKADE. *n.* - - - A ribband worn in the “hat.”

They proceeded with much order and regularity with blue *cockades* in their hats; to the House of Commons.

Gullivie.

COCK-FIGHTING. *n.* Cockfight.

Nor reckon wonderful inviting

A quarter sessions or *cockfighting*.

Soame Jenyns.

—whose writings are remarkably deficient in accuracy of English.

COENOBY. *n.* [*cenobium*, Lat. from *κοινος* and *βιος*, Gr.] A convent.

It is incredible, how many and how great *coenobies* were built for them, so called of their communion of life.

Weever.

“CO-EQUALITY. *n.* - - - The state of being “equal.”

The *co-equality* and co-eternity of the son with the father was denied.

Hooker.

“COFFEE-POT. *n.* - - - The covered pot in which “coffee is boiled;” or which holds the liquor of coffee ground and boiled.

It is doubtless as hard to make a *coffee-pot* shine in poetry, as a plough.

Jos. Warton's Essay on Pope.

COGG. *n.* [*coggo*, Barb. Lat.] A small boat.

And for the *cogg* was narrow, small, and strait,

Alone he row'd, and bad his squires there wait.

Fairfax. B. XIV. ft. 58.

COGNA'TI. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Relations by the mother.

The *agnati*, or relations by the father, were preferred to the *cognati*, or relations by the mother.

Blackstone.

“COGNIZANCE. *n.* - - -”

3. Knowledge by recollection.

Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,

Eftsoones of him had perfect *cognizance*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 31.

“COHEIRESS. *n.* - - -”

Two *coheiresses* his cousins.

Congreve.

CO-INCIDENT. *n.* [from the adjective.] What concurs with something else.

A tobacco shop, and a bawdy-house are *co-incident*.

Overbury.

COLL. *n.* [*collum*, Lat.] Neck.

Now have I a whimsey newly jump't into the *coll* of ingenious apprehension.

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

To COLL. *v. a.* [from *accoler*, Fr.] To embrace round the neck.

So having said, her twixt her armes twain

She straightly strain'd, and *coll'd* tenderly.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 34.

COLLATIVE. *adj.* [a law term.]

An advowson *collative* is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person.

Blackstone.

COLLEGER. *n.* [from *college*.] A local name for a boy on the foundation at Eton School.

“COLLET. *n.* - - -”

“2. That part of a ring, in which the stone is set.” It must be in allusion to this meaning, that the word is used *figuratively* in the following passage:

When

When his worn self, like age's easy slave,
Had dropt out of the *collet* into the grave.

Revenge's Tragedy.

“COLLIFLOWER. *n.* - - - -”

I love young *collyflowers*, if stew'd in cheese;
And give ten guineas for a pint of peas. *Bramson.*

“COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* - - - - To wheedle.”

This *colloquing* wag

Will not be answer'd. *T. Heywood's Love's Mistress.*

“COLLO'QUIAL. *adj.* - - - - Whatever relates to
“common conversation.”

Our author has assumed a higher tone, and frequently
has deserted the free *colloquial* air.

J. Warton's Notes on Pope.

“COLLUSIVELY. *adv.* - - - - In a manner frau-
“duently concerted.”

If this had been permitted, the land might have been
aliened *collusively* without the consent of the superior.

Blackstone.

COLONICAL. *adj.* [a law term, from *colonus*, Lat.]
Of husbandmen.

Colonical services were those, which were done by the
eorls and soemen (that is, husbandmen) to their lords.

Spelman.

COLONIZING. *n.* [from *colonize*.] Forming co-
lonies.

If the dominions of Spain in the New World had
been of such moderate extent, as bore any proportion to
the parent state, the progress of her *colonizing* might have
been attended with the same benefit, as that of other
nations.

Robertson.

“COLOQUINTIDA. *n.* - - - -”

The food, that to him now is as luscious as locusts,
shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*.

Shaksp. Othello.

“COLOSSIAN. *adj.* - - - - Of the bigness of a
“Colosse.”

Among others he mentions the *colossian* statue of Juno.

Harris's Philolog. Inq.

“COLOUR. *n.* - - - -”

10. [In law.] Colour in pleading.

If the defendant in an assize or action of trespass, be
desirous to refer the validity of his title to the court, ra-
ther than the jury, he may state his title specially, and
at the same time give *colour* to the plaintiff, or suppose
him to have an appearance or *colour* of title. *Blackstone.*

COMATE. *adj.* [*comatus*, Lat.] Seeming to have
a bush appendant.

How *comate*, crinite, caudate stars are fram'd,
I knew. *Fairfax. B. XIV. ft. 44.*

COMBE. *n.* [Sax. *vallis montibus utrinque obrita*.]
A valley between two hills.

Till round the world in founding *combe* and plain
The last of them tell it the first again. *W. Browne.*

COMBINEABLE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Consistent.

I insist upon it, that pleasures are very *combineable* with
both business and studies, and have a much better relish
from the mixture. *Chesterfield.*

COMFIT-MAKER. *n.* A maker of comfits.

You swear like a *comfit-maker's* wife. *Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.*

“COMFORTER. *n.* - - - -”

“2. The title of the third person of the Holy Tri-
nity.” Why produce no example of this sense,
when St. John's Gospel affords one?

But when the *Comforter* is come, whom I will send

unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth which
proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me.

Ch. XV. v. 26.

He to his own a *Comforter* will send,
The promise of the Father.

Milton.

“COM'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

“1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

“2. In a manner befitting comedy.” These two
unexemplified senses are not so irreconcilable, but
that one example may serve to illustrate both.

The Ladies have laughed at thee most *comically*, since
thou went'st. *B. Jonson's Epicene.*

COMITIA. *n.* [Ital.] An assembly of the people of
old Rome.

The purpose of creating a dictator at this time was
only, that the *comitia*, or assembly of the people for
electing the magistrates of the ensuing year, might be
held by that officer. *Lytelton.*

COMMANDANT. *n.* [Fr.] The chief military
commander of a place, or of a body of forces.

The *Commandant* cautioned us, as a friend, against re-
turning to the cavern. *Smollet's Gil Bias.*

I hope you go into the best company there is at Mont-
pelier; and there always is some at the Intendant's, or
the *Commandant's*. *Cheff' field.*

One might expect, that a serious inquiry would be
made into the murder of *commandants* in the view of their
soldiers. *Burke.*

To COMME'DDLE. *v. a.* [*con* and *meddle*.] To mix
together.

Religion, oh how it is *commeddled* with policy!

Webster's White Devil.

“COMME'NCEMENT. *n.* - - - - Beginning;
“date.”

2. A time set apart for conferring degrees publicly in
the University of Cambridge.

Unless we should come to a comedy, as gentlewomen
to the *Commencement*, only to see men speak.

Brewer's Lingua.

To COMMENT. *v. a.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To imagine.

But wheresoever they *comment* the same,
They all consent, that ye begotten were,
And born here in this world, no other can appear.

Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 53.

“COMMERCIAL. *adj.* - - - - Relating to com-
“merce.” Should an *English* Dictionary on this
plan have been suffered to go without an example
for such a word as *commercial*?

One circumstance prevented *commercial* intercourse
with nations from ceasing altogether. *Robertson.*

COMMISERATIVELY. *adv.* [from *commiserate*.]
Out of compassion.

He hath divided his soul from the ease of his soul,
whose weakness he assists no otherwise than *commiserati-
vely*, not that it is his, but that it is. *Overbury.*

COMMITTEE. *n.* [In law.] One to whom the
care of an idiot or lunatic, or of an idiot's or luna-
tic's estate is committed.

The Lord Chancellor usually commits the care of his
person to some friend, who is then called his *committee*.

- - - The heir is generally made the manager, or *com-
mittee* of the estate. *Blackstone.*

To COMMI'X. *v. n.* To mingle.

The smile mocking the sigh, that it would fly
From so divine a temple, to *commix*

With winds that sailors rail at. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

“COMMODORE. *n.* - - - - The captain who commands a squadron of ships.”

The English *Commodore* Warren, with Colonel Pepperel, took from the French the important town and fortrefs of Louifbourg. *Guthrie.*

“COMMON. *n. s.* [*communis*, &c.]” *n. s.* is a manifest erratum for *adj.*

“1. Belonging equally to more than one.” In both *Johnson's* examples of this sense *to* is added to *common*; but such addition is not always necessary.

The crime was *common*, *common* be the pain. *Pope's Eloisa.*

“In COMMON. - - - -”

3. [In law. A distinction of tenancy.

Eftates may be held in four different ways; in fev-
eralty, in joint-tenancy, in coparcenary, and *in common.*

Blackstone.

Tenants *in common* are such as hold by feveral and dif-
tinct titles, but by unity of poffeffion. *Id.*

“COMMON-LAW, &c.”

The municipal law of England may with fufficient pro-
priety be divided into two kinds; the unwritten or *com-
mon law*; the written or statute law. *Blackstone.*

COMMON-LAWYER. *n.* One verfed in the *com-
mon law.*

Canonifts, Civilians, and *Common-Lawyers* do all admit
this diftinction. *Spelman.*

“COMMONABLE. *adj.* - - - What is held in com-
“mon.”

2. [In law.] Allowable to be turned on a common.

Commonable beafts are beafts of the plough, or fuch
as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

Common appurtenant is where the owner of land has
a right to put in other beafts, befides fuch as are generally
commonable, as hogs, goats, and the like. *Id.*

“COMMONALTY. *n.* - - -”

3. All below nobility.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into fev-
eral degrees. *Blackstone.*

“COMMONLY. *adv.* - - - Frequently; ufually.”

2. [From *communiter*, Lat.] Sociably. A latinifm pe-
culiar to *Spenser.*

The blessed angels to and fro defcend
From higheft heaven, in gladfome companee,
And with great joy into that City wend,
As *commonly* as friend does with his friend.

F.Q. B.I. C.X. ft. 56.

COMMONPLACE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Ordina-
ry.

Every fool, who flatters away his whole time in no-
things, utters fome trite *commonplace* fentence, to prove
the value, and fleetnefs of time. *Chefterfield.*

COMMOTES. *n.* Seems to be a compound of the
prepoftion *con* and *motte*, Fr., and fignifies in
Wales, ‘parts of a county or hundred.’

Termes de la Ley.

“COMMUNICABLE. *adj.* - - -”

4. [Joined to perfons.] Communicative.

Be *communicable* with your friends. *B. Jonfon's Epicuræ.*

“COMMUTATIVE. *adj.* - - - - Relative to ex-
“change.”

To poffefs the virtues of diligence, order, conftancy
and regularity, and to have cultivated an habitual re-
gard to *commutative* juftice. *Burke.*

“COMPARATIVE. *adj.* - - -

“3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree ex-
“prefes more of any quantity in one thing than in

“another: as, *the right hand is the stronger.*” To
make this *rule* and *example* agree *quantity* fhould have
been *quality*; but indeed either word creates a faulty
limitation.

When an adjective is exprefsed with augmentation, or
with reference to a lefs degree of the fame, it is called
the *comparative.* *Louth.*

COMP'ARATIVE. *n.* [from the *adj.*] One that
makes himfelf another's equal.

And ftand the puft

Of ev'ry beardlefs vain *comparative.*

Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I. A. IV.

Gerard ever was

His full *comparative.* *Beaum. and Fletch. 4 plays in one.*

To COMP'ARE. *v. n.* To vie.

And, with her beautie, bountie did *compare*,

Whether of them in her fhould have the greater fhare.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 39.

COMP'AST. *part. adj.* [from *to compafs*.] Of a round
form.

Sore he fows'd him on the *compaft* creft.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 30.

Although the *compaft* world be fought around.

Sp. Ruines of Time.

She came to him the other day into the *compaff* win-
dow.

Shak. Tro. and Cress.

“To COMPE'L. *v. a.* - - -”

4. To call forth. A latinifm.

Whom to avenge fhe had this knight from far *compeld.*

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. I. ft. 5.

“COMPETENT. *adj.* - - - -”

6. Qualified by law.

All witnefs, that have the ufe of their reafon (except
fuch as are infamous or interefted) are *competent.* *Blackstone.*

“COMPILATION. *n.* - - - -

“1. A collection from various authors.”

Among ancient ftory-books a *compilation*, entitled
GESTA ROMANORUM, feems to have been the fa-
vourite. *T. Warton's Differta.*

“To COMPILE. *v. a.* - - -

“1. To collect into one body.”

In the time of Alfred the local cuftoms of the feveral
provinces of the kingdom were grown fo various, that
he found it expedient to *compile* his *dome-book.* *Blackstone.*

5. To put together.

He did intend

A brafen wall in *compas* to *compile*

About Cairmardin. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. III. ft. 10.*

6. To bring together.

The prince had perfectly *compyle*

These paires of Friends in peace and fettled reft.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 17.

“COMPLA'CENT. *adj.* - - - Civil; Complaisant.”

They look up with a fort of *complacent* awe and admi-
ration to kings, who know to keep firm in their feat.

Burke.

COMPLEXITY. *n.* State of being complex.

Some diftinguifhed for their fimlicity, others for their
complexity.

Burke.

“COMPOSITION. *n.* - - - - -

“9. The act of difcharging a debt by paying part.”

Persons who have been once cleared by *compoftion* with
their creditors, or bankruptcy, and afterwards become
bankrupts again, unlefs they pay full fifteen fhillings in
the pound, are only thereby indemnifed as to the con-
finement of their bodies. *Blackstone.*

13. [In law.] A fpecies of fatisfaction for tythes.

A real

A real *composition* is, when an agreement is made between the owner of the lands, and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall for the future be discharged from payment of tithes, by reason of some land, or other real recompense given to the parson. *Blackstone.*

“To COMPOUND. *v. a.* - - -

“1. To mingle ingredients together in one mass.”
- Only compound me with forgotten dust.

Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.

“COMPOUNDER. *n.* - - - - -

3. [In Oxford University.] One, who having a landed estate, takes a degree; when the estate amounts to a certain value he is *grand compounder*.

“To COMPRESS. *v. a.* - - -

“1. To force into a narrower compass.”

The air in a valley is more *compressed*, than that on the top of a mountain. *Adams.*

“To COMPROMISE. *v. a.* - - - -

“1. To compound.”

Perhaps it may be no great difficulty to *compromise* the dispute. *Shenstone.*

“CON. - - - One who is on the negative side of the ‘question.’ Rather ‘the negative side of the question’ itself.

Of many knotty points they spoke,

And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior's Alma.*

“To CONCATENATE. *v. a.* - - - To unite in ‘successive order.’”

Objects in poetry, as they exist by succession, are not accumulated, but *concatenated*. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

To CONCEDE. *v. n.* To allow.

We *concede*, that their citizens were happier than those that lived under different forms. *Burke's Vindication.*

[*Johnson's* instance too from Bentley of *concede* as a verb *active* is clearly of a verb *neuter*.]

CONCEIVING. *n.* [from *conceive*.] Apprehension.

Cadwal

Strikes life into my speech, and shows much more

His own *conceiving*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

CONCENTED. *part. adj.* [from *concentus*, *part. pass.* Lat.] Made to accord.

Such music is wife words with time *concented*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. ft. 2.

CONCERNANCY. *n.* [a word coined by *Shakespeare*, and put into Hamlet's mouth, when ridiculing affected phraseology. Concernment.

The *concernancy*, Sir? *A. V. sc. 2.*

“To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* - - - -

“1. To settle any thing by mutual communication.”
The measures most proper for accomplishing both these designs were *concerted* with Columbus. *Robertson.*

CONCERT. *n.* - - -

“2. Many performers playing to the same tune.”
This seems a very insufficient definition of a *musical* concert, as it leaves out *vocal* harmony.

Then raise the song, the gen'ral anthem raise,

And swell the *concert* of eternal praise. *Boyfe.*

CONCERTO. *n.* [Ital.] A piece of music composed for a concert.

CONCESSIVE. *adj.* Implying concession.

Hypothetical, conditional, *concessive*, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mode after them. *Lowth.*

CONCETTO. *n.* [Ital. and keeps its plural.] False conceit.

There is a kind of counter taste, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true and may be expressed by the *conchetto*. *Shenstone.*

The shepherds have their *conchetti* and their antitheses. *Chesterfield.*

CONCINNITY. *n.* [from *concinuitas*, Lat.] De-cency; Fitness.” No example is given; nor are either of these *interpreting* words a good explanation of the Latin original, which has also another meaning transferred to the English *concinnity*:

2. A jingling of words.

The *concinnity*, I suppose, must have consisted in the rime. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

“CONCISION. *n.* [from *concisum*, Lat.] an erratum for *concisura*. “Cutting off.”

Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers, beware of the *concision*. *Philipp. ch. III. v. 2.*

“CONCORD. *n.* - - - -”

5. [In law.] The agreement in a fine.

Next comes the *concord*, or agreement itself.

Blackstone.

To CONCRE'W. *v. n.* [from *concreasco*, Lat.] To clot together.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet

To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,

He let to grow and grievly to *concrew*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 40.

CONDESCENT. *n.* [from *condescend*, according to its sense 2 in *Johnson*.] Consent.

And by appointment and our *condescend*

Tomorrow are they to be married. *Spanish Tragedy.*

“CONDI'GN. *adj.* - - - Merited. It is always of “something deserved by crimes.” This is a strange assertion for one conversant with *Spenser*, and an editor of *Shakespeare*; when both those authors use the word for

Worthy.

Herself, of all that rule, she deemed most *condign*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 11.

In thy *condign* praise. *Love's Labour Lost. A. I. sc. 2.*

“CONDI'GNLY. *adv.* - - - According to merit.”

That he would provide *condignly* for me.

Sir A. Shirley's Travels.

“CONDISCIPLE. *n.* - - - A school-fellow.” Rather ‘a fellow-disciple.’

His disciple of noble birth and lofty genius, who aspired to poetry and rhetoric, took the sublime part, and shone above his other *condisciples*. *Shaftesbury.*

“CONDITIONAL. *adj.* - - - -

“2. [In grammar and logick.] Expressing some “condition or supposition.”

Hypothetical, *conditional*, concessive, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mode after them. *Lowth.*

3. [In law.] Denoting a particular tenure.

A *conditional* fee, at the common law, was a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others.

Blackstone.

“CONDUCT. *n.* - - - - -”

7. Conductor.

There is in this business more than nature

Was ever *conduct* of. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Come bitter *conduct*, come unfav'ry guide.

Romeo and Juliet.

Con-

8. *Conduet* is also the official title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College.
- “To CONDU’CT. *v. a.* - - - -
- “3. To manage.”
He so *conducted* the affairs of the kingdom, that he made the reign of a very weak prince most happy to the English. *Lyttelton.*
- “4. To lead and order troops.”
Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *Robertson.*
- “CONDUCTRESS. *n.* - - - - Directress.”
His good *conductress* points him directly towards Queen’s College. *Explanation of Oxford Almanack, 1755.*
- “CONE. *n.* - - - -”
2. The fruit of the fir-tree, containing seeds.
The *cones* dependent, long and smooth, growing from the top of the branch. *Evelyn.*
- “To CONFESS. *v. a.* - - - -
- “5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.”
What frightens you thus, my good son, says the priest; You murder’d, are sorry, and have been *confest*. *Prior.*
- “CONFIRMATION. *n.* - - - -”
5. [In law.] A mode of conveying lands.
A *confirmation* is of a nature nearly allied to a release, a conveyance of an estate or right, whereby a voidable estate is made sure, or whereby a particular estate is encreased. *Blackstone.*
- “To CONFOUND. *v. a.* - - - -”
6. To confume. [This sense seems peculiar to *Shakespeare*.]
He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Hen. IV. P. I.*
How couldst thou in a mile *confound* an hour. *Coriolanus.*
Let’s not *confound* the time with conference harsh. *Ant. & Cleop. sc. I.*
- CONFRIERS. *n. pl.* Those of the same religious order.
It was enacted, that none of the brethren or *Confriers* of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called knights of the Rhodes. *Weever.*
- “CONGRATULATION. *n. &c.*” *Johnson’s* two unsupported explanations of this word would be better comprised in the single following one: Profession of joy for the happiness or success of another.
I should suspend my *congratulations* on the new liberty of France, until I was informed, how it had been combined with government. *Burke.*
- “CONGRATULATORY. *adj.* - - - - Expressing
“joy for the good fortune of another.”
I found them in a sort of public capacity, by a *congratulatory* address, giving an authoritative sanction to the proceedings of the National Assembly in France. *Burke.*
- “CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* - - - - Pertaining to a
“congregation or assembly of Christians, that hold
“every congregation an independent Church.”
In the presbyterian form of government there were *congregational*, classical, provincial, and national assemblies. *Newton’s Notes on Milton’s Poems.*
- “CONGRESS. *n.* - - - -
- “2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs
“between different nations.” Thus the meeting of

- deputies from the different American states were called a *Congress*.
- The gentleman, whose opinions I have taken the liberty to controvert, held an honourable post under *Congress* during the American war. *Bryant.*
- “CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* - - - -
- “2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.” In *Johnson’s* own grammar it is so used; but the general word is *subjunctive*.
- To CONJURE. *v. n.* To conspire.
When those ’gainst states and kingdoms do *conjure*,
Who then can thinke their heddlong ruine to recure?
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. st. 27.
- CONQUERESS. *n.* [from *conquer*.] A victorious female.
The *conqueress* departs, and with her led
These prisoners. *Fairfax. B. V. st. 79.*
- “CONQUEST. *n.* - - - -”
4. [In feodal law. From *conquestus*, Barb. Lat.] Acquisition; purchase.
Conquest in its feodal acceptation signifies no more than acquisition. *Blackstone.*
What we call *purchase*, the feudists call *conquest*: both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. *Id.*
- Court of CONSCIENCE is a local jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.
Divers trading towns, and other districts, have, within these few years last past, obtained acts of parliament for establishing in them *courts of conscience*. *Blackstone.*
- CONSIDERING. *n.* [from *consider*.] Doubt.
Many maz’d *considerings* did throng,
And press’d in with this caution. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*
- CONSIGNIFICATION. *n.* United signification.
He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word a *consignification*. *Harris’s Philolog. Inqui.*
- CONSORT. *adj.* [from the noun, and only applied to queens.]
The queen *consort* is the wife of the reigning king. *Blackstone.*
- “CONSTITUENT. *n.* - - - -
- “3. He that deutes another.”
The republic of Paris will endeavour illegally to perpetuate the assembly, without resort to its *constituents*. *Burke.*
- CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* - - - -
- “2. Consistent with the civil constitution.”
The long parliament of Charles the first, while it acted in a *constitutional* manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances. *Blackstone.*
- CONSTITUTIONALIST. *n.* An innovator of the civil constitution.
Had he lived to see the Revolutionists, and *Constitutionalists* of France, he would have had more horrid and disgusting features of his harpies to describe. *Burke.*
- CONSTRAINT. *part. pass.* of *constrain*. Overpowered.
And silver Cynthia waxed pale and faint.
As when her face is stayn’d with magicke arts *constraint*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VII. st. 34.
- CONSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* By construction.
Whereby the creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of *constructive* treasons. *Blackstone.*
- CONSUMMATELY. *adv.* [from *consummate*.] Completely.

Every excellence, more peculiarly appropriated to the sublimer ode, is consummately displayed in this poem of Isaiah.

J. Warton's Essay on Pope.

CONSUMEDLY. *adv.* Excessively.

I am sure they talked of me, for they laughed *consumedly*.

Farquar's Beaux Strata.

[This passage being quoted in Lord Chesterfield's letters gives a kind of passport to *consumedly*; but as it is put into the mouth of *Scrub*, it may still be doubted, whether it was meant by *Farquar* for a legitimate word.]

CONTAINING. *n.* [from *contain.*] Contents.

I found

This label on my bosom; whose *containing*

Is so from sense in hardness, I can

Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

CONTECK. *n.* [used by *Chaucer.*] Contention.

And afterwards they 'gan with fowle reproch

To stirre up strife and troublous *contecke* broch.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.I. ft. 64.

"CONTEMPT. - - -"

3. An offence in law of various kinds.

Misprisions which are merely positive are generally denominated *Contempts*.

Blackstone.

If the defendant [in chancery] on the service of the subpoena does not appear within the time limited by the rules of the court, and plead, demur, or answer to the bill, he is then said to be in *contempt*.

Ib.

To this head of summary proceedings may also be properly referred the method, immemorially used by the superior courts of justice, of punishing *contempts* by attachment.

Ib.

CONTENEMENT seems to be the freehold land, which lies to the tenement or dwelling-house, that is in a man's own occupation.

Termes de la Ley.

CONTENTEDLY. *adv.* [from *contented.*] Unconcernedly.

How can it be said, they do love at all, who *contentedly* let each other run on in a course that will bring them to eternal misery?

Whole Duty of Man.

"CONTINENT. n. - - -"

"2. That which contains anything. This sense is "perhaps only in *Shakspeare*." It is also in Chapman.

I told our pilot, that past other men

He most must bear firm spirits, since he sway'd

The *continent*, that all our spirits convey'd.

Odyssey. B. XII.

3. [In *Spenser.*] Ground in general.

She threw herself downe on the *continent*.

F. Q. B.III. C.IV. ft. 30.

The carcass with the streame was carried downe,

But th' head fell backward on the *continent*.

Ib. C.V. ft. 25.

"CONTINGENT. *adj.* - - - Falling out by chance."

2. [In law.] Dependant upon some uncertainty.

Contingent remainders are where the estate is limited to take effect, either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event.

Blackstone.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one, when he attains, or if he attains the age of twenty one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy.

Ib.

"CONTINUANCE. n. - - - - -"

8. [In law.] A certain day appointed for the parties in a suit to appear.

After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is continually given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear on from time to time. The giving of this day is called the *continuance*.

Blackstone.

"CONTRACTION. n. - - - -"

"4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one."

Beat, burst, cast, are *contractions* from *beated*, *bursted*, *casted*.

Lowth.

6. Marriage-contract.

Such a deed

As from the body of *contraction* pulls

The very soul.

Shakspeare's Hamlet.

CONTRA-INDICANT. *n.* [from *contra* and *indico*, Lat.] A symptom which forbids treating a disorder in the usual way.

Throughout it was full of *contra-indicants*.

Burke.

CONTRAIR. *adj.* [Fr.] Opposite.

That is *contrair* to Mutability.

Sp. F. Q. B.VII. C.VIII.

To **CONTRAIR.** *v. a.* [contrairer, Fr.] To oppose

Whose substance thin and slight

Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire*,

But ready passage to her pleasure did prepare.

Sp. F. Q. B.VII. C.VI. ft. 7.

CONTRA-NATURAL. *adj.* *contra*, Lat. and *natural.*] Opposite to nature.

Which teaches every man to fly a *contra-natural* dissolution.

Hobbes.

"CONTRARY. *adj.*" This word was sometimes accented by *Spenser* on the second syllable.

Though of *contrary* natures each to other.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.X. ft. 32.

CONTRARY. *adv.* Contrariwise.

There was I found, *contrary* to my thought.

Of this accursed Carle. *Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.VII. ft. 18.*

"CONTRAST. n. - - - Opposition or dissimilitude "of figures by which one contributes to the visibility "or effect of another."

Those umbrageous pines

That frown in front, and give each azure hill

The charm of *contrast*.

Mason's English Garden.

CONTRAVERSION. *n.* [from *contra* and *versio*.] A turning to the opposite side.

The second Stanza was called the Antistrophe from the *contraversion* of the Chorus; the fingers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right.

Congrève.

CONTROVERSE. *n.* [Fr.] Contention.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,

After the prooffe of proweffe ended well,

The *controverse* of beauties soveraine grace.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.V. ft. 2.

CONTROVERTER. *n.* [from *controvert*.] A controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern that catch that which stands next to them, the candlestick, or pots; turn every thing into a weapon.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

CONVERSATION-STOCK. *n.* The conversation of one company.

Conversation-stock being a joint and common property.

Cheslerfield.

CON-

CONVERSION. *n.* [In law.] Converting any thing to one's own use.

This action of trover and *conversion* was in its original for the recovery of damages against such person, as had found another's goods and converted them to his own use. *Blackstone.*

“**CONVERTIBILITY.** *n.* --- The quality of “ being possible to be converted.”

In that kingdom the *convertibility* of land into money, and money into land had always been a matter of difficulty. *Burke.*

“**CONVEYER.** *n.* --- One that carries, &c.”

2. [In *Shakespeare's* time.] A juggler.

Conveyers are ye all,

That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall. *Rich. II.*

“**TO CONVIVE.** *v. a.* --- To feast. ---

“ First all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
“ There in the full *convive* you.”

Shaksp. Troilus and Cressid.”

[*Johnson* has here converted a verb *neuter* into *active* by turning the last word *we* into *you*.]

CONYCATCHING. *n.* [a cant word formerly for] Banter.

Come, you are so full of *conycatching*:

Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.

“**COOL.** *adj.* ---

“ 2. Without passion: as a *cool* friend, a *cool* deceiver.”

O thou *cool* traitor! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

COOPERAGE. *n.* A place where cooper's work is done.

COPE-MAN. *n.* [from *cope*, old Eng. to exchange. *Ray*.] A chapman.

He would have fold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

B. Jonson's Volpone.

CO-PORITION. *n.* [*con* and *portion*.] Equal share. Myselfe will beare a part, *co-portion* of your packe.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ff. 47.

COPTIC. *n.* The language of Copts.

Not Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, *Coptic*, nor even the Chinese language seems half so difficult to me, as the language of refusal. *Shenstone.*

“**COPY.** *n.* ---

“ 5. A picture drawn after another picture.”

Originals and *copies* much the same,
The picture's value is the painter's name. *Bramston.*

6. [From *copia*, Lat.] Store.

She was blest with no more *copy* of wit.

B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.

“**COPYHOLDER.** *n.* --- One that is possessed of “ land in copyhold.”

Were we now to frame a new polity with regard to the qualifications of voters, reasons might perhaps be suggested, why *copyholders* should be admitted to this privilege as well as freeholders. *Blackstone.*

COPYRIGHT. *n.* The property of an author in his own work.

Much may be collected from the several legislative recognitions of *copyrights*. *Blackstone.*

“**CORACLE.** *n.* --- A boat used in Wales by “ fishers.”

The fishermen in this part of Caermarthenshire use a singular kind of boats, called *coracles*. They are generally $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 4 broad: their bottom is a little rounded, and their shape nearly oval. They are covered

with a raw hide in such a mode as to prevent their leaking. *Wyndham's Tour.*

CORAL-PAVEN. *part. adj.* Paved with coral.

Rise, rise, and heave thy rosy head

From thy *coral-paven* bed. *Milton's Comus.*

CORANTO. *n.* A dance which more modern authors call *corant*.

And teach lavoltacs high and swift *corantos*.

Shak. Hen. V.

After which they danced galliards and *corantos*.

B. Jon. Masques.

CORB. *n.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] An ornament in architecture.

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wise

With curious *corbs*. *Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. ff. 6.*

TO CO-RIVAL. *v. a.* To pretend to equal.

Where's then the sawcy boat,

Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now

Co-rival'd greatest?

Shaksp. Troilus and Cressid.

“**COR'NAGE.** *n.* --- A tenure, &c.”

Tenure by *cornage* was to wind a horn when the Scots or other enemies entered the land. *Blackstone.*

COR'NAMUTE. *n.* [from *cornemuse*, Fr.] A rustic flute.

Where on those pines, the neighb'ring groves among,
Our garlands, pipes, and *cornamutes* were hung.

Drayton.

COR'NEA. *n.* [Lat.] The horny coat of the eye.

We are not so made, as to see objects always in their true place, nor so as to see them precisely in the direction of the rays, when they fall upon the *cornea*.

Reid's Inquiry.

CORNET. *n.* A military officer in a regiment of horse, answering to that of ensign in foot.

Non-commissioned officers are all those below ensigns and *cornets*. *Chesterfield.*

CORNETCY. *n.* The post of a cornet in the army.

The army was his original destination, and a *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission in it.

Chesterfield's Characters.

CORNIOLET. *n.* A species of campanula.

But say, *corniolet*, why thou dost claim

Of Venus' looking-glass the pompous name?

Tate's Cowley.

“**CORONARY.** *adj.* ---”

3. [From *corona*, Lat.] Abounding in flowers.

Coronary garden, flower-garden. *Evelyn.*

“**CORPS.** *n.* ---

“ 5. A body of forces.”

You unnecessarily make yourself a great number of enemies by attacking a *corps* collectively. *Chesterfield.*

CORPUSCULARIAN. *n.* [from the adjective.] A corpuscularian philosopher.

The modern *Corpuscularians* talk in most things more intelligibly than the Peripateticks. *Locke.*

CORRECTRICE. *n.* A female who acts as a corrector.

The *correctrice* by whose means I am in my wits, and without whom I am no longer myself. *Shaftesbury.*

CORRELATIVE. *n.* [from the adjective.] What has a reciprocal relation.

By whatever method one man gains an estate, by that same method (or its *correlative*) some other man has lost it. *Blackstone.*

“**CORRIGIBLE.** *adj.* ---

“ 1. That

"1. That which may be altered or amended."

My dear friend, I should not deserve that appellation in return from you, if I did not freely and explicitly inform you of every *corrigible* defect, which I may either hear of, suspect, or at any time discover in you.

Chesterfield.

CORRUPTFUL. *adj.* Corrupting.

And with *corruptful* bribes is to untruth mis-trayned.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 58.

CORSE-PRESENT. *n.* A mortuary paid at the interment of a dead body.

It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corpse, when it came to be buried, and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-present*.

Blackstone.

CORSENEED. *n.* [Sax.] Morsel of execration.

Another species of purgation was the *corseneed*, or morsel of execration; being a piece of cheese or bread, of about an ounce in weight, which was consecrated with a form of exorcism; desiring that it might cause convulsions, and find no passage, if the man was really guilty; but might turn to health and nourishment, if he was innocent.

Blackstone.

CORSICK. *adj.* [from *corfie*, old Eng. a protuberance.] Prominent.

And melt the *corfick* rocks with ruthful tears.

Spanish Tragedy.

COST. *n.* [*costa*, Lat.] A rib.

Has a nimble tail

Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.

B. Jonson's Staple of News.

COSTERMONGER. *n.* [*costard* and *monger*.] A dealer in apples.

He studies false dice to cheat *costermongers*.

Overbury.

COSTMARY. *n.* [*costus*, Lat.] An Herb."

Corz, Sax. is Herba Mariæ.

The marygold and chearful rosemary,
The Spartan myrtle, whence sweet gum does flow,
The purple hyacinths, and fresh *costmary*.

Spenser's Gnat.

COSTS. *n. pl.* The charge attendant upon being cast in a law-suit.

Thus much for judgment; to which *costs* are a necessary appendage.

Blackstone.

COTE. [Sax. *cafa*.]

1. A cottage.

Come every day to my *cote* and woo me.

Shakf. As you like it.

2. A pen for sheep.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
In hurdled *cotes*.

Milton.

To COTE. *v. a.* This word, which I have found "only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as "To leave behind." What sort of memory or observation must an editor of *Shakespeare* have had, not to have known, that the same verb was in *Hamlet*!

We *coted* them on the way, and hither are they coming to offer you service.

A. II. sc. 2.

COTERIE. *n.* [Fr.] A sociable sett of acquaintance. This word is (or has been) fashionable in polite conversation.

COTILLON. *n.* [Fr.] A species of dances.

Brawls were a sort of figure-dance, then in vogue, and probably deemed as elegant as our modern *cotillons*.

Notes to Gray's Long Story.

COT-QUEANITY. *n.* Behaviour of a *cot-quean*.

We will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cot-queanity*.

B. Jonf. Poetas.

COTT. *n.* [Irish.] A rough kind of boat.

And what that usage ment,

Which in her *cott* she daily practiz'd.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 9.

COTTAGED. *part. adj.* Filled with cottages.

E'en humble Harting's *cottag'd* vale

Shall learn the sad repeated tale.

Collins.

To COTTON. *v. n.*

"1. To rise with a knap." In allusion to which sense early writers used it metaphorically for *To turn out right*.

This geer *cottons*. *Beaum. and Fleec. Monsieur Thomas.*

To COVE. *v. a.* To arch over. A ceiling arched at the sides is called a *coved* ceiling.

COVENTRY-BLUE. *n.* [much *blue* thread being manufactured at *Coventry*.] A bright blue stuff.

Right *Coventry-blue*.

George a-green.

The *Coventry-blue*

Hangs upon Prue.

B. Jonson's Masque of Gipsies.

To COVER. *v. a.* - - - - -

"8. To copulate with a female."

You'll have your daughter cover'd with a Barbary horse.

Shakf. Othello.

COVETINGLY. *adv.* [from *covet*.] Ardently.

Most *covetingly* ready.

B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*.] Was "able to."

2. Knew.

Nor need he guide; the way right well he *could*,
Which leads to sandy plains of Gaza old.

Fairfax. B. X. ft. 4.

COUNT. *n.* [*compte*, French. - - -]

3. Esteem.

That in hard affairs

Were towards knowne, and little *count* did hold.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 58.

4. [In law.] A declaration in pleading.

The first of the pleadings is the declaration, or *count*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. - - - - It is generally used upon the case to set forth several cases by different *counts* in the same declaration.

Blackstone.

COUNT. *n.* [*compte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of "foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl."

Comes, the *count* of the Franks, is the earl of the shire.

Blackstone.

Brave imp of Bedford, grow apace in bounty,

And *count* of wisdom more than of thy county.

Sp. Ruines of Time.

COUNT-COMFECT. *n.* [a sneering appellation.]

A nobleman of sugar.

A goodly *count-comfect*.

Shakespeare's Much Ado.

COUNTENANCE. *n.* - - - - -

"1. The form of the face; the system of the features."

Almost chide God, for making you that *countenance* you are.

Shakf. As you like it.

COUNTER. *n.* [In London.] The name of certain prisons.

That same oil of mace is a great comfort to both the *counters*.

Middleton's Mad World.

COUNTER. *n.* [from the adverb.] Trial of skill.

And he, the man, whom nature self had made

To mock herself, and truth to imitate,

With

With kindly *counter* under mimic shade,
Our pleasant Willy, ah, is dead of late.

Spenser's Tears of the Muses.

COUNTER-ATTRACTION. *n.* Opposite attraction.

Attractions of either kind are less perspicuous, and less perceptible, through a variety of *counter-attractions* that diminish their effect.

Shenstone.

COUNTER-CAST. *n.* Delusive contrivance.

He can devise this *counter-cast* of flight,
To give faire colour to that Ladies' cause in fight.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 16.

“*To COUNTER-CHANGE.* *v. a.* To give, and “receive.” What this wide and unexplained definition means, is not easy to say. ‘*To make change places*’ would better suit the passages where the verb occurs.

That slyly *counter-changes* wrong and right,

Like white in fields of black, and black in white.

Butler's Rem.

***To COUNTERFEIT.* *v. n.* To feign; to carry on a fiction.**

Take a good heart, and *counterfeit* to be a man.

Shaksf. As you like it.

How ill agrees it with your gravity,

To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.

Ib. Com. of Errors.

“**COUNTERFEITER.** *n.* --- A forger.”

2. One who endeavours to set any thing off by false colours.

Item, that no lady that useth to paint shall find fault with her painter, that hath not counterfeited her picture fair enough, unless she will acknowledge herself to be the better *counterfeiter*.

Overbury.

COUNTERSCARF. *n.* [another name for] Countertermure; which see in JOHNSON.

Our casemates, cavaliers, and *counterscarfs*,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers.

T. Heywood's 4 Prentices.

COUNTERSTROKE. *n.* A counteraacting stroke.

He met him with a *countersroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme, as he did up it lift.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 7.

COUNTER-TASTE. *n.* False taste.

There is a kind of *countertaste* founded on surprize and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true.

Shenstone.

“**COUNTERVAIL.** *n.* ---”

3. Requital.

Thus do these lovers with sweet *countervail*
Each other of love's bitter fruit despoil.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII.

COUNTRY-DANCE. *n.* A well-known kind of dances.

He manages the *country-dances* with singular judgment.

Butler's Characters.

“**COUNTY.** *n.* ---”

“2. An earldom.”

Brave imp of Bedford, grow apace in bounty,
And count of wisdom more than of thy county.

Sp. Ruines of Time.

COUNTY-COURT. (*n.*) Is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under forty shillings.

Blackstone.

COUPLEMENT. *n.* A couple.

After all which up to their feedes they went,
And forth together rode, a comely *couplement*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 24.

I wish you peace of mind, most royal *couplement*.

Shaksf. Love's Labour Lost.

***To COURE.* *v. a.* [a poetical abbreviation of] To cover.**

He much rejoiced, and *cour'd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatch'd, from dreaded destiny.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 9.

[*Upton and Church*, and the Editor of old plays, all concur in supposing this verb not the same as *cover*; but the verb which they substitute in its place is *reuter*, and the context requires it to be *active*.]

COURT-BARON. (*n.*) Is a court incident to every manor in the kingdom, and was holden by the steward within the said manor. This *court baron* is of two natures; the one is a customary court, the other a court of common law.

Blackstone.

COURT-BRED. *part. adj.* Bred at court.

His mighty charge of souls the priest forgets,

The *court bred* lord his promises and debts.

Churchill.

COURT-CARD. *n.* [probably corrupted from coat-card.] A pictured card.

COURT-CUPBOARD. *n.* A side board.

Court-cupboards planted with flaggons, cans, cups, beakers, &c.

Chapman's May-day.

COURT-LEET. (*n.*) Is a court of record, held once in the year, and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Blackstone.

“**COUSIN.** *n.* ---”

“2. A title given by the king to a nobleman.”

Then let me hear

Of you, my gentle *cousin* Westmoreland,

What yesternight our council did decree

In forwarding this dear expedience.

Shakspeare.

COUSIN. *adj.* [from the noun.] Kindred.

Her former sorrow into sudden wrath,

Both *coosen* passions of distressed spright,

Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 12.

COUTELAS. *n.* [Fr.] Cutlafs.

In one hand held his targe of steel embost,

And in the other grasp'd his *coutelas*.

Kyd's Cornelia.

COWARDREE. *n.* [from *coward*.] Cowardice.

Be therefore counsell'd herein by me,

And shake off this vile-hearted *cowardree*.

Spenser's Hubb.

COW-DUNG. *n.* The dung of a cow.

That in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats *cow-dung* for fallets.

Shakspeare's Lear.

COW-ITCH. *n.* A prurient hairy flue on the coat of a West India vegetable a species of *Dolichos*.

As if he had swallowed cantharides, or fat upon *cow-itch*.

Congreve.

COWLED. *adj.* Wearing a cowl.

Hear the *cowl'd* zealots with united cries

Urge the crusade!

Shenstone.

COWSLIP-WATER. *n.* A water distilled from cowslips.

You had better take a fittle diacodion and *cowslip-water*.

Congreve.

COXCOMBLY. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Conceited.

She is a most engaging creature, if she were not so fond of that damn'd *coxcomby* lord of hers.

Congreve.

COXCOMB-

COXCOMB-PIE. *n.* A pie made of cocks' combs.
Sir-loins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,
Pleas'd with frogs fricasseed and *coxcomb-pies*. *Bramston.*

"To **COY.** *v. a.* To allure. -----"

2. To stroke lovingly.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.

Shaksp. Midf. N. Dream.

CRABTREE. *n.* The tree that bears crabs.

We have some old *crabtrees* here at home that will not
Be grafted to your relish: *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

"**CRACK.** *n.* -----"

11. A boy of genius.

If we could get a witty boy now, Eugene,
That were an excellent *crack*, I could instruct him
To the true height. *B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*

I saw him break Scogan's head at the court-gate, when
he was a *crack*, not thus high. *Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. II.*

To **CRA'DLE.** *v. n.* To lodge as in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks

Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

CRAFTY-SICK. *adj.* Craftily pretending to be sick.

Where Hotspur's father, old Northumberland,
Lies *crafty-sick*.

Shaksp. Introduction to Hen. IV. P. II.

CRAKE. *n.* [crecca, Sax. crepido.] A boast.

Leafinges, backbytinges, and vain glorious *crakes*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 10.

[*Johnson* makes this line an example of the same
sense of *crack* (No. 10.); but the word in *Spenser*
must be *crakes*, to rhyme to *snakes* and *brakes*.]

To **CRAKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter
boastfully.

And further did uncomely speeches *crake*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 16.

To **CRAKE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast.

Then is she mortall born, how-so ye *crake*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 50.

CRANTS. *n.* [Danish] A chaplet.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

CRA'PLE. *n.* A hooked claw.

Soon as they did the monstrous Scorpion vew
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 40.

CRARE. *n.* [called *crayer*, Stat. 2. J. I. c. 32.] A
small carack.

O melancholy!

Who ever yet could found thy bottom; find
The ooze, to shew what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Let him venture

In some decayed *crare* of his own.

Beam. and Fletch. Captain.

"**CRA'VER.** *n.* - - - An insatiable asker. It is

"used in *Clarissa*." It is an old word revived. See
Glossary to **HOCLEVE**.

"**CRAY, CREA.** *n.* [abridged for rhyme's sake from
crare.] A small vessel.

After a long chafe took this little *cray*
Which he suppos'd him safely should convey.

Drayton's Miseries of Q. Margaret.

Some shell or little *crea*

Hard lab'ring for the land on the high working sea.

Polyolbion. Song 22.

CREA'M-BOWL. *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

When about the *cream-bowls* sweet

You and all your elves do meet.

B. Jonson's Entertain.

CREA'TRESS. *n.* A female that creates anything.

As her *creatress* had in charge to her ordain'd.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 10.

CRET. *n.* [See **CREAGHT** in *Johnson*.] Cattle.

That he shall find nowhere safe to keep his *cret* in,
nor hide himself. *Spenser's Ireland.*

To **CREST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve as a
crest for.

His rear'd arm

Crested the world. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

"**CRICK.** *n.* - - -

"2. A painful stiffness in the neck." Not confined
to the neck.

Have not I got a *crick* in my back with lifting your
great books. *Three hours after Marriage.*

CRICKET-MATCH. *n.* A match at cricket.

An ill-tim'd *cricket-match* there did

At Bishopsbourn befall.

Duncombe.

CRICKETER. *n.* One that plays at cricket.

We have not any *cricketer*

Of such account as he.

Duncombe.

"**CRIME.** *n.* - - -"

2. Imputation of wrong. [A latinism.]

Which having got he used without *crime*,

Or blamefull blot. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 46.*

To undergo

Myself the total *crime*.

Milton;

"**CRIMINAL.** *adj.* - - -

"3. Not civil. -----"

The discussion and admeasurement of crimes and
their punishment forms in every country the code of
criminal law. *Blackstone.*

CRINITE. *adj.* [*crinitus*, Lat.] Seemingly having

a tail of long hair.

How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are fram'd

I knew.

Fairfax. B. XIV. ft. 44.

"To **CRISP.** *v. a.* - - -

"3. To indent; to run in and out.

"How from that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks, &c."
Milton.

To say nothing of the confusion which this double
interpretation makes between *active* and *neuter*
senses, the compiler of these sheets can by no means
agree with *Johnson* in his construction of *crisped* in
Milton. Surely it relates to the twisted and eddying
form of the surface of the streams, and not their
winding courses.

CRISS-CROSS-ROW. *n.* [a cant term for] Alpha-
bet.

He strides, and all the way he goes

Wades deep in blood-o'er *criss-cross-rows*.

Churchill's Ghost.

"**CRITERION.** *n.* - - - A mark by which any

"thing is judged of." This anglicised Greek word
retains its Greek plural.

The grand *criteria* of which were the natures of the
several services or renders, that were due to the lords
from their tenants. *Blackstone.*

"**CROCK.** *n.* - - - Any vessel made of earth."

2. The black which adheres to a chimney, or to a pot
from its being set on the fire.

This black or foot (of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-flock) is called *crook*. *Ray's South and East country words.*

3. [By a pretty general corruption of the word *crone* amongst country people] An old ewe.

"CROFT. *n.* --- A little clofe joining to a house." The limitation of 'joining to a house' does not seem well warranted; nor does it well agree with the example from *Milton*.

"CROOK. *n.* ----"

4. [Probably from *croce*, Fr.] A gibbet.

She caus'd to be attacht and forthwith led
Unto the *crooke*, t' abide the balefull stowre
From which he lately had through reskew fled:
Where he full shamefully was hang'd by the hed.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.V. ft. 18.

CROOKED-TEMPERED. *adj.* [*crooked* and *temper.*] Perverse.

A singular, opinionated, obstinate, *crooked-tempered*, jealous-pated fool. *Southerne.*

CROSS-BILL. *n.* A bill in Chancery brought by a defendant against the plaintiff.

The defendant, if he has any relief to pray against the plaintiff, must do it by an original bill of his own, which is called a *cross-bill*. *Blackstone.*

CROSSING. *n.* [from *to cross*.] A thwart.

From many men I do not bear these *crossings*.

Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.

CROSSLET. *n.* [from *croisucil*, old Fr.] A kind of crucible.

Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites.

B. Jonson's Alchemist.

CROSS-PURPOSE. *n.*

1. A contradictory system.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the presb, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it.

Shafesbury.

2. [In the plural.] A conversation, where one person does, or pretends to, misunderstand the other's meaning.

He does not know his most intimate acquaintance by sight, or answers them, as if he were at *cross-purposes*.

Chesterfield.

"CROUP. *n.* ----

"2. The buttocks of a horse." This, or *crupper*, may be its meaning in *Spenser*.

Him so transfixed she before her bore

Beyond his *croupe* the length of all her lance.

F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 16.

CROWN. *n.* [In law.] The king's executive power, more especially as fountain of justice.

Criminal law is denominated, with us in England, the pleas of the *crown*, because the king is supposed by the law to be the person injured by every infraction of the public rights. *Blackstone.*

The court of king's bench is divided into a *crown* side, and a plea side. On the *crown* side, or *crown* office, it takes cognisance of all criminal causes. *Ib.*

[It may be remarked here, how much this noun is used adjectively, yet it is not considered as an *adjective*.]

"CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n.* ---- A plant."

Bold oxlips, and

The *crown-imperial*. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

The *crown-imperial*, (as she stept aside)

Advanc'd with stately, but becoming pride:

Cleve's Cowley.

"CROWNET. *n.* ----

"1. The same with *coronet*."

Sixty and nine that wore

Their *crownets* regal. *Shaksp. Prologue to Troil. and Cress.*

CRUCHED. *adj.* [from *crux*, Lat.] The title of an order of Friars.

Their first cloister was at Colchester, their greatest monastery was near unto the Tower-hill, London, as yet called by the name of *Cruched* Friars. *Weever.*

CRUDITIES. *n. pl.* An indigested publication.

The modestest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*. *Shafesbury.*

"CRUMPLING. *n.* A small degenerate apple."

Yet one sort of it is in esteem.

Norfolk's the place for a pudding or dumpling,

Stepney's the place for a cake or a bun;

Kent is the place for a codling or *crumpling*.

Song on Farinelli.

"CRUSADE. *n.* ----

"1. An expedition against the infidels."

Motives of bigotry, not of policy, produced all those enterprizes, which in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, under the name of *crusades*, almost dispeopled Europe. *Lyttelton.*

Nicetas was present at the sacking of Constantinople by the barbarians of Baldwin's *Crusade*.

Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.

CRUSADER. *n.* One employed in a crusade.

They sent distaffs to all the young men of their acquaintance or neighbourhood, who had not yet enrolled themselves among the *crusaders*. *Lyttelton.*

They obtained commercial privileges and establishments of great consequence in the settlements which the *crusaders* made in Palestine. *Robertson.*

CUB-DRAWN. *part. adj.* Suckt dry by her whelp.

This night wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch.

Shak. Lear.

CULLIS. *n.* A kind of jelly.

Cullises made of dissolved pearls and bruised amber; the pith of parkets, and candied lambstones are his perpetual meats. *Marston's Fawne.*

First a strong *cullis*

In his bed, to heighten appetite.

Massinger's Emp. of the East.

"CU'LPRIET. *n.* [about this word there is great dis-

"pute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials,

"who, when the prisoner declares himself not

"guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers,

"*culprit*, &c." What could possess *Johnson* to at-

tribute to the judge himself what is done by the

clerk of arraigns? *Blackstone* supposes the word com-

pounded of two abbreviations: *Cul.* (for culpable,

which the clerk declares the prisoner to be) and *prit*,

(Fr. for *ready* to prove him so).

"CULTIVATION. *n.* ---

"1. The art, or practice of improving soils."

The state of *cultivation* among this rude people was so imperfect that it was with difficulty they could afford subsistence to their new guests. *Robertson.*

"CUMBER. *n.* ----- Distress.

"Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.

"Spenser."

"CUNNING. *n.* ----

"2. Art; skill."

In the boldness of my *cunning* I will lay myself in hazard.

Shak. M. for Measure.

I have some sport in hand,
Wherein your *cunning* can assist me much.

Introduction to the Taming of the Shrew.

“CUPIDITY. *n.* - - - Unlawful longing.”

If prescription be once shaken, no species of property is secure, when it becomes an object large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power.

Burke.

CURB-STONE. *n.* A thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

CUR-DOG. *n.* A Dog of the cur kind.

Thereto right well this cur-dog by my coat
(Meaning the fox) will serve my sheep to gather.

Spenser's Hubb.

CURIET. *n.* [either a diminutive of *curias* or from *cuisse*, Fr.] Armour for the thighs.

And put before his lap an apron white
Instead of *curiets* and bases for the fight.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.V. ft. 20.

“CURIOSITY. *n.* - - -

“1. Inquisitiveness.”

I know as much as my *curiosity* requires. *Congreve.*
Curiosity methinks should lead us to trace this matter both in its principles, and its conclusion.

Conybeare's Sermons.

“CURRANT. *n.* [*ribes*, Lat.]”

The barberry and *currant* must escape,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape.

Tate's Cowley.

CURRICLE. *n.* [*curriculum*, Lat.] An open two wheeled chaise, made to be drawn by two horses abreast.

CURSER. *n.* One that curses.

A man of pleasure, in the vulgar acceptance of that phrase, means only, a beastly drunkard, an abandoned whore-master, and a profligate swearer and *curser*.

Chesterfield.

CURSING. *n.* The act of uttering curses.

Somewhat allied to this, though in an inferior degree, is the offence of profane and common swearing and *curfing*.

Blackstone.

CURTAL. *n.* A small horse docked.

Enters a dwarf, post from hell, riding on a *curtal*.

B. Jonson's Masques.

More strange horse trickes, than Bankes's *curtal* did ever practise.

Dekker.

I'd give bay *curtal* and his furniture,

My mouth no more were broken than these boys.

Shaksp. All's Well.

CURTAX. *n.* [the same as CURTELAX in *Johnson*.] A cutlax.

With *curtax* used Diamond to smite.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.II. ft. 42.

CURTILAGE. *n.* [*curtillaige*, old Fr.] A garden, yard, field, or piece of void ground, lying near, and belonging to the messuage.

Termes de la Ley.

CURULE. *adj.* [*curulus*, Lat.] The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried.

And Tully's *curule* chair and Milton's golden lyre.

Akenfide.

“CUSP. *n.* - - A term used to express the points or “horns of the moon or other luminary.”

I'll find the *cusps* and alfridaria.

Albumazar.

CUSTARD-COFFIN. *n.* Crust made to hold a custard.

It is a paltry cap,

A *custard-coffin*.

Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.

To CUSTOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To accustom one's self.

For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.I. ft. 7.

To CUSTOM. *v. a.* To enter at the custom-house.

Thy ships are safe

Riding in the Malta road, and all the merchants

With other merchandize are safe arriv'd,

And have sent me to know, whether yourself

Will come and *custom* them: *Marlow's Jew of Malta.*

CUSTOMARY-TENANT. *n.* [in law.] A Copyholder.

Copyholders and *customary-tenants* differ not so much in nature as in name.

Calthorpe on Copyholds.

CUT. *n.* [formerly] A jade of a horse.

The milk-maids' *cuts* shall turn the wench off.

Merry Devil of Edmonton.

To CUT. *v. a.* [perhaps in a sense peculiar to Ireland.] To levy.

I have known, when these lords have had the leadings of their own followers, that they have for the same *cut* upon every plow-land within their country forty shillings.

Sp. Ireland.

“CUTTER. *n.* - - -”

5. A swaggering fellow.

By *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another.

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

[From this sense of the word Cowley named the principal character in his comedy, called ‘Cutter of Coleman Street.’]

“CYCLOID. *n.* - - - A geometrical curve, &c.”

A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola, or a *cycloid*, from the mathematical definition of those figures.

Reid's Inquiry.

CYNORRHODON. *n.* [Gr.] The rose of the wild-briar.

The *Cynorrhodon* with the rose

For fragrance vied.

Armstrong.

CYTISUS. *n.* A shrub, of which are many varieties.

There tamarisks with thick-leav'd box are found;

And *Cytisus*, and garden pines abound.

Congreve.

“CZAR. *n.* - - - - The title of the Emperor of “Russia.”

Which I can shew in my now ruined gardens at Say Court, thanks to the *Czar* of Muscovy.

Evelyn.

“CZARINA. *n.* - - - The Empress of Russia.”

Sweden hath already felt the effects of the *Czarina's* calling herself the guarantee of its present form of government.

Chesterfield.

CZARISH. *adj.* Of the dignity of a *Czar*.

I learn'd it from his *Czarish* Majesty's retinue. *Congreve.*

ADDENDA in C.

CALEVA'NCE. *n.* A vegetable production of the island of Savu.

They engaged to supply annually a certain quantity of rice, maize, and *calevances*.

Hawkefworth.

CA'LTHA. *n.* Marsh marygold.

Wanting the sun why does the *Caltha* fade?

Prior's Solomon.

D.

D A M

- DACTYLE.** *n.* -- A poetical foot consisting "of one long syllable and two short."
They found the heroic foot (which includes the spondee, the *dactyle*, and the anapaest) to be majestic and grave. *Harri's Philol. Ing.*
- DA'DO.** *n.* [Ital.] The plain part of a side of a room between the base and a cornice.
- DÆDAL.** *adj.* ----
- "1. Variegated."
Then doth the *dædale* earth throw forth to thee
Out of her fruitful lap abundant flowres.
Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.X. st. 45.
- "2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning nor should "be imitated." Yet (besides *Johnson's* example from *Philips*) it has the authority of *Spenser*.
All were it *Zeuxis* or *Praxiteles*,
His *dædale* hand would fail.
F. 2. Introduction to B.III.
- DÆMONISM.** *n.* Worship of Dæmons.
All these sorts, both of *dæmonism*, polytheism, atheism, and theism may be mixed. *Shaftebury.*
- DÆMONIST.** *n.* A worshipper of Dæmons.
Perfect *Dæmonists* undoubtedly there are in religion. *Shaftebury.*
- To DAFFE.** *v. a.* [*Johnson* has strangely turned this *Shaksperian* word into *daft*, by attending only to the passages where the preterite occurs, and overlooking those where the present tense is used. Neither does it only mean *to throw off*, but also] **To put off evasively.**
Canst thou so *daffe* me. *Much. ado. A.V.*
- DAG.** *n.* [*dague*, Fr.]
- "1. A dagger."
Dags, and pistols!
To bite his thumb at me.
Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.
- "2. A handgun; a pistol."
Whilt he should shew me how to hold the *dag*,
To draw the cock, to charge and set the flint. *Jack Drum.*
- To DA'GGER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] **To wound with a dagger.**
How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger's* arms? *Dekker's Honest Whore.*
- To DAGGLE.** *v. a.* ---- **To bemire.**
A pettifogger is a kind of dirty *daggled* skirt or tail to the long robe. *Butler's Characters.*
- DAMAGE-FEASANT.** *adj.* [a law term, Fr.] **Doing damage.**
The law allows a man to be his own avenger in distreining another's cattle *damage-feasant*, that is, doing damage or trespassing upon his land. *Blackstone.*
- DAMNABLY.** *adv.* ----
3. Excessively.
I find I am *damnably* in love. *Congreve.*
- DAMNATORY.** *adj.* --- **Containing a sentence of condemnation.**

D A T

- All the preachers in the world, whether jocose, satiric, severe, or *damnatory*, will never be able to bring about a reformation of manners. *Walpole in the World, No. 160.*
- DA'MOSEL.** *n.* [Fr.] **Damsel.**
I present was, and can it witnesse well,
When armes he swore, and straight did enterprize
Th' adventure of the errant *Damosel*.
Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.I. st. 19.
- I was taken with a *damosel*. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*
- DANCING.** *adj.* **Fit for a dancer.**
Our mother unadvis'd
Gave you a *dancing* rapier by your side.
Titus Andronicus.
- DARII.** *n.* A logical term.
I could, thou seest, in quaint dispute,
By dint of logic, strike thee mute,
With learned skill now push, now parry,
From *Darii* to *Bocardo* vary. *Prior's Alma.*
- DARING-HARDY.** *adj.* **Fool-hardy.**
On pain of death no person be so bold
Or *daring-hardy*, as to touch the lists. *Shakspeare's Rich. II.*
- To DARRAIN.** *v. a.* "As to the derivation of this verb, it most probably comes from *defrainer*, old Fr. *defendre en justice*."
- DARREIN-PRESENTMENT.** *n.* [law Fr.] **The last presentation to a benefice.**
An assize of *darrein-presentment*, or last presentation lies, when a man, or his ancestors under whom he claims, have presented a clerk to a benefice, who is instituted, and afterwards upon the next avoidance a stranger presents a clerk. *Blackstone.*
- DART.** *n.* ----
- "2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon."
And from about her shot *darts* of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in fight. *Milton.*
- DASH.** *n.* ----
5. Entrance on any undertaking.
She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*.
Shaksp. Hen. VI. P.I.
- DASHING.** *adj.* [from *to dash*.] **Hasty; inconsiderate.**
Deserving the secular applause of *dashing* Machiavelian politicians. *Burke.*
- DATA.** *n. pl.* [Lat.] **Allowed premises.**
Like those who explain the structure of the human body, and the nature of diseases and medicines from mere Mathematics without sufficient *data*.
Butler's Analogy.
- These are geometrical *data*; and we may learn from geometry, what is determined by their means. *Reid's Inquiry.*
2. It is also used in its Latin singular number.
All the rules relating to purchases perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle. *Blackstone.*
- DATE.** *n.* ----
- "1. The

"1. The time at which a letter is written marked at "the end or the beginning." Why confined to a letter, when all law instruments should have dates to them?

Lastly comes the conclusion, which mentions the execution or date of the deed, or the time of its being given or executed. *Blackstone.*

"2. The time, at which any event happened." Chronology fixes the dates and facts. *Chesterfield.* Those, to whom I allude, were of earlier date. *Bryant on Troy.*

To DATE. *v. n.* To begin dating.

The Turks date from their Hegira. *Chesterfield.*

DATE. *n.*

1. The fruit of the date-tree.

2. The tree itself.

The fig and date why love they to remain
In middle station and an even plain? *Prior's Solomon.*

"DATE-TREE. *n.*"

The olive is said to grow under the date-tree. *Evelyn.*

"DAUGHTER. *n.* - - -

"4. [In poetry.] Any [female] descendant."

Adam, the goodliest man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

DAUPHIN. *n.* [from *Dauphiny.*] Heir apparent to the crown of France.

Tell us the *Dauphin's* mind. *Shakspeare's Hen.V.*

DAUPHINESS. *n.* The wife or widow of the Dauphin of France.

The latter concluded with a representation by wax figures, moving by clock-work, of the whole labour of the *Dauphiness.* *Walpole in the World, No. 6.*

DA'WNING. *n.* [from to *dawn.*] Dawn of Day.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the dawning as we do. *Shakspeare's Hen.V.*

DAY-DREAM. *n.* A vision to the waking senses.

Here shadowy glades,

Where the tremulous foliage darts the ray,
That gilds the poet's *day-dream.* *Mason's English Garden.*

"DEACONESS. *n.* - - - A female officer in the ancient Church."

In his examination of the two unfortunate women, who were *deaconesses*, and assisted at their private assemblies, he shews a more than ordinary cruel purpose. *Bryant.*

"DEAD. *adj.* - - - - -"

18. Inanimate by nature.

If in that picture *dead*

Such life ye read. *Sp. F.Q. B.II. C.IX. ft.3.*

The very *dead* creation from thy touch

Assumes a mimic life. *Thomson's Summer.*

19. Unvaried.

In a *dead* plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

DEAD-KILLING. *part. adj.* Killing at once.

Or eke I swoon with this *dead-killing* news.

Shak. Rich. III.

DEADST. *n.* [from the *dead* of.] The midst.

Sickness's pale hand.

Laid hold of thee even in the *deadst* of feasting.

Dekker's Honest Whore.

"To DEAL. *v. a.* - - - -

"4. To distribute the cards." This sense should have been ranked with those of the verb *cut*.

Sal found her deep-laid schemes were vain;

The cards are cut—come *deal* again. *Shenstone.*

"DEA'RLY. *adv.* - - -"

3. Earnestly.

Her sea-god sire she *dearly* did persuade

T'endow her sonne with treasure and rich store.

Sp. F.Q. B.III. C.IV. ft.21.

DEATH-MARKED. *part. adj.* Made famous by deaths.

The fearful passage of their *death-mark'd* love.

Shak. Prolog. to Rom. & Jul.

DEATH-PRACTISED. *adj.* Intended to be killed.

With this ungracious paper strike the fight

Of the *death-practised* duke.

Shakspeare's Leare.

"To DEBA'TE. *v. n.* - - -"

3. To fight.

With him in bloody armes they rashly did *debate.*

Sp. F.Q. B.II. C.VIII. ft.11.

"DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* - - - -

"2. [Of things.] Occasioning quarrels."

Debatefull strife, and cruel enmitie,

The famous name of knighthood foully shend.

Sp. F.Q. B.II. C.VI. ft.35.

"DEBA'TEMENT. *n.* - - - - Controversy. - - - -"

2. Fight.

He with *Pyrrochles* sharpe *debatement* made.

Sp. F.Q. B.II. C.VI. ft.39.

"DEBA'TER. *n.* - - - A disputant.' Rather, 'One

'who takes part in a debate.'

It is only knowledge and experience, that can make a *debater.* *Chesterfield.*

DEBO'SHED. *adj.* [from *debauché*, Fr.]

1. Debauched.

Thou *debo'sh'd* fish!

Shakspeare's Tempest.

Debo'sh'd and daily drunkards.

Beaum. and Fletcher. Monf. Thomas.

2. Spoilt for service.

Last year his barks and gallies were *debo'sh'd.*

Fuimus Troes.

DEBTEE. *n.* One to whom a debt is owing.

If a person indebted to another makes his creditor or *debtee* his executor, the law gives him a remedy for his debt, by allowing him to retain so much as will pay himself, before any other creditors, whose debts are of equal degree. *Blackstone.*

"DECA'NTER. *n.* - - - A glass vessel made for "pouring off liquor clear from the lees." The Doctor seems here to have sacrificed common English to etymological conjecture. Ever body knows, that a *decanter* means

A glass vessel for holding decanted, or other, liquors.

To DECARD. *v. n.* [a term at cards.] To put a card out of one's hand.

Can you *decard*, Madam.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

DECA'YEDNESS. *n.* Decayed state.

A fourth duty to the parent is to assist, and minister to them in all their wants; whether weakness and sickness of body, *decayedness* of understanding or poverty, or lowness in estate. *Whole Duty.*

DECAYING. *n.* Decay.

These indeed are not

So subje& to *decaying*s, as the face.

Massinger's City Madam.

"DECE'MVIRATE. *n.* - - - The dignity and office of the ten Governors of Rome, appointed instead of Consuls."

To prevent the introduction of any new invented magif-

magistracy, such as the *decemvirate* had been, without the controul of an appeal to the people. *Lyttelton.*

DECEMVIRI. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Ten supreme magistrates, that were once chosen in ancient Rome to govern the people for two years, and make laws for the commonwealth.

Refraining the power of dictators to six months, and that of the *decemviri* to two years. *A. Sidney.*

DECENNARY. *n.* [from *decem*, Lat.] A tithing, consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

No man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he was enrolled in something or *decennary*. *Blackstone.*

“To DECIDE. *v. a.* - - - - -

“2. To determine a question or dispute.” In this sense *decide* is surely a verb *neuter*, and *Johnson's* instance makes it so.

“DECISIVELY. *adv.* - - - In a conclusive manner.”

You will have full two years good, but no more, to form your character in the world *decisively*. *Chesterfield.*

DECKING. *n.* [from *to deck*.] Ornament.

Our temples shall their costly *deckings* miss. *Fairfax.*

DECLAIMANT. *n.* [from *declaim*.] A declaimer. The company was a little surprised at the sophistry of our *declaimant*. *Shenstone.*

“DECLARATION. *n.* - - -

“3. [In law.]” *Johnson's* definition from *Cowel* not being clearly expressed, add the following.

The first of the pleadings is the *declaration*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. *Blackstone.*

“DECLINABLE. *adj.* - - - Having variety of “terminations.”

The numbers, cases, modes, times, and other inflexions of the *declinable* parts of speech are also marked. *Tyrwhitt.*

DECLINATORY. *adj.* [from *to decline*.] An epithet formerly given to certain pleas at law.

Formerly the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a *declinatory* plea. *Blackstone.*

“To DECORATE. *v. a.* - - - To adorn; to embellish.”

This essay is not *decorated* with many comparisons.

Decorated with honour, and fortified with privilege. *Burke.*

“DECREE. *n.* - - - - -

“3. The determination of a suit or litigated cause.” When all are heard, the court pronounces the *decree*. *Blackstone.*

To DECREW. *v. n.* [from *decreasco*, Lat.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegal renew'd

His strength still more, but the still more *decrew'd*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 18.

DECROWNING. *n.* [from *de*, Lat. and *crown*.] The act of depriving of a crown.

He holds it no more sin the *decrowning* of kings, than our puritans do the suppression of bishops. *Overbury.*

DEED-ATCHIEVING. *adj.* That accomplishes great deeds.

By *deed-achieving* honour newly nam'd.

Shakf. Coriolanus.

DEED-POLL. *n.* [In law.] A deed, described in the passage following.

A deed made by one party only is not indented, but polled, or shaved quite even; and is therefore called a *deed-poll*. *Blackstone.*

DEEP. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Deeply.

Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so *deep*.

Milton.

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring.

Pope.

DEEP-DRAWING. *adj.* Sinking deep into water.

And the *deep-drawing* barks do there digorge

Their warlike fraughtage.

Shaksp. Prol. to Troil. and Cress.

DEEP-REVOLVING. *adj.* Deeply considering.

The *deep-revolving* witty Buckingham

No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels.

Shakf. Rich. III.

DEEP-THROATED. *adj.* With deep throats.

Immediate in a flame,

But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd,

From those *deep throated* engines belch'd. *Milton.*

DEEP-VAULTED. *adj.* Formed like a deep vault.

And led their march

From hell's *deep-vaulted* den to dwell in light. *Milton.*

“To DEFACE. *v. a.* - - - - - To disfigure.”

2. [Figuratively by *Spenser*.] To break, or infringe.

But thou thy treason's fruit (I hope) shalt taste

Right sour, and feele the law, the which thou hast

defaste.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 31.

To DEFAL. *v. a.* [from *defalquer*, Fr. in its old meaning of supprimer:] To overcome.

Which to withstand I boldly enter thus,

And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

[A note to this passage (not the editor's own) construes *defail* here in a sense directly opposite to the context.]

“DEFATIGATION. *n.* - - - - - Weariness.”

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception. *Bacon.*

“DEFAULT. *n.* - - -

“1. Omission of that which we ought to do.”

Or is guilty of other delays, or *defaults*. *Blackstone.*

To DEFAULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To commit inadvertently.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash default,

That he gainst courtesie so foully did *default*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. ft. 21.

“DEFEASANCE. *n.* - - -

“3. The writing in which a *defeasance* is contained.”

A *defeasance* is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which it may be defeated, or totally undone. *Blackstone.*

“DEFEATURE. *n.* - - - Change of feature.”

2. [From *to defeat*.] Frustration.

Certes, some hellish fury, or some fiend

This mischief fram'd for their first love's *defeature*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 17.

“DEFEUCE. *n.* - - -

“4. Resistance.”

Nor tempt the danger of my true *defence*.

Shaksp. K. John.

“5. [In law.] The defendant's reply.”

Defence in its true legal sense, signifies merely an *opposing*

opposing or denial (from the French verb *defendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone.*

7. Military skill.

He is (said he) a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battles, and in deedes of armes.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.II. ft.5.

"To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* - - - -"

6. To keep off.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady laurell trees, thence to *defend*
The funny beames, which on the billows bett.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.XII. ft.63.

But rather fought
Himself to save, and danger to *defend*.

Ib. B.IV. C.III. ft.32.

But his approach

Darkness *defends* between till morning watch. *Milton.*

"To DEFE'R. *v. n.* - - -

"2. To pay a deference."

I certainly *defer* to Dr. Price's authority a good deal more in these speculations, than I do in his general politics.

Burke.

DEFERMENT. *n.* [from *defer.*] Delay.

But, sir, my grief join'd with the instant business.

Begs a *deferment*.

Suckling.

DEFERRER. *n.* [from *defer.*] One given to put things off.

A great *deferrer*.

B. Jonson's Horace.

"To DEFINE. *v. a.* - - -"

3. To determine.

These warlike champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field, the challenge to *define*.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.III. ft.3.

DEFINEMENT. *n.* [a Shaksperean word, formed for the purpose of ridiculing affected language.] Description.

Sir, his *definement* suffers no perdition in you. *Hamlet.*

"DEFINITIVE. *adj.* - - - Determinate; positive; "exprefs."

2. Denoting one kind of sentence in some courts of law.

A single judge forms his interlocutory decree, or *definitive* sentence, at his own discretion. *Blackstone.*

"DEFLORATION. *n.* - - -"

"1. The act of desflouring."
I will not undertake, like Hercules, fifty *deflorations* in one night. *Chesterfield.*

To DEFLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr.] To fully.

The wondrous pattern, wherefoere it be,
Whether in earth laid up in secret store,
Or else in heaven, that no man may it see
With sinful eyes for fear it to *deflore*,

Is perfect beauty which all men adore. *Spenser's Hymns.*

To DEFO'RCE. *v. a.* [a law term, from *deforcer*, old Fr.] To keep out of the possession of land by *deforcement*.

Deforcement may be grounded on the disability of the party *deforced*. *Blackstone.*

DEFO'RCIANT. *n.* [a law term.]

In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitious action is brought, is called the *deforciant*.

Blackstone.

To DEFOU'L. *v. a.* [from *de*, Lat. and *fouler*, Fr.] To defile.

Ah! dearest God, me grant, I dead be not *defoul'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B.I. C.X. ft.42.

Where when they saw that goodly boy with blood
Defouled. *Ib. B.III. C.V. ft.38.*

"To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* - - - - To bear the charges
"of. - - -"

2. To satisfy.

That nought but due revenge his anger mote *defray*.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.V. ft.31.

3. [A Gallicism.] To fill up.

Here in this bottle, said the sorry mayd,
I put the teares of my contrition,
Till to the brim I have it full *defray'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VIII. ft.24.

"DEGE'NERACY. *n.* - - - A departure from the
"virtue of our ancestors."

Describing no fewer, after the grandfather, than three successions of *degeneracy*. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*

"To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* - - - -"

"1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors."

What would the Romans have been, had they *degenerated* in this proportion for five or six generations more.

Harris's Philol. Inqui.

DEGE'NERATELY. *adv.* [from *degenerate*, *adj.*] In a hafe manner.

That saw not, how *degenerately* I serv'd.

Milton's Samp. Agonistes.

DEGENERED, *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.] *Dege-*
nerated.

And if than those may any worfe be red,
They into that ere long will be *degenerated*.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. Introduction.

DEHORS. *prep.* [law Fr.] Foreign to.

Causes of granting a new trial are at present wholly extrinsic, arising from matter foreign to or *dehors* the record. *Blackstone.*

"To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; &c."

2. To take delight in.

Thou hast estrang'd thyself
And *designeest* not our land.

Spenser's Thestylis.

Thy palate then did *deign*

The roughest berry on the rudest hedge.

Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

DEI'STIC. *adj.* Of Deists.

Which ended, not barely in the confutation of all *deistic* cavils, but in the enlargement of christian knowledge. *C. Hall's Sermon.*

"DELA'TION. *n.* - - - -"

"2. An accusation."

They are close *delations*, working from the heart.

Shak. Othello.

"To DELAY. *v. a.* - - - -"

"2. To hinder.

I am but sorry, not afeard; *delay'd*,
But nothing alter'd.

Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

4. To do away.

Those dreadful flames she also found *delay'd*
And quenched quite. *Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.XII. ft.42.*

"DE'LEGATES [court of.]" The definition of this court from *Ayliffe* is incomplete; for it is a court of appeal from that of the admiralty, as well as from those of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Upon appeal to the chancery [from the *admiral-court*] the sentence definitive of the *delegates* appointed by commission shall be final. *Blackstone.*

"DE'LEGATION. *n.*" To the three unsupported explanations of this word, add

4. The entrusting another with a general power to act for the good of those that depute him.
 Whether when the people have discharged themselves of their original power by an habitual *delegation*, no occasion can possibly occur, which may justify their re-
 sumption of it. *Burke.*
- To DELIBATE. *v. a.* [from *delibo*, Lat.] To take a taste of.
 When he has travelled, and *delibated* the French and the Spanish. *Marm. Antiquary.*
- “ DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* - - - - Pertaining to de-
 liberation.”
 That nobler species of eloquence, I mean the popular and *deliberative*, was, with all things truly liberal, de-
 generated and sunk. *Harris's Philol. Inquiries.*
- “ DELICACY. *n.* - - - -
 7. Politeness of manners.”
 The more essential points of *delicacy* in manners are truly ascertained by our internal sense. *Lancaster.*
- “ DELICATE. *adj.* - - - -
 3. Choice.”
 A topic, that in former ages was thought too *delicate* and sacred to be profaned by the pen of the subject. *Blackstone.*
- “ 4. Pleasing to the senses.”
 O most *delicate* fiend!
 Who is't can read a woman! *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
- DELICATE'SSE. *n.* [Fr.] Niceness.
 Which required abundance of finesse and *delicate'sse* to manage with advantage. *Swift's Tale of a Tub.*
- DELIGHTED. *adj.* [Two passages in *Shakspeare* prove him to have used this word for] Full of delight.
 Whom best I love, I cross; to make my gift,
 The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Cymbeline. A.V. sc.4.*
 If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
 Your son-in-law is far more fair than black. *Othello.*
- “ DELIVERY. *n.* - - - -
 1. The act of delivering.”
 A deed takes effect only from the tradition or *delivery*. *Blackstone.*
- “ DELVER. *n.* - - - - A digger.”
 Nay, but hear you, goodman *delver*. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
- “ DELUSION. *n.* - - - -
 1. The act of deluding.”
 Give thy fond arts, and thy *delusions* o'er. *Roswe's Jane Shore.*
- “ DEMAND. *n.* - - - -
 2. A question.”
 I perceive by this *demand* you are not altogether of his counsel. *Shaksp. All's Well.*
- DEMA'NE. *n.* [from *demainement*, old Fr. etat.]
 1. Behaviour.
 The whiles, the Faery knight did entertayne
 Another damself of that gentle crew,
 That was right faire, and modest of *demayne*.
Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.IX. ft.40.
2. Situation.
 Where at his feet with sorrowful *demayne*
 And deadie hue, an armed corse did lie.
Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VIII. ft.23.
- “ To DEMA'N. *v. a.* - - - -”
3. To treat.
 The whiles that mighty man did her *demean*
 With all the evil termes, and cruel mean
 That he could make. *Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VII. ft.39.*

- Cause have I none, quoth he, of cancred will
 To quit them ill, that me *demean'd* so well.
Spenser's Colin Clout.
- DEMI-GROAT. *n.* Half a groat.
 E'en for a *demi-groat* this open'd foul,
 This boon companion, this elastic breast
 Re vibrates quick. *Shenstone.*
- “ DEMISE. *n.* - - - - Death; decease. It is seldom
 “ used but in formal and ceremonious language.”
 This is a very insufficient, and inaccurate definition,
 tending to make nothing clear upon the subject,
 except the consummate ignorance of the writer.
 The only *decease* expressed by *demise* is that of a
 crowned head; and the word is much oftener used
 of *the crown itself*, which suffers a *demise* or *transfer*
 by the death of the wearer of it.
 When we say *the demise of the crown*, we mean only,
 that in consequence of the disunion of the king's body
 natural from his body politic, the kingdom is *transferred*
 or *demised* to his successor. *Blackstone.*
- DEMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*demissus*, Lat.] Humble.
 The subjects very orderly, repentant, and *demissive*;
 the governe's more rigid and imperious than ever. *Shenst.*
- DEMOCRAT, DEMOCRATIST. *n.* [new-coined
 words from *democracy*.] A friend to popular govern-
 ment.
 You will smile here at the consistency of those *demo-
 cratists*. *Burke.*
- DEMOCRATIC. *adj.* [an abbreviation of] Demo-
 cratical.
 Here be it thine to calm and guide
 The swelling *democratic* tide! *Akenfide.*
 England would have had the honour of leading up the
 death-dance of *democratic* revolution. *Burke.*
- DEMOCRATICALLY. *adv.* In a democratical
 manner.
 This democratical embassy was *democratically* received.
A. Sidney.
- DEMOCRATIE. [coined by *Milton* for] Demo-
 cracy.
 Thence to the famous orators repair,
 Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
 Wielded at will that fierce *democratie*.
Par. Regained. B.IV. v.269.
- DEMY-NATURED. *adj.* Of one same being.
 He grew unto his feat;
 And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
 As he had been incorps'd, and *demynatur'd*
 With the brave beast. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
- To DENA'Y. *v. a.* [from *denegare*, Lat.] To
 disavow; to refuse.
 And the sharp Steele doth rive her hart in tway
 All for the Scudamore will not *denay*.
Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.XI. ft.11.
 What were those three
 The which thy proffer'd curtesie *denay'd*?
Ib. C.VII. ft.57.
 And none be left, that pilgrims might *denay*
 To see Christ's tomb, and promis'd vows to pay.
Fairfax. B.I. ft.23.
- To DENAY. *v. n.* To refuse; to say no.
 He look'd, he listen'd, yet his thoughts *denay'd*
 To think that true, which he did hear and see.
Fairfax. B.XVIII. ft.25.
 But I *denay'd*; for what can maids do less.
Ib. B.XIX. ft.96.
 [Had

[Had *Johnson* taken any notice of this old verb, he could never have given so ridiculous an etymology of the noun, as he has in his dictionary.]

“DENIZEN. *n.* - - - - -”

2. [In law.]

A *denizen* is an alien born, but who has obtained *ex donatione regis* letters patent to make him an English subject. *Blackstone.*

“To DENO’TE. *v. a.* - - - To mark.”

That can *denote* me truly. *Shakspeare’s Hamlet.*

DENT. *n.* [perhaps altered from *dint* for rhyme’s sake.]

1. A stroke.

That all his mail yriv’d, and plates yrent,
Shew’d all his body bare unto the cruel *dent*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 15.

2. Indentation. This is a common use of the word, as colloquial; but whether a corruption of *dint*, or a contraction of *indenting*, is not easy to say.

DENTIFRICE-MA’KER. *n.* One that makes dentifrices.

All the *dentifrice-makers* discover much absurdity in the choice of substances. *Berdmore.*

DENTIST. *n.* [from *dens*, Lat.] A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.

To bring teeth which are ill set into beautiful order at any time of life is promised every day in the public papers by several people, who profess themselves *dentists*. *Berdmore.*

“DENTITION. *n.* - - -

1. The act of breeding the teeth.”

The first sprouting of the teeth through the gums is called the first *dentition*. *Berdmore.*

“DENUNCIATION. *n.* - - - - - A public menace.”

2. A public sanction.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of outward order. *Shakspeare’s Measure for Measure.*

“To DEPART. *v. n.* - - - - -”

7. To part.

Which we much rather would *depart* withal.
Shaksf. Love’s Lab. Lost.

I may *depart* with little, while I live.
Two Noble Kinsmen. A. II. first line.

Faith, I can hardly *depart* with ready money.

B. Jonson’s Every Man out of his Humour.

“To DEPART. *v. a.* - - - To separate. A chymical term.” This was formerly the most general sense of the word. [See Glossary to *Hoccleve*.] In *Spenser* it signifies

To divide; to separate; to remove.

Which Severn now from Logris doth *depart*.

F. 2. B. II. C. X. ft. 14.

To whom himselfe he hastily did draw,
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them, if so be he may.

Ib. B. VI. C. II. ft. 4.

That nought but death her colour mote *depart*.

Ib. B. III. C. IV. ft. 6.

Till death us *depart*. *Matrimonial Service.*—But altered to *do part*.

“DEPARTURE. *n.* - - -”

4. [In law.] Where one stage of a party’s pleading varies from another.

In the several stages of pleading it must be carefully observed not to depart or vary from the title or defence which the party has once insisted on: for this (which is called a *departure* in pleading) might occasion endless altercation. *Blackstone.*

“To DEPA’STURE. *v. a.* - - - To eat up.” *Spenser* uses it figuratively.

Or greedily *depa’sturing* delight.

F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 73.

To DEPA’STURE. *v. n.* To feed.

If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze, and *depa’sture* in his grounds, &c. *Blackstone.*

To DEPICTURE. *v. a.* [*de*, Lat. and *picture*.] To represent in painting.

They crackt apieces the glass-windows, wherein the effigies of our blessed Saviour hanging on the croisse, or any one of his faints was *depi’ctured*. *Weever.*

“To DEPLUME. *v. a.* - - - To strip of its feathers.”

Their wings *deplum’d* for starting from them.

B. Jonson’s Underwoods.

DEPO’NENT. *adj.* [*deponens*, Lat.] Denoting particular verbs in Latin.

A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive, and yet in signification is but either active or neuter. *Lilly.*

“DEPO’NENT. *n.* - - - -

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of “justice.” For a more accurate and technical explanation, add

Deposition is the testimony of a witness, taken in writing by way of answer to interrogatories exhibited in chancery, where such witness is called a *deponent*.

Termes de la Ley.

To DEPOPULATE. *v. n.* [from the verb active.] To become dispeopled.

This is not the place to enter into an enquiry, whether the country be *depopulating* or not. *Goldsmith.*

DEPOSING. *n.* [from *depose*.] The act of de-throning.

There should’st thou find one heinous article

Containing the *deposing* of a king. *Shakspeare’s Rich. II.*

“DEPOSITE. *n.* - - - -

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of “another.”

Trustees for the sacred *deposit* of the monarchy. *Burke.*

“DEPOSITION. *n.* - - - -

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.”

The *deposition* of the king without any appearing opposition was voted by parliament. *Hume’s History.*

“To DEPRA’VE. *v. a.* To vitiate; to corrupt.”

2. To defame; to vilify.

I have heard his doings *depraved* of some, who did rather of malicious mind, or private grievance, seek to detract from the honour of his deeds and counsels, than of any just cause. *Spenser’s Ireland.*

That lye, and cog, and flout, *deprave*, and slander. *Shaksf. Much Ado.*

Some tongues will grutch,

That to the world thou shouldst reveal so much,
And thence *deprave* thee and thy work.

B. Jonson’s Epigrams.

If affection lead a man to favour the less worthy in desert, let him do it without *depraving* or disabling the better deserver. *Bacon.*

Unjustly thou *deprav’st* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains. *Milton.*

I

“DEPRA’VER.

“DEPRAVER. *n.* - - - A corrupter.”

2. A vilifier.

I am not so ill bred, as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.
B. Jonson's Case is alter'd.

“DEPRAVITY. *n.* - - - Corruption.”

The causes of ill success may not lie altogether in the *depravity*, perverseness, or stupidity of mankind.

Shaftesbury's Pref. to Which.

I believe the instances of eminent *depravity* may be as rare among them; as those of transcendent goodness.

Burke.

“DEPREHENSION. *n.* - - - -

“1. A catching or taking unawares.”

Dog-draw is an apparent *deprehension* of an offender against venison in the forest.

Termes de la Ley.

“To DEPRESS. *v. a.* - - -

“1. To press, or thrust down.”

Unless an age too late, or cold

Climate, or years, damp my intended wing

Depress'd.

Milton.

DER-DO'ING. *adj.* [seems to be a word made by *Spenser* (to suit his metre) from *derring*, (which see) and *do*.] Adventurous.

Me ill befits, that in *der-doing* armes

And honour's fruit my wonted daies do spend,

Unto thy bounteous baits and pleasing charmes,

With which weak men thou witchest, to attend.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.VII. ft. 10.

“To DERE. *v. a.* - - - To hurt.” This verb does not seem to have been in use since *Chaucer's* time. *Johnson* (in his example of it from *Spenser*) is obliged to take *derring* (part of the noun *derring-do*) for its participle, which by proper formation would be *dering*.

“DERELICTION. *n.* - - -

“1. The act of leaving; abandonment.”

Lands newly created by the *dereliction* of the sea.

Blackstone.

The voluntary *dereliction* of the owner, and delivering the possession to another individual, amount to a transfer of the property.

Ib.

“DERISORY. *adj.* - - - Ridiculing.”

The comic or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.

Shaftesbury.

“To DERIVE. *v. a.* - - - -

“7. [in grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.”

I have thought it sufficient to mark shortly the original language, from which each word is probably to be derived.

Tyrrhwitt's Gloss. to Chaucer.

“DERN. *adj.* - - - -

“1. Sad; solitary.

“2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.” This is the whole of *Johnson's* explanation, without any example of either sense. *Dern* in *Chaucer* (agreeably to its Saxon original) means secret. In any later writer the compiler has not found this identical adjective; but from the sense of some of its derivatives concludes, that it might have meant *sad*. Of *barbarous* or *cruel* he can find no traces. By a sentence in *Cartwright's Ordinary* (put into the mouth of *Moth*, who talks nothing but old English) one might suppose one of its old senses to be *dear*.

Hent him, for *dern* love hent him.

To DERNE. *v. n.* [from byrnan, Sax. occultare.]

To sculk,

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne,
Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne*.

Hudson in England's Parnassus.

DE'RNFUL. *adj.* [from *dern*.] Sorrowful.

The birds of ill presage

This luckless change foretold

By *dernful* noise.

Spenser's Thestylis.

DE'RNLY. *adv.* [from *dern*. *Johnson* interprets *dernly* by secretly; privately; unseen; all which suit much better with the word's Saxon etymology, than with its use in the extract from *Spenser* there adduced.]

1. It may mean either privately, or dearly.

Seeking adventures hard, to exercise

Their puissance, whilom full *dernly* tried.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 14.

2. Anxiously.

Next stroke him should have slain,

Had not the ladie which by him stood bound

Dernly unto her called, to abstain

From doing him to die. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. ft. 34.*

DE'ROGATELY. *adv.* [from *derogate*.] With derogation.

That I should

Once name you *derogately*. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

DE'RRING. *n.* [from *dearran*, Sax. *audere*.] Contention (of any sort) for superiority.

From thence I durst in *derring* to compare

With shepherd's swain whatever fed in field.

Spenser's December.

DE'RRING-DO. *n.* [*derring* and *do*.] Adventures.

And soothly it was said by common fame,

So long as age enabled him thereto,

That he had bene a man of mickle name,

Renowned much in armes and *derring-do*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. V. ft. 37.

DERRING-DO'ER. *n.* [from *derring-do*.] Fighter.

All mightie men and dreadful *derring doers*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. ft. 38.

DESCENDIBILITY. *n.* [from *descendible*.] Conformity to rules of descent.

He must necessarily take the crown subject to these laws, and with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility*.

Blackstone.

“To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* - - - -

“1. To mark out.

Describe the skies,

And where the stars descend, and where they rise.

Dryd. Virg.

“4. To define in a lax manner.”

One out of its many beauties you may see not ill described by Mr. Whately under the name of the New Weir.

Gray.

To DESCRIVE. *v. a.* [for *describe*.] To delineate.

How shall frail pen *descrive* her heav'nly face,

For feare through want of skill her beautie to disgrace!

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. III. ft. 25.

“DESECRATION. *n.* - - - - The abolition of “consecration.”

They sentenced *Zoilus* to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his *desecrations*.

Parnel.

To DESE'RT. *v. n.* “To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.”

If any militia man having joined the corps, shall *desert* during the time of annual exercise, &c. *Stat. Militia Act.*

[This

[This interpretation is by Johnson (or his editor) erroneously made a 3d sense of the verb *active*.]

“DESE^RTION. *n.* - - - -”

3. [From *desert*, *v. n.*] Quitting the army, or regiment in which one is enlisted.

Desertion from the king's armies in time of war is by the standing laws of the land made felony. *Blackstone.*

DESE^RTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *desertless*.] Without desert.

Now people will call you valiant *desertlessly*.

Beaum. & Fletch. King & no King.

DE^SERVING. *n.* [from *deserve*.] Desert.

This seems a fair *deserving*, and must draw me

That which my Father loses.

Shakspeare's Lear.

Nor will be given for our own *deservings*.

R. Newton's Sermons.

“DESIDERA^TUM. *n.* [Lat.] Somewhat which “enquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover. - - - -”

There seems to be no remedy for this, unless the decisions of common sense can be brought into a code, in which all reasonable men shall acquiesce: this would supply a *desideratum* in Logic. *Reid.*

A clear explication and enumeration of the principles of common sense is one of the chief *desiderata* in Logic.

Reid's Inquiry.

“DESI^GN. *n.* - - - - An intention; a purpose.”

Leave these sad *designs*

To him that hath more cause to be a mourner.

Shak. Rich. III.

“DESIGNER, *n.*

3. One that forms an idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.” This limitation to *painting* and *sculpture* is inaccurate; as the term is equally applicable to planning architects, and gardeners, and similar artists.

In pursuance of our present taste in gardening, every good painter of landscape appears to me the most proper *designer*.

Shenstone.

“DE^SOLATE. *adj.*

3. Solitary.”

Desolate, desolate will I hence and die. *Shak. Rich. II.*

DESPISING. *n.* [from *despise*.] Contempt.

All my contempts and *despising* of thy spiritual favours have not yet made thee withdraw them.

Whole Duty of Man.

“DE^SPITE. *n.*

2. Defiance.” *Despite* (or *despight*) in this sense is frequently used at (least by *Shakspeare*) adverbially for *in despight*. The two instances adduced by *Johnson* from that poet are both of this kind, and also the two following:

I'll keep my own *despight* of all the world.

Taming of the Shrew.

Some good I mean to do

Despight of mine own nature.

Lear.

“DESPO^NDENCY. *n.* - - - - Despair.”

Self-condemnation works most strongly on him,

Ev'n to *despondency*.

Mason's Elfrida.

DESPO^NDINGLY. *adv.* In a desponding manner.

If I had writ *despondingly* to him, it is easy to see what turn would have been given to such a conduct.

Bolingbroke.

“DE^SPOT. *n.* - - - - An absolute prince. - - - -”

“This word is not in use, except as applied to some

“Dacian prince.” The foregoing remark was true enough at the time it was written; but the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title.

A procession of what his friends call aristocrates and *despots*.

Burke.

DESPO^TICALLY. *adv.* In a despotical manner.

Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despotically* regal, and a political or civil monarchy.

Blackstone.

“DE^SPOTISM. *n.* - - - - Absolute power.”

The invention of these juvenile pretenders to liberty was in reality nothing more than a servile imitation of one of the poorest resources of doting *despotism*.

Burke.

DESSE. *n.* [*deis*, old Fr.] A foot-stool, whether only fixt to the front of a chair at bottom, or covering part of a room.

Ne ever durst her eyes from ground up rear,

Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. st. 50.

DESTROYING. *n.* [from *destroy*.] Destruction.

For only in *destroying* I find ease.

Milton.

“To DETA^IN. - - - -”

4. To hold in custody.”

Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, even by forcibly *detaining* one in the public streets.

Blackstone.

DETA^IN. *n.* [from the verb.] Detainment.

And gan enquire of him with milder mood

The certain cause of Arthegal's *detain*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 15.

“DETA^INDER. *n.* The name of a writ for holding one in custody.”

Johnson must have consulted some very bad lawyer, or rather no lawyer at all, when he wrote this. *Detainder* is only a vulgar corruption of *detainer*: nor is there a *writ* of *detainer*, but of *detinuer*.

DETA^INER. *n.* [In law.] The act of keeping unlawful possession of any property belonging to another.

Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust *detainer* of another's goods.

Blackstone.

A forcible entry with strong hand on lands or tenements, or a forcible *detainer* after peaceable entry. *ib.*

DETA^INMENT. *n.* [from *detain*, *v.*] The act of detaining.

Though the original taking was lawful, my subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful.

Blackstone.

“To DETE^CT. *v. a.* - - - -”

3. [Formerly.] To suspect.

I never heard the absent Duke much *detected* for women.

Shak. M. for M.

[This is spoken by the Duke himself (while disguised like a frier,) therefore could not have been intended for a perversion of speech.]

“To DETHRO^NE. *v. a.* - - - - - To deprive “of regal dignity.”

In proportion as the Queen became the object of public hatred, the *dethroned* King was regarded with pity.

Hume's History.

DEVASTA^TION. *n.* [In law.] Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator.

Necessary funeral expences are allowed previous to all

other

other debts and charges; but if the executor or administrator be extravagant, it is a species of *devastation*, or waste of the substance of the defaced. *Blackstone.*

DEVICEFUL, *adj.* [from *device*.] Full of contrivance.

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *devicefull* fights,
The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.III. ft. 3.

Some clarkes doe doubt in their *devicefull* art,
Whether the heav'nly thing whereof I treat,

To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part. *Ib. C.X. ft. 1.*

DEVISABLE, *adj.* [from *devise*.] Capable of being devised.

It seems sufficiently clear, that before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone.*

“To DEVISE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive-----”
2. To treat.

There chanced to the prince's hand to rise

An auncient booke hight *Briton Moniments*,

That of that land's first conquest did *devise*.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.IX. ft. 59.

“To DEVISE. *v. a.* --- To grant by will. A law term.”

Upon the introduction of the military tenures the restraint of *devising* lands naturally took place. *Blackstone.*

DEVISEE, *n.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.”

Creditors may maintain their actions jointly against both the heir and the *devisee*. *Blackstone.*

DEVISOR, *n.* [In law.] He that makes a devise.

In devises of lands subscription is now absolutely necessary by statute, in order to identify a conveyance, which in its nature can never be set up till after the death of the *devisor*. *Blackstone.*

[*Johnson* against all legal authority makes this word *deviseur*.]

DEVOIRE, *n.* [law Fr.] A duty, or tax of custom.

Devoire is as much as to say a duty. It is used in the Statute 2 R. II. ch. 3. where it is provided, that all western merchants shall pay customs, and subsidies and other *devoires* of Calais. *Termes de la Ley.*

“DEVOTEE” *n.* ---- A bigot.”

Zealots and *devotees*, who are such mighty advocates for the fervour of devotion. *Shenstone.*

DEVOTEMENT, *n.* [from *devote*.] Vowed dedication.

Thou dost too hastily

Make this *devotement* of thy soul to heaven.

Mason's Argentile.

DEVOTIONIST, *n.* [from *devotion*.] A devout person.

Let us behold the truly humble *devotionist* going to address himself to his almighty creator.

R. Newton's Sermons.

DEW-BESPANGLED, *adj.* Bespangled with dew.

Now the golden morn aloft

Waves her *dew-bespangled* wing.

Gray.

DEW-SPRINKLED, *adj.* Sprinkled with dew.

The sweets of a *dew-sprinkled* rose.

Shenstone.

DEY, *n.* The supreme governour in some of the Barbary states.

The income of the *Dey* of Algiers amounts to about £150,000 a year. *Guthrie.*

DIACODION, *n.* [Gr.] Syrrup of poppies.

You had best take a little *diacodion* and cowslip-water.

Congreve.

[*Johnson* has the Latin word *diacodium*, but unexplained.]

“DIALECTICK. *n.* ---- Logick.”

No man pretends to dispute the rules of reasoning laid down by Aristotle, and repeated by every writer in *dialectics*. *Reid.*

DIALOGIST, *n.* --- A speaker in a dialogue.

“A writer of dialogues.”

He assures Hylas, his fellow *dialogist*, &c. *Reid.*

The characters, or personages, employed by our new orthodox *dialogists* carry with them little proportion or coherence. *Shaftesbury.*

“DIAPHRAGM. *n.* -----

“1. The midriff.”

The least motion of the muscles of the thorax and *diaphragm* must change the dimensions of the cavity of the thorax. *Arbuthnot.*

DICING-HOUSE, *n.* [from *dice* and *house*.] A gaming-house.

As if a privy-counsellor should at the table take his metaphor from a *dicing-house*. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

“DIFFUSE. *adj.* -----

“Not concise.”

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive, the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Warton's Essay on Pope.*

DIGAMMA, *n.* [from *dis* and *gamma*, Gr. on account of its shape.] A letter (in found like f) added to the Latin alphabet, by Claudius Cæsar.

While tow'ring o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our *digamma*, and o'ertops them all.

Pope's Dunciad.

“To DIGEST. *v. a.* ----

“1. ---- To range, or dispose methodically.”

An excellent play, well *digested* in the scenes.

Shak. Hamlet.

I never found, that a multiplicity of instances and illustrations were so convincing, as a few well *digested* arguments, fairly stated, and strongly enforced. *Bryant.*

“To DIGHT. *v. a.* -----

“1. To dress; to deck. ---- It seems always to signify the *past*.” This opinion is directly confuted by the very first passage (as well as others) where the word occurs in *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.

Some pranke their ruffes, and others trimly *dight*
Their gay attire. *B.I. C.IV. ft. 14.*

When this maiden faire

Was *dighting* her.

Ib. B.VI. C.XII. ft. 15.

3. To prepare; to make ready.

With which his hideous club aloft he *dights*.

Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.VIII. ft. 18.

“DIGIT. *n.*

“2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.”

The apparent diameter of the disk of the sun or moon is by astronomers divided into 12 equal parts, which are called *digits*. *Adams.*

DILATANTE, *n.* [Ital.] A promoter of science.

Under this name a respectable set of Noblemen and Gentlemen formed themselves into a society (still flourishing) about the year 1760.

DILATABILITY, *n.* Capability of being dilated.

By this continual contractibility, and *dilatibility* by different

different degrees of heat, the air is kept in constant motion.
Arbutnot.

DILATORY. *adj.* [In law.] Denoting a sort of plea.

Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay, or put off, the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy.
Blackstone.

DILIGENCE. *n.* [Fr.] One of the names of a stage-coach.

I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the *diligence*.
Smollet's Roderick Random.

To DILUTE. *v. n.* To attenuate itself.

When I see it at a greater distance, the joinings of the stones are less distinct, and the colours of the stone and of the cement, begin to *dilute* into one another.
Reid's Inquiry.

DIMBLE. *n.* [dim hol, Sax. antrum.] A dingle: which see in *Johnson*.

And in a *dimble* near, an ivy-ceiled bower. *Drayton.*
Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell.

[Some commentators on meeting with *dimble* in our early writers have supposed it an erratum for *dingle*, merely because *Milton* uses the latter word and not the former; but what plausible reason is there to be given against the existence of both words?]

"DIMENSION. *n.* - - - - It is seldom used but in the plural." *Shakspeare* and *Milton* however use it in the singular.

And in *dimension* and the shape of nature
A gracious person. *Twelfth Night.*

A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without *dimension*. *P.L. B.II.*

These as a line their long *dimension* drew. *Ib. B.VIII.*

DIMETER. *adj.* [from *dis* and *μετρον*, Gr.] Consisting of two poetic measures.

Instead of a *dimeter* Iambic, it is a *dimeter* Trochaic catalectic.
Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.

DIMINUTE. *adj.* Diminutive.

The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*.
Sir A. Gorges.

DIMINUTION [In law] is, where the plaintiff or defendant in a writ of error alleges, that part of the record remains in the inferior court not certified.

Termes de la Ley.
If the whole record be not certified, or not truly certified, by the inferior court, the party injured thereby may allege a *diminution* of the record, and cause it to be rectified.
Blackstone.

"To DING. *pret. dung.*" It has also *pret.* and *part. dinged* and *part. d'ng.*

Which paunch'd his horse and *ding'd* him to the ground.
Span. Tragedy.

Is *ding'd* to hell, and vulture eats his heart.
Marston Sat. 5.

Which hath *dung* me in a manner down to the infernal bottom of desolation.
Nash's Lenten Stuff.

[The foregoing are all examples of *Johnson's* first sense of *ding*, that is, 'to dash with violence.']

DIPLOMATIC. *adj.* [from *diploma*.] Privileged.

Henceforth we must consider them as a kind of privileged persons, as no inconsiderable members in the *diplomatic* body.
Burke.

DIPPER. *n.* [from *dip*.] A spoon made in a certain

form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books.

"DIRECT. *adj.* - - - -

"4. Not collateral."

Lineal consanguinity is that, which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a *direct* line from the other.
Blackstone.

DIRECTION-GIVER. *n.* A director.

Therefore, sweet Proteus, my *direction-giver*,
Let us into the city. *Shaksp. Two Gen. of Verona.*

DIRECTORY. *adj.* [from *to direct*.] Enjoining.

Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one *declaratory*, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another *directory*, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs.
Blackstone.

DIRECTRESS. *n.* [from *director*.] A directing female.

Sweet music, founder of delightful pleasure,
Earth-scanning nymph, *directress* of all measure.
Storer.

Another now took the lead, and seizing an embroidered handkerchief completely hoodwinked the *directress*.
Shenstone.

"To DIRKE. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin.

"Thy waste bigness but cumpers the ground,
"And *dirks* the beauties of my blossoms round."
Spenser.

This example (and *Johnson* produces no other reason of any kind) by no means warrants the interpretation given. To *dirke* is to *obscure*, and is derived from *dirk*, *adj.*; which is used by *Spenser* for *dark* in his September—a pastoral purposely filled with old words. See also *glossary* to *Hoccleve*.

To DISACCORD. *v. n.* [*dis* and *accord*] To refuse consent.

But she did *disaccord*. *Sp. F.Q. B.VI. C.III. st.7.*

To DISADVANCE or **DISAVANCE.** [from *disavanzare*, Ital.] To draw back; to stop the progress of.

Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,
And vaunted spear estoons to *disadvantage*.
Sp. F.Q. B.IV. C.IV. st.7.

Rather let try th' extremities of chance
Then enterprized praise for dread to *disadvantage*.
Ib. B.III. C.XI. st.24.

To DISAFFIRM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affirm*.] To contradict.

Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law.
Davies Preface to Reports.

To DISALLY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ally*.] To form with mis alliance.

Nor both so loofely *disally'd*
Their nuptials. *Milton's Sampson Agonistes.*

"DISARRAY. *n.* - - - -

"2. Undress."

And him behind a wicked hag did stalk
In ragged robes, and filthy *disarray*.
Sp. F.Q. B.II. C.IV. st.4.

To DISBOWEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bowel*.] To gut.

But half *disboweld* lies above the ground.
Spenser's Ruins of Rome.

To DISBURDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

- In a troubled sea of passion tost,
Thus to *disburden* fought with sad complaint. *Milton.*
2. To throw off a load.
Where nature multiplies
Her fertile growth, and by *disburdening* grows
More fruitful. *Milton.*
- DISCERNING. *n.* [from *discern.*] Faculty.
Either his notion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakspeare's Lear.*
- “To DISCHARGE. *v. a.* -----”
15. To give an account of.
Or come before high Jove her doings to *discharge.*
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 17.
- “DISCHARGE. *n.* -----”
- “9. An acquittance.
Of what's past, is, and to come, the *discharge.*
Shakspeare's Cymbeline.
- To DISCIDE. *v. a.* [*discindo, Lat.*] To slit in two.
And as her tongue, so was her heart *discided*;
That never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ft. 27.
- “To DISCIPLE. *v. a.* -----”
2. To punish; to discipline.” So far *Johnson* is
right; but by way of example mis-quotes a line
from *Spenser*, and in it turns *disciple* into *disciple*. The
real passage will occur under DISPLE: but to sup-
ply the deficiency of an authentic example here,
add
By which frail youth is oft to follie led,
Through false allurements of that pleasing bait;
That better were in virtues *discipl'd*,
Than with vaine poeme's weedes to have their fancies fed.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. ft. 27.
- “To DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* -----”
3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.”
Has he not *disciplin'd* Aufidius soundly?
Shakspeare's Coriolanus.
- To DISCLAIM. *v. n.* To disavow all part.
Nature *disclaims* in thee. *Shakspeare's Lear.*
Thus to *disclaim* in all th' effects of pleasure.
B. Jonson's Case is altered.
- “DISCLAIMER. *n.* -----”
2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or
“refusal.” *Cowel.*
This is not the full *legal* meaning of the word: add
therefore --
Equivalent, both in its nature and its consequences, to
an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil
crime of *disclaimer*; as where a tenant, who holds of any
lord, neglects to render him the due services, and upon
an action brought to recover them, disclaims to hold of
his lord. Which *disclaimer of tenure* in any court of
record is a forfeiture of lands to the lord. *Blackstone.*
- “To DISCLOSE. *v. a.* -----”
4. To unfasten. A latinism.
Full oft about her waste she it enclos'd;
And it as oft was from about her waste *disclos'd.*
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 16.
- DISCOLOURED. *adj.* [from *discolorius, Lat.*]—
Variegated.
Bedrew'd with fragrant flowers all along,
And diapred like the *discolour'd* mead.
Spenser's Epithalamion.
So fair a church as this had Venus none,
The walles were of *discolour'd* jasper stone. *Milton.*
And deck thy statues in *discolour'd* flowers.
B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

- To DISCOMPANY. *v. a.* To clear of company.
This is, if she be alone now and *discompanied.*
B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.
- DISCONNECTED. *adj.* [from *dis* and *connect.*]
Dissolved.
The commonwealth itself would in a few genera-
tions be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of indi-
viduals. *Burke.*
- DISCONNECTION. *n.* [*dis* and *connection.*] Want
of union.
Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate
members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion.
Burke.
- DISCONTENT. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A discontented
person.
Of fickle changelings, and poor *discontents.*
Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.
“What! play I well the free-breath'd *discontent!*
Marston's Malcontent.
- DISCONTENTEDLY. *adv.* In a discontented
mood.
Chloris in despair drowns herself; and Prince Pretty-
man *discontentedly* walks by the river-side. *Rehearsal.*
- DISCORDFUL. *adj.* Full of discord.
And rather stirr'd by his *discordfull* dame.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 3.
- DISCOVERMENT. *n.* [from *discover.*] Discovery.
Nor the fix'd time hath Titan's gliding fire
Forth meted yet for this *discoverment.*
Fairfax. B. XV. ft. 39.
- “DISCOUNT. *n.* ----- The sum refunded in a
“bargain.”
2. A deduction (according to the rate of interest) from
money advanced beforehand.
- “To DISCOUNT. *v. a.* --- To pay back again.”
2. To pay beforehand, deducting an equivalent for
doing so.
- To DISCOUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make
a practice of advancing money upon discount.
- To DISCOUR. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for rhyme's
sake instead of] To discover.
There Merlin stay'd,
As overcome of the spirit's powre,
Or other ghastly spectacle dismay'd,
That secretly he saw, yet n'ote *discoure.*
F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 50.
- “DISCOURSE. *n.* -----”
5. [*Discorso, Ital.*] Traversing to and fro.
At last the captive, after long *discourse*
When all his strokes he saw avoided quite,
Resolv'd in one t' assemble all his force.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 14.
- “To DISCUSS. *v. a.* -----”
4. To shake off. A latinism.
That all regard of shame she had *discuss'd.*
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 48.
- “To DISDAIN. *v. a.* ----- To deem unworthy of
“one's character.” *Spenser* uses this verb for *to deem*
unworthy, without any limitation of that sense.
God hath *disdeigned* the world of that noble spirit,
which was the hope of all learned men, and the patron
of my young mutes. *Dedication of the Ruines of Time.*
- To DISDAIN. *v. n.* To think it an indignity.
That to be less than gods
Disdain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, B. VI. v. 367.*
Disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Id. B. X. v. 876.*

DISDAINED. *part. adj.* Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. I.*
[This is the same kind of Shaksperian language,
as *delighted for full of delight.*]

"DISEASE. *n.* - - - Sickness."

2. Uneasiness.

So all that night they pass in great *disease*,
Till that the morning, bringing early light
To guide men's labours, brought them also ease.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 40.

"DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* - - - - Divested of the
"body."

2. [Of a collective body of persons.] Discharged
from keeping together.

And if the same [corps] shall be embodied, then
within two months after it shall be *disembodied*, and re-
turned to the respective counties.

Militia Act, 2 Geo. III. ch. 20.

To DISENTRAIL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entail.*] To ex-
tract from the vitals.

And all the while the *disentrailed* blood
Adown their sides like little rivers stream'd.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 28.

As if he thought her soul to *disentraile*.

Ib. C. XI. ft. 16.

To DISFRANCHISE *v. a.* - - - To deprive of
"privileges."

Any particular member may be *disfranchised*, or lose
his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the
laws of his society, or laws of the land. *Blackstone.*

To DISGAV'EL. *v. a.* [In law.] To exempt from
the tenure of gavelkind.

By statute 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3. for *disgavelling* the lands
of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent,
they are directed to be descendible for the future like
other lands. *Blackstone.*

"DISH. *n.* - - -"

3. Once a fashionable term for a cup of tea, coffee,
or chocolate.

First serv'd—though in a *dish* of coffee. *Shenstone.*

"DISHERISON. *n.* - - - - The act of debarring
"from inheritance."

Not tending to the *disherison* of the rightful heir.

Blackstone.

DISHONOURABLY. *adv.* [from *dishonourable.*]
Shamefully.

Ten times more *dishonourably* ragged than an old faced
ancient. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. I.*

To DISINTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *in throne.*] To
unthrone.

Either to *disenthron* the king of heaven,
We war, if war be best, or to regain
Our own lost right. *Milton.*

DISLEAL. *adj.* [Ital.] Dishonourable.

Disleal knight, whose cowardly corage chose
To wreck it selfe on beast all innocent
And shun'd the marke at which it should be ment.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. V. ft. 5.

"To DISLIKE. *v. a.* - - - - To disapprove."

2. To disorder.

I'll do it; but it *dislikes* me. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

DISLOYG'NED. *part. adj.* [from *desloier*, old Fr.
desunir, separer.] Secluded.

Low looking dales, *disloign'd* from common gaze.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 24.

"DISLOYAL. *adj.* - - -

"4. False in love; not constant."

The lady is *disloyal*.

Shakspeare's Much Ado.

To DISMAY'IL. *v. a.* To strip of mail.

Their mightie strokes their habergeons *dismayl'd*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 29.

DISMAY'FULLY. *adv.* In great dismay.

From which, like mazed deer, *dismayfully* they flew.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 38.

DISMEMBRING. *n.* [from *dismember.*] The act
of cutting off a limb.

Some, though rarely, occasion a mutilation, or *dismem-
bring*, by cutting off the hand or ear.

Blackstone.

"To DISMOUNT. *v. n.* - - - -

"2. To descend from any elevation."

Now the bright sun ginneth to *dismount*. *Spenser's May.*

To DISPACE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spatior*, Lat.] To
bestir.

Thus-wise long time he did himself *dispace*

There round about.

Spenser's Gnat.

DISPARAGE. *n.* [abbreviated for *metre's sake* from]
Disparagement.

Her friends with counsel sage

Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 50.

"DISPENSE. *n.* - - - - - Expence; cost; charge;
"profusion." *Johnson* produces but *one* example to

vouch this *quadruple* interpretation. There wants
at least *one* more to exemplify the sense of *profusion*.

Dealing his dreadful blows with large *dispenfe*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 45.

DISPLANTING. *n.* [from *displant.*] Removal.

Even out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to
mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true
taste again; but by the *displanting* of Cassio.

Shakspeare's Othello.

"To DISPLAY. *v. a.* - - - - -"

6. To discover.

But kept their forward way

Through many covert groves, and thickets close,

In which they creeping did at last *display*

That wanton ladie with her lover loose.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 76.

To DISPLE. *v. a.* [contracted from *disciple*, *v.*] To
chastise.

And bitter Penance with an iron whip

Was wont him once to *disple* ev'ry day.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 27.

DISPLUMED. *adj.* Stript of plumes.

You have sent them to us with their arms reversed,
their shields broken, their impresses defaced; and so
displumed, degraded, and metamorphosed, such un-
feathered two-legged things, that we no longer know
them. *Burke.*

To DISPROFESS. *v. a.* To give over the profession
of.

His armes which he had vow'd to *disprofess*,

She gather'd up, and did about him dress.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 20.

"DISPROPORTIONAL. *adj.* - - - - Dispropor-
"tionable."

Taken altogether, it is very *disproportional* to the un-
derstanding of childhood. *Locke.*

To DISPUNGE. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *spunge.*] To
shed, as from a full sponge squeez'd,

O sov'reign

O sov'reign mistress of true melancholy,
The pois'nous damp of night *disponge* upon me.

Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

DISPURVE'YANCE. *n.* [*dis* and *purveyance*.] Want of provision.

No fort to fencible, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive,
Or daily siege through *dispurveyance* long,
And lack of reikewes, will to parley drive.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 10.

DISPUTABLE. *adj.* [Of persons.] Fond of disputation.

He is too *disputable* for me. *Shakespeare's As you Like it.*

“To **DISRA'NK.** *v. a.* - - - - To degrade from his “rank. *Dict.*” In the only place where the compiler has met with this word, it signifies To put out of order.

And not *disrank* one hair of your physiognomy.

Green's Tu Quoque.

“**DISSATISFACTORY.** *adj.* - - - - That which “is unable to give content.”

There must be so much the more subject for *dissatisfactory* reflection, the more any false principle of honour, any false religion, or superstition prevails. *Shaftesbury.*

To **DISSE'AT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *feat*.] To dislodge from a feat of any kind.

This push

Will cheer me ever, or *disfeat* me now.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Seeks all foul means

Of boist'rous and rough jad'ry, to *disfeat*

His lord, that kept it bravely. *Two Noble Kinsmen.*

DISSEISSE'E (*n.*) is he that is put out of his land.

Termes de la Ley.

DISSEMBLING. *n.* [from *dissemble*.] Diffimulation.

Play one scene

Of excellent *dissembling*; and let it look

Like perfect honour. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

“**DISSE'NTER.** *n.* - - - -

“2. One who refuses the communion of the Church “of England.”

On the anniversary of the revolution in 1688 a club of *disse'nters* have long had the custom of hearing a sermon in one of their churches. *Burke.*

“**DISSE'RVICEABLE.** *adj.* - - - Hurtful.”

If there be any one supernumerary, or weak, or any-wise *disse'rvicable*. *Shaftesbury.*

To **DISSIM'ULE.** *v. a.* [from *disimulo*, Lat.] To dissemble.

In the church, some errors may be *disimuled* with less inconvenience, than they can be discovered.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

DISSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *sociable*.] Disuniting.

It must be of all other affections the most *dissociable*, and destructive of the enjoyments of society. *Shaftesbury.*

DISSOCIA'TION. *n.* [from *dissociate*.] Disunion of a society.

It will add infinitely to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*

“**DISSOLUTION.** *n.* - - - - -

“9. The act of breaking up an assembly.”

A *dissolution* is the civil death of a Parliament.

Blackstone.

“**DISTANT.** *adj.* - - - -

“2. Remote in time.”

At once shall rise,

Whom *distant* ages to each other's sight

Had long denied.

Glynn's Day of Judgment.

“**DISTE'MPERATE.** *adj.* - - - Immoderate.”

2. Vitiated.

Is it possible there can be (even to the most *distemperate* palate) any such sweetness in it. *Whole Duty of Man.*

“**DISTENT.** *part. pass.* - - - Spread.”

2. Swoln.

Th' effusive south

Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven

Breaths the big clouds, with vernal showers *distent*.

Thomson's Spring.

“**DISTINCTION.** *n.* - - - - -

“3. Honourable note of superiority.”

The subject turned upon the nature of societies, ranks, orders, and *distinctions* amongst men. *Shenstone.*

DISTO'RT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Distorted.

Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XII. ft. 36.

“To **DISTRA'IN.** *v. a.* - - -

“2. To rend; to tear.

Spenser.”

For that same net so cunningly was wound,

That neither guile nor force might it *distrain*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 82.

3. To embrace.

Thus spake the prince, and gently 'gan *distrain*

Now him, now her, between his friendly arms.

Fairfax.

DISTRATT. *adj.* [*F.*] Absent in thought.

He told me then, that in company you were frequently most provokingly inattentive, absent, and *distratt*.

Chesterfield.

“**DISTRA'UGHTED.** *part. adj.* - - - Distracted.”

Which in my weak *distracted* mind I see.

Spens. Hymns.

To **DISTREA'M.** *v. n.* [a poetical word.] To make a spreading stream.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone.*

“**DISTRE'SS.** *n.* - - - -

“3. The thing seized by law.”

A *distress* of household goods ought to be impounded in a pound-covert. *Blackstone.*

DISTRINGAS [Lat.] is a writ directed to the sheriff, or any other officer commanding him to

distrain for a debt to the king, &c. or for his appearing at a day. *Termes de la Ley.*

DISTROU'BLE. *part. adj.* [*dis* and *trouble*.] Variously agitated.

Both coolen passions of *distroubled* spright.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 12.

“**DISTRU'STFULLY.** *adv.* - - - - In a distrustful “manner.”

Many are they

That of my life *distrustfully* thus say,

No help for him in God there lies. *Milton's Psalms.*

DISTRU'STLESS. *adj.* Void of distrust.

Poets ever kind,

Guilets, *distrustless*, scorn the treasured gold. *Shenstone.*

“**DISTUR'BANCE.** *n.* - - - - -”

4. [In law.]

Disturbance is a wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament, by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular, and lawful enjoyment of it. *Blackstone.*

“**DITHYRA'MBIC.** *n.* - - - - -

“1. A song in honour of Bacchus. - - - - -”

Hymns

Hymns and *dithyrambics* were for Gods. *Roscommon.*
 "2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm."
 Pindar and other writers of *dithyrambics*. *Walsh.*
 "DIVA'N. *n.* - - - - -
 "1. The council of the oriental princes." This interpretation would more properly stand first in Johnson's sense No. 2, of this word: its *primary* meaning seems to be council-room.
 Six other visitors, grave men, that have perhaps had charges and offices, and are knowing in the laws, sit together with the first vizier in the *divan*, or court where causes are tried. *Rycaut.*
 To DIVERSE. *v. n.* [from *diversè*, Lat.] To turn aside.
 The red-cross knight *diversè*, but forth rode Britomart.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 63.
 "To DIVIDE. *v. a.* - - - - -"
 5. To diffuse.
 And all the while most heavenly melody
 About the bed sweet musick did *divide*,
 Him to beguile of grief and agony.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. ft. 17.
 "To DIVIDE. *v. n.*
 "1. To part; to sunder."
 To right and left the front
Divided, and to either flank retir'd. *Milton.*
 "DIVISION. *n.* - - - - -
 "1. The act of dividing any thing into parts."
 My having is not much;
 I'll make *division* of my present with you.
Shakf. Twelfth Night.
 "DIVORCE. *n.* - - - - -
 "3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved."
 Mark your *divorce*, young fir. *Shakf. Winter's Tale.*
 No alimony will be assigned in case of a *divorce* for adultery on her part. *Blackstone.*
 "To DIVORCE. *v. a.* To separate husband or wife "from the other."
 I here *divorce* myself
 Both from thy table, Henry, and thy bed.
Shakf. Hen. VI. P. III.
 "DIZZARD. *n.* - - - A blockhead; a fool."
 What a revengeful *dizzard* is this! *Brewer's Lingua.*
 DIZZY-EYED. *adj.* Making eye's dizzy.
Dizzy-eyed fury, and great rage of heart
 Suddenly made him from my side to start
 Into the clust'ring battle of the French.
Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. I.
 To DO right. *v. a.* To pledge in drinking.
 Do me right, and dub me knight. *Shakspere.*
 Have you *done me right*, gentlemen? *B. Jonson's Epicæne.*
 I'll be your taster,
 For I know the fashion—now you must *do me right*.
Massinger's D. of Flor.
 To DOCKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark by a docket.
 Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes. *Chesterfield.*
 DOG-HOUSE. *n.* A kennel for dogs.
 Not only those curs at the *dog-house*, but those within the walls, are to serve in their places at their several huntings. *Overbury.*
 DOG-WHIP. *n.* A whip for whipping dogs with.
 Let him blood with a *dog-whip*.
Bcaum. & Fletcher's Philaster.

"DO'GGEDLY. *adv.* - - - - Sourly."
 He pincheth most *doggedly*. *Overbury.*
 "DOGMA. *n.* [Latin.]" *Johnson's* example from *Dryden* makes the plural *dogmas*; but the *Latin* plural is also used.
 In such a history what would be of the greatest moment is not so much a minute detail of the *dogmata* of each sect, as a just delineation of the spirit of the sect. *Reid*
 "DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n.* - - - The quality of being dogmatical."
 Instead of saying 'this is my opinion,' which has the air of *dogmaticalness*, we say, 'I conceive it to be thus.'
Reid.
 DOGMATISM. *n.* [from *dogmatize*.] Dogmatical assertions.
 They will not now alter it from a pious implicit faith in the *dogmatism* of philosophers. *Burke.*
 DOG'S-EAR. *n.* The crease of a leaf in a book by being thumbed, or turned down.
 Books of a lighter digestion have the *dog's ears*.
M. of Halifax.
 Under a tea-cup he might lie
 Or creas'd like *dog's ears* in a folio. *Gray's Long Story.*
 "DO'ILY. *n.* &c."
 2. Linen made into a small napkin.
 DOLPHINE'T. *n.* The female dolphin.
 The lion chose his mate, the turtle-dove
 Her dear, the dolphin his own *dolphinet*.
Spenser's Colin Clout.
 To DOLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To waste time foolishly.
 Than in these trifles to have *dolted* so much.
New Custom.
 DO'MAGE. *n.* [from *domare*, Lat.] Subjugation.
 Every man naturally endeavours, as far as he dares, to extort a greater value from his contemners by *domage*.
Hobbes.
 "DOMAIN. *n.* - - - - -
 "3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord."
 But now nor shaggy hill, nor pathless plain,
 Forms the lone refuge of the sylvan game;
 Since Lyttelton has crown'd the sweet *domain*
 With softer pleasures, and with fairer fame.
Shenstone.
 "DOME. *n.* - - -
 "2. A cupola."
 And urns, and *domes*, and cells, and grottoes. *Shenstone.*
 His honour posts o'er Italy and France,
 Measures St. Peter's *dome*, and learns to dance.
Soame Jenyns.
 DOME'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *domestical*.] Relatively to domestic matters.
 Make yourself familiarly and *domestically* useful to them, by offering yourself for all their little commissions, and assisting in doing the honours of their houses.
Chesterfield.
 "To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* - - - - -"
 2. To make as familiar as if of the family.
Domesticate yourself there, while you stay at Naples.
Chesterfield.
 DOMICILIARY. *adj.* [from *domicile*, Fr.] Intruding into private houses.
 Supervisors of *domiciliary* visitation. *Burke.*
 [This word is a new offspring of the French republican tyranny.]
 K.
 "DO'MI-

“DOMINANT. *adj.* --- Predominant; ascend-
“ant.”

There are different orders of monads, some higher,
and others lower: the higher orders Leibnitz calls *domi-*
nant; such is the human soul. *Reid.*

DOMINICAN. *n.* A friar of the order of *Dominic*.
Their rule and habit was much-what like that of the
Dominicans. *Wcever.*

DONE. The old infinitive of *do*.

Ne to your lady will I service *done*.

As Maydens used to *done*. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 28.*
Id. C. II. ft. 23.

DONE'E. *n.* [from *dono*, Lat.] One to whom a gift
is made.

Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are
to consider as well the donors and grantors, as the *donees*
or grantees. *Spelman.*

DONZEL. *n.* [Ital.] A young attendant.

No you shall spare his dowcets, my dear *donzels*.

He is esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damfels.
Beaum. and Fleich. Philaster.
Butler's Character.

DOOLE. *n.* [*deuil*, Fr.] Sorrow.

That angry foole
Which follow'd her, with curst hands uncleane
Whipping her horse, did with his smarting toole
Oft whip her dainty selfe, and much augment her *doole*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 39.

DOPPER. *n.* [from *dop*, old Eng. for *dip*.] An ana-
baptist.

Ha' you *doppers*?—A world of *doppers*: but they are
there as lunatic persons, walkers only, that have leave
only to hum and ha, not daring to prophecy, or start
up upon fools to raise doctrine. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

DORIC. *adj.* [from *Doris*.] Denoting the most
simple of the three *Grecian* orders of architecture.

Where pilasters round
Were set, and *Doric* pillars overlaid
With golden architrave. *Milton.*

“DORMANT. *adj.* ----

“5. Leaning; not perpendicular.” *Johnson* thought,
he had sufficiently illustrated this interpretation by
a passage from *Cleveland*, which mentions *dormant*
windows; as if such windows were not upright
themselves, though belonging to a *leaning* roof.
These windows were probably called *dormant* from
being supported by a beam formerly so named.

DORMANT. *n.* A large beam.

For in that place the *Painims* rear'd a post,
Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for mast,
And over it another beam they cross'd,
Pointed with iron sharp to it made fast
With ropes, which, as men would, the *dormant* tofs'd
Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast.
Fainfax. B. XVIII. ft. 80.

DORMAR. *n.* [the common name, perhaps by cor-
ruption, for]

1. A dormant window.

2. A beam.

In a parlour belonging to a farm-house there was a
remarkably large *dormar* of chestnut. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

DORMITIVE. *n.* [from *dormio*, Lat.] A medicine
to promote sleep.

Does any distres'd patient want an emetick, a sudori-
fick, an anti-hyp, a diurectick, a purge, or a *dormitive*.
Arbutnot.

DO'SSER. *n.* [*dossier*, Fr.] A panier.

The milk-maids' cuts shall turn the wenches off,
And lay their *dossers* tumbling in the dust.

Merry Dev. of Edmonton.

[*Johnson* has made a deal of confusion with *DOR-*
SEL, *DORSER*, and *DOSSEL*: he interprets the two
first by *pannier*, but supposes them both corrupted
into the last. Yet he has properly explained *DOS-*
SEL by *pledget*.]

“DOTATION. *n.* --- The act of giving a dowry
or portion. *Diæ.*” Here *Johnson's* authority seems
to have misled him. *Blackstone* uses the word in
the general sense of *endowment*.

As to eleemofynary corporations, by the *dotation* the
founder and his heirs are of common right the legal
visitors. *Commentaries, B. I. ch. 18.*

DOTES. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Natural endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the *dotes* of such a
servant. *B. Johnson's Epicæne.*

DOUBLE-FACED. *adj.* With two faces.

Fame, if not *double-fac'd*, is double-mouth'd.

Milton's Samp. Agonistes.

DOUBLE-FORMED. *adj.* Of mixt form.

Till first I know of thee,

What thing thou art, thus *double-form'd*. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-MOUTHED. *adj.* With two different
mouths. See the example in *DOUBLE-FACED*.

DOUBLET'S. *n. pl.* [from *double*.] The same
number on both dice; thence also, a double
meaning.

He commonly sturs every fourth or fifth word, and
seldom fails to throw *doublers*.

Butler's Character of a Quibbler.

“DOUBT. *n.* ----”

7. Peril.

However strong and stout

They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 47.

“DOUBTFULLY. *adv.* ----”

3. Fearfully.

With that she waked, full of fearfull fright,
And *doubtfully* dismay'd through that so uncouth sight.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 16.

DOVE-DRAWN. *part. adj.* Drawn by doves.

I met her deity,

Cutting the clouds tow'rs Paphos, and her son

Dove-drawn with her. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

DOVE-LIKE. *adj.* Like a dove.

Dove-like satst brooding on the vast abyss. *Milton.*

DOUGHTY-HANDED. *adj.* [from *doughty* and
hand.] Powerful.

I thank you all,

For *doughty-handed* are you. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

DOUZEPERE, *n.* [old Fr.] One of the twelve
peers of France.

Big looking like a *doughty douzepere*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 31.

DOWABLE. *adj.* Entitled to dower.

A feisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as
a feisin in deed, in order to render the wife *dowable*.

Blackstone.

DOWCETS. *n. pl.* The *testes* of deer.

I gave them

All the sweet morsels, call'd tongue, ears, and *dowcets*.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

“DOWER.

“DOWER. *n.* - - -

“2. That which the widow possesses.” This is a very imperfect definition of this *legal* dower.

Tenant in *dower* is, where the husband of a woman is seized of an estate of inheritance and dies: the wife shall have the third part of all lands and tenements whereof he was seized during the coverture, to hold to herself for the term of her natural life. *Blackstone.*

DOWL. *n.* A downy particle of a feather.

As diminish

One *dowl* that's in my plume.

Shaksp. Tempest.

“DOWN. *adv.* - - -

“2. Tending towards the ground.”

From his slack hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropt.

Milton.

“3. From former to latter times.”

Described our pre-existing station
Before this vile terrene creation;
And lest I should be wearied, Madam

To cut things short came *down* to Adam. *Prior's Alma.*

DOWN-BED. *n.* Bed of down.

“If he loved too much to lie upon his own *down-bed* of ease, his subjects had the pleasure, during his reign, of lolling and stretching upon theirs. *Marq. of Halifax.*”

DOWN-TROD. *part. adj.* Trodden down.

But I will lift the *down-trod* Mortimer
As high in th' air as this ungrateful king.

Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.

DO'ZING. *n.* [from *doze.*] Sluggittiness.

Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as any body can want: more is only laziness and *dozing.*

Chesterfield.

DRA'BBING. *n.* Associating with drabs.

Drinking, fencing, swearing,

Quarrelling, *drabbing.*

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

“DRACHM. *n.* - - -

“2. The eighth part of an ounce.”

The rogue has not a *drachm* of generous love about him.

Congreve.

DRA'CHMA. *n.* [Lat.] A Roman coin of small value.

To ev'ry Roman citizen he gives,

To ev'ry sev'ral man seventy-five *drachmas.*

Shak. Jul. Caesar.

DRAD, *pret. of dread, v. a.*

She weakly started, yet she nothing *drad.*

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. I. ft. 45.

DRAFT. *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] Drift.

And by his false allurements' wily *draft*
Had thousand women of their love beraft.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. ft. 10.

DRAUGHT. *n.* [In commerce.] A bill drawn for payment of money.

In common speech such a bill is frequently called a *draught.*

Blackstone.

DRAWE'E. *n.* The person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

DRAWER. *n.* He that draws a bill of exchange.

The person who writes this letter is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee.*

Blackstone.

“DRAWING-ROOM. *n.* - - -

“2. The company assembled there.”

In winter they are an incumbrance to the playhouse, and the ballast of the *drawing-room.*

Marq. of Halifax.

Oft had your *drawing-room* been sadly thin.

Town Eclogues.

DRAY. *n.* The nest of a squirrel.

Whilst he from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
Gets to the wood, and hides him in his *dray.*

W. Browne.

DREAD-BOLTED. *adj.* Having a dreadful bolt,

To stand against the deep *dread-bolted* thunder.

Shak. Lear.

“DREA'DFUL. *adj.* - - -”

3. Full of fear.

Dreadfull of danger that mote him betyde.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. ft. 37.

This to me

In *dreadful* secrecy impart they did. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

DREARILY. *adv.* [from *drear.*] Dismally.

Comes the breme winter with chamfred brows,

Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows,

Drearily shooting his stormy dart,

Which cruddles the blood and pricks the heart.

Spenser's February.

DRE'ARING. *n.* [from *drear.*] Dismalness.

All were myself through grief in deadly *drearing.*

Sp. Daphnida.

“DREGS. *n.* - - -

“1. The sediment of liquors.” An editor of *Shakespeare* should have known, that *dreg* in the singular number occurs in *Troilus and Cressida.*

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love? *A. III. sc. 2.*

“DRENT. *participle.* Probably corrupted from

“drenched, to make a proverbial rhyme to brent.”

This is very idle stuff indeed. *Spenser* frequently uses *drent* without *brent*, and for *drowned.*

But nought that falls into this direfull deepe,

Ne that approacheth nigh the wyde descent;

May backe retourne, but is condemned to be *drent.*

F. 2. B. II. C. XII. ft. 6.

Nor so great wonder and astonishment

Did the most chaste Penelope possess,

To see her lord, that was reported *drent.*

Ib. B. V. C. VII. ft. 39.

[*Johnson* has made an egregious blunder in deriving *drench* from the Saxon *drencan* (to drink) instead of *drancean*, to immerse.]

To DRESS. *v. n.* To be over attentive to drefs; to pay a due regard to drefs.

My hair I'd powder in the women's way,

And *drefs*, and talk of *dressing* more than they.

Bramston.

Dance, *drefs*, present yourself habitually well now, that you may have none of these things to think of hereafter.

Chesterfield.

DRE'SSING. *n.* [from *drefs.*] Outward appearance.

Even so may Angelo,

In all his *dressings*, characts, titles, forins,

Be an arch villain.

Shak. Measure for measure.

DRE'SSY. *adj.* [a colloquial word.] Shewy in drefs.

“To DRINK. *v. n.* - - -

“3. To be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrase.” Yet this *colloquial* sense might have been exemplified from *POPE's Ethic Epistles.*

First for his son a gay commission buys;

Who *drinks*, whores, fights, and in a duel dies.

DRINKING. *n.* [from *drink, v. n.*] The habit of drinking strong liquors to excess.

I then considered *drinking* as a necessary qualification for a fine gentleman and a man of fashion. *Chesterfield*.

“To DRIVE. *v. n.* - - - -

“3. To pass in a carriage.” It should rather have been (even according to the passages adduced) ‘to regulate the course of a carriage;’ and much more so, to suit the following:

And if Hippolitus can but contrive
To buy the gilded chariot, John can *drive*. *Prior*.

“DRO’LLERY. *n.* - - - -”

2. A puppet-show. To which alludes the following expression in *Shakspeare*.

A living *drollery*. *Tempest. A.III. sc.3.*

DROVER. *n.* A boat driven by a current.
At last when droncke with drowfiness he woke
And saw his *drover* drive along the streame,
He was dismay’d. *Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.VIII. st.22.*
[This word seems to have been fabricated only for the occasion.]

DROWSY-FLIGHTED. *adj.* Moving drowsily.
Gave respite to the *drowsy-flighted* steeds
That draw the litter of close curtain’d sleep.
Milton’s Comus.

DRUG-DAMNED. *adj.* Infamous for poisons.
That *drug-damn’d* Italy hath out-crafted him.
Shakspeare. Cymbeline.

DRUID. *n.* [from *δρῦς*, Gr. or some British word of the same import.] A priest of ancient Britain.
Where your old bards, the famous *druids*, lie.
Milton’s Lycidas.

DRUIDICAL. *adj.* Relating to the Druids.
Any *druidical* anecdotes I can meet with I will be sure to send you. *Gray’s Letters.*

DRUIDISM. *n.* The religion of the Druids.
It was reserved for Dr. Borlase to lay open the whole system of *druidism*. *Gough.*

DRUM. *n.* [a word once in vogue for] A large assembly of visitors.
From the Dutchess at her *drum* to the landlady behind her bar. *Fielding’s Tom Jones.*
And oft though Juno beg’d she’d come
To Mount Olympus to her *drum*
Yet she refus’d. *Mason’s Poems.*

“DRUNKEN. *adj.* - - - -

“2. Given to habitual ebriety.”
Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?
Shakspeare. Tempest.

“To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry.
The fountain, from the which my current runs,
Or else *dries* up. *Shakspeare’s Othello.*

DRY’-FOOT. *n.* [a term of the chase.] Hunting by the scent of the foot.
A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.
Shakspeare. Com. of Errors.
I care not for his *dry foot* hunting.
Machin’s Dumb Knight.

To DRY-RUB. *v. a.* To rub clean without wetting.
At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able
To turn a pancake, or *dry-rub* a table. *Anon. in Dodley.*

DRY’AD. *n.* [from *δρῦς*, Gr.] A wood-nymph.
What though nor fabled *dryad* haunt their grove,
Nor naiad near their fountains rove. *Shenstone.*

“DUBIOUS. *adj.* - - - -

“1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.”

Dubious he stray’d, with wav’ring thoughts possess’d,
Alternate passions struggling shar’d his breast.
Shenstone.

“DU’CAL. *adj.* - - - - Pertaining to a duke.
He then made himself hereditary duke of that country, which is thence called *Ducal* Prussia.
Chesterfield.
Losing the *ducal* in the royal dignity. *Blackstone.*

“To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.”
Cucking stool is now corrupted into *ducking* stool, because she so placed therein shall be plunged into the water for her punishment. *Blackstone.*

DU’EFUL. *adj.* [from *due*, *adj.*] Fit.
All which that day in order seemly good
Did on the Thames attend, and waited well
To doe their *duesfull* service, as to them befall.
Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.XI. st.44.

“DU’EL. *n.* - - - - A combat between two.”

2. Any contention between two.
Victory and triumph to the Son of God
Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.
Milton’s Par. Reg.

DUE’TTE. *n.* [from *due*, Ital.] A song or air in two parts.

“DU’KEDOM. *n.* - - - -

“2. The title or quality of a duke.”
Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift.
Shakspeare. Hen. VI. P. III.

To DUMB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To silence.
Deep clerks she *dumbs*. *Pericles.*

DUMB-DISCO’URSIVE. *adj.* [from *dumb* and *discourse*.] Silently pleading.
There lurks a still and *dumb-discoursive* devil,
That tempts most cunningly. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

“To DU’MB-FOUND. *v. a.* - - - To strike dumb.
“A low phrase.” Yct Johnson quotes the *Spectator* for it, and *Lord Chesterfield* uses it.
All his friends are stupified and *dumb-founded*.
Letter 117.

“DUMP. *n.* - - - -”

3. A ditty, or other song.
To their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*. *Shakspeare. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Play me some merry *dump* to comfort me.
Romeo and Juliet.

DUMPLING-EATER. *n.* One that eats dumplings.
Nor can he fail of custom, who has hung out a sign to all true *dumpling-eaters*. *Arbutnot.*

To DUP. *v. a.* To do up: thence to open by lifting up any thing.
Will they not *dup* the gate to day? *Damon and Pythias.*
Then up he rose, and don’d his cloths,
And *dupt* the chamber-door;
Let in the maid, that out a maid
Never departed more. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

“DU’RESSE. *n.* - - - -

“1. Imprisonment.”
Right feeble through the evill rate
Of food, which in her *duresse* she had found.
Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.VIII. st.19.

DU’S KINESS

DU'SKINESS. *n.* [from *dusky*.] Tendency to darkness.

The *duskiness* and dews of the evening had rendered his walk uncomfortable. *Shenstone.*

DUTCH. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The Dutch language, or language of the Seven Provinces.

Thy plays are such

I'd swear, they were translated out of *Dutch*. *Dorset.*

"DUTCHESS. *n.* - - - -

"2. A lady, who has the sovereignty of a dukedom."

The only remedy for these evils, was concluded to be the espousals of the *Dutchess* of Brittany and the King of France. *Hume's History.*

3. A title of dignity for a female.

What think you of a *dutchess*? have you limbs

To bear that load of title? *Shakspeare's Hen. VIII.*

DYNASTICAL. *adj.* [from *dynasty*.] Relative to mode of government.

The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, topographical, *dynastical*, and political.

Title to Dale's Harwich.

E R R A T A in D.

DILATIBILITY. *n.* An erratum for *dilatability*; but the article should be expunged, being already in *Johnson* with the same example from *Arbuthnot*.

"DISH." 3. an erratum for 5.

"DISPENSE." an erratum for *dispence*.

"DISTRAUGHTED" should not be marked with inverted commas, not being quoted from *Johnson*.

E

E D I

EAGLE-SIGHTED. *adj.* With a fight like an eagle's.

What peremptory *eagle-fighted eye*
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her Majesty?

Shakf. Love's Labour Lost.

EAGLE-WINGED. *adj.* With the wings of an eagle.

At his right hand Victory

Sat *eagle-wing'd*.

Milton.

EALDERMAN. *n.* The name of a Saxon Magistrate.

Ealderman among the Saxons was as much as Earl among the Danes. *Termes de la Ley.*

TO EAN. *v. n.* [from *eanan*, Sax. *eniti*.] To lamb.

He stuck them up before the fullsome ewes,
Who, then conceiving, did in *eaning* time
Fall party-colour'd lambs. *Shakf. Merchant of Venice.*

EANLING. *n.* [from *ean*.] A lamb just dropt.

That all the *eanlings*, that were freak'd and py'd
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakf. Merchant of Venice.*

EAR-KISSING. *adj.* Heard in a whisper.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean, the
whispered ones; for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.

Shakespeare's Lear.

EAR-PIERCING. *adj.* Having a shrill sound.

Th' *ear-piercing* sife. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TO EARNE. *v. n.* [from *gyrnan*, Sax. *gestire*.]

1. To have a great longing.

Als *Una earn'd* her travcill to renew.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 18.

And ever his faint hart much *earned* at the fight.
Ib. B. III. C. X. ft. 21.

2. To feel great anxiety.

Then gan her heart to faint, and quake, and *earne*,
And inly troubled was the truth to learne.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 24.

EASEL. *n.* The frame on which artists place their canvas to paint on.

EBON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Made of Ebony.

And from the golden quiver at her side
Rattles the *ebon* arrow's feather'd pride. *Prior.*

EDDER. *n.* Such fence-wood as is commonly put

“ upon the top of fences. Not in use.” It is such wood as is worked along the top of the hedge-stakes to keep the whole tight. The word too must necessarily be *in use*, where hedging itself is. But Londoners are amazingly ignorant of country terms. Not many years ago a King's Counsel at Hertford Assizes thought a witness crazy, for talking of stakes and *edders*.

EDILESHIP. *n.* The office of Edile in ancient Rome.

E L A

Haply cyed at distance

Some *edileship*, ambitious of the power
To judge of weights and measures. *Gray's Agrippina.*

“ To EEK. *v. a.* - - -

“ 1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.”

Or how their lives were *eekt*, she did not tell.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 53.

EE'LSKIN. *n.* The skin of an eel.

My arms such *eel-skins* stuf.

Shakf. K. John.

When he's drunk, you may thrust your hand into him like an *eel-skin* and strip him inside outwards. *Overbury.*

EFFEMINATELY. *adv.* [from *effeminate*.] By means of a woman.

What boots it at one gate to make defense,

And at another to let in the foe,

Effeminately vanquished? *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

EFFIERCED. *adj.* [from *fierce*.] Made furious.

That with fell woodness he *effierced* was.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 27.

EFFRAID. *part. adj.* [from *effrayer*, Fr.] Frightened.

Their dam upstart out of her den *effraide*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 16.

“ EFT. *adv.* Quickly; shortly.”

2. Again.

Eft looking back would faine have runne away.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 25.

3. Afterwards.

Eft, when yeares

More rype as reason lent to chose our peares,

Ourselves in league of vowed love we knitt.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 18.

4. Likewise.

Yet seem'd the foyle both fayre and frutefull *eft*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 1.

E'GG-BIRD. *n.* A bird of the Pacific Ocean.

Under the low trees sat infinite numbers of a new species of tern or *egg-bird*.

Cook and King's Voyage.

EGOIST. *n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] A peculiar kind of Cartesian.

Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists*.

Reid.

EIGHT. *n.* [more properly *eyott*, which see.]

Some do also plant oifers on their *eights*, like quick fetts.

Evelyn.

EILD. *n.* [eld, Sax. *ætas*.] Age in its general meaning.

His crown, and me (poor orphan) left alone

My uncle governed in my tender *eild*.

Fairfax. B. IV. ft. 44.

“ To ELA'TE. *v. a.* - - -

“ 1. To elevate with success.”

Though

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume's History.*

ELDER-GUN. *n.* A pop-gun made of elder.

Who disinherited one son

For firing off an *elder-gun.*

Churchill's Ghost.

ELECTIONEERING. *n.* Concern in Parliamentary elections.

Adieu, say I, to all *electioneering.*

Soame Jenyns.

"ELECTOR. *n.* - - - -"

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

The *Electors* of the empire are nine in number.

Guthrie.

"ELECTORAL. *adj.* Having the dignity of an "Electör." Rather "Belonging to an Electör "or to the body of Electors of Germany."

The Emperör gave the solemn investiture of the *Electoral* dignity to the plenipotentiary of Ernest Augustus.

Collins's Peerage.

Of the three Colleges of the empire the first is the *Electoral.*

Guthrie.

ELECTRAL. *adj.* [for *electric* or *electrical*] occurs in a poem of *Shenstone's*, published after his death, but is an unnecessary and a misformed word.

What *electral* fire

Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?

Oeconomy, P.I.

ELECTRESS. *n.* The wife or widow of a German Electör.

The *Electress* Palatine has sent me six wild boars' heads.

Chesterfield.

The Act of Parliament settled the crown on the *Electress*-Sophia and her descendants, being protestants.

Burke.

"ELEEMOSYNARY. *adj.* - - - -"

"2. Given in charity. This is the present use." But *Johnson* produces no example of such use, and has confounded the true meaning of the word by his definition of it; which ought to have been

2. Relative to charitable donations.

Which your Majesty must entertain in the highest degree for those great personages, whose respectable names stand upon your *elemosynary* list.

Chesterfield.

The *elemosynary* fort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of free alms.

Blackstone.

"ELEGIAC. *adj.* - - - -"

"1. Used in elegies."

The pentameter verse is the *elegiac.*

Roscommon.

"2. Pertaining to elegies."

The true *elegiac* dignity and simplicity are preserved.

Preface to Hammond's Elegies.

ELEGIT. *n.* [Lat.] A certain kind of title to an estate.

Another conditional estate, created by operation of law, for security and satisfaction of debts, is called an estate by *elegit.*

Blackstone.

E'LEGY. *n.* - - - -"

"3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies."

A versification is desirable, which, by indulging a free and unconstrained expression, may admit of that simplicity, which *elegy* requires.

Shenstone.

"ELEMENTARY. *adj.* - - - -"

"2. Initial; rude." For *rude* substitute *rudimental.*

It is probable, that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry, which are now lost.

Reid.

Neither are they consonant to the design of these *elementary* disquisitions.

Blackstone.

"To ELEVATE. *v. a.* - - - -"

"2. To exalt."

A gentleman of the popular faction had been long declaiming against any kind of honours, that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation.

Shenstone.

ELEVE. *n.* [Fr.] Disciple.

He attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *élèves.*

Chesterfield's Characters.

"ELF. *n.* - - - -"

3. [Figuratively.] A diminutive person.

Though now he crawl along the ground so low, Nor weeting how the Mate should soar on high, Witheth, poor starv'ling *elf*, his paper-kite may fly.

Shenstone.

E'LFIN. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Little urchin.

And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore The times, when truth by popish rage did bleed.

Shenstone.

E'LFISH. *adj.* [from *ælf*, Sax. larva.] Clad in disguise.

Thou talk'st it smoothly, stripling; yet we fear, Thou art some *elfish* truant.

Mason's Argentele.

ELISORS. *n. pl.* [law Fr.] Two persons appointed by a Court of judicature, and sworn, to return a jury, where both the sheriff and coroners are held legally unfit to do so.

These two, who are called *Elisors*, or electors, shall indifferently name the jury, and their return shall be final.

Blackstone.

ELLIPSE. *n.* [See ELLIPSIS 2 in *Johnson.*] An oval figure.

A circle seen obliquely will appear an *ellipse.*

Reid.

ELLIPTICAL. *adj.* According to ellipsis the rhetorical figure.

See where this *elliptical* phrase is expressed at length.

Tyrwhitt.

ELOIGNMENT. *n.* [from *to eloign.*] Remotion.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality.

Shenstone.

"ELSE. *adv.* - - - -"

4. Elsewhere.

But if thee list to see thy courser runne, Or prove thyselfe, this sad encounter shonne, And seeke *els* without hazard of thy hede.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.VIII. st. 17.

"To E'MANATE. *v. n.* - - - To issue, or flow from something else."

They have their residence in a city, whose constitution has *emanated*, neither from the charter of their king, nor from their legislative power.

Burke.

EMBARQUEMENT. *n.* [Fr.] Embargo or obstacle.

Embarquements all of fury.

Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

EMBA'SSADE. *n.* [Fr.] Embassy.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends, Lord! how sweet music that unto them lends!

Spenser's Hymns.

"EMBA'SSADRESS. *n.* A woman sent on a public "message."

2. The wife of an Embassador.

Do you frequent the Dutch Embassador or *Embassadrefs.*
Chesterfield.

EMBA'SSAGE. *n.* [accented on the *second* syllable.]

Conveyance of thoughts.

And ever and anone, when none was ware,
With speaking looks, that close *embassage* bore,
He rov'd at her, and told his secret care.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IX. ft. 28.

EMBA'TTLED. *part. adj.* [in heraldry.] Indented like battlements.

Wearing a diademe *embattil'd* wide
With hundred turrets, like a turribant.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 28.

EM'BLEMENTS. *n.* [in law.] The profits of lands sowed.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the *emblems*, or profit of the crop.

Blackstone.

The doctrine of *emblems* extends not only to corn sown, but to roots planted, or other annual artificial profit.

Id.

"To E'MBOWEL. *v. a.* - - - - To eviscerate."

2. To bury within any solid substance.

His dreadfull hand he heaved up aloft,
And with his dreadfull instrument of yre
Thought fure have powdered him to powder soft,
Or deepe *embowel'd* in the earth entyre.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 15.

To E'MBOWER. *v. n.* To bower.

But the small birds in their wide boughs *embowering*
Chaunted their fundry tunes with sweet concent.

Spenser's Gnat.

"To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* - - - -"8. [From *imbracciare*, Ital.] To put on.

Who seeing him from far so fierce to pricke,
His warlike armies about him gan *embrace*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. I. ft. 26.

"EMBRAC'EMENT. *n.* - - - -"

6. Willing acceptance.

Both of them being God's instruments for the conversion of the Northumbrians to the *embracement* of Christian religion.

Weever.

EMBRA'CERY. *n.* [in law.] An offence of the kind following:

Embracery is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments and the like.

Blackstone.

"EMBRA'SURE. *n.* - - - - An aperture in the wall "through which the cannon is planted."

This fort, which is faced with stone, has eighteen or twenty *embrasures*.

Cariet's Voyage in Harkefworth.

2. [In *Shakspeare.*] Embrace.

Beguiles our lips

Of all rejoindure, forcibly prevents

Our lock'd *embrasures*. *Troilus & Cressida*, A. IV. sc. 4.

"EMENDATION. *n.* - - - -"

"2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism."

Who, in his *emendations* upon Suidas has shewn a critical acumen.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

E'MIGRANT. *n.* One that emigrates.

All these *emigrants* were to receive pay and subsistence for some years at the public expence.

Robertson.

E'MIR. *n.* [among the Turks.] A title given to those who claim to be of the race of Mohammed.

We may here bring in the *Emirs* into the number of religious men, because they are of the race of Mahomet, who for distinction sake wear about their heads turbants of a deep sea-green.

Rycaut.

EMOLUMENTAL. *adj.* [from *emolument.*] Useful.

Who receive and promote his dictates in all that is laudable, and truly *emolumental* of this nature.

Evelyn's Preface.

"EMPA'RLANCE. *n.* &c."

2. A parley in the midst of a conflict.

Full often times did Britomart atlay
To speak to them, and some *emparlance* move.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 31.

EMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *empassion.*] Strongly affected.

With the neare touch whereof in tender hart
The Briton Prince was fore *empassionate*,
And woxe inclined much unto her part.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 46.

"EMPERESS. *n.* - - - -""2. The *queen* of an emperour." A strange jumble of titles.EMPER'ISHT. *part. adj.* [from *perish.*] Perished.

That his sad mother seeing his fore plight
Was greatly woe-begon, and gan to feare
Least his fraile senses were *emperisht* quight.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VII. ft. 20.

"EMPHA'TICALLY. *adv.* - - - -"

3. With emphasis.

This introduced pretty generally the right of disposing one's property by testament, according to the pleasure of the deceased; which we therefore *emphatically* stile his will.

Blackstone.

"EMPLOYMENT. *n.* - - - -"

5. Implement.

My stay hath been prolonged
With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.*

[* An iron crow and a halter.] *Chapm. Widow's Tears.*

"To EMPOISON. *v. a.* - - - -"

"2. To taint with poison. This is the more usual sense." It frequently occurs with a metaphorical meaning in poetry.

One doth not know,
How much an ill word may *empoison* liking.

Shak. Much ado.

Or want's *empoison'd* arrow, ridicule.

Shenstone.

To EMPTY. *v. n.* To become empty.

The chapel *empties*; and thou may't be gone
Now, Sun.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

ENA'CTURE. *n.* [from *enact.*] Effect.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.

Shak. Hamlet.

"To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* - - - -"

4. To mark by incision.

They took their swords again, and each *enchas'd*
Deep wounds in the soft flesh of his strong foe.

Fainfax.

5. To delineate.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base,
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchase*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XII. ft. 23.

ENCLOSED. *adj.* Covered with clouds.

The heavens on ev'ry side *enclosed* be.

Spenser's Gnat.

ENCOFFINED.

ENCOFFINED. *adj.* Enclosed in a coffin.
His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution,
when for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*,
it was taken up and thrown into the next water.

Weever.

ENCOMBERMENT. *n.* [Fr.] Molestation.

The best advisement was of bad, to let her
Sleep out her fill without *encomberment*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 38.

ENCRADLED. *adj.* Put into a cradle.

Begin we first, where he *encradled* was
In simple cratch.

Spenser's Hymns.

END-ALL. *n.* Absolute conclusion.

That but this blow

Might be the be-all, and the *end-all*, here.

Shakf. Macbeth.

ENDANGERMENT. *n.* [from *endanger*.] Peril.

And bad his servant Talus to invent

Which way he enter might without *endangerment*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 20.

To ENDEAVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt, to assay."

2. To try at getting.

I'll *endeavour* his acquaintance.

Congreve.

ENDEAVOURMENT. *n.* [from *endeavour*.] Labour.

The husband-man was meanly well content,

Tryal to make of his *endeavourment*.

Spenser's Hubberd.

To ENDE'NIZEN. *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To naturalize.

It is virtue that gives glory; that will *endenizen* a man
every where. It is only that can naturalize him.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

To ENDE'W. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] Endow.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while

Till morrow next that I the elfe subdew,

And with Sansfoy's dead dowry you *endew*.

F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 51.

ENDING. *n.* [from *end*, *v. n.*] Termination.

The fight was deep imprinted in their hearts,

Who saw this bloody fray to *ending* brought.

Fairfax.

To ENDO'SS. *v. a.* [*endoffer*, Fr.] To mark by incision.

Her name in every tree I will *endoss*,

That, as the trees do grow, her name may grow.

Sp. Colin Clout.

To ENDURE. *v. a.* [a latinism, from *induro*.] To harden.

And manly limbs *endur'd* with little care

Against all hard mishaps, and fortune's misfare.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.

To ENERGIIZE. *v. n.* [from *energy*.] To act with energy.

These heroic virtues could never have had existence,
had not those things called evils first established them
into habits, and afterwards given occasion for them to
energize.

J. Harris in J. Warton's Pope.

ENERVATION. *n.* - - - -

"2. The state of being weakened."

This colour of meliority and preheminnence is a sign of
enervation and weakness.

Bacon.

ENFAMOUSD. *adj.* Made famous.

To Padus' silver stream then glides she on,

Enfamousd by reckless Phaeton.

W. Browne.

ENFELONED. *adj.* [from *felony*.] Full of felonious rage.

With that, like one, *enfelon'd* or disfraught,

She forth did roam.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 48.

ENFEOFFMENT. *n.* *Johnson* gives this word
two senses, and exemplifies neither. The word
used in the best law books is *feoffment*.

ENFIERCED. *adj.* Made fierce.

But, more *enfierced*, by his currish play,

Him strongly grip'd.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. ft. 8.

To ENFREE'DOM. *v. a.* To make free.

I mean setting thee at liberty, *enfie'doming* thy person.

Shakf. Love's Labour Lost.

[This unusual word (being put into the mouth of
Armado) is probably meant for the coinage of a
feffestation.]

To ENGI'LD. *v. a.* [from *gild*.] To illuminate.

Fair Helena, who more *engilds* the night

Then all you fiery o's and eyes of light.

Shakf. Mid. Night's Dream.

ENGINE. *n.* - - -

"1. Any mechanical complication, in which various
"movements and parts concur to one effect."

In all *engines* it must be considered, what weight every
beam is to carry.

Adams.

ENGINE'RY. *n.* - - -

3. Machination in general.

Imbibe the novel daylight, and expose

Obvious the fraudulent *engin'ry* of Rome.

Shenstone.

To ENGI'RT. *v. a.* To engird.

That gold must round *engirt* these brows of mine.

Shakf. Hen. VI. P. II.

[*Johnson* has produced this passage for an example
of *engird*.]

ENGLE'SHERIE. *n.* [in law.] The being English.

Englesherie is an old word, which signifies the being an
Englishman.

Termes de la Ley.

ENGLISH. *n.* [the *adj.*, by ellipsis, for] The English
language.

I can speak *English*, Lord, as well as you.

Shakf. Hen. IV. P. I.

There are in *English* twenty six letters.

Lowth.

To ENGROSS. *v. a.* - - - -

"5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the
"fake of selling it at a high price." In this definition
of the *legal* term, *the whole* of are superfluous words.
This sense may be exemplified (in *Johnson's* own
method) by the following passage; since *engrossing*
there is rather a *verbal noun*, than a participle.

Engrossing is the getting into one's possession, or buying
up, of corn, or other dead victuals, with intent to sell
them again.

Blackstone.

To ENHARBOUR. *v. a.* To harbour in.

O true delight, *enharbouring* the breasts

Of those sweet creatures with the plummy crests.

W. Browne.

To ENL'ARD. *v. a.* [*en* and *lard*.] To pamper.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.

Shakf. Troilus and Cressida.

To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* - - - -

"1. To make alive."

There warm'd alike by Sol's *enliv'ning* power,

The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower.

Shenstone.

ENNU'I. *n.* [Fr.] The lassitude of fastidiousness.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now
and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form
certain little wishes, that signify nothing.

Gray's Letters.

ENORM. *adj.* [*enormis*, Lat.] Wicked beyond measure.

I will, I will, if your courageous force
Dareth so much as it can well perform,
Tear out his curst heart without remorse,
The nest of treason false, and guile *enorm.* *Fairfax.*

To ENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare.

Listen to your Maker's voice
Mellifluous, which aloud the mild award
Enounces through your regions.

Bally's Day of Judgment.

He does not fear to *enounce* himself with shouts of exultation.

A. Smith.

Writ of ENQUIRY. *n.* This is a writ, by which a jury is summoned for the sole purpose of *ascertaining* damages.

The entry of the judgment is, that the plaintiff ought to recover his damages (indefinitely), but, because the court know not what damages the said plaintiff hath sustained, therefore the sheriff is commanded, that by the oaths of twelve honest and lawful men, he enquire into the said damages, and return such inquisition, when taken, into court. This process is called a *writ of enquiry.*

Blackstone.

To ENRACE. *v. a.* [*enraciner*, Fr.] To root.

Whence he it fetcht out of her native place,
And did in stocke of earthly flesh *enrace.*

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 52.

To ENRANGE. *v. n.* To range.

Where, as this day I was *enranging* it.
I chaunft to meet this knight. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 9.*

To ENRAPTURE. *v. a.* --- To transport with "pleasure."

Oft gazing on her shade, th' *enraptur'd* fair
Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care. *Shenstone.*

To ENREGISTER. *v. a.* To register.

And in the fame, as in a brasen book,
To read *enregister'd* in ev'ry nook
His goodness, which his beauty doth declare.

Spenser's Hymns.

To ENRIVE. *v. a.* [from *rive*.] To force asunder. And made a grieisly wound in his *enriven* side.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 34.

To ENSEAM. *v. a.* --- To sew up."

2. To contain.

And bounteous Trent, that in himselfe *enseames*
Both thirty ferts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 35.

[Upton's glossary interprets *enseam* here by *fatten*; which interpretation or the reasons of the glossarist the compiler can by no means adopt.]

ENSEINT. *adj.* [law Fr.] With child.

A. died without issue born, but leaving his wife *enseint*, or big with child. *Blackstone.*

E'NSIGN. *n.* ---

"4. The officer of foot who carries the flag."

Young Pain, whom I have made an *Ensign*, was here upon the spot. *Chesterfield.*

ENSKY'ED. *part. adj.* [*en* and *sky*.] Carried to heaven.

I hold you as a thing *ensky'd* and fainted.

Shakf. Measure for Measure.

To ENSNARE. *v. a.* [See **INSNARE** in **JOHNSON**, who there says, '*Ensnare* is more frequent; yet entirely omits it in its place.]

To ENSNARE. *v. a.* [*en* and *snarl*.] To entangle. They in awayt would clofely him *ensnarle.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 9.

To ENSTYLE. *v. a.* [*en* and *style*.] To denominate. High on the plains of that renowned ile,
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle.*

W. Browne.

"ENSURANCE. --- Exemption from hazard."
There will be no *ensurance* here to make you amends,
as there is in the case of fire. *Marq. of Halifax.*

"ENTA'IL. *n.* ---

"2. The rule of descent settled for any estate."
Which declares a fine duly levied by tenant in tail to be a complete bar to him and his heirs, and all other persons claiming under such *entail.* *Blackstone.*

"To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* ---

4. To carve for ornament.
All bar'd with golden bendes, which were *entay'ld*
With curious antickes, and full fayre aumayld.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 27.

"To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* ---

8. To make choice of.
But when he lookt about on every fyde,
To weet which way were best to *entertaine*,
To bring him to the place where he would faine,
He could no path nor tract of foot desery.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 24.

ENTERTA'IN. *n.* Entertainment.

But neede, that answers not to all requests,
Bad them not looke for better *entertaine.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.

"ENTERTAINMENT. *n.* ---

"1. Conversation."
The queen desires you to use some gentle *entertainments*
to Laertes, before you fall to play. *Shakf. Hamlet.*

"3. Hospitable reception."

His office was to give *entertainment*,
And lodging unto all that came and went.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 37.

To ENTERTAKE. *v. a.* To entertain; to receive. And with more myld aspect those two to *entertake.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 35.

To ENTHRONIZE. *v. a.* To enthrone.

Right princely virtue, fit to reign,
Enthroniz'd in her spirit remain. *Davis's Astræa.*

"ENTY'RE. *adj.* ---

9. Inward.
Deep in the closet of my parts *entire*
Her worth is written with a golden quill.

Sp. Sonnet 34.

ENTYRETY. *n.* [from *entire*.] Completeness. This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and *entirety* of their interest. *Blackstone.*

ENTRA'IL. *n.* [from *entrelas*, Fr.] A knot.

Whose folds displaid
Were stretcht now forth at length without *entraile.*
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 16.

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To twist together.

Before they fastened were under her knee
In a rich jewell, and therein *entray'ld*
The ends of all the knots. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. III. ft. 27.*

"ENTRE'ATY. *n.* --- Petition, &c."

2. Treatment.

Yet if those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' *entreaty*, and good room.
B. Jonf. Epicæne.

ENTRY. *n.* - - - -

"3. The act of taking possession of any estate."

Entry is, where a man enters into any lands or tenements, or takes possession of them. *Termes de la Ley.*

6. A musical air.

Among the different airs (such as sonatas, *entrys*, and *sarabands*, there are different and distinct species. *Shaftesbury.*

To EN-VE'RMEIL. *v. a.* [from *vermeil*, Fr.] To colour as with vermilion.

That lovely dye

That did thy cheek *envermeil*. *Milton.*

"**ENVIRONS.** *n.* - - - The neighbourhood." [This word (thoroughly *Anglicised*) might have its accent, as put by *Johnson*, but is always pronounced as *French* in polite society.]

When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the *environs* of it. *Chesterfield.*

"**ENUNCIATION.** *n.* - - - -

"3. Expression;" manner of utterance.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation* all your elegance of style in speaking is not worth one farthing. *Chesterfield.*

To ENURE. *v. a.* [*en* and *ure*.] To put in practice; to promote habitually.

The wanton boy was shortly well recured
Of this his malady;

But he soon after fresh again *enured*
His former cruelty. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Ne certes can that friendship long endure,
However gay and goodly be the style,
That doth ill cause or evil end *enure*.

F. Q. B. IV. C. II. st. 29.

"**To ENVY.** *v. a.* - - - -"

4. [According to *Spenser*, who (for rhyme's sake) lays the accent on the *last* syllable] To emulate.

Let later age that noble use *envy*,
Vyle rancor to avoid and cruel *surquedry*.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. st. 13.

"**To ENVY.** *v. n.* - - - To feel envy."

2. To shew ill will.

For that he has from time to time

Envied against the people. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

ENWALLOWED. *part. adj.* [from *en* and *wallow*.] Wallowing.

Enwallow'd in his own blacke bloody gore.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. XI. st. 14.

EPAULET. *n.* [Fr.] A military shoulder-ornament. Their old vanity was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*. *Burke.*

E'PHORI. *n. pl.* [*ἑφοροι*, Gr.] Magistrates (five in number) of ancient Sparta, that inspected over their kings and people.

The second *Agis* was most unjustly put to death by the *Ephori*. *A. Sidney.*

It does not appear, by whom the *Ephori* were created. *Stanyan.*

EPICED. *n.* [*ἐπικιδιον*, Gr.] A funeral song.

And on the banks each *Cyprus* bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her own *epiced*. *W. Browne.*

EPICURE'AN. *adj.* Containing, or attached to, the doctrines of Epicurus.

The *Epicurean* doctrine, as explained by *Lucretius*, though widely different from the *Peripatetic* in many things, is almost the same in this. *Reid.*

Whilst some sects joined in with the superstition and enthusiasm of the times, the *Epicurean* and others were allowed to use all the force of wit and raillery against them. *Shaftesbury.*

EPICURE'AN. *n.* One of the *Epicurean* sect.

Thus the atomist or *Epicurean* pleading for a vacuum. *Shaftesbury.*

EPICURE'ANISM. *n.* An attachment to *Epicurean* doctrines.

These lines can never be tortured into *Epicureanism*. *Ja. Harris.*

EPICUR'ISM. *n.* [accented on the third syllable.] The principles of Epicurus.

The first book of the *Enquiry* ends with a sentence far remote from irreligion and *Epicurism*. *J. Warton's Pope.*

EPIGLOTTIS. *n.* [Gr.] The skin that covers the windpipe.

As yet the *epiglottis* is imperfect. *Albumazar.*

To EPILOGUIZE. *v. n.* [from *epilogue*.] To speak something by way of epilogue.

The dauces ended, the spirit *epiloguizes*.

Stage-direction in Milton's Comus.

EPINIC'ION. *n.* [Gr.] A triumphal song.

A dancing mask of six enters, then the *epinicion* is sung by two bards. *Stage-direction in Fuimus Troes.*

"**EPISTOLARY.** *adj.* - - -

"1. - - - Suitable to letters."

Replete with delicate feeling, manly sense, and *epistolary ease*. *Mason's Life of Gray.*

EPI'THETON. *n.* [the Greek original of epithet, put by *Shakspere* (wherever he got it) into the mouth of *Armado*.]

I spoke it, tender *Juvenal*, as a congruent *epitheton*.

Love's La. Left.

"**E'PODE.** *n.* - - The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe."

The second antistrophe and *epode*, with a few lines of the third strophe of his ode, entitled the *Bards*, was here inserted. *Mason's Life of Gray.*

E'PYTHITE. *n.* [from *ἐπιθῆμι*, Gr.] A lazy vagrant.

A perfect *epythite*, he seeds on draff,
And wallows in the mire. *Miseries of Inforced Marriage.*

E'QUALL. *n.* Equality.

Thou, that presum'st to weigh the world anew,

And all things to an *equal* to restore,

Instead of right, me seemes, great wrong dost shew,
And far above thy force's pitch to fore.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. st. 34.

"**EQUANIM'ITY.** *n.* - - - Evenness of mind."

Religion and Philosophy taught him to maintain a due *equanimity*. *Wollaston's Life.*

People of this stamp, together with the soundest health, often enjoy the greatest *equanimity*. *Shenstone.*

"**EQUE'STRIAN.** *adj.* - - - -

"3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome."

It had always been his favourite system, to strengthen the power of the Senate by a close union with the *equestrian* order. *Lyttelton.*

A sort of *equestrian* order, who by the spirit of that middle situation, are the fittest for preventing things from running to excess. *Burke.*

"**EQUIDISTANT.** *adj.* - - At the same distance."

Several ladders put in juxtaposition afford by their parallel and *equidistant* rounds, a just resemblance of the disposition, in which the ships were drawn up.

Bryant on Troy.

"**EQUIPAGE.** *n.* - - - - -

"4. Accoutrements."

A huge neat's tongue he in his right hand held,
His left was with a good black pudding fill'd:
With a grave look, in this odd *equipage*
The clownish mimic traverses the stage. *Prior.*

E'QUITABLENESS. *n.* [from *equitable*.] Justness.
Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

E'QUITY. *n.* -----
"3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery."

In the Court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of *equity*. *Blackstone.*

E'REBUS. *n.* [Lat.] The most profound depth of hell.
Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough,
To hide thee from prevention. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*
That the lowest bottom shook

Of *Erebus*. *Milton.*

E'RIACH. *n.* [Irish.] Recompence for murder.
The *Breton*, that is their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *Eriach*.
Spenser's Ireland—nearly copied into *Blackstone*.

E'RINGO. *n.* Sea-holly."
Whose root th' *Eringo* is, the reins that doth inflame. *Drayton.*

E'RO'TIC. *adj.* [*ἔρωτικός*, Gr.] Treating of love.
This word is chiefly used in speaking of Greek novels, and their authors.

ERRA'TUM. *n.* The singular number of **ERRATA** in Johnson.

ERSE. *adj.* Old Scotch.
Have you seen the *Erse* fragments, since they were printed? *Gray's Letters.*

E'RU'DITE. *adj.* [*eruditus*, Lat.] Learned. It often conveys a sneer.
Your Latin lecture is as good Latin, as the *erudite* Germans speak or write. *Chesterfield.*

E'RY'NNIS. *n.* [Lat.] Fury.
And teach *Erynnis* swim, which crawl'd before. *Fuinus Troes.*

ESCROW. *n.* [law Fr.] A deed delivered to a third person, to be the deed of the party upon a future condition. *Termes de la Ley.*

ESCUAGE. *n.* [law Fr.] A composition in money for military service due by tenure.
Tenant by homage, fealty, and *escuage* was tenant by knight-service. *Blackstone.*

ESPLE'ES. *n.* [law Fr.] The profit or commodity, which is to be taken of a thing. *Termes de la Ley.*

ESQUIRE. *n.* - - -
"1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight."
It is somewhat difficult to account for the original of the word *esquire*; which formerly signified a person bearing the arms of a nobleman or knight; and they were therefore called *armigeni*. *Guthrie.*

E'SSAYIST. *n.* The writer of an *essay*.
They are very grave authors.
—Grave asses! mere *essayists*! a few loose sentences, and that's all. *B. Jonson's Epicæne.*

Montagne the *essayist* seems to have been a little warmed with wine, or naturally hot-headed. *Butler's Characters.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *n.* - - -
"3. The chief point."

Since numbers of men can never think entirely alike, they may differ in little things, even when they agree in *essentials*. *Shipley.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *n.* - - - The quality of deserving regard."

The *estimableness* of the benefits we receive is best known to the giver of them. *R. Newton's Sermons.*

E'STOPEL. *n.* [law term.] Such an act as bars "any legal process."

Esoppel is, when one is concluded and forbidden in law to speak against his own act or deed. *Termes de la Ley.*

E'STOVERS. *n.* - - Necessaries allowed by law."

The Saxon word *bote* is of the same signification with the French *estovers*; and therefore house *bote* is a sufficient allowance of wood, to repair, or burn in, the house. *Blackstone.*

E'STRAY. *n.* [from *estraier*, old Fr.]
Estrays are such valuable animals, as are found wandering in any manor or lordship, and no man knoweth the owner of them. *Blackstone.*

To **E'STREAT.** *v. a.* [a law term, from the noun.] To extract.

The recognisance becomes forfeited; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from among the other records) and sent up to the exchequer, the party and his sureties become the king's absolute debtors. *Blackstone.*

E'STUARY. *n.* - - - An arm of the sea; the mouth of a river, &c."

Soon after which the river swells into a great *estuary*, and in fight forms the Bristol channel. *Skrine's Tour of S. Wales.*

ETCH. *n.* A country word, of which I know not "the meaning." It means land which has had a crop taken off of it.

E'TCHING. *n.* [from the verb *etch*.] An impression of a copper-plate, taken after the manner cited from *Harris* by *Johnson* under **ETCH.** *v. a.*

E'TEC'STICK. [*ἔτεος σίχος*, Gr.] A short composition, wherein are contained some letters, which in their numeral capacity mark the date of the year.
Or pump'd for those hard trifles, anagrams,
Or *etecsticks*. *B. Jonson's Underwoods.*

E'THICAL. *adj.* - - - Treating on morality."
The connections and dependencies of its several parts, whether logical, *ethical*, or physical. *Harris's Hermes.*

E'TIQUE'TTE. *n.* [Fr.] Ceremonial.
Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chesterfield.*

E'TUI. *n.* [Fr.] A case for tweezers and such instruments.
The gold *etui*

With all its bright inhabitants. *Shensfone.*

E'TYMO'LOGIST. *n.* - - One who searches out "the original of words."

Etymologists are wonderfully curious in their conjectures concerning its derivation. *Evchyn.*

E'VARGY. *n.* [from *εύεργος*, Gr. *facilis*.] Facility.
In plainer *evargy*, what are they?

Miserics of Inforced Marriage.

E'VA'SIVELY. *adv.* - - - By evasion."
I answer'd *evasively*, or at least indeterminately. *Bryant.*

EVEN-HAND. *n.* Equality.
Who is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *even-hand* by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

E'VENING.

E'VENING-STAR. *n.* [in astronomy.] *Hesperus.*

And now of love they treat, till th' *evening-star*,
Love's harbinger, appear'd. *Milton.*

To EVENT. *v. n.* [from *evenio*, Lat.] To come forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold
The place, from whence that scalding sigh *evented.*
B. Jonf. Cafe is altered.

“**EVENTUAL.** *adj.* - - - Consequential.”

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke.*

“**EVERLA'STING.** *n.* - - - - Eternity.”

2. Eternal being.

Or that the *Everlasting* had not fix'd
His cannon 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

EVERLA'STING-PEA. *n.* [lathyrus.] A flower.
Witness the *everlasting-pease* and scarlet bean.
Tate's Cowley.

EVERY-DAY. *adj.* Usual.

I love *every-day* senses, *every-day* wit and entertainment;
a man who is only good on holydays, is good for very little. *Chesterfield.*

Men of genius forget things of common concern,
which make no slight impression in *every-day* minds. *Shenstone.*

E'VIL-EYED. *adj.* Looking with an evil eye.

Thou shalt not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To EVITE. *v. a.* [evito, Lat.] To avoid.

Gainst open shame no text can well be cited,
The blow once given cannot be *evited.* *Drayton.*

EUPEPTIC. *adj.* [εὐπεπτός, Gr.] Of easy digestion.

Those that are *eupaptic*, and promote concoction.
Evelyn's Acetaria.

EURIPUS. *n.* [from *Euripus Euboicus*, the narrow sea, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.] Perpetual fluctuation.

They have ordained, that the provision of this establishment might be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should not fluctuate with the *Euripus* of funds and actions. *Burke.*

EWFT. *n.* An est, or water-newt.

Onely these marshes and myrie bogs,
In which the fearful *ewfts* do build their bowres,
Yeel'd me an hostry 'mongst the croking frogs.
Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X. ft. 23.

EXALTEDNESS. *n.* [from *exalted.*] Conceited dignity.

The *exaltedness* of some minds may make him insensible to these light things. *Gray's Letters.*

EXALTER. *n.* He that exalts.

Thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory,
Thee through my story
Th' *exalter* of my head I count. *Milton's Psalms.*

EXAMPLESS. *adj.* Without example.

That durst to strike
At so *exampleess* and unblam'd a life.
B. Jonson's Sejanus.

“**EXANIMATE.** *adj.* - - - -

“1. Lifeless.”
And shiver'd ships which had been wrecked late
Yet stuck, with carcases *exanimate*
Of such as, having all their substance spent
In wanton joyes and lustes intemperate,

Did afterwards make shipwrack violent
Both of their life and fame for ever fowly blent.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 7.

EXCEEDINGS. *n.* [from *exceed*: still in use at the Middle Temple, and signifying] An extraordinary dish, in addition to the stated dinner.

The Sheriff's basket, and his broken meat
Were your festival *exceedings.* *Massinger's City Madam.*

Who, finding themselves unsatisfied with the brevity of the Gazette, desire to have *exceedings* of news, besides their ordinary commons. *Butler's Characters.*

“**EXCEPTION.** *n.* - - - - -”

9. [In law.] Exception is a bar or stay to an action, and is divided into *exception* dilatory and peremptory.

Termes de la Ley.

“**EXCESSIVELY.** *adv.* - - - Exceedingly.”

2. Voraciously.

Which having swallow'd up *excessively*,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 3.

“**EXCHANGE.** *n.* - - - - -”

8. [In law.] A mode of conveyance.

An *exchange* is a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. The estates exchanged must be equal in quantity of interest; as fee simple for fee simple, &c. *Blackstone.*

The Court of EXCHE'QUER. CHAMBER hath original jurisdiction, but is only a court of appeal. Into this court (which then consists of all the judges of the three superior courts, and now and then the Lord Chancellor also) are sometimes adjourned from the other courts such causes, as the judges upon argument find to be of great weight and difficulty. *Blackstone.*

EXECUTORY. *adj.* [from *execute.*]

1. Performing official duties.

What person is a king to command *executory* service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? *Burke.*

2. [In law.] To take effect on a future contingency.

Contingent or *executory* remainders are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event. *Blackstone.*

By *executory* devise, a fee, or other less estate, may be limited after a fee. *Ib.*

EXHIBIT. *n.* [from the verb.] Any paper exhibited in a court of law or equity.

File is a thread or wire, upon which writs or other *exhibits* in courts are put. *Termes de la Ley.*

EXIGENTER. (*n.*) is a law officer (of which there are four) in the Court of Common Pleas, whose business it is to make out *exigents.*

Termes de la Ley.

EX-MINISTER. *n.* [used of late for] One out of place, who has been a minister of state.

Here has been a congress of most of the *ex-ministers.*
Chesterfield.

EXODE. *n.* [Gr.] A satyric farce.

The Romans had three plays acted, one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the *Atellane*, the third a satyr or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Recommon.*

“**EXORABLE.** *adj.* - - - - - To be moved by in-
“treaty.”

I doubt too many of you will be too *exorable* in this point. *Harrington's Apologie of Poetrie.*

“**EXORDIUM.**

“EXORDIUM. *n.* [Lat.] - - - A proöcial part
“of a composition.” The Latin plural *exordia* is
sometimes used.

Observe their choice of words, their harmony of dic-
tion, their method, their distribution, their *exordia*.

Chesterfield.

To EXPE'DITATE. *v. a.* [from *ex pede*, Lat.]

Expeditate is a word often used in the forest, signify-
ing to cut out the balls of great dogs feet for the prefer-
vation of the king's game.

Termes de la Ley.

“EXPLAINER. *n.* - - - - Expofitor.”

Here we behold the rife of a fecond race of critics,
the tribe of Scholiafts, Commentators, and *Explainers*.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

“EXPORT. *n.* - - - - Commodity carried out in
“traffick.”

This revenue (or the more ancient part of it which
arofe from *exports*) was invefted in the king. *Blackftone.*

“EXPRESSIÖN. *n.* - - - -

“3. A phrafe, or mode of fpeech.”

Shakfpeare's energy does not arife fo much from thefe
old *exprefions* (moft of which were not old in his time)
but from his artificial management of them.

Mafon's Life of Gray.

EXPROBRATIVE. *adj.* [from *exprobrate*.] Up-
braiding.

All benefits lofing much of their fplendor, both in
the giver and receiver, that do beare with them an *ex-
probrative* terme of neceffitie. *Sir A. Sherley's Travels.*

“EXPUGN. *v. a.* - - - - To take by affault.”

Without much trouble he *expugned* the fort at Ispahan.

Sir A. Sherley.

To EXSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*exscribo*, Lat.] To write
out.

I that have been a lover, and could fhew it,
Though not in thefe, in rhimes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your fonnets, am become
A better lover, and much better poet.

B. Jonfon's Underwoods.

To EXSUFFOLATE. *v. a.* *Jonfon* here makes
a *verb* of what feems to be only an *adjective*.

“EXTEMPORANEOUS. *adj.* - - - Without pre-
meditation.”

An *extemporaneous* poet is to be judged, as we judge
a race horfe; not by the gracefulness of his motion,
but by the time he takes to finifh his courfe. *Shenftone.*

EXTEMPORE. *n.* [from the adverb.] A compo-
fition made extempore.

I was debarred of the acumen requifite for an *extem-
pore*.

Shenftone.

“EXTENUATION. *n.* - - - -

“1. Palliation.”

Other artifts have fubftituted the practice of apology
or *extenuation*.

Shaftefbury.

EXTERIORS. *n. pl.* [from the adjective.] Ex-
terior parts.

O fhe did fo courfe o'er my *exteriors* with fuch a
greedy intention. *Shakfp. Merry Wives of Windfor.*

EXTERMINATORY. *adj.* [from *exterminatö*.]
Tending to extermination.

We fhould be mutually juftified in this *exterminatory*
war upon each other. *Burke.*

To EXTINCT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To
extinguifh.

Give renew'd fire to our *extinct* fpirits.

Shakfpeare's Othello.

Time will *extinct* love's flames.

W. Browne.

EXTOLMENT. *n.* [from *extol*.] Panegyric. A
word meant for affected, yet by no means a bad one
in itfelf.

In verity of *extolment*.

Shakfp. Hamlet.

EXTORT. *part.* [abbreviated from] Extorted.

They came unto a Citie farre up land,
The which whylome that Ladie's owne had bene,
But now by force *extort* out of her hand
By her ftrong foe. *Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.X. ft. 25.*

EXTRACT. *part.* [abbreviation of *extracted*.]—
Descended.

From whose race of old

She heard that fhe was lineally *extract*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.IX. ft. 38.

“EXTRAPARÖCHIAL. *adj.* - - - Not compre-
“hended within any parifh.”

Some lands were never united to any parifh, and there-
fore continue to this day *extraparochial*.

Blackftone.

“EXTRAVAGANCE. *n.* - - - -

“3. Irregularity; wildnefs.”

Something there will be of *extravagance* and fury,
when the ideas or images received are too big for the
narrow human vefel to contain. *Shaftefbury.*

EXTRAVAGANTS. *n. pl.* [*extravagantes*, Lat.]
One portion of the Canon Law.

Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the fixth decre-
tal, the Clementine conftitutions, and the *extravagants*
of John and his fucceffors, form the *corpus juris canonici*.

Blackftone.

EXTREAT. *n.* [*extrait*, Fr.] Extraction or defcent.

Some clarkes doe doubt in their devicefull art,
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeren Mercie, be of juftice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate*.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.X.

“EYE-BRIGHT. *n.* - - - - A plant.”

Thus lying on the grafs and fad, pray'd I,
Whilft nimble *Eyebright* came and flood juft by.

Cowley Englifhed.

EYLIAD. *n.* [*æillade*, Fr.] Glance of the eye.

Who examined my parts with moft judicious *eyliads*.

Shakfp. Merry Wives of Windfor.

EYOTT. *n.* [Fr.] A little ifland.

It feems juft, that the *eyotts* or little iflands, arifing in
any part of the river, fhall be the property of him who
owneth the pifcary and the foil. *Blackftone.*

“EYRY. *n.* - - - - The place where birds of prey
“build their nefts.” *Jonfon's* firft example (from
Shakfpeare) is mifapplied: for the word there is
aerie, and its fenfe not exactly fimilar to that of this
article. See *AERIE* in *Jonfon*, and alfo in this
Supplement.

F.

F A L

F A R

FACES ABOUT. [a phrase used in military exercises, and metaphorically] Change the subject. Good captain, *faces about*; to some other discourse

B. *Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.*
Sweet virgin,

Faces about, to some other discourse,

I cannot relish this.

Marmion's Antiquary.

FACINERIOUS. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakspeare* from *facinorous*."]

Whether this corruption did not originate with the printer, commentators differ.

FACINOROUS. *adj.* --- Wicked."

And magnified for high *facinorous* deeds.

T. Heyw. English Traveller.

FACTORY. *n.* ---

"2. The traders embodied in one place."

Dr. Shaw resided 12 years in quality of chaplain to the British *factory*.

Guthrie.

FADING. *n.* An old Irish dance.

I will have him dance *fading*; *fading* is a fine jig.

Beaum. & Fletch. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

See you yond' motion? not the old *fa-ding*,

Nor captain Pod, nor yet the Eltham thing.

B. Jonson's Epigrams.

FAIL. *n.* ---

"3. Deficiency."

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjur'd

From thy great *fail*.

Shaksf. Cymbeline.

FAIR. *n.* ---

3. The beauty of a woman.

Then tell me, love, shall I have all thy *fair*?

George a green.

My decayed *fair*

A funny look of his would soon repair.

Shaksf. Comedy of Errors.

FAIR-FACED. *adj.* Having a fair appearance.

And I shall shew you peace and *fair-fac'd* league.

Shaksf. K. John.

FAKE'ER. *n.* An Indian self-mortifying hermit.

A *fakeer*, a religious well known in the East.

Not much like a parson, still less like a priest.

Cambridge.

FALL. *n.* Something which ladies at one period wore about their necks, instead of ruffs. It is supposed to be not unlike a falling band.

There is such a deal of pinning these ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all.

Marston's Malcontent.

FALLAX. *n.* [Lat.] Fallacy. A philosophical term.

This appearance, though it seem of strength rather logical, than rhetorical, yet is very oft a *fallax*.

Bacon.

FA'LSING. *part. adj.* [from *to falsify*.] False.

Nay, not sure in a thing *falsing*. *Shaksf. Com. of Errors.*

FA'ME-GIVING. *adj.* Bellowing fame.

In retirement he sigh'd for the *fame-giving* chair.

Cambridge.

"To **FAMILIARIZE.** *v. a.* To make easy by habitude."

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked with it.

Butler's Analogy.

I would have you *familiarize* yourself with, and learn the interior and domestic manners of people of that rank and fortune.

Chesterfield.

FA'MOSED. *adj.* Famous.

About his side a thousand seaguls bred,

The mevy and the halcyon *famosed*

For colours rare.

W. Browne.

FANA'TICAL. *adj.* Fanatic.

They would shed their *fanatical* lugs.

Hind & Panther transferred.

FA'N-PALM. *n.* A tree in the island of Savu.

The *fan-palm* requires more particular notice, for at certain times it is a succedaneum for all other food both to man and beast.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

FANTA'STICO. *n.* [Ital.] One full of whims.

The pox of such antick, lispng, affecting *fantasticoes*.

Shaksf. Romeo and Juliet.

I have danced with queens, dallied with ladies,

Worn strange attires, seen *fantasticoes*.

Decker's Fortunatus.

FARFET. *part. adj.* [old word for *far-fetched*.]

1. Brought from a distance.

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil.

Milton's P. Reg.

And nat'ral history a gazette,

Of tales stupendous and *far-fet*.

Butler's Remains.

2. Strained.

Metaphors *far-fet* hinder to be understood.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

For metaphors he uses to choose the hardest and most *far-fet* he can light upon.

Butler's Characters.

FARDED. *part. adj.* [from *farder*, Fr.] Painted.

There of the *farded* top and essenc'd beau,

Ferocious with a stoic's frown disclose

Thy manly scorn.

Shenstone.

"**FARE.** *n.* ---"

3. Expedition.

That nought the morrow next mote stay his *fare*.

Sp. F. 2. BV. C. IX. ft. 16.

FARFORTH. *adj.* [*far* and *forth*.] In a great measure.

That now the hurried wight was *farforth* spent.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IX. ft. 53.

"**FARMER.**

"FARMER. *n.* - - -"

3. One who rents at a certain rate an uncertain revenue.

To side with the *farmers* against the improvement of the revenue. *Marq. of Halifax.*

FA'SHION-MONGER. *n.* A studier of fashions.

That we should be thus afflicted with these strange flies, these *fashion-mongers*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

FA'SHION-MONGERING. *adj.* Behaving like a fashion-monger.

Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-mong'ring* boys.

Shak. Much Ado.

"FATIGUE. *n.* - - -"

"1. Weariness.

All day the vacant eye without *fatigue*

Strays o'er the heaven and earth.

Armstrong.

FATT (*n.*) is a measure mentioned in the statutes to contain eight bushels.

Termes de la Ley.

"FAULTILY. *adv.* - - - Improperly."

Wherein they had not so *faultily* deviated from their predecessors.

Mason.

FAUN. *n.* [*Faunus*, Lat.] A kind of rural deity.

Here han the holy *Fauns* recourse.

Spenser's July.

Rough satyrs danc'd, and *Fauns* with cloven heel

From the glad sound would not be absent long.

Milton's Lycidas.

Ye *Fauns*, and virgin Dryads, hither haste;

Ye deities, who aid industrious swains.

Warton's Virgil.

"FAVOURABLENESS. *n.* Kindness; benignity."

No example is produced. The word's more common sense is

Conduciveness.

I mean the consideration of the *favourableness* of the present times to the cause of Liberty.

Burke from Price's Sermon.

FA'WNING. *n.* [from *to fawn*.] Cringing servility.

Low-crooked curt'sies, and base spaniel *fawning*.

Shak. Jul. Cæsar.

To FEAT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fashion.

To the more mature

A glass that *feated* them.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

FEATHER-CINCTURED. *adj.* Girt round with feathers.

Their *feather-cinctur'd* chiefs and dusky loves.

Gray.

"To FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance."

For an example of this interpretation *Johnson* adduces the passage cited in this supplement under FEAT; but first altering *feated* into *featured*.

As a commentator on *Shakespeare* he has himself rejected this *featured*; which indeed (supposing it the true reading) would not convey the sense assigned to it in the dictionary. There is no rectifying such

articles as this, but by totally expunging them.

FEATURED. *adj.* Graced with good features.

How wise, how noble, young, how rarely *featur'd*.

Shak. Much Ado.

FEBRIFIC. *adj.* [from *febris* and *facio*, Lat.] Feverish.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs.

Chesterfield.

FEDERATION. *n.* [from *federate*.] A league.

Is he obliged to keep any terms with those clubs and *federations*, who hold out to us as a pattern for imitation,

the proceedings in France?

Burke.

FE'EBLESSE. *n.* [from *feeble*.] Feebleness.

They passing forth kept on their ready way,

With easy steps so soft as foot could stride,

Both for great *feebleesse* which did oft assay

Fair Amoret, &c. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 37.*

FE'EDING. *n.* [from *feed*.] Rich pasture.

He boasts himself

To have a worthy *feeding*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

That do rely

Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility.

Drayton.

FEI'GNEDEDNESS. *n.* [from *feigned*.] Insincerity.

As selfishness increases in us, so must a certain subtlety and *feignedness* of carriage which generally accompanies it.

Shaftesbury.

FELL. *n.* [Sax. *bilis*.] Spleen.

Sweet love, that doth his golden wings *ombay*

In blessed nectar and pure pleasure's well

Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 2.

FELL. *n.* [a Northumbrian word.] A barren and stony hill.

Camden's Remains.

Farmers and their families, esquires and their daughters hastening up from the dales, and down the *fells*.

Gray's Letters.

Greystock town and castle lie about three miles from Ullswater over the *fells*.

Ib.

We ring ynu no knells

With our Ptolemy bells,

Though we come from the *fells*.

B. Jonson's Masques.

"FELLOW. *n.* - - -"

"6. One like to another."

My young remembrance cannot parallel

A *fellow* to it.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

FELLOW-MEMBER. *n.* Member of the same body or society.

We signify our being united, and knit not only to Christ our head, but also to each other, as *fellow-members*.

Whole Duty.

FELLOW-RAKE. *n.* Associate in raking.

Once *fellow-rakes* perhaps, now rural friends.

Armstrong.

FELLOW-STREAM. *n.* A stream in the vicinity.

Should the seditious power

Vain-glorious empty his penurious urn

O'er the rough rock, how must his *fellow-streams*

Deride the tinklings of the boastive rill. *Shenstone.*

FELLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fiercely

And charging him afresh thus *felly* him bespake.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 10.

"FELON. *adj.* - - - Cruel."

2. Resolute.

Whylome, as antique stories tellen us,

Those two were loes the *fellest* on ground.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. st. 32.

"FELUCCA. *n.* - - - A small open boat with six

"oars."

His other improvements have only been, to run through all sorts of learning in a waggon, and found all depths of arts in a *felucca*.

Butler's Characters.

FEMINITY. [from *femina*, Lat.] Womanhood.

And unto Psyche with great trust and care

Committed her, yfostered to bee,

And trained up in trew *feminitee*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 51.

"FENCIBLE.

“FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* - - - Capable of defence. *Ad-dison.* Johnson produces no other voucher than Addison's name: he might have found one in Spenser.

No fort so *sensible*, no walls so strong,
But that continuall battery will rive.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. st. 10.

“FENCING-MASTER. *n.* - - - One who teaches “the science of defence.”

A *fencing-master* named Æmilius Lepidus kept his gladiators there. *Roscommon.*

“FENNEL-FLOWER. *n.* - - - A plant.”

The *fennel-flower* does next our song invite,
Dreadful at once and lovely to the sight.

Tate's Cowley.

“FEOD. *n.* - - - Tenure.”

Feod is a right which the vassal hath in land, or some immoveable thing of his Lord's, to use the same and take the profits thereof, rendering unto his lord such feudal duties and services, as belong to military tenures.

Termes de la Ley.

“FE'ODAL. *adj.* - - - Held from another.” Rather ‘relative to feuds.’

It is impossible to understand the laws which regulate landed property, without some general acquaintance with the doctrine of feuds, or the *feodal law*. *Blackstone.*

FEODALITY. *n.* Feodal system.

The leaders teach the people to reject all *feodality* as the barbarism of tyranny. *Burke.*

“FE'ODARY. *n.* - - - One who holds his estate of “a superior lord. *Hammer.*” This interpretation seems a mistake for that of *feodatory*; at least, if the word really exists at all, Shakspeare uses it for ‘con-federate.’

Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin like without? *Cymbeline, A. III. sc. 2.*

[But whether the proper reading here is not *fed'rary* (conformable to *federary* in the *Winter's Tale*) let the poet's commentators determine.]

FE'ODATARY. (*n.*) is a tenant who holds his estate by feodal service. *Termes de la Ley.*

FE'OFFER. (*n.*) is he that infeoffs, or makes a feoffment to another of lands or tenements in fee simple. *Termes de la Ley.*

In FERE. *adv.* [old Eng.] In company.

What luckless planet-frowns
Have drawn him and his hogs *in fere*
To root our daified downs? *W. Browne.*

FERME. *n.* [peonm, Sax. hospitum.] Lodging.

His sinfull soule with desperate disdain
Out of her fleshy *ferme* fled to the place of paine.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. st. 23.

[Spenser's commentators (Upton and Church) were strangely puzzled with this passage for want of that information which has been since afforded by Mr. Manning's edition of *Lyc.*]

FERMIER. *n.* [Fr.] One who farms any public revenue of France.

No cups nectareous shall their toils repay,
The priest's, the soldier's, and the *fermier's* prey. *Jo. Warton.*

FERN-SEED. *n.* The seed of fern.

We have the receipt of *fernseed*: we walk invisible.
Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

I had

No medicine, Sir, to go invifible
No *fernseed* in my pocket. *B. Jonfon's New Inn.*

“FERRY. *n.* - - -

“2. The passage over which the ferry-boat passes.”
Just above the *ferry* is the feat of Mr. Vernon, situated on an elevation, in the centre of this enchanting view. *Wyndham's Tour.*

“FERVID. *adj.* - - -

“1. Hot; burning.”

The mounted sun

Shot down direct his *fervid* rays: to warm
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton.*

First through the shoulders, or whatever part
Was seiz'd the first, a *fervid* vapour sprung. *Armstrong.*

FERULE. *n.* [*ferula*, Lat.] A little wooden pallet to chastise schoolboys with.

From the rod or *ferule*, I would have them free, as from the menace of them. *B. Jonfon's Discoveries.*

FESCENNINE. *adj.* [from *Fescennium*, in old Italy, where licentious songs came first in vogue.] Licentious.

Such a race

We pray may grace

Your fruitful spreading vine,

But dare not ask our wish in language *Fescennine.*

B. Jonfon's Underwoods.

Their *Fescennine* and Atellan way of wit was in early days prohibited. *Shakspeare.*

FESCENNINE. *n.* [the adjective by ellipsis.] A nuptial song.

Mr. Hearsay

Told us, that Mr. Meanwell was new married,
And thought it good, that we should gratify him,
And shew ourselves to him in a *Fescennine.*

Cartwright's Ordinary.

FESTAL. *adj.* [*Festalis*, Barb. Lat.] Festive.

Take great care, that no complaisance, no good humour, no warmth of *festal* mirth, ever make you seem even to acquiesce. *Chesterfield.*

“FESTOON. *n.* &c.”

The mere flower painter is, we see, obliged to study the form of *festons*. *Shakspeare.*

FEUD. [from *feodum*, Barb. Lat.] A conditional allotment of land.

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the military policy of the northern nations. *Blackstone.*

“FEUDAL. *n.* A dependance, something held by “tenure; a fee; a feu.” The compiler of these sheets apprehends, that all this (however got in) should be totally expunged; for it only separates the following example from Hale from the preceding adjective, to which it belongs. Neither does there appear to be any such substantive as *feudal*.

FEU'DIST. *n.* A writer on feuds;

Cujacius and the *feudists* make *proprietas, allodium*, and *hereditas* to be all in one feodal sense. *Speelman.*

“FE'VERISHNESS. *n.*” is used metaphorically.
Satiety, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire, perpetually attend those, who passionately study pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

To FEU'TER. *v. a.* [from *feutrer*, old Fr.] To prepare.

His spear he *feutred*, and at him it bore.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. st. 45.

“FEUTERER. *n.* - - - A dog-keeper.”

M

Perhaps

Perhaps stumble upon a yeoman *fenterer*, as I do now.

B. Jonson's Every Man out of his humour.

FE'WMET. *n.* [*Johnson* has **FUMET**, but without an example.] Dung of a deer.

By his slot, his entries and his port,
His frayings, *ferwets*, he doth promise sport,
B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

FIAT. [*Lat.*] A decree.

The fire, that rules the thunder with a nod,
Declar'd the *fiat*, and dismiss'd the god.
Garth's Ovid.

FIAUNT. *n.* [*fiant. Lat.*] Warrant.

Nought suffer'd he the ape to give or graunt,
But through his hand alone must pass the *fiant*.
Spenser's Hubberd.

FIDEJU'SSOR. *n.* [*Lat.*] A surety.

They also take recognifances, or stipulation of certain
fidejussors in the nature of bail.
Blackstone.

FIDGET. *n.* [a cant word, from the verb.] Restless agitation.

Cried the square-hoods in woeful *fidget*.
Gray's L. Story.

“**FIDUCIARY.** *adj.* - - - -”

3. In the nature of a trust.

The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a trust and *fiduciary* power.
Spelman.

“**FIELD-MARSHAL.** *n.* Commander of an army “in the field.” It is a rank of great eminence in the army, and does not at all depend on actual command in the field.

FIELD-PREACHING. *n.* Preaching a sermon in a field or open place.

No canting, no sly jesuitical arts,
Field-preaching, hypocrisy, learning or parts.
Cambridge.

FIELD-SPORTS. *n.* Diversions of shooting and hunting.

All gaming, *field-sports*, and such sort of amusements I look upon as frivolous.
Chesterfield.

FIFTEENTH. *n.* An old tax, being the fifteenth part of all the moveables belonging to a subject.

When of later years the commons granted the king a *fifteenth*, every parish in England immediately knew their proportion of it.
Blackstone.

FIGENT. *adj.* [from *figo*, *Lat.*] Retentive.

What kind of *figent* memory have you?
Eastward Hoe.

FIG-LEAF. *n.* Leaf of the fig-tree.

They sewed *fig-leaves* together.
When dress was monstrous, and *fig-leaves* the mode.
Garth.

FIG-TREE. *n.* [*ficus*, *Lat.*] The tree that bears figs.

Although the *fig-tree* shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines.
There soon they chose
Habbakuk.

The *fig-tree*.
Milton.

FINANCIAL. *adj.* Relative to finance.

It remains only to consider the proofs of *financial* ability furnished by the present French managers.
Burke.

“**FINANCIER.** *n.* - - - - One who understands the “public revenue.”

A pious and venerable prelate to take upon himself the place of grand *financier* of confiscation, and comptroller general of sacrilege.
Burke.

“**To FIND.** *v. a.* - - - -

“18. To approve: as to find a bill.”

To *find* a bill there must at least twelve of the Jury agree.
Blackstone.

“19. To determine.”

The whole petit jury *finding* him guilty on his trial.
Blackstone.

Spenser uses *find* also in another sense of determine, that is to *resolve*.

For in the sea to drown herselfe she *fond*,

Rather than of the tyrant to be caught,
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 26.

[*Fond* is here put for *found*.]

“**FINE.** *adj.* - - - - -

“11. Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity.”

Guido has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty on almost all his *fine* women.
Spence's Critic.

15. Taper.

And like a crane his necke was long and *fyne*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 21.

No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd

From thy full bosom to thy slender waste

That air and harmony of thape express,

Fine by degrees, and beautifully less.
Prior.

“**FINE.** *n.* - - - -

“4. The end. It is seldom used but adverbially, in “*fine*.” *Johnson* has produced one passage himself from *Shakspeare*, where *fine* is used in this sense, not adverbially and without *in*. He might have added more of the same kind from the same author, as well as from *Spenser* and *Fairfax*.

The *fine* is, I will live a bachelor.
Is this the *fine* of his fines, and the recovery of his recoveries?
Shak. Much ado. Shak. Hamlet.

And all men's eyes and hearts, which there among

Stood gazing, filled were with rufull tine

And secret teare to see their fatal *fine*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. st. 37.

Whence barons bold, and worthies shall descend,

Who many great exploits shall bring to *fine*.
Fairfax. B. XIV. st. 19.

FINE. *n.* [In law.] A final agreement, sometimes called a *cessant* of record, of which there are divers kinds.

A *fine* is so called, because it puts an end, not only to the suit commenced, but also to all other suits and controversies concerning the same matter.
Blackstone.

FINE-DRESSED. *adj.* Drest in fine cloaths.

Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of *fine-dressed* and *fine spoken* chevaliers d'industrie.
Chesterfield.

FINE-SPO'KEN. *adj.* Affectedly polite. See **FINE-DRESSED**.

FINELESS. *adj.* Unlimited.

But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,
To him that ever feares he shall be poor,
Shaksp. Othello.

To FINISH. *v. n.* [from *finis*, *Lat.*] To come to an end; to die.

I had you down, and might have made you *finish*.
Shak. Cymbeline.

FINISHING. *n.* [from *finis*, *Lat.*] The last touch of a composition either of artist or penman.

When some rough strokes of the pencil have made the

the several parts of the picture look a little hard, it is a justice to reconcile men to it by the last *finishing*.

M. of Halifax.

FIR-CROWNED. *adj.* Covered with firs.

No *fir-crowned* hills could give delight,

No palace please mine eye.

Shenstone.

FIR-TREE. *n.* The tree called *Fir*.

Yea, the *fir-trees* rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon.

Isaiah. C. XIV.

FIRE-BOTE. *n.* [*fire* and *bote*, Sax. *compensatio*.]

Sufficient firing.

Fire-bote is necessary wood to burn, which by the common law lessee for years or for life may rake in his ground.

Termes de la Ley.

“**FIRE-DRAKE.** *n.* --- A fiery serpent.”

2. *Ignis fatuus* or Will a' wisp.

Who should be lamps to comfort out our way.

And not like *fire-drakes* to lead men astray.

Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

FIRE-ORDEAL. *n.* Trial by fire.

Ordeal was of two sorts, either *fire-ordeal* or *water-ordeal*, the former being confined to persons of high rank, the latter to common people.

Blackstone.

FIRM. *n.* [from the *adj.*] The name or names under which any house of trade is established. A commercial word.

The agents for the GLOBE DEPOSIT BANK at Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, Halifax, Hull, and fifty other great trading towns, would become the substitutes for the respectable *Firms*, who are now found to be the fittest depositaries of the surplus cash of the surrounding districts.

Stonefleet's Portentous Globe.

FIRMAN. *n.* A declaration in writing issued by Asiatic potentates. They are mostly grants of privileges.

FIRMLESS. *adj.* [the noun *firm* and *less*.] Detached from substance.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind controul.

Pope.

FIRST-FRUITS [in law] are the profits of every spiritual living for a year, which were anciently given to the pope, but are now transferred to the king.

Termes de la Ley.

FISC. *n.* [*fiscus*, Lat.] Public treasury.

They had resolved to appropriate to the *fisc* a certain portion of the landed property of their conquered country.

Burke.

FISCAL. *adj.* [from *fisc*.] Concerning the public revenue.

We proceed now to examine the king's *fiscal* prerogatives, or such as regard his revenue.

Blackstone.

“**To FISH.** *v. n.* ---

“To be employed in catching fishes.”

Common of piscary is a liberty of *fishing* in another man's waters.

Blackstone.

FISHGARTH. *n.* [from *fishi* and *gearb*. Sax. *fepes*.]

Fishgarth is a dam or wear in a river, made for the taking of fish.

Termes de la Ley.

FISHWOMAN. *n.* A woman that sells fish about the streets.

In the other kind of burlesque, that of Scarron, Dido and Æneas spoke like *fishwomen* and porters.

J. Warton's Essay on Pope.

“**FIT.** *n.* ---

“6. It was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission.”

Come to the bride; another *fit*

Yet show, firs, of your country wit.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

FIVE-FOLD. *adj.* Five in one.

And bids his men bring out the *five-fold* twist.

W. Browne.

“**FIVES.** *n.* ---

1. A kind of play with a *bowl*.” Did *Johnson* or his editor really not know the difference between a *bowl* and a *ball*?

FIXURE. *n.* [from *fix*.] Stable state.

Rend and deracinate

The unity and married calm of states

Quite from their *fixure*. *Shaks. Troilus and Cressida.*

[*Johnson* has arbitrarily altered this word into *fixture*, in order to produce this passage as an example of a third meaning of that word.]

FLA'GELLANTS. *n. pl.* [*flagellantes*, Lat.] A sect of Christians that used to scourge themselves.

“**To FLAME.** *v. n.* ---

“3. To burst out in violence of passion.”

Much was he moved at that rueful sight;

And, *flam'd* with zeal of vengeance inwardly,

He askt, who had that dame so foully dight.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. I. st. 14.

FLA'ME-COLOUR. *n.* The colour of flame

The first was Splendor in a robe of *flame colour*.

B. Jonson's Masques at Court.

FLAP-JACK. *n.* [a provincial term for] An apple-puff.

We'll have flesh for holy-days, fish for fasting-days, and moreover puddings and *flap-jacks*.

Pericles. A. II. sc. 1.

Cream and Custards, *flap-jacks* and pan-puddings.

Jovial Crew.

FLA'PPER. *n.* One employed to flap another.

I will positively not keep you a *flapper*. You may read in Dr. Swift the description of these *flappers*, and the use they were of.

Chesterfield.

“**FLASKET.** *n.* ---

2. A long shallow basket. *Ray.* This indeed is the most common usage of the word.

FLA'T-CAP. *n.* [at one time, from their wearing *flat caps*.] A London shopkeeper.

Wealthy *flat-caps* pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe.

Marston's Dutch Courtizan.

FLA'TTLING. *adv.* Flatly.

Tho with her sword on him she *flatling* strooke.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. st. 18.

FLA'X-WENCH. *n.* [possibly for some reason no longer existing.] An incontinent female.

My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name

As rank as any *flax-wench*, that puts to

Before her troth-plight.

Shaks. Winter's Tale.

“**To FLE'CKER.** *v. a.*” The existence of this word rests solely on a mis-quotation of *Johnson's* from *Romeo and Juliet*; where the editions which bear his own name jointly with that of *Steevens* have *steecked* and not *steecker'd*.

“**To FLEET.** *v. n.* ---

3. To Float.

Which did a heap of stately stones uprear,

That seemed amid the surges for to *fleet*.

Spenser's Colin Clout.

Ere

Ere my sweet Gaveston shall part from me,
This isle shall fleet upon the ocean,
And wander to the unfrequented Inde.

Marlow's Edward II.

FLE'SH-BRUSH. *n.* A soft brush to rub the flesh with.

The flesh-brush us'd with decent state
To make the spirits circulate.

Churchill's Ghost.

"FLIGHT. *n.* -----"

11. A fleet arrow.

Here be of all sorts; *flights*, rovers, and butshafts.

B. Jonson's Cynth. Revels.

FLIMZINESS. *n.* [from *flimsy*.] Easy texture.

There is a certain *flimziness* in poetry, that seems expedient in a song.

Shenstone.

"To FLIRT. *v. n.* -----"

3. To engage in amorous conversation. Such either is, or was once a fashionable sense of the word.

"FLIR'TATION. *n.* -----"

2. A kind of amorous parley. Such *was* at least some years ago the word's colloquial meaning.

"FLIT. *adj.* ----- Nimble."

2. Unsubstantial.

That on the rocks he fell so *flit* and light,
That he thereby received no hurt at all.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 57.

FLORALIA. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Public exhibitions (among the old Romans) in honour of the Goddess Flora.

The face of greatness would affright them, as Cato did the *Floralia* from the theatre.

Marmion's Antiquary.

"FLOREN. *n.* ----- A gold coin of Edward III."
The right word is *Florence*.

The king *anno* 1342 commanded *Florences* of gold to be made at the tower of London.

Leake from Stow.

"FLORENCE. *n.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth.

Dict."

2. A kind of wine imported thence in flasks.

FLOTE. *n.* [*flot*, Fr.] Wave.

For the rest o'the fleet

Which I dispers'd, they all have met again.

And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*

Bound sadly home for Naples.

Shakf. Tempest.

FLOTSAM. *n.* [from *float*.] Wreck floating on the sea.

Flotsam is, where wrecked goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves.

Blackstone.

FLOWER-DELICIE. *n.* [which *Spenser's* notes to his Shepherd's Calender, makes a translation of *flos deliciarum*.] The flower-de-luce.

And all embost with Lyons, and with *Flourdelice*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 27.

FLOWER-GENTLE. *n.* The amaranthus.

Flower-gentle last on lofty stem did rise.

Tate's Cowley.

FLOWER-INWOVEN. *part. adj.* Stuck with flowers.

With *flower-inwoven* tresses torn

The Nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn.

Milton.

FLOWER-SOFT. *adj.* Soft as a flower.

The silken tangles

Swell with the touches of those *flower-soft* hands,

That yarely frame the office.

Shakf. Antony and Cleopatra.

FLOWERY-KIRTLED. *adj.* [flowery and kirtle.] Robed in flowers.

Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades. *Milton's Comus.*

[*Johnson* separates this compound word, to make the line an example of *flowery*, and by such separation entirely alters the sense of the passage.]

"FLUENTLY. *adv.* --- Readily."

Mr. P. lham told me, that you speak German and French as *fluently* and *correctly*, as a Saxon or a Parisian.

Chesterfield.

"FLUID. *n.* ---"

"Any thing not solid."

All the substances in nature are either solid, fluid, or in the form of expandible fluids.

Adams.

"FLUSH. *n.* ---"

3. [From *fluxio*, Lat.] A flight of fowls.

As when a falcon bath with nimble flight

Flowne at a *flush* of ducks. *Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. II. ft. 54.*

FLUTTERING. [from *flutter*.] Agitation.

And all the horrors that the guilty feel,

With anxious *flutt'rings* wake the guiltless breast.

Armstrong.

FLUXIVE. *adj.* [from *flux*.] Void of solidity.

Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table, which with your finger you may drain as you will.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

FLY-FLAP. *n.* Any thing to flap flies with.

I have a *fly-flap* here.

Congreve.

To FOE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be a foe to.

Sith in his powre she was to foe or friend.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 6.

"FOG. *n.* ----- Aftergrafs." If *aftergrafs* is ever meant by this word, such is not the usual sense of it, but 'long grafs remaining in pasture till winter.'

Ray's North Country Words.

"FOIN. *n.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push."

They move their hands, stedfast their feet remain,
Nor blow, nor *foin*, they struck or thrust, in vain.

Fairfax.

To FOLIAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manufacture like foliage.

Replete with dust

The *foliag'd* velvet.

Shenstone.

FOLK-LAND. *n.* [In law.]

The other species was called *folk-land*; which was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common *folk* or people at the pleasure of the lord, and resumed at his discretion.

Blackstone.

FOLLIFUL. *adj.* Full of folly.

The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and *folliful* they use indiscriminately.

Shenstone.

"To FOLLOW. *v. a.* -----"

5. To go after, as a teacher." The words as a teacher should be expunged, as contradictory to the examples of this sense.

"To FOLLOW. *v. n.* -----"

3. To be posterior in time."

Living carcasses design'd

For death, the *following* day, in bloody fight. *Milton.*

FOOL. *n.* [probably from *fouler*, Fr.] A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, and of cream.

Thou full dish of *fool*.

Shakf. Troilus and Cressida.

Fall to your cheese cakes, curds, and clouted cream,

Your *fool*, your staunes.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

"FOPPERY. *n.* -----"

"Shewy folly."

And as my satire bursts amain,

See feather'd *fopp'ry* firew the plain.

Shenstone.

Cambrics,

- Cambrics, lace, velvets, and many other prohibited
fopperies. *Guthrie.*
- “FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* --- Ostentatiously.
Then rarely approach, and respectfully bow,
But not fullcomely pert, nor *foppishly* low.
Lady M. W. M.
- “FO'PPISHNESS. *n.* --- Ostentatious vanity.
I have seen parts of drefs, in themselves extremely
beautiful, which at the same time subject the wearer to
the character of *foppishness* and affectation. *Shenstone.*
- “FOR *why.* Because.”
2. Wherefore. [For this and other old senses of this
double word, see *Glossary* to HOCLEVE.]
Retourned home the royall infant fell
Into her former fitt; for *why* no powre
Nor guidance of herself in her did dwell.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 49.
- FORAGER. *n.* Any living creature that *forages*.
Down so smooth a slope
The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browse.
Mason's English Garden.
- “To FORBE'AR. *v. a.* ---”
5. To part with.
My wombe her burdein would *forbear*,
And bad me call Lucina to me neare.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 53.
But why have ye (said Arthegall) *forborne*
Your owne good shield in dangerous difmay?
Ib. B. V. C. XI. ft. 52.
- FOR'BY. *prep.* [the *for* being an expletive] By.
He took her up *forby* the lilly hand,
And her recomforted the best he might.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 17.
- “FORCE. *n.* ---”
- “6. Fatal compulsion.”
What you will have, I'll give, and willing too;
For do we must, what *force* will have us do.
Shakf. Rich. II.
- “To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word
“I have only found in the following passage.”
Which passage is from *Camden's Remains*. Camden's
usage of the word was not quite so singular, as John-
son imagined.
I *force*, not I, so the villaine were dead. *New Custom.*
2. To strive.
Forcing to doe that did him fowle misseeme.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 26.
Forcing with gifts to win his wanton heart.
Spenser's April.
- FORDO'NNE. *n.* [from the participle of *fordo*.
misprinted in Johnson *foredo*.] Destruction.
The second was to Triamond behight,
For that he fav'd the victour from *fordonne*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 7.
- “To FORECLOSE a mortgage is to cut off the power
“of redemption.” This is not technically stated.
The *mortgager* (not the *mortgage*) is properly said to be
foreclosed.
The *mortgagee* may call upon the *mortgager* to redeem
his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever
foreclosed from redeeming the same. *Blackstone.*
- FORECLOSURE. *n.* The act of *foreclosing*. A
common legal word.
- To FORECONCEIVE. *v. n.* To preconceive.
Expecting or *foreconceiving*, that Nemesis and retribu-
tion will take hold of the authors of our hurt. *Bacon.*

- “FOREGO'ER. *n.* --- Ancestor.”
2. One that goes before another.
And all the followers their heads do lay
On their *foregoers*' backs. *Davies on dancing.*
- FOREHORSE. *n.* The horse in harness that goes
foremost.
I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock.
Shakf. All's Well.
- FOREJUDGMENT. *n.* Judgment formed before-
hand.
But seldom seen, *forejudgment* proveth true.
Spenser's Muipotmos.
- To FORELEND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lend*.] Previously
to consign.
As if that life to losse they had *forelent*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 6.
- FOREMEANT. *adj.* Meant beforehand.
As being the place by destiny *foremeant*.
B. Jonson's Masques at Court.
- FOREMOTHER. *n.* A female ancestor.
He honours his forefathers and *foremothers*, but con-
demns his parents as too modern. *Butler's Characters.*
- FORENE'NST. *prep.* [*fore* and *anst*.] Opposite to.
The lands *forene'nst* the Greekish shore he held,
From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairfax.
- To FORE-RE'AD. *v. a.* To foretoken.
Which his young toward years
Did largely promise, and to him *fore-red*.
Spenser's Muipotmos.
- FORESE'ER. *n.* One that foresees things.
There are some such very great *foreseers*, that they
grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing
is to be seen. *M. of Halifax.*
- FORESHE'W. *n.* [*fore* and *shew*.] Sign.
With vermil drops at e'en his tresses bleed,
Foreshews of suture heat. *Fairfax. B. XIII. ft. 54.*
- FO'RESIDE. *n.* [*fore* and *side*.] Specious outside.
These counterfeiters were thus uncafed
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 39.
- “To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* --- To neglect by idlen-
ness.” The existence of this verb depends entirely
on the accuracy of the printer of *Spenser's Ireland*:
whereas what occurs twice in the same sense in the
Fairy Queen is in all the editions *forslack*.
- “To FO'RE-SPEAK. *v. a.* ---”
- “2. To forbid. [From *for* and *speak*.]” This deriva-
tion, and *Johnson's* own note to the passage here
brought from *Shakspere*, make the word (in this
sense) to be *for-speak*.
- “FORE-SPENT. *adj.* ---”
- “1. Wasted; tired.” In this sense it should clearly
be *for-spent*.
- “FORESTER. *n.* ---”
- “2. An inhabitant of the wild country.”
Do you hear, *forester*? *Shakf. As you like it.*
3. A forest-tree.
This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers, and the
herbaceous offspring, than in *foresters*. *Evelyn.*
- “To FORETE'LL. *v. a.* ---”
- “To foretoken.”
These ill prophetic signs have oft *foretold*.
J. Warton's Virgil.
- “FORETHOUGHT. *n.* ---”
- “2. Provident

" 2. Provident care."

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction, than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advice.

Blackstone.

" To FOREWASTE. *v. a.* ----- To desolate."

Johnson must have transcribed this verb from some very bad edition of *Spenser*, since all the good ones concur in reading *forwasted*, which is certainly more conformable to *Johnson's* interpretation.

" To FOREWEARY. *v. a.* [*for* and *wear*.] To "dispirit with labour." Here is the same kind of blunder, as in FOREWASTE, and the more inexcusable, because the *derivation* is given right.

FORE-WIND. *n.* A wind that blows a vessel right forward in its course.

A *fore-wind* is the substance of his creede, and fresh water the burden of his prayers.

Overbury.

" FORFEITURE. *n.* -----

" 1. The act of forfeiting."

If there be two joint-tenants for life, and one grants away his part for the life of his companion, it is a *forfeiture*.

Blackstone.

To FORGO. *v. a.* This (and not *forego*) was the word first used in the senses of *give up* and of *lose*, which make the 1st and 3d of FOREGO in *Johnson*. *Forgo* is the constant orthography in *Spenser*, where it once bears a peculiar signification of *lose*.

Strongly either strooke,

And broke their speares; yet neither has *forgon*

His horse's back.

F. 2. B.V. C.VIII. ft. 9.

To FORHEND. *v. a.* [*for* and *hende*, Sax. *prehendere*.] To lay hold on.

Like as a fearful dove, which through the raine
Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine,
Having farre off espyde a tassell gent,
Which after her his nimble wings doth straine,
Doubteth her haist for feare to be *for-hent*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.IV. ft. 49.

FORISFAMILIATED. *adj.* [a term in civil law from *foris* and *familia*, Lat.] Put in possession of land in a father's life-time.

Provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father (or, as the civil law would call it, had not been *forisfamiliated*) in his life-time.

Blackstone.

To FORLEND. *v. a.* [*for* and *lend*.] To relign.

But Timias, the prince's gentle squire.

That ladie's love unto his lord *forlent*.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.IV. ft. 47.

" FORM. *n.*" Senses 9, 10, 11, ought to have made a separate article, the found of the word in these three differing, (by *o* long) from that of the rest.

" FORMALIST. *n.* --- One who practises external ceremony."

2. An advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain *formalists*, that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form.

Shaftesbury.

" FORMALLY. *adv.* ---"

5. In proper form.

A subtle net, which only *for* that same
The skillfull palmer *formally* did frame.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.XII. ft. 81.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*.

Middleton's Mad World.

FORMEDON. *n.* [*forma doni*, Lat.] A writ to ground an action on for the recovery of an entailed estate in certain cases.

Where a Tenant in tail infeoffs a stranger, or is disseised and dies, his heir shall have a writ of *formedon* to recover the land.

Termes de la Ley.

" FORMER. *adj.* ---"

4. First.

And humbly gan that mightie Queene entreat
To graunt him that adventure for his *former* feat.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.X. ft. 15.

5. Fore; anterior. [This sense contradicts *Johnson's* assertion, 'that this word never relates to *place*.']

Yet did her face and *former* parts professe

A faire young mayden. *Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VI. ft. 10.*

FORMERLY. *adv.* --- In times past."

2. First of the two.

But Calidore, that was more quick of sight

And nimbler-handed than his enemie

Prevented him before his stroke could light,

And on the helmet smote him *formerly*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 38.

FORMULA. *n.* [Lat.] A set order.

They never depart an iota from the authentic *formule* of tyranny and usurpation.

Burke.

FORN. *prep.* Before.

Where *forne* the wondring bench

The lipping gallant might enjoy his wench.

Return from Parnassus.

To FORPASS. *v. a.* [*for* and *pass*.] To escape wholly.

Scarce can a bishoprick *forpass* them by,

But that it must be gelt in privity. *Spenser's Hubberd.*

FORPINED. *part. adj.* [from *for* and *to pine*] Wasted away.

But through long anguish and self-murdering thought,

He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,

That all his substance was consumed to nought.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.X. ft. 57.

To FORRAY. *v. a.* [from *for*-*hayan*, Sax. *præoccupare*.] To pillage, to forage.

For dead now was their foe which them *forrayed* late.

Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.XII. ft. 3.

For they that morn had *forraid* all the land.

Fairfax. B. III. ft. 14.

FORRAY. *n.* [from the verb.] The act of foraging; the act of plundering.

A band of Brytons, ryding on *forray*

Few dayes before, had gotten a great pray.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C.III. ft. 58.

In dead of night, when all the theeves did rest

After a late *forray*, and slept full found.

Ib. B.VI. C.XI. ft. 42.

To FORSAÏ. *v. a.* [*for* and *say*.]

1. To renounce.

But shepherd must walk another way,

Sike wordly sovenance he must *forsay*. *Spenser's May.*

2. To forbid.

And sithence shepherds been *forsaid*

From places of delight.

Spenser's July.

To FORSLA'CK. *v. a.* [*for* and *slack*.] To put off.

For dread of daunger not to be redrest,

If he *for* slouth *forslackt* so famous guest.

Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.IX. ft. 3.

To

To FORSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*for* and *speak.*] To forbid,
Or our ill fortunes, or the world's ill eye
For speak our good. *Return from Parnassus.*

FORSPE'NT. *part. adj.* [*for* and *spent.*]

1. Wasted.

Who was to weet a wretched wearish elfe,
With hollow eyes and rawbone cheekes *forspent*,
As if he had in prifon long bene pent.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. V. ft. 34.

2. Wearied.

Forspent with toil, as runners at a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe.

Shakf. Hen VI. P. III.

FORSWONK. *part. pass.* of *forfwinck.* Worn with
toil.

She is my goddess plain,
And I her shepherd's fwain,
Albe *forfwoonk* and forfwat I am.

Spenser's April.

To FORTHINK. *v. a.* [*for* and *think.*] To re-
linquish the thoughts of.

But soon he gan fuch folly to *forthinke* againe.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 14.

FORTHY. *adv.* [*from forþan*, Sax. *ideo.*] There-
fore.

Forthy appease your grieffe and heavy plight.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. I. ft. 14.

FORTUNE-TELLING. *n.* The practice of tel-
ling fortunes.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the pro-
fession of *fortune-telling.* *Shakf. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

FORTUNELESS. *adj.* [*fortune* and *less.*] Unlucky.
Against all hard mishaps and *fortunelesse* misfate.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.

To FORTUNIZE. *v. a.* To regulate the fortune of.
Fooles therefore

They are, which fortunes doe by vows devize,
Sith each unto himselve his life may *fortunize.*

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 30.

[This is a very expreffive word, though fallen in-
to difufe.]

To FORWARN. *v. a.* [*for* and *warnian*, Sax. *vitare.*]

To keep off.

Dead long ygoe I wote thou haddest bin,
Had not that charm from thee *forwarned* itt.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. II. ft. 18.

FORWE'ARIED. *part. adj.* Much wearied.

Forwearied with my sports I did alight
From loftie steed and downe to sleepe me layd.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. IX. ft. 13.

But for the captain hath no rest to stay
His head *forwearied* with the windy way,
He back retires.

Darvies on dancing.

Whose labour'd spirits

Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls.

Shakf. King John.

FOSTER. *n.* [*contracted from forester.*] A rude in-
habitant of a forest.

So as they gazed after her a while,
Lo! where a grieftly *foster* forth did rush,
Breathing out beaftly lust her to defyle.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. ft. 17.

To FOSTER. *v. n.* To be fostered.

Other great houses there be of the English in Ireland,
which through licentious converting with the Irish, or
inmarrying, or *fostering* with them, have degenerated,

Spenser's Ireland.

FOSTRESS. *n.* [*from to foster.*] A female that rears
up and supports any body.

Glory of knights, and hope of all the earth,
Come forth, your *fostress*'s bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.

B. Jonson's Masques at Court.

FO'THER. *n.* [*Sax. massa plumbi.*] A carriage-load
of lead, not every where the same in quantity.

FO'ULDERING. *part. adj.* [*from foudvoier*, old Fr.
epouvanter.] Terrifying.

Seem'd that owde thunder with amazement great
Did rend the ratt'ling skyes, with flames of fouldring
heat.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. ft. 20.

FOUL-SPOKEN. *adj.* Scurilous in speech.

Foul spoken coward!

Titus Andronicus.

"To FO'UNDER. *v. n.* - - - -

"2. To fail; to miscarry." By this interpretation,
and the example from *Shakespeare*, *Johnson* gives only
the metaphorical sense, and passes over the literal
from which it is taken. *Founder* properly relates to
horses.

It chaunst Sir Satyrane, his steed at last,
Whether through *found'ring* or through suddein feare,
To stumble.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 30.

"FO'NDRESS. *n.* - - - -

"2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue."
Here *Johnson* has altered the real word *founderess*;
and in order to support his alteration, misquotes an
Alexandrine verse from *Spenser*, by putting *chief'sse*
found'ress, for *chiefest founderess*. *Found'ress* in the
example from *Dryden* is only a poetical contrac-
tion.

"To FOWL. *v. n.* - - - - To kill birds for food or
"game."

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl*, have
only a qualified property in these animals. *Blackstone.*

"FOX. *n.* - - - -

"2. By way of reproach to a knave."

O how the old *fox* stunk, I warrant thee,
When the rank fit was on him.

Ortway's Venice Preserved.

3. [In old plays.] A sword: possibly from some sword-
cutler's name.

I had a sword, ay the flower of Smithfield for a sword,
a right *fox* i' faith.

Porter's Two angry Women.

What blade is't?

A Toledo, or an English *Fox.* *Webster's White Devil.*
A cowardly slave, that dares as soon eat his *fox*, as
draw it in earnest.

Killigrew's Parson's Wedding.

To FOX. *v. a.* [still in use for one mode of fishing.]
To intoxicate.

As much bread as would dine a sparrow, or as much
drink as would *fox* a fly. *Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

The captain *fox'd* him rarely. *Maine's City-match.*

"FOX-GLOVE. *n.* - - - - A plant."

The *fox-glove* on fair Flora's hand is worn.

Tate's Cowley.

FOX-HOUND. *n.* A hound for a fox-chase.

Who lavishes his wealth,

On racer, *fox-hound*, hawk, or spaniel. *Shenstone.*

FOX-HUNTING. *n.* The diversion of hunting
foxes.

Hence a transition to *fox-hunting*, which is described in
all its parts. *Argument to Somerville's Chace, B. III.*

To FOYLE. *v. a.* [*from fouler*, Fr.] To trample on.
Whom

Whom he did all to pieces breake and *foyle*
In filthy dust, and left so in the loathely *foyle*.

Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.XI. ft. 33.

FRANCHISEMENT. *n.* [from *franchise*, Fr.]
Freedom.

To work Irena's *franchisement*,
And eke Grantorto's worthy punishment.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.XI. ft. 36.

FRANCISCAN. *n.* A monk of the order of Saint
Francis.

Many other reformations have been from time to time
of the *Franciscans*. *Weever.*

FRANCISCAN. *adj.* Belonging to Franciscans.

Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or in *Franciscan* think to pass disguis'd. *Milton.*

"FRANK. *adj.* ----

"2. Open."

Bearing with *frank* appearance
Their purposes towards Cyprus. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Now I shall have reason

To shew the love and duty, that I bear you,
With *franker* spirit. *Ib.*

You must be *frank*, but without indiscretion. *Chesterfield.*

"FRANK. *n.* ----

"1. A place to feed hogs in: so called from liberality
"of food." Had *Johnson* known that *franc* in old
French meant *etable a porceau*, [See *CARPENTIER*.]
he need not have had recourse to so ingenious a reason
for this appellation.

"3. A French coin."

A *frank*, or *livre*, is twenty sols. *Leake.*

"FRANKALMOIGNE. *n.* ----"

Tenure in *frankalmoign*, or free alms, is that, whereby
a religious corporation, aggregate or sole, holdeth lands
of the donor to them and their successors for ever.

Blackstone.

FRANKMARRIAGE. *n.* A peculiar kind of ten-
nure.

Where tenements are given by one man to another,
together with a wife, who is the daughter or cousin of
the donor, to hold in *frankmarriage*, the donees shall have
the tenements to them and the heirs of their two bodies
begotten. *Blackstone.*

FRANKTENEMENT. *n.* [law Fr.] Freehold.

Franktenement or freehold is applicable not only to
lands, and other solid objects, but also to offices, rents,
commons, and the like. *Blackstone.*

"FRAUD. *n.* ---- Deceit."

2. Harm. [a latinism. *Quis deus in fraudem*, &c.
Virg.]

To all his angels he propos'd

To draw the proud king Abab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth: *Milton's Par. Regained.*
So glister'd the dire snake, and into *fraud*
Led Eve. *Par. Lost, B. IX. v. 643.*

"To FRAY. *v. a.* ----

"2. To rub."

A deer is said to *fray* her head, when she rubs it
against a tree. *Whalley's Notes on B. Jonson.*

FRAYING. *n.* [from *fray*, *v.*] Peel of a deer's
horn.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

"To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch,

"brought into England by *Thomson*.] To variegate."
Though *Johnson* knew it not, the word is in *Milton*.
The white pink, and the pansy *freaks* with jet.

Lycidas.

"FREE. *adj.* ----"

15. [Applied to a horse.] Willing to move.
Raunging the forest wide on courser *free*.

Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.IX. ft. 12.

FREEBENCH. *n.* [In law.] A widow's dower on
a copyhold.

Copyhold estates are not liable to dower, unless by the
special custom of the manor, in which case it is usually
called the widow's *freebench*. *Blackstone.*

"FREEDOM. *n.* ----"

8. [In colloquial language.] Any mark of assumed
familiarity. In *this* sense the word has a plural.

FREEMASON. *n.* One of a numerous society who
profess having a secret to keep.

I reckon, next week we shall hear you are a *free-*
mason. *Gray to Walpole.*

FREEWARREN. *n.* [from *free* and *warren*, Sax.
defendere.] A privilege of preserving and killing
game.

Freewarren is a franchise erected for preservation of
beasts and fowls of warren. *Blackstone.*

"To FREEZE. *v. a.* ----

"1. To congeal with cold."

O'er many a *frozen*, many a fiery alp. *Milton.*

FRENCH. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The
French language.

Speak Italian to those very few Italians, that speak no
French. *Chesterfield.*

FRENCH-HORN. *n.* [a French improvement on
the horn.] An instrument of wind-music made of
metal.

A flute, a violin, a hautboy, and a *French-horn*, may all
found the same tone, and be easily distinguishable.

Reid's Inquiry.

FREQUENTATION. *n.* [*frequentatio*, Lat.] Ha-
bit of frequenting.

The *frequentation* of Courts checks this petulancy of
manner. *Chesterfield.*

"FRESH. *adj.* ----"

13. Unpractised.

How green and *fresh* you are in this old world!
Shak. K. John.

[In this sense of the word members of the Uni-
versity of Oxford for a short period after their en-
trance are nick-named *freshmen*.]

To FRESH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To refresh.
But quickly she it overpast, so soone

As she her face had wypt to *fresh* her blood.

Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.V. ft. 45.

To FRICASEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress
in fricassée.

Sir-loins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,
Pleas'd with frogs *fricaseed*. *Bramston.*

FRIENDING. *n.* [from *friend*.] Friendliness.

And what so poore a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and *friending* to you,
God willing, shall not lack. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

FRILL. *n.* An edging of fine linen on the bosom
of a shirt.

FRIM. *adj.* [from *ppremian*, Sax. *proficere*.] In good
case. *Ray's North Country Words.*

Though

Though not to be met with in books, this is a common word with country-folks in general.

To **FRISE**. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To dress by crisping. This is confined to the hair of the head.

FRISEUR. *n.* [Fr.] Hair-dresser. Let your man learn of the best *friseur* to do your hair well, for that is a very material part of your dress.

FRISKY. *adj.* - - - Gay; airy. A low word." Why this should be called a low word, though certainly a familiar one, is not so evident.

Everybody will call you Colas, which is much worse than *frisky*.

FRIVO'LITY. *n.* [from *frivolous*.] Insignificance. The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as well as falsehood of what he urged in his defence.

FRIVOLOUSLY. *adv.* - - - Triflingly." Such a fellow is troublesomely active, *frivolously* busy, foolishly lively.

FRIVOLOUSNESS. *n.* - - - Triflingness." Nothing can prove more fully the innocence of Suffolk, than the *frivolousness* of the articles, which his enemies thought proper to object against him.

FRONT. *n.* - - - 2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike." That dar'ft, though grim and terrible, advance Thy mis-created *front* athwart my way.

7. The most conspicuous part." The very head and *front* of my offending Hath this extent, no more.

FRONTIERED. *adj.* Guarded on the frontier. Now that is no more a border, nor *frontiered* with enemies.

FRONTINIAC. *adj.* [a town in France.] Denoting a kind of grape. Mistress and woman differ no otherwise, than *Frontinac* and ordinary grapes.

FRONTISTERIUM. *n.* [Lat. from *φροντιστήριον*, Gr.] Learned feminary. 'Twill be the great gymnasium of the realm, The *frontisterium* of Great Brittainy.

FRORY. *adj.* [from *frore*.] 1. Frozen. Her up betwixt his rugged hands he rear'd, And with his *frory* lips full softly kiss.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost. She used with tender hand The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steer.

To **FRY**. *v. a.* - - - To dress food by roasting it "in a pan on the fire." From this jumble of culinary terms *Johnson's* readers will hardly consider him as a classic in cookery. *Asli* however has literally copied the definition.

FRYTH. (*n.*) signifies a plain between woods. *Termes de la Ley* and *Camden's Remains*.

FUGA'CIOS. *adj.* - - - Volatile." Its beauties are not of the *fugacious* kind.

FULGINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fuliginous*.] By being sooty.

Or whence the joy 'mid columns, towers, 'Midst all the city's artful trim, To rear some breathless vapid flowers, Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.

FULL-A'CORNED. *adj.* Fed full with acorns. Like a *full-acorn'd* boar.

FULL-BOTTOM. *n.* A full-bottomed wig. Adieu, ye bobs! ye bags, give place, *Full-bottoms* come instead.

FULL-HE'ARTED. *adj.* Full of courage. The enemy *full-hearted*.

FULL-ORBED. *adj.* [full and orb.] Like a full moon. Twelve thousand crescents all shall swell To *full-orb'd* pride, and fading die.

FULL-WINGED. *adj.* Having full wings. And often to our comfort shall we find The sharded beetle in a safer hold, Than is the *full-wing'd* eagle.

To **FULMINATE**. *v. n.* - - - 3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures." All things in this his *fulminating* bull are not of so innoxious a tendency.

FULSOMELY. *adv.* - - - Nauseously." Then rarely approach, and respectfully bow, But not *fulsomenly* pert, nor foppishly low.

FUNDAMENT. *n.* - - - The back part of the "body." They threw him on the bed, thrust into his *fundament* a red hot iron.

To **FUNK**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink through fear. The best part of the veal, and the Greek for *hunc*, Is the name of a man that makes us *funk*.

FURNACE-BURNING. *adj.* Burning like a furnace. I cannot weep; for all my body's moisture Scarce serves to quench my *furnace-burning* heart.

FURNIMENT. *n.* [from *furnire*, Barb. Lat.] Furniture. Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace One in a charet of strange *furniment* Towards them driving.

FURNISHING. *n.* [from *furnish*.] External pretence. Something deeper Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*.

[This interpretation is exactly conformable to *Johnson's* own note on the passage, in *Lear*; yet with his usual consistency he brings this same passage for an example of the verb *furnish* in a different sense.]

FURTHER. *adj.* - - - 3. *Further* has in some sort the force of a *substantive* in the phrase *no further*." And in other phrases too. And now *what further* shall ensue, behold.

FURTHEST. *adv.* The superlative of *forth*: as *Johnson* makes it under that word.

F U S

The *furthest* a prudent man should proceed in general
is to laugh at some of his own foibles. *Shenstone.*

“ FURY. *n.* - - - -

“ 1. Madness.

It is a tale

Told by an ideot; full of sound and *fury*,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

“ To FUST. *v. n.* - - - - To grow mouldy.”

F U T

Sure he, that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability of godlike reason
To *rust* in us unus'd. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

“ FUFILE. *adj.* - - - -

“ 2. Of no weight.

Scarce a southern gale
Warm'd our chill air, unloaded with the threats
Of tyrant Rome, but *futile* all. *Shenstone.*

C O R R E C T I O N in F.

[In FLAX-WENCH.] Expunge [possibly for some reason no longer existing] and insert instead [literally
a female who spins flax, but once a kind of proverbial phrase for]

G

G A M

GABLE. *n.* - - - An excise; a tax." In law it has rather a more extensive signification.

Gable is an old word, that signifies a rent, duty, custom, or service, yielded or done to the king, or any other lord. *Termes de la Ley.*

GABLE. *n.* - - - The sloping roof of a building."

This definition is quite foreign to the thing, and should stand thus: a triangular end of a building carried up (perpendicularly in front) to the ridge of the roof.

GAIN. *n.* - - - -

4. Overplus in a comparative computation."

Yet who knows

Exact the balance of our los and gain?

Who knows, how far a rattle may outweigh

The mace or sceptre?

Sneyd Davies.

To GAINSTRIVE. *v. n.* [*'gainst* and *strive.*] To resist.

Whose bodies chaff, whenever in his powre

He may them catch unable to *gainstrive,*

He with his shamefull lust doth first deflowre,

And afterwards themselves doth cruelly devoure.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 12.

GALLEY-FOIST. *n.* The London City barge, which conveys the new Lord Mayor to Westminster.

When the *gallyfoist* is afloat to Westminster.

B. Jonson's Epicæne.

GALLOWAY. *n.* A horse, &c."

The horses are small, never exceeding in size what we call a stout *galloway.*

Hawkerworth's Voyages.

GALLOW-MAKER. *n.* One that makes a gallow.

What is he that builds stronger than the mason, the shipwright and the carpenter?

The *Gallows-maker.*

Shaksp. Hamlet.

GALOCHE. *n.* [Fr.] A man's shoe (without straps or other fastening) made to wear over another shoe.

GAMBA'DO. *n.* Boots worn upon the legs above the shoe," being made partly open and fixt to the saddle.

GAME. *n.* - - - -

4. A single match at play."

Methinks, old friend, tis wondrous true,

That verbe is but a *game* at loo.

Shenstone.

GAME-KEEPER. *n.* - - - - A person who looks "after game."

A man that has the franchise of warren is in reality no more than a royal *gamekeeper.*

Blackstone.

G E A

GAMING-HOUSE. *n.* A house where gaming is carried on.

All disorderly inns or alehouses, bawdy-houses, *gaming-houses*, stage-plays unlicensed, booths and stages for ropedancers, and the like, are public nuisances.

Blackstone.

GAMING-TABLE. *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

They frequent plays, operas, and taverns, and at home have their routs and their *gaming-tables.*

The World, No. 157.

GARDEN-PLOT. *n.* Plot in a garden.

In bower and field he fought, where any tuft

Of grove, or *garden-plot*, more pleasant lay.

Milton.

GARTER. *n.* - - - - -

3. The principal king at arms."

As worshipful as are the persons of the illustrious heralds, Clarencieux, *Garter*, and the rest. *Shaftesbury.*

GASTRILLOQUIST. *n.* [from *gastro*, Gr. and *loqui*, Lat.]

Gastrilologists are persons, who have acquired the art of modifying their voice, so that it affects the ear of the hearers, as if it came from another person, or from the clouds, or from under the earth.

Reid.

GAUR. *n.* A Persian priest.

The comparison between the bramins and the Persian *gaur*s, who pretend to be the disciples and successors of the ancient magi the followers of Zoroaster may be thought worth a learned disquisition.

Guthrie.

GA'WDED. *adj.* [from *gaude.*] Flushed.

Our veil'd dames

Commit the war of white and damask in

Their nicely *gawded* cheeks.

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

GA'ZEMENT. *n.* [from *gazet.*] View.

Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele

Cover'd from people's *gazement* with a vele.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. st. 17.

GA'ZET. *n.* A small Venetian coin.

A *gazet* is almost a penny, whereof ten do make a livre, that is, nine pence.

Coryat's Crudities.

Not a sol; not a *gazet.*

Marmion's Antiquary.

GAZETTE'ER. *n.* - - - - -

3. A title for a newspaper.

Glasses and bottles, pipes and *gazetteers*,

As if the table even itself was drunk,

Lie a wet broken scene.

Thomson.

GEAR. *n.* - - - - -

6. [*gearna*, Sax. provilio.] Employment.

That to Sir Calidore was easie *geare.*

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. st. 6.

[Such is also the plain sense of the word in that passage of *Milton's Comus*, which *Johnson* has grievously mis-joined to sense 1.]

“GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in “*Spenser.*” Wonderful.” *Ray* has it among South and East country words; and it is derived from *gærne*, Sax. rarus.]

GE'MINI. *n.* [Lat. for twins.] The third sign in the Zodiac.

In *gemini* that noble power is shewn,
That twins their hearts, and doth of two make one.

B. Jonson's Masques.

She is young and sanguine, has a wanton hazel eye,
and was born under *Gemini*.

Congreve.

“GENDER. *n.* - - -

“2. A sex.”

Things are frequently considered with relation to the distinction of sex or *gender*.

Lowth.

“GENEALOGICAL. *adj.* - - - - Pertaining to “descents or families.”

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical tree* of the House of Cecil painted on the walls.

Gough's Topog. under Theobalds.

“GENEALOGIST. *n.* - - - - He who traces descents.”

Considering what trash is thought worthy to be hoarded by *genealogists*, the following may not be a despicable addition to those repositories.

Walpole.

To GENERALISE. *v. a.* [from *generalis*, Lat.] To reduce to a genus.

Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner *generalised*.

Reid.

“GENEROUS. *adj.* - - - -

“1. Not of mean birth.”

Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders

By you invited, do attend your person. *Shaksf. Othello.*

“GENITIVE. *adj.* - - - In grammar, the name “of a case, which, among other relations, signifies “one begotten.” This *literal* argument for the word's etymology is left to support itself; but its meaning should be shewn by an example.

The relation of possession, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or different ending of the substantive. The case answers to the *genitive* case in the Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the possessive case.

Lowth.

“GENTILITY. *n.* - - - -

“1. Dignity of birth.”

'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew

By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility*.

Harrington.

“2. Elegance of behaviour.”

All the men of quality [began] to speak the Gallic idiom in their houses, as a high strain of *gentility*.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

GENTLEMAN-U'SHER. *n.* One who holds a post at Court to usher others to the presence.

His tongue goes always before his wit, like *gentleman-usher*, but somewhat faster.

Overbury.

GENTLEMANSHIP. *n.* [from *gentleman*.] Elegance of manners.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good. *Marg. of Halifax.*

GENTLESSE. *n.* [from *gentle*.] Courtesy.

The salvage man, that never till this hour
Did taste of pittance, neither *gentlesse* knew,
Seeing his sharp assault, and cruel stoure,
Was much emmoved at his peril's view.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. st. 3.

“GEOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* - - - Relating to Geographical “graphy.”

I send you an historical, chronological, and *geographical dictionary*. - - - As *Geographical*, it describes the situation of countries and cities.

Chesterfield.

GEORGE-NOBLE. *n.* A gold coin of Hen. VIII.

George-nobles at six shillings and eight-pence. *Leake.*

The gold coins of Henry the Eighth, were Sovereigns, half-sovereigns, Rials, half and quarter-rials, Angels, angelets, and quarter-angels, *George-nobles*, forty-penny pieces, Crowns of the double rose, and half-crowns.

Ib.

GEORGIUM SIDUS. *n.* [Lat. called after his majesty King George III.] One of the planets.

The *Georgium Sidus* is attended by two moons. *Adams.*

The *Georgium Sidus* was discovered by Dr. Herschel in the year 1781.

Ib.

GERMAN. *adj.* Spoken in Germany.

I also expect that, you make yourself perfect master of the *German language*.

Chesterfield.

GERMAN. *n.* [the *adj.*, meaning by ellipsis] The German language.

Do you learn *German* yet, to read, write, and speak it.

Chesterfield.

GERMANISM. *n.* [from *German*.] An idiom of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all *isms* but Anglicisms.

Chesterfield.

To GERN. *v. n.* [from *ginnan* Sax. oscitare. [To yawn.

And gaped like a gulf, when he did *gerne*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XII. st. 15.

“GERUND. *n.* - - - In the Latin grammar a kind “of verbal noun which governs cases like a verb.” Lilly's definition is somewhat different.

There be belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs certain voices called *Gerunds*; which have both the active and passive signification.

Lilly.

The participle with the preposition before it, and still retaining its government, answers to what is called in Latin the *gerund*.

Lowth.

“GESTICULATION. *n.* - - - Various postures.”

One who pretended to express the same sentence as many ways by *gesticulation*, as even Cicero himself could by his eloquence.

Wallaston.

To GET. *v. n.* - - - - -

“II. To GET over” is *active*, and therefore out of its place.

GETPENNY. *n.* [an old term for] A theatrical piece, that succeeded.

The gunpowder plot, there was a *getpenny*! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-pence audience nine times in an afternoon. *B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* [- - - *Ghefs* is by critics considered as the true orthography. - - -] To conjecture.”

It seem'd a second paradise, I *gheffe*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. st. 23.

GIBBET-MAKER. *n.* One that makes gibbets.

Ho! the *gibbet-maker*! he says, that he hath taken them down again.

Titus Andronicus.

GILBERTIN.

GILBERTIN. *adj.* [from *Gilbert* Lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire.] Of a certain monastic order.

Thirteen religious houses of the same order had in them seven hundred *Gilbertin* brethren, and eleven hundred sisters. *Weever.*

“**GILL.** *n.* - - - -

“ 8. - - - - **Ground-ivy.**”

The lowly *gill*, that never dares to climb.

Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

GILL. *n.* A place hemm'd in with two steep brows or banks, a rivulet running between them. *Ray.*

You may continue along this *gill*, and passing by one end of the village and its church for half a mile, it leads to an opening between two hills covered with fir woods. *Gray's Letters.*

“**GILT.** *n.* - - - - Golden shew.”

2. Gold money.

Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed!)
Confirmed conspiracy with fearful France.

Shaksp. Hen. V.

Though guilt condemns, tis *gilt* must make us glad.

Middleton's Mad World.

GIMMAL. *adj.* [from the noun] Consisting of links.

In their pale dull mouths the *gimmel* bit
Lies foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.

Shaksp. Hen. V.

A *gimmel* ring with one link hanging. *Brewer's Lingua.*

To **GIN.** *v. n.* [used in poetry for] To begin.

Ginning in the middle. *Shak. Prolog. to Troilus & Cressida.*

GIN-DRINKING. *adj.* Addicted to drinking gin. The common soldier can delight himself with his *gin-drinking* trull. *Spenser's Critic.*

GIRDER. *n.* [from *gird*, *v.*] A satirist.

We great *girders*, call it a short saying of sharp wit,
with a bitter sence in a sweet word.

Lilly's Alexan. and Campaspe.

GIRDLE-STEAD. *n.* [*girdle* and *stead*.] That part of the body where the girdle was worn.

Divide yourself into two halves just by the *girdle-stead*.
Eastward Hoe.

GIRN. *n.* [a transposition of letters for] Grin.

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Davenant's Wits.*

GITE. *n.* [called by *Tyrwhitt* Fr.] A robe.

When Phœbus rose, he left his golden weed,
And donn'd a *gite* in deepest purple dy'd. *Fairfax.*

GIUST. *n.* [from *giustra*, Ital.] A tilting with spears.

Full jolly knight he seem'd and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly *giusts* and fierce encounters fitt.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. I. ft. 1.

To **GIUST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt with spears.

So forth they went, and both together *giusted*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. I. ft. 11.

GLADFULL. *adj.* Full of gladness.

There leave we them in pleasure and repast
Spending their joyous dayes and *gladful* nights.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 40.

GLADIATORIAN. *adj.* Of Gladiators.

The *gladiatorian* and other fanguinary sports, which we allow our people, discover sufficiently our national taste. *Shafesbury.*

“**GLEEK.** *n.* - - - - Musick.”

2. A scoff.

Now where's the bastard's braves and Charles his
gleeks? *Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. I.*

3. A game at cards.

Penny *gleek* I hope's

In fashion yet. *Davenant's Wits.*

4. [Because three knaves (in the game) are a *gleek*.]
A triplet.

We'll celebrate

A *gleek* of marriages. *Albunazar.*

GLEE'SOME. *adj.* [from *glee*.] Joyous

That *gleesome* hunters pleased with their sport
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't.

W. Browne.

GLIBBERY. *adj.* [from *glib*.] Smooth-faced.

Milk, milk, ye *glibbery* urchin, is food for infants.

Mafston.

Have each meal an orphan

Served to your table, or a *glibbery* heir

With all his lands melted into a mortgage. *Randolph.*

“**GLITTERAND.** Shining. A participle used by
“*Chaucer*.” It is also used by *Spenser*.

Eftsoones himself in *glitterand* armes he dight.

F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 17.

GLODE. [old preterite of glide.] Glanced.

Like sparke of fire that from the anvile *glode*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 23.

“**GLOOM.** *n.* - - - -

“ 2. Cloudiness of aspect.”

At the bright'ning orient beam

Purge off this gloom. *Milton.*

“ To **GLOOM.** *v. n.* - - - -

“ 3. To be melancholy.”

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings.

Shakspere's Rom. and Juliet.

“**GLOOMY.** *adj.* - - - -

“ 3. Cloudy of look.”

He on his impious foes right onward drove

Gloomy as night. *Milton.*

GLOSSARIST. *n.* The writer of a glossary.

Etymology is so clearly not a necessary branch of the duty of a *glossarist*, that I trust I shall be easily excused for not having troubled the reader with longer or more frequent digressions of that sort. *Tyrwhitt.*

GNOSTIC. *n.* [from *γνῶσις*, Gr.] One of a peculiar sect among the early Christians.

The earliest and worst of heretics were those called *Gnostics*, who took their name from an audacious pretence to certain knowledge and comprehension of the greater mysteries of faith. *Shafesbury.*

GOGGLE. *n.*

1. A strained motion of the eyes.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous. *Marq. of Halifax.*

2. Used adjectively by *B. Jonson*.

Give him admonition to forsake his sawcy glavering grace, and his *goggle* eye. *Poëaster.*

3. The sence of this noun may serve to correct *Johnson's* interpretation of the verb, ill-suited to his examples from *Hudibras* and *Dryden*.

“**GOLDNEY.** *n.* A kind of fish, otherwise called
Gilthead. *Diet.*”

B. Jonson uses the word for a translation of *scarus* in *Horace*.

- Nor Lucrine oysters I could then more prize,
Nor turbot, nor bright *goldeneyes*.
- “GO’LDY-LOCKS. *n.* - - - A plant.”
Fair ox-eye, *goldyllocks*, and columbine.
- GO’NDELAY should have been joined by *Johnson*
to *Gondola*, under which article he has cited the pas-
sage where *Spenser* uses *Gondelay*.
- To GONE. *v. n.* [the old word for] To go.
Down from the hill descended most and least,
And to the Christian Duke by heaps they *gone*.
Fairfax.
- “GOOD. *n.* - - -”
6. Proper behaviour.
In word and deede that shew’d great modestee,
And knew his *good* to all of each degree.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 7.
- GOOD-BRE’EDING. *n.* [See GOOD. *adj.* 21 in
Johnson.]
- GOOD-CHE’AP. *adj.* Reasonably cheap.
I wonder
That we should wish more rivers in the city,
When they sell water so *good-cheap*.
Webster’s White Devil.
- GOOD-FELLOW. *n.* A jolly companion.
Shall the king of gods turn the king of *good-fellows*?
B. Jonson’s Poetaster.
- GOOD-FELLOWSHIP. *n.* [from *good-fellow.*]
Jolly society.
The first and most owned is that which they call *good-
fellowship*: one man drinks to keep another company at
it. *Whole Duty of Man.*
- “GO’ODMAN. *n.* - - - -”
3. Master.
If the *goodman* of the house [*ομοδεσποτης*] had known
what hour the thief would come, he would have watched.
Luke. Ch. XII. v. 39.
The *goodman* of this house was Dolon Hight,
A man of subtil wit and wicked minde.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 32.
- GOOD-MA’NNERS. *n.* Polite behaviour.
Good-manners is such a part of good sense, that they
cannot be divided; but that which a fool calleth *good-
breeding* is the most unmannerly thing in the world.
Marq. of Halifax.
- GOOD-NA’TURE. *n.* [See GOOD. *adj.* 25 in
Johnson.]
Good-breeding and *good-nature* do incline us rather to
help and raise people unto ourselves, than to mortify and
depress them. *Chesterfield.*
- GOOD-NA’TURED. *adj.* [from *good-nature.*] Be-
nevolently disposed.
In all domestic relations he was *good-natured*.
Chesterfield.
- “GO’ODNESS. *n.*” The following example may
serve to enlarge *Johnson’s* exposition.
I take *goodness* in this sense, ‘the affecting of the weal
of men,’ which is that the Grecians call *philanthropia*.
Bacon.
- GO’OD-WIFE. *n.* Mistress of a house, but below
a gentlewoman.
By this had chancicleer the village cocke
Bidden the *good-wife* for her maids to knocke.
W. Browne.
It serves the maiden female crew,
The ladies and the *good-wives* too. *Suckling.*

- Such as the honest industrious countryman’s field, or
good-wife’s garden seasonably produce. *Evelyn.*
- “GO’RBELLY. *n.* - - - - A term of reproach for a
fat man.”
The belching *gorbely* hath well-nigh killed me
Brewer’s Lingua.
- GO’RDIAN. *adj.* [from the *Gordian* knot.] Intricate.
Close the serpent fly
Insinuating, wove with *Gordian* twine
His braided train. *Milton.*
- GORGONIAN. *adj.* As if proceeding from *Gorgon*.
The rest his look
Bound with *Gorgonian* rigour not to move. *Milton.*
- GO’RKEM. *n.* A small kind of cucumber.
Take the *Gorkems* or smaller cucumbers, &c. *Evelyn.*
- “GO’RMAND. *n.* - - - A greedy eater.”
Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom, that
were not so by nature. *Locke.*
- “To GO’RMANDIZE. *v. n.* To feed ravenously.”
Thou shalt not *gormandize*,
As thou hast done with me.
Shakspeare’s Merchant of Venice.
- “GORSE. *n.* - - - Furze.”
And for fair corn-ground are our fields sureloy’d
With worthless *gorse*. *Kyd’s Cornelia.*
- “GO’SPEL. *n.* - - - -
“Divinity; theology.”
Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose *gospel* is their maw. *Milton.*
3. Any general doctrine.
The propagators of this political *gospel* are in hopes,
their abstract principle would be overlooked. *Burke.*
- GOSS. *n.* [the same as] Gorse.
They my lowings follow’d through
Tooth’d briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss* and thorns.
Shaks. Tempest.
- GO’TER. *n.* A large swelling in the neck.
One of our countrymen in travelling over the Alps
was detained by a fever in one of those villages, where
every grown person has that sort of swellings in the neck;
which they call *goters*. *Spence’s Crito.*
- GO’THIC. *adj.* [from *Goth.*]
1. Spoken by the Goths.
They are to be found with little variation in the other
collateral languages descended from the *Gothic*. *Tyrolwhitt.*
2. Uncivilized.
Ah! rustic ruder than *Gothic*. *Congreve.*
- GO’THICISM. *n.* [from *Gothic.*]
1. Gothic architecture.
I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Cas-
tle, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it.
Gray’s Letters.
2. The state of barbarians.
Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute Chaos are
come again. *Shenstone.*
- GOTHS. *n. pl.* Any nation deficient in general
knowledge.
What do you think of the late extraordinary event in
Spain? Could you have ever imagined, that those igno-
rant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits?
Chesterfield.
- GOVERNALL. *n.* [from *govern.*] Governance.
He of this garden had the *governall*.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 48.
[The old word is *governail* (see Glossary to Hoc-
CLEVE,) but altered by *Spenser* to make it rhyme.]
- GO’ULAND.

GO'ULAND. *n.* A flower.

Pinks, *goulands*, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine.
B. Jonson's Masques.

GO'URMANDIZE. *n.* [from the verb.] Voraciousness.

A tigre forth out of the wood did rise,
 That with fell claws, full of fierce *gourmandize*,
 And greedy mouth wide gaping like hell gate,
 Did run at Pastorell, her to surprize.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. X. ft. 34.

“**GRA'CIOUS.** *adj.* - - -

“6. Graceful.” This sense was extended to *persons*.
 There was not such a *gracious* creature born.

Shaks. K. John.

That ever made an old lady *gracious* by torch-light.
Marston's Malcontent.

GRAINING. *n.* [from *grain*.] Indentation.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no
graining upon the rim. *Leake.*

GRAMERCIES. *interj.* [seems to have a different
 meaning from what *Johnson* has given to *gracery*,
 and to signify from the French] Great thanks to
 you.

Gramercies, Tranio, well dost thou advise.

Shaks. Taming of the Shrew.

Gramercies, my deare Devill: weele put it seriously
 in practice, yfaith.

B. Jonson's Cynthia Revels.

“**GRAMMAR.** *n.* - - -

“The book that treats of the various relations of words
 to each other.”

I will not take upon me to say, whether we have any
grammar that sufficiently instructs us by rule and example.

Lowth.

GRANAM. *n.* [a ludicrous word for] Grandam.

Where with my *granam* I have gone. *Prior.*

GRAND-ASSISE. *n.* [in law.] A mode of trial by
 jury on a writ of right.

The first species of an extraordinary trial by jury is
 that of the *grand-assise*, which was instituted by King
 Henry the Second in Parliament. *Blackstone.*

“**GRANDDAUGHTER.** *n.* - - - The daughter of a
 son or daughter.”

This *grandaughter* of a man, who will be an everlasting
 glory to the nation, has now for some years with her
 husband kept a little chandler's or grocer's shop for their
 subsistence. *Newton's Life of Milton.*

GRAND-JUROR. *n.* One of a grand jury.

You are *grand-jurors*, are ye? *Shaks. Hen. IV. P. I.*

GRAND-MASTER. *n.* The chief of the Teuto-
 nic order of knighthood.

The first *Grand-master* of the order was Henry Wallpot.

Chesterfield.

GRAND-MASTERSHIP. *n.* Dignity of Grand-
 master.

He then quitted his *grand-mastership*. *Chesterfield.*

GRAPHICK. *adj.* [the same as] Graphical.

He can

Find all our atoms from a point t' a span;
 Our closest creeks and corners; and can trace
 Each line, as it were *graphick*, in the face.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

GRASS-GREEN. *adj.* Green with grass.

Ah! not the nymph so blooming and so gay,
 That led the dance beneath the festive shade:

But she, that in the morning of her day
 Intomb'd beneath the *grass-green* sod was laid.

Shenstone.

GR'AVE-DIGGER. *n.* One who digs graves.

Grave-diggers. *Dramatis Personæ to Hamlet.*

GRAVE-MAKER. *n.* A grave-digger.

When you are asked this question next, say a *grave-*
maker; the houses that he makes last till doomsday.

Shaks. Hamlet.

GRAY-EYED. *adj.* Having gray eyes.

The *gray-eyed* morn smiles on the frowning night.

Shaks. Romeo and Juliet.

GRAY-HAIRED. *adj.* Having gray hairs.

In *gray-hair'd* Cælia's wither'd arms

As mighty Lewis lay,

She cry'd, if I have any charms,

My dearest, let's away.

Dorset.

GRAY-HEADED. *adj.* With a gray head of hair.

Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,

Assemble. *Milton.*

GRAT-HOUSE. *n.* A cant-term among country
 folks for the principal house in the parish.

That, will he, will he, to the *Great-house*

He went, as if the devil drove him. *Gray's Long Story.*

GREAT-SIZED. *adj.* Of a great size.

Thou *great-sized* coward,

No space of earth shall funder our two hates.

Shaks. Troilus and Cressida.

“**GREAVE.** *n.* - - - A grove. *Spenser.*” The ex-
 ample from *Drayton* does not make good this as-
 sertion: therefore add

Yet, when she fled into that covert *greave*,

He, her not finding, both them thus nigh dead did
 leave. *F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 43.*

2. Groove.

Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,

Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 42.

“**GRE'CISM.** *n.* - - - - An idiom of the Greek lan-
 guage.”

A violent *Grecism*, that would startle a Roman at the
 reading of it, sounds more natural to us. *Addison.*

GRE'DALINE. *adj.* [from *gris de lin*, Fr. conse-
 quently the same as *gridelin* in *Johnson*—but whe-
 ther there rightly explained is more than the compi-
 ler of this supplement can say.]

His love fades, like my *gredaline* pottycot.

Killigrew's Parson's Wedding.

“**GREE'DILY.** *adv.* - - - Eagerly, voraciously.”

2. With avidity of spirit.

Unto his reikew ran, and *gredily* him speedd.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 30.

GREEK. *adj.* Peculiar to ancient Greece.

Technical words mean such particular words as relate
 to any art or science, from the *Greek* word *ἑλλην*.

Chesterfield.

GREEK. *n.* [The adjective, by ellipsis] The *Greek*
 language.

Did Cicero say any thing? Ay, he spoke *Greek*,
Shaks. Julius Caesar.

When thou taught'st Cambridge, and King Edward
Greek. *Milton's Sonnets.*

GREE'KLING. *n.* [A farcaetical diminutive of
Greek.] An inferior *Greek* writer.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to De-
 mosthenes? *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

GREEK.

GREEK-ROSE. *n.* [Lychnis.] The flower campion.

Thy beauty, Campion, very much may claim;
But of *Greek-rose* how didst thou gain thy name?

Tate's Cowley.

GREEN-HAIRED. *adj.* Having green locks.

Ye *green hair'd* nymphs, whom Pan's decrees
Have giv'n to guard this solemn wood. *Mason's Odes.*

'GREENLY. *adv.* - - -

"Immaturely." If this explanatory word mean
'without mature deliberation,' the exposition may
be exemplified from *Shakspeare*.

We have done but *greenly*,

In hugger mugger to inter him. *Hamlet.*

To **GREET.** *v. n.* [from *greetan*, Sax. clamare.] To
wait.

Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what gars thee greet.

Spenser's April.

GREGORIAN. *n.* [at one time a cant term for]
A perriwig.

He cannot be a cuckold, that wears a *Gregorian*; for
a perriwig cannot fit such a head. *Overbury.*

GRESS. *n.* [See *Johnson* in] Jefs.

Soar ye ne'er so high,

I have the *gresses* that will pull you down.

Marlow's Edward II.

GRIEF-FULL. *adj.* Full of grief

Which when the sees with ghastly *grief full eyes*
Her heart does quake. *Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.VIII. ft. 40.*

GRIEF-SHOT. *part. adj.* Pierced with grief.

But as a discontented friend, *grief shot*
With his unkindness. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

GRIM-VISAG'D. *adj.* Of grim appearance.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.
Shakf. Richard III.

Grim-visag'd comfortless despair. *Gray.*

"GRIP. *n.* A finall ditch. *Ainsworth.*"

Grip or *gripe* [*græp*, Sax. fossula.] A little ditch or
trench. This word is of general use all over England.

Ray's North Country Words.

GRIPE. *n.* [An old name for] A vulture.

Titius hath his lot

To feed the *gripe*, that gnaws his growing heart.

Tanc. and Gism.

"GRIPPLE. *n.* A greedy snatcher, a griping miser.

"*Spenser.*" From the loose wording of this article in
Hughes's Glossary, *Johnson* without further examination
has taken it for a *substantive*; whereas its usage
in *Spenser*, plainly proves it an *adjective*.

He gnasth his teeth, to see
Those heaps of gold with *griple* Covetise.

F. 2. B.I. C.IV. ft. 31.

Tho on his shield he *griple* hold did lay.

ib. B.VI. C.IV. ft. 6.

"GRISKIN. *n.* - - - - The vertebræ of a hog
"broiled." By this definition *Johnson* seems to have
thought that the *broiling* conferred the name; but it
is still *griskin* when either *roasted* or *raw*.

GROG. *n.* [A sea term for] Gin and Water.

Accordingly we stopt serving *grog*, except on Saturday
nights. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

GROSS. *adv.* [from the adjective] Palpably.

To be received plain, I'll speak more *grossly*.

Shakf. Measure for Measure.

GROVE. *n.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by
"trees meeting above."

It may be difficult to say of this derivation and
definition, which is the more absurd of the two.
Grove is Saxon as well as English; and consequently
the English word stands in no need of such a fan-
ciful original. But for definition, instead of 'a
clustered assemblage of trees,' we find them con-
verted into an *avenue*.

GROVELLER. *n.* [from *growel*.] A person of a
grovelling disposition.

The man of a towering ambition, or a well regulated
taste, has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the
grovellers. *Shensione.*

"GROUND. *n.* - - - -

6. Land occupied.

"The sea o'erflow'd my *ground*,

"And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Milton.*"

It surely must have been the *last editor*, that has
here changed *rains* into *sea*, and given *Prior's*
Dutch Proverb to *Milton*.

8. Dregs; lees; fæces.

13: The first principles of knowledge." Both these
senses should have been specified as confined to the
plural number.

"To GROUND. *v. n.*" A plain erratum for *v. a.*

4. To set in the ground.

And friendship, which a faint affection breeds
Without regard of good, dies like ill *grounded* seeds.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.IV. ft. 1.

GROUNDDAGE. *n.* [from *ground*.] Permission to
ground a vessel on a shore.

It is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage,
groundage, &c. *Spelman.*

"GROWN. The participle passive of *grow*. - - -"

4. Become prevalent.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports,
that I know not whether it do not put in for the name
of a virtue. *Locke.*

To **GROYNE.** *v. n.* [*gronnian*, Sax: grunnire.] To
grunt.

Some were of cats, that wrawling still did cry,
And some of beasts, that *groyne'd* continually.

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.XII. ft. 27.

GRUMMEL-SEED. *n.* The seeds of Gromwell.

Their cakes of *grummel seed* they did preferre,
And pails of milke in sacrifice to her. *W. Browne.*

GUANICO. *n.* A kind of deer in South America.

We believed them to be *guanicoes*, many of which af-
terwards came down to the water-side. They resemble
our deer, but are much larger. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

The *guanico* has a hump on its back and no horns. *ib.*

"To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* - - - To undertake to se-

"cure the performance of any articles."
- France hath always profited skilfully of its having
guarantied the treaty of Munster. *Chesterfield.*

GUA'RANTY. *n.* [from the verb.] Engagement to
secure the performance of articles.

It was made in contradiction to the engagements that
the crown of England had taken, when King William
gave his *guaranty* to the treaty of Travendhal. *Bolingbroke.*

"To GUARD. *v. a.* - - -

1. To watch by way of defence."

Who by stealth

Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The guarded gold. *Milton.*

- " GUARD. *n.* - - -
 " 4. An ornamental hem."
 The *guards* are but slightly basted on. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*
6. Any thing that guards something else: as a *guard*, that keeps drefs from dirt.
- GUARDANT. *adj.* [old participle of *guard*.] Keeping guard.
 You shall perceive, that a Jack *guardant* cannot office me from my son Coriolanus.
- To GU'ARISH. *v. a.* [from *guerir*, Fr.] To heal.
 Daily she dressed him, and did the best
 His grievous hurt to *guarish* that she might.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 41.
 And all his wounds, and all his bruises *guarish*.
Ib. B. IV. C. III. ft. 29.
 [Upton (in his glossary to *Spenser*) makes strange work with this word, by confounding it with the adjective *garish*.]
- GU'ELDER-ROSE. *n.* A species of *Viburnum*, a flowering shrub.
- GU'EST-WISE. *adv.* In the manner of a guest.
 My heart with her, but as *guest-wise*, sojourn'd.
Shakf. Mid. Night Dream.
- " GUIDON. *n.* - - - A standard bearer; a standard."
 Be thine the *guidon*, I the men at arms.
T. Heywood's Four Prentises.
- " GUI'LELESS. *adj.* - - - - Free from deceit."
 "Poets ever kind,
Guileless, distrustless, scorn the treasur'd gold.
Shenstone.
- " GUILER. *n.* - - - - One that betrays into danger."
Johnson has contracted the sense of this word by considering it only in one passage. It was used for *cheat* in general.
 Where those two *guilers* with Malbecco were.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 37.
- GUI'LTY-LIKE. *adv.* Guiltily.
 Cassio, my lord! No sure I cannot think it,
 That he would steal away so *guilty-like*
 Seeing you coming. *Shakspere's Othello.*
- " GU'INEA-HEN. *n.* A fowl, supposed to be of *Guinea*."
 Ere I would say, I would drown myself for the love of a *Guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon.
Shakspere's Othello.
- " GULCH. *n.* - - - A little glutton. *Skinner*." Why *little* is not so clear; but *glutton* seems warranted by

BREWER'S *Lingua*, where *Appetitus* says to *Crapula*:

You muddy *gulch*, dar'ft look me in the face,
 While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?

- " GULLET. *n.* - - -
 " 2. A small stream or lake." The blundering editor has inserted this *second* sense before two examples belonging to the *first*.

GU'LLY. *n.* Any hollow worn by water.

The violent rain which had fallen in the night had suddenly brought down such torrents of water through the hollow or *gully* where they had taken up their station, that they were in the utmost danger of being swept away before it.
Hawkefworth's Voyages.

GUM-CISTUS. *n.* A species of rock-rose, of which there are several distinct sorts. *Miller*.

GUN'ARCHY. *n.* [γυναρχία, Gr.] A female government.

I have always some hopes of change under a *gunarchy*.
Chesterfield.

[This word does not seem rightly formed, it being usual to change the Greek *v* into *y*.]

" GUNNERY. *n.* - - - - The art of managing cannon."

In the art of *gunnery* aberrations will take place from a variety of causes, which can by no means be foreseen or prevented.
Adams.

" GUST. *n.* - - - -

" 6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *justs* or *sports*."
Johnson must have read *Spenser* very vitiously to say this. The word there is *giusts*, which is more conformable to its origin than *justs*.

To GUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To taste.

'Tis far gone,

When I shall *gust* it last. *Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

To GUY. *v. a.* [formerly] To guide.

He follow'd him, that did him lead and *guy*.

Fairfax. B. X. ft. 33.

To GUYLE. *v. a.* To beguile,

For who wotes not, that woman's subtiltyes

Can *guylen* Argus.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 7.

GYMNO'SOPHIST. *n.* [γυμνος and σοφιστης, Gr.] An

Indian philosopher of old times.

Examine we the present usage of the Indian Bramins, reliques of the ancient *Gymnosophists*.
Evelyn.

GY'PSISM. *n.* The profession of a gypsie.

The companion of his travels is some soule funne-burnt queane, that since the terrible statute recanted *gypfisme*.
Overbury.

A D D E N D U M in G.

- " GRAMERCY. *interj.* - - - - An obsolete expression
 " of surprife."
 2. [The same as *Gramercies*.] Great thanks.

Gramercy, Mammon, (said the gentle knight)
 For so great grace and offer'd high estate.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. ft. 50.

H.

H Æ M

H A L

HABI'LITY. *n.* --- Faculty; power." *Johnson* gives no example; and by the usage of the word in *Spenser*, it rather seems to mean *possessions*.
But lov'd this fresh young knight, that dwelt her ny,
The lusty Aladine, though meaner borne,
And of lesse livelood and *hability*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 7.

HA'BLE. *adj.* [from *habilis*, Lat.] Proper.
As hagar hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his *hable* might.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 19.

HACK. *n.* [from the verb.] A violent cut or fracture.

Look you, what *hacks* are on his helmet.

Shakf. Tro. and Cressida.

HACK. *n.* [contracted from *hackney*.] A horse much used, or let out for hire.

HACKNEY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Let out for hire.

The seventh branch of the extraordinary perpetual revenue is the duty arising from licenses to *hackney* coaches and chairs in London, and the parts adjacent. *Blackstone.*

HACQUETON. *n.* --- Some piece of armour."

This interpretation may be doubted. *Tyrwhitt* in his glossary to *Chaucer* calls it a cassock without sleeves. *Johnson* seems to have taken it for granted, that *hacqueton* must have been a piece of armour, because in the passage produced from *Spenser's* Ireland it is coupled with *habergeon*; but in *Chaucer's* Sir Topaz the *habergeon* was worn over the *hacqueton*. It seems pretty clear, that the *hacqueton* sat close to the body: possibly it might be of such materials as in some degree would serve the purpose of armour.

But th' other did upon his truncheon smyte;
Which hewing quite asunder, further way
It made, and on his *hacqueton* did lyte,
The which dividing with importune sway
It seiz'd in his right side, and there the dint did stay.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 38.

HAD-Y-WIST. *n.* [a compound of words meaning, *had I known*.] Vain pursuits; vain afterthought.

Most miserable man, whom wicked fate
Hath brought to court, to sue for *had-y-wist*.

Spenser's Hubberd.

His pallid fears, his forrows, his affrightings,
His late wist *had-i-wist*, remorseful bitings.

W. Browne.

HÆMOSTA'TICS. *n.* [*αἷμα* and *σταῖον*, Gr.] The science of weighing blood.

I think, they are naturally accounted for by the ingenious Mr. Hale, in his appendix to his treatise of *Hæmostatics*.

Arbutnot.

HAG. *n.* [from *hawgh*, old Eng. in *Coke* upon *Lyttelton*.] A dale.

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*.

Fairfax. B. VIII. ft. 41.

[This is not given as a general interpretation of the old English *hag*, which seems to have had other meanings; but if *Fairfax* has faithfully translated his original [Tasso] in this line, *holts* and *hags* must mean *hills* and *hollows*.]

HAG-SEED. *n.* Offspring of a hag.

Hagseed, hence!

Shakf. Tempest.

HA'IR-BELL. *n.* --- The hyacinth."

I seldom have met with a loss,

Such health do my fountains bestow;

My fountains all border'd with moss,

Where the *hair-bells* and violets grow.

Shenstone.

HA'LBERTED. *adj.* Armed with a halberd.

But if in this reign

The *halberted* train

Or constable should rebel.

Loyal Songs.

HALE. *n.* [*hæle*, Sax. *salus*.] Welfare.

Eftsoones all heedless of his dearest *hale*

Full greedily into the herd he thrust.

Spenser's Astrophel.

HALFEN. *adj.* Wanting half its due qualities.

So perfect in that art was Paridel,

That he Malbecco's *halfen* eye did wile,

His *halfen* eye he wiled wondrous well.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 5.

HALFENDE'AL. *n.* Part. *Spenser*." By the usage of this word in *Spenser* one should rather call it an *adverb*, signifying *half*.

And heavenly lampes were *halfendeadly* Brent:

F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 53.

HALF-HORSIE. *adj.* Formed half like a horse.

Nor how th' *half-horsie* people, Centaures hight,

Fought with the bloody Lapithæes at bord.

Spenser's Gnat.

HALF-SUPT. *part. adj.* Fed with half a supper.

My *half-supt* sword, that frankly would have fed,

Pleas'd with this dainty bit thus goes to bed.

Shakf. Tro. and Cressida.

HALF-WORKER. *n.* Joint worker.

Is there no way for men to be, but women

Must be *half-workers*?

Shakf. Cymbeline.

HA'LIBUT. *n.* A sort of fish."

In the afternoon, having three hours calm, our people caught upwards of a hundred *halibuts*, some of which weighed a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty pounds.

Cook and King's Voyage.

HALL. *n.* --- "

5. [Used by *Spenser* for] Chamber.
She heard a wondrous noise below the *hall*:
All foddainly the bed, where she should be,
By a false trap was let adowne to fall
Into a lower roome. *F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 27.*
- A HALL, a HALL. *interj.* Room for to dance.
A hall, a hall! give room! and foot it, girls.
Shakf. Rom. and Juliet.
Then cry, a *hall, a hall!*
Come, father *Rosin*, with your fiddle now.
B. Jonson's Tale of a Tub.
- "HAL'LOO. *interj.*" The accent should be on the
last syllable. The same remark holds good in
HALLOO. *v. a.*
- HAMADRY'ADES. *n. pl.* [from *ἄμα* and *ἄδης*, Gr.]
Wood-nymphs.
The woody Nymphes, faire *Hamadryades*,
Her to behold do thether runne apace.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 18.
- "HAM'PER. *n.* A large basket."
2. [From the verb.] Some iron instrument by way of
shackle.
The swarthy smith spits in his buckshorne fist,
And bids the men bring out the five-fold twitt,
His shackles, shacklockes, *hampers*, gives, and chains.
W. Browne.
- "HAN for *have*, in the plural. *Spenser.*"
It was upon a holy-day,
When shepherd's grooms *han* leave to play. *March.*
- HANDELING. *n.* [from *to handle.*] Dexterity.
The heavens and your faire *handeling*
Have made you master of the field this day.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 28.
Through his fine *hand'ling* and his cleanly play
He all those royal signs had stohn away.
Spenser's Hubberd.
- To HAN'DFAST. *v. a.* To join two persons by
joining their hands.
Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple.
Whalley's Note to B. Jonson's Masques.
- "HAN'DINESS. *n.* - - - Dexterity."
Ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-
handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low
education, and low company. *Chesterfield.*
- HAN'DKERCHER. *n.* [a corruption of] Handker-
chief.
Handles no point so evident and clear,
(Besides his white gloves) as his *handkercher*.
Butler's Remains.
- HANDMA'IDEN. *n.* Handmaid.
For he hath regarded the low estate of his *handmaiden*.
Luke. Ch. I. v. 48.
- HANDS. *n.* [because *both* hands hold the bat.] An in-
ning at cricket.
- HANG. *n.* [a colloquial phrase with landscape gar-
deners.] A sharp declivity.
- "H'ANGER. *n.* - - A short broad sword," incurvated
towards the point.
I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my
hanger, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.
Smollet's Roderick Random.
- "H'ANGING. *n.* - - -"
3. Death by a halter.
"Slander or poison dread from *Delia's* rage,
Hard words or *hanging*, if your judge be *Page*. *Pope.*
- H'ANGING-SLEEVES. *n.* Two strips of the same

stuff with a girl's gown, which, hanging down the
back from the shoulders, used to be worn by girls
under twelve years old.

- These mistakes are to be left off with your *hanging-*
sleeves. *Marq. of Halifax.*
- HANKERING. *n.* [from *hanker.*] A longing.
We are oftentimes in suspense betwixt the choice of
different pursuits. We choose one at last doubtingly
with an unconquered *hankering* after the other. *Shenstone.*
Some strange *hankerings* after the flesh pots of Egypt
have led these pious good people a little aside from the
right way. *Stonestree's Portentous Globe.*
- "To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* - - - To make a speech."
The House impeach him; Coningsby *harangues*. *Pope.*
- "HARBOROUGH. for *harbour*. *Spenser.*"
Leave me those hills, where *harbrough* nis to see.
Spenser's June.
- "HARD. *adj.* - - -"
"17. Avaricious."
Lord, I know thee, that thou art an *hard* man reaping
where thou hast not sown. *Matt. Ch. XXV. v. 24.*
- HAREFINDER. *n.* One that finds a hare.
Cupid is a good *harefinder*. *Shakf. Much Ado.*
- HARE-HUNTING. *n.* The diversion of hunting
the hare.
Description of the *harehunting* in all its parts.
Argument to Somerville's Chace.
- HARE-PIPE. *n.* A snare to catch hares.
Any person who shall take or destroy any hare with
harepipes, shall forfeit for every hare twenty shillings.
Stat. James I.
- HARICOT. *n.* [Fr.] A kind of ragout, generally
made of meat steaks and cut roots.
I have ordered a *haricot*, to which you will be very
welcome about four o'clock. *Chesterfield.*
- To HAR'KEN. *v. a.* [from *þeorcian*, Sax. *auscultare.*]
To hear by listening.
Thence forth she past into his dreadfull den,
Where nought but darksome dreriness she found,
Ne creature saw, but *hark'ned* now and then
Some litle, whisp'ring, and soft groaning found.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 33.
- HARM-D'OING. *n.* The act of injuring another.
By my life
She never knew *harm-doing*. *Shakf. Hen. VIII.*
- "To HARP. *v. n.* - - -"
"2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a
"string." To answer *Johnson's* second example
of this sense (from *Macbeth*) he should have made
another article of this verb, as *active*.
- "HAR'PSICHORD. *n.* A musical instrument."
It was Mr. Western's custom every afternoon, as soon
as he was drunk, to hear his daughter play on the
harpsichord. *Fielding's Tom Jones.*
- HATTED. *adj.* Wearing a hat—formerly (among
females) the mark of a low condition.
It is as easy way unto a dutches,
As to a *hatted* dame. *Revenger's Tragedy.*
- To HAVE *after*. *v. n.* To make pursuit.
Have after. *Shakf. Hamlet. A. I. sc. 4.*
- To HAULSE. *v. a.* [from *halj*, Sax. *cervix.*] To
embrace about the neck.
— Each other kissed glad,
And lovely *haulst*. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 49.*
- HA'UT-GOUT. *n.* [Fr.] Any thing with a strong
scent.

He depraves his appetite with *haut-gouts*.

They made use of both the leaves, stalk, and extract especially [of Silphium] as we now do garlick, and other *haut-gouts*, as nauseous altogether.

HAY. *n.* [Fr.] A hedge.

Hay-bote or *hedge-bote*, is wood for repairing *hays*, hedges, or fences.

HA'Y-BOTE. *n.* [from *haie*, Fr. and *bote*, Sax. compensation.] Allowance of wood for hedging. See the preceding example.

HA'Y-COCK. *n.* A small heap of fresh hay.

Or if the earlier season lead

To the tann'd *haycock* in the mead.

Milton.

HA'Y-LOFT. *n.* A loft to put hay in.

HA'Y-RICK. *n.* A rick of hay.

HA'Y-STACK. *n.* A mow of hay.

"HA'ZARDRY. *n.* --- Temerity."

2. Playing at hazard.

Some fell to daunce; some fell to *hazardry*;

Some to make love; some to make meryment.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. ft. 57.

"HAZE. *n.* --- Fog."

In the fog and *haze* of confusion all is enlarged and appears without any limit.

Buoke.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be misty."

It *hazes*; it mists, or rains small rain.

Ray's North Country Words.

"HE'ADBOROUGH. *n.* --- A constable." What kind of constable may be best seen by what follows:

King Alfred instituted tithings, so called from the Saxon, because ten freeholders and their families composed one. These all dwelt together, and were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other. One of the tithing is annually appointed to preside over the rest, being called the tithing man or *headborough*.

Blackstone.

"HE'ALING. *participial adj.* Mollifying."

To whom with *healing* words Adam replied.

Milton.

"HEARSE. *n.* ---

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the "grave." *Johnson* has given examples of this sense under *HERSE*, No. 2.

2. A temporary monument set over a grave."

"----- To add to your laments,

"Wherewith ye now bedew King Henry's *hearse*,

"I must inform you of a dismal fight." *Shakspeare.*

There does not seem the least reason in the world for supposing *hearse* in this passage to mean a temporary monument. It is spoken at the actual interment of Henry V. which interment is specified by the word *hearse*. *Johnson* however was right in his definition, though wrong in his authority.

A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument or tombe, erected for the honour of the dead; in imitation of which our *hearses* here in England are set up in churches, during the continuance of a yeare, or the space of certain months.

Weever.

3. The repository for a dead body.

Beside the *hearse* a fruitfull Palmtree grows

(Ennobled since by this great funeral)

Where *Dudon's* corpse they softly laid in ground;

The priests sung hymns, the soldiers wept around.

Fairfax.

HE'ART-BLOOD. *n.*

1. Heart's blood.

Thy *heartblood* will I have for this day's work.

Shakf. Hen. VI. P. I.

2. Essence.

The mortal *Venus*, the *heartblood* of beauty.

Shakf. Tro. and Cressida.

HEART-HE'AVINESS. *n.* Heaviness of heart.

By so much the more shall I tomorrow be at the height of *heart-heaviness*.

Shakspeare's As you like it.

HEART-SORROWING. *adj.* Sorrowing at heart,

You cloudy princes, and *heart-sorrowing* peers,

Now cheer each other in each other's love.

Shakf. Rich. III.

"HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition."

That an editor of *Shakspeare* should assert this! The word is used in *Othello* twice, not compounded, and in two different senses.

1. Taken to heart.

My case is *hearted*.

A& I. sc. 3.

2. Composed of hearts.

Yield up, O love, thy crown and *hearted* throne

To tyrannous hate.

Act III. sc. 3.

HE'ARTH-MONEY. A tax upon hearths.

Upon the revolution *hearth-money* was declared to be not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people.

Blackstone.

To HE'ART-STRIKE. *v. a.* [*heart* and *strike*.] To affect at heart.

If they seek to *heart-strike* us,

That are spectators, with their misery.

B. Jonson's Horace.

HEAT. *part. adj.* [used by old poets for] Heated.

As a herdsell in a summer's day,

Heat with the glorious sun's all purging ray.

W. Browne.

HE'AVEN-FALLEN. *adj.* Fallen from heaven.

Where all yet left of that revolted root

Heaven-fall'n in station stood.

Milton.

HEAVEN-WARRING. *adj.* Warring against heaven.

None among the choice and prime

Of those *heaven-warring* champions could be found

So hardy, as to proffer or accept

Alone the dreadful voyage.

Milton.

HE'AVENLINESS. *n.* Heavenly personage.

Goddess of women, sit your *heavenliness*

Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent

To our dim eyes, &c.

Davies on dancing.

HE'BEN. *adj.* [used by *Spenser* for] Ebon.

A gentle youth, his dearly loved squire,

His speare of *heben* wood behind him bare.

F. 2. B. I. C. VII. ft. 37.

HE'BENON. *n.* [used by *Shakspeare* for] Henbane.

With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial.

Hamlet.

HE'BON. *n.* [used by *Marlow* for] Henbane.

The juice of *Hebon*, and *Cocytus'* breath

And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.

Jew of Malta.

HE'BREW. *adj.* [*Ἑβραϊος*, Gr.] In the language of the Jews.

I have heard them say, Sir, they read hard *Hebrew* books backwards.

Congreve.

HE'BREW. *n.* [the national adj. by ellipsis, for]

The Hebrew language.

Some write in *Hebrew*, some in Greek,

And some more wife in Arabic,

Builer's Remains.

HE'BREW

HE'BREW-WISE. *adv.* After the manner of Hebrew, that is, backwards.

The thesis *vice versa* put
Should *Hebrew-wise* be understood;
And means, the Poet makes the god. *Prior.*

“**HE'EDINESS.** *n.* Caution; vigilance. *Diſt.*”
And evermore that craven cowherd knight
Was at his backe with heartleſſe *heedineſſe*,
Wayting if he unwares him murther might.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VI. ſt. 26.

HE'EL-PIECE. *n.* Armour for the heel.
Courts are to be the theatres of your wars, where you
ſhould always be as completely armed [as Achilles] and
even with the addition of a *heel-piece*. *Cheſterfield.*

HEFT. *pret.* of *heave* [uſed by *Spenſer* for] Threw.
The other part behind yet ſticking faſt
Out of his headpiece Cambell fiercely reſt,
And with ſuch furie backe at him it *heft*,
That making way unto his deareſt life
His weafand-pipe it through his gorget cleft.
F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ſt. 12.

“**HEINOUSLY.** *adv.* - - - Atrociously.”
There ſcarcely is, or can be, any creature, whom con-
ſciouſneſs of villany does not at all offend; nor any thing
opprobrious, or *heinouſly* imputable, move or effect.
Shaftſbury.

HE'IRDOM. *n.* [from *heir*.] Succeſſion by inheri-
tance.

The *heirdom per ſtirpes* took place. *Burke.*
To HELE. *v. a.* [hælan, Sax. celare.] To cover. *Ray's*
Suffix Words. Probably this is the ſame verb which
Spenſer (according to all the editions) has written
hell: this conjecture is ſtrengthened by *hellier* in the
next article.

Elſe would the waters overflow the lands
And fire devour the ayre, and *hell* them quight.
F. 2. B. IV. C. X. ſt. 35.

[*Upton* is for altering *hell* into *hele*; but if *hell* will
bear the ſame interpretation, the text may ſtand as
it does.]

HELER. *n.* [from *to hele*.] A tiler, thatcher, or
ſlater.

In the weſt he that covers a houſe with ſlates is called
a *heler* or *hellier*. *Ray.*

HEM for *them* was certainly antiquated before *Johnſon's*
period of language commences, yet ſhould conſiſt-
ently have had a place in his dictionary, being uſed
by *Spenſer*.

And ſuch end perdy does all *hem* remain,
That of ſuch fallers' frienſhip been fain.

Poſtural for May.

HE'MPSEED. *n.* The ſeed of hemp. *Shakſpeare* puts
this word into Mrs. Quickly's mouth as a term of
reproach.

Do, do, thou rogue! do, thou *hempſeed*. *Hen. IV. P. II.*

“**HEN.** *n.* - - -

“1. The female of a houſe-cock.”

One ancient *hen* ſhe took delight to feed,
The plodding pattern of the buſy dame:
Which ever and anon impell'd by need,
Into her ſchool, begirt with chickens, came.

Shenſtone.

HENCEFORWARDS. *adv.* [the ſame as] Hence-
forward.

As your journey to Paris approaches, my letters will
henceforwards be principally calculated for that Meridian.
Cheſterfield.

HE'NCH-BOY. *n.* [Its diverſity of derivation is un-
der **HENCH MAN**, in *Johnſon*.] A kind of page.
He ſaid grace as prettily as any of the ſheriff's *hench-*
boys. *B. Johnſon's Chriſtmas Maſque.*

“Theſe proctors of Belzebub, Lucifer's *hench-boys*.”

Raudolph's Muſic's Looking-glaſs.

HENDECASYLLABLE. *adj.* [ἑνδεκά and συλλαβός,
Gr.] Conſiſting of eleven ſyllables.

Both written in the common Italian *hendecasyllable*
verſe. *Tywhitt.*

To HENT. *v. a.* [henzan, Sax. prehendere.] To
take hold of.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily *hent* the ſtile-a. *Shakſ. Winter's Tale.*

[*Steevens's* note to this paſſage plainly ſhews, that
there is ſuch a verb as *hent*; but by no means proves,
that there is not alſo *hend* from the Saxon *hende*,
prehendere.]

HERALDIC. *adj.* Relating to heraldry.

From Rowley's pretended parchments he produced
ſeveral *heraldic* delineations. *T. Warton.*

HERBAGED. *adj.* [from *herbage*.] Covered with
grafs.

Delicious is your ſhelter to the ſoul,
As to the hunted hart the ſallying ſpring,
Or ſtream full flowing, that his iwellling ſides
Laves, as he floats along the *herbag'd* brink. *Thomſon.*

HERCULEAN. *adj.* [from *Hercules*.] Of extraor-
dinary ſtrength.

So roſe the Danite ſtrong
(*Herculean* Samſon) from the harlot lap-
Of Philiſtean Dalilah. *Milton.*

“**HERD.** *n.* - - -

“3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle.”

From thence into the open field he fled;
Whereas the *herds* were keeping of their neat.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. IX. ſt. 4.

HERDESSE. *n.* [from *herd* according to its meaning
in the foregoing article.] A female tending a herd.

As a *herdeſſe* in a ſummer's day,
Heat with the glorious ſun's all purging ray,
In the calm evening leaving her faire flocke.

W. Browne.

“**HEREDITAMENT.** *n.* - - - A law term denoting
“inheritance, or hereditary eſtate.” Readers can
be little the wiſer for this explanation.

Hereditament, ſays Sir Edward Coke, includes not on-
ly lands and tenements, but whatſoever may be inherited,
be it corporeal or incorporeal, real, perſonal, or mixed.
Blackſtone.

HERETABLE. *adj.* [a law term in Scotland.] An-
nexed to eſtates of inheritance.

He had formed a ſcheme, and began to put it in ex-
ecution, for removing the feudal grievance of *heretable*
jurifdictions in Scotland. *Blackſtone.*

HERETOCH. *n.* [Teutonic.] A leader of an army.

In the time of our Saxon anceſtors, as appears from
Edward the Confefſor's laws, the military force of this
kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or *heretochs*.

Blackſtone.

HERNSHAW, HE'RNSHEW. *n.* [probably con-
tracted from *heronshaw*, which *Johnſon* (without au-
thority) couples with *heronry*.] A heron.

As when a cast of falcons make their flight
 At an *herneſhaw*, that lies aloft on wing,
 The whyles they strike at him with heedleſſe might
 The warie foule his bill doth backward wing.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 9.
 Upon whoſe tops the *herneſhaw* bred her young,
 And hoary moſſe upon their branches hung.
W. Browne.

“HEROIC. *adj.* - - -

“3. Relating the acts of heroes. Uſed of poetry.”
 Hence,

4. Uſed in heroic poetry.

In this contemplation they found the *heroic* foot (which includes the ſpondee, the daſtyle, and the anapæſt) to be maſtetic and grave.
Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.

Theſe verſes are all long or *heroic* verſes, that is, of ten ſyllables.
Cheſterfield.

HERSAL. *n.* [uſed by *Spencer* for] Reherſal.

With this ſad *herſal* of his heavy ſtreſſe
 The warlike damzell was empaſſioned fore.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 18.

“HERSE. *n.* - - -”

3. A funeral eulogy.

What muſe, what powre, or what thrice ſacred *herſe*
 That lives immortal in a well tun'd verſe
 Can lend me ſuch a ſight, that I might ſee
 A guiltie conſcience true anatomy.
W. Browne.

The word in this ſenſe was uſed as a title to any literary compoſition in memory of the dead; as, to the funeral Sermon on the Earl of Eſſex, who was the Long Parliament's General.

4. [Uſed by *Spencer* for] Herſal or Reherſal.

For the faire damzell from the holy *herſe*
 Her love-ſicke hart to other thoughts did ſteale.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 48.

“HETEROCLITE. *n.* - - -

“2. Any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.”

He is a *heteroclite*, for he wants the plural number, having only the ſingle quality of words.
Overbury.

HETEROCLITE *adj.* [from the noun.] Singular.

It is impoſſible for a man of ſenſe to guard againſt the mortification that may be given him by fools, or *heteroclite* characters, becauſe he cannot foreſee them.
Shenſtone.

HEW. *n.* [from the verb.] Hewing.

Then to the reſt his wrathfull hand he bends;
 Of whom he makes ſuch havock and ſuch *hew*,
 That ſwarms of damned ſoules to hell he ſends.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 49.

HEXAMETER. *adj.* [from the noun.] Conſiſting of ſix feet.

Like Ovid's Faſti, in *hexameter* and pentameter verſe.
J. Warton's Pope.

HEXASTICON. *n.* [Gr.] A poem conſiſting of ſix lines.

Of all which, reade, if you pleaſe, this *hexaſtichon*.

Wicver.

“HIDEOUSNESS. *n.* - - - Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs; terrour.”

That lye and cog, and flout, deprave, and ſlander,
 Go antickly, and ſhew outward *hideouſneſs*.

Shakſ. Much Ado.

HIERARCHAL. *adj.* Of an hierarch.

The great *hierarchal* ſtandard was to move.
Milton.

ON HIGH, ON HIGHT. *adv.* [See Gloſſary to HOC-CLEVE.] Aloud.

Fiercely that ſtraunger forward came, and nigh
 Approaching, with bold words and bitter threat
 Bad that ſame boafter, as he mote on *high*,
 To leave to him that lady.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 16.

He woxe nigh mad with wrath and fell deſpight,
 And with reprochfull words him thus beſpake on *high*.

Ib. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 24.

“HIGH is much uſed in compoſition with variety of “meaning.” The number of theſe compoſitions would be much diminithed, if *high* were conſidered as an *adverb*, which it really is, and were for that reaſon printed as a ſeparate word. Its *variety of meaning* (as an *adverb*) is here further illuſtrated.

1. Aloft.

That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
 Your *high* engender'd battles.
Shakſ. Lear.

Now ſhaves with level wing the deep, then ſoars
 Up to the fiery concave, tow'ring *high*.
Milton.

2. Eminently.

For which both heav'n and earth ſhall *high* extol
 Thy praifes.
Milton.

3. Supremely.

Nor tell tales of thee to *high* judging Jove. *Shakſ. Lear.*
 Had not th' eternal king omnipotent,
 From his ſtrong hold of heav'n, *high* over-rul'd,
 And limited their might.
Milton.

4. With deep thought.

Others apart ſat on a hill retir'd
 In thoughts more elevate, and reaſon'd *high*
 Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.
Milton.

HIGH-RE'ACHING. *adj.* Aspiring

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect.
Shakſ. Rich. III.

HIGH-RE'SOLVED. *adj.* Reſolute.

With a power
 Of *high-reſolved* men, bent to the ſpoil,
 They hither march amain.
Titus Andronicus.

“HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, uſed only in “the preterite tenſe with a paſſive ſignification.] “Was named; was called.” This is one of thoſe negative aſſertions, which *Johnson* ſo frequently makes out of place, for want of due diligence in ſearching for authorities. Almoſt all his remarks of this kind upon old words are directly refuted in this Supplement. His conſining the ſenſe of this verb to the *preterite* (or paſt) tenſe is contradicted by a paſſage in *Fairfax*.

Imen I *hight*. [for *am* called.] B. X. ft. 19.

To HIGHT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *hight*. [uſed by *Spencer* in ſome of the ſenſes of] Behight.

1. To entruſt; to commit.

The gates ſtood open wide,
 Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*.
F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 6.

2. To direct; to intend.

But the ſad ſteele ſeiz'd not where it was *hight*
 Upon the childe, but ſomewhat ſhort did fall.
B. V. C. XI. ft. 8.

She could or ſave or ſpill whom ſhe would *hight*.

B. VI. C. VII. ft. 31.

“HIM.

"HIM. - - -"

3. Used by *Shakspeare* for *he*.

I am appointed *him* to murder you. *Winter's Tale.*

To HING, *v. a.* [formerly sometimes used for] To hang. The following perhaps is its latest authority in any *English* writer; though the word is still a colloquial one in Scotland.

Heaven in thy palm this day the balance *hings*
Which makes kings gods, or men more great than
kings. *Machin's Dumb Knight.*

HIPPOCAMP. *n.* [*ἵπποκαμπος*, Gr.] A sea horse.

Guiding from rocks her chariot's *hippocamps*.
Jove's bright lamps

W. Browne.

HIPPODAME. *n.* [*ἵπποδαμος*, Gr.] A sea-horse.

That his swift charet might have passage wyde,
Which foure great *hippodames* did draw, in teme-wife
tyde. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XI. ft. 40.*

"HIT. *n.* - - -"

4. A portion of a game at Backgammon. Three hits amount to a gammon.

HITCH. *n.* [a colloquial word.] A catch, caused by some impediment. If one limps through lameness, he is said to have a *hitch* in his gait. If a transaction meets with a stoppage, that is also called a *hitch*.

HO. *n.* Moderation; bounds.

There is no *ho* with them; they are madder than march-hares. *Dekker's Honest Whore.*

He once loved the fair maid of Frefing field out of all
ho. *Green's Fryer Bacon.*

"HOAR. *adj.* - - -"

"3. White with frost."

Low the woods

Bow their *hoar* head. *Thomson's Winter.*

To HOAR. *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To make hoar.

Hoar the flamen,

That scolds against the quality of flesh,
And not believes himself. *Shaksf. Timon.*

"HOBBY. *n.*" Here two articles are confounded, as if they were one. Senses 3, and 4 belong to *hobbyhorse*.

HOBBYHORSE. [figuratively] The person, thing, or occupation that pleases one most.

Give it your *hobbyhorse*. *Shaksf. Othello.*

"To HOCKLE. *v. a.* - - - To hamstring."

2. [Applied only to stubble.] To mow.

"HOCUS POCUS. *n.* - - - A juggler."

As *Hocus Pocus* conjures to amuse
The rabble from observing what he does.

Butler's Remains.

"HOG-HERD. *n.* - - - A keeper of hogs.

"The terms *hogherd* and *cowkeeper* are not to be used
in our poetry. *Brome.*"

Hogherd however was used by an elegant poet in the reign of James the first.

No lusty neat-herd thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish *hog-herd* fed his rooting swine.

W. Browne.

HOITY-TOITY. *interj.* An exclamation of contempt.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams!

Congreve's Love for Love.

HOLD-DOOR. *adj.* Assisting amorous intercourse.

Brethren and sisters of the *hold-door* trade!

Shaksf. Tro. and Cressida.

"HOLE. *n.* - - -"

"6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*" To this sense may be referred the proverbial expression of 'finding a *hole* to creep out at.'

"HO'LOWNESS. *n.* - - -"

3. Concave form.

Nought is there under heav'n's wide *hollownesse*,
That moves more deare compassion of mind
Than beautie brought t'unworthie wretchednesse,
Through envie's snares, or fortune's freaks unkind.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. III. ft. 1.

"H'OLLY-ROSE. *n.* - - -"

Why, *holly-rose*, dost thou of slender frame,
And without scent assume a rose's name?

Tate's Cowley.

HOLT. *n.* [Sax.] Woodland. It seems more particularly to mean 'woody high land.'

O'er *holt* and heath

We went, through deserts waste, and forests wide.

Fairfax. B. VIII. ft. 12.

Rough hills, and forest *holts* were sadly seen to weep.

Drayton.

About the rivers, vallies, *holts* and crags,
Among the ozyers and the waving flags

They neerely pry. *W. Browne.*

HOLY-CRUEL. *adj.* Cruel through holiness.

Be not so *holy-cruel*. *Shaksf. All's Well.*

"HOLY-DAY. *n.* - - -"

"3. A day of gaiety and joy." As in *Johnson's* example of this sense from *Shakspeare* the word is used as an *adjective*, it may not be amiss to add another authority.

When my approach has made a little *holy-day*,
And ev'ry face was dres'd in smiles to meet me.

Rowe's Jane Shore.

"4. A time that comes seldom." In this sense (should have been observed, that) it is always an *adjective*.

5. A day of rest from ordinary occupation.

Suppose you had a mind to persuade Mr. Maittaire to give you a *holy-day*, would you bluntly say to him, Give me a *holy-day*.

Chesterfield.

HOLY-GRAYLE. *n.* [a semi-literal translation of the French *Saint Graal*, which is a literal variation of *Sang real*.] The true blood of Christ.

Hither came Joseph of Arimathy,
Who brought with him the *Holy Grayle*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. K. ft. 53.

"HOME. *adv.* - - -"

"2. To one's own country."

When Mr. Gray left Venice, which he did the middle of July following, he returned *home*.

Mason's Life of Gray.

HOME-KEE'PING. *adj.* Staying at home.

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.

Shaksf. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

HOMESTALL. *n.* [*home* and *stall*.] An inclosed yard to fodder cattle in near a house.

Through ev'ry *homestall* and through ev'ry yard
(His midnight walks) panting, forlorn he flies.

Somerville.

HONEY-HEAVY. *adj.* Clammy.

Enjoy the *honey-heavy* dew of slumber.

Shaksf. Julius Caesar.

HONEY-

HONEY-MOUTHED. *adj.* Soft in speech.

If I prove *honey-mouth'd*, let my tongue blister.

Shakf. Winter's Tale.

HONEY-STALK. *n.* Clover-flower—according to *Johnson's* note on the passage where it occurs; who yet gives the word no place in his dictionary.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to Sheep.

Titus Andronicus.

“HONOUR. *n.* ---

“1. Dignity; High rank.”

Didst thou not tell me, Griffith, as thou led'st me,
That the great child of *honour*, Cardinal Wolfey,
Was dead?

Shakf. Hen. VIII.

HOP-BIND. *n.* The plant on which hop grows.

It is made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously
to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops.

Blackstone.

HOPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hopeless*.] Without hope.

Is your last hope past to mollify Morecraft's heart
about your mortgage?

Hopelessly past.

Beau. and Fletch. Scornful Lady.

“HORNWORK. *n.* A kind of angular fortification.”

View with care the real fortifications of some strong
place, and you will get a clearer idea of bastions, half-
moons, *hornworks*, &c. than all the masters in the world
could give you upon paper.

Chesterfield.

“To HORSE. *v. a.* ---

“2. To carry one on the back.” [In this interpreta-
tion *one* should be expunged, as it tends to turn the
verb *active* into *neuter*. Such kind of ungrammatical
expositions are not peculiar to the confused *Johnson*:
commentators of much clearer heads frequently
adopt the same unsatisfactory mode of interpreting.]

That treat of the discomfiting of keepers, *horsing*
the deer on his own back, and making off with equal reso-
lution and success.

Butler's Characters.

“HORTICULTURE. *n.* --- The art of culti-
“vating gardens.”

Especially the learned favourers of the more refined
parts of *horticulture*.

Evelyn.

HOSPITAGE. *n.* [from *hospitium*, Lat.] The duty
of a guest to his host.

That his ungentle host n'ote him appeach
Of vile ungentleness or *hospitage's* breach.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 6.

“HOST. *n.* ---

“5 The consecrated wafer.”

When I was in Catholic countries, I never declined
kneeling in their churches at the elevation, nor elsewhere
when the *host* went by.

Chesterfield.

To HOST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give enter-
tainment to.

Such was that hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 27.

HOSTLESS. *adj.* [*host* and *less*.] Inhospitable.

Who with Sir Satyrane, as earst ye red,
Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostless* hous,
Far off aspyde a young man, the which fled
From an huge geaunt.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 3.

“HOSTRY. *n.* --- A place where the horses of
“guests are kept.” This interpretation seems to be
merely conjectural from a similitude of sound and
letters. *Spenser* uses the word for a *mean lodging*.

Only these marshes and myrie bogs,

In which the fearfull ewftes do build their bowres,
Yield me an *hostry* mongst the croking frogs.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 23.

HOT, HOTE. *prct.* of the verb *light*, both *active*
and *passive*.

1. Named.

A shepherd true, yet not so true,
As he that earst I *hote*.

Spenser's July.

2. Was called.

It rightly *hot*

The well of life.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 29.

And after him another knight, that *hote*

Sir Brianor.

Id. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 40.

“HOT-HOUSE. *n.* ---”

3. A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for
rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits.

To HOVE. *v. n.* To hover.

Ne joy of ought that under heaven doth *hove*,

Can comfort me.

Spenser's 88th Sonnet.

HO'VIA. *n.* Once the name of some fruit-bearing
exotic.

Thus spake the Goddess (on her painted skin
Were figures wrought) and next calls *hovia* in;

That for its stony fruit may be despis'd,

But for its virtue next to coca priz'd. *Tate's Cowley.*

“HOULET. *n.* The vulgar name for an owl.”

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,

Lizard's leg, and *houlet's* wing.

Shakf. Macbeth.

Out, thou *houlet*,

Thou should'st ha' given her a madge-owl, and then
Th' hadst made a present o' thyself.

B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

Thou may'st be taken for some far-country *houlet*.

Shirley's Bird in a Cage.

HOURS. *n. pl.* [*heures*, Fr.] Prayers for stated times
of the day.

The hermite, which his life here led

In streight observance of religious vow

Was wont his *hours* and holy things to * bed.

[* say over.]

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. V. ft. 35.

“To HOUSE. *v. a.* ---”

3. To drive to shelter.

E'en now we *hous'd* him in the abbey here.

Shakf. Com. of Errors.

HO'USE-BOTE. *n.* [*house* and *bote*, Sax. *compen-*
fatio.]

Houfebote is a sufficient allowance of wood to repair,
or to burn in, the house. *Blackstone.*

HOUSEWIFELY. *adj.* [This word was possibly
meant to be inserted by *Johnson*; but in the first
quarto posthumous edition (with which this Sup-
plement accords) it is printed *housewifery*.] Taken
from *housewifery*.

By this *housewifely* metaphor our ancestors meant to in-
form us, that the lands should be mixed and blended to-
gether, and then divided in equal portions. *Blackstone.*

HOUSLING. *adj.* [from *house*.] - House-warming,
&c.” This article is a most egregious blunder
throughout, and such as could hardly have been ex-
pected from a learned commentator: indeed it
favours of downright stupidity. The word is de-
rived from *houfel*, and means *sacramental*—alluding to
the Roman Catholic sacrament of marriage. The
passage adduced from *Spenser* manifestly relates to a
marriage-ceremony. It is here subjoined more at
length, than in *Johnson*.

His owne two hands the holy knotts did knitt,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The *hoisting* fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinckled wide;
At which the bushy teade a groome did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.

F. Q. B. I. C. XII. ff. 37.

HOYDENING. *n.* [from *to hoyden*] Romping freedoms.

Primness and affectation of style, like the good-breeding of Queen Anne's Court, has turned to *hoydening* and rude familiarity.

Gray's Letters.

"**HUDDLE.** *n.* - - - Crowd; tumult; confusion." In some of our old dramatic authors this word seems to be used for

2. A person of confused understanding.

It was sport enough for me to see these old *huddles* hit home.

Lilly's *Alexander and Campaspe*.

How does thy young wife, old *huddle*?

Marston's *Malcontent*.

"**HUMANIST.** *n.* - - - Philologer."

2. One versed in human nature.

A just naturalist, or *humanist*, who knows the creature *MAN*, and judges of his growth and improvement in society.

Shaftesbury.

"**HUMANITY.** *n.* - - -

4. Philology."

If then we may spend some of yong yeares in studies of *humanity*; what better and more sweet study is there for a yong man than Poetrie? Harrington's *Apology of Poetry*.

"**HUMBLE.** *n.* The entrails of a deer." See *UMBLES*.

HUMMOCK. *n.* [a sea term for] A little hill.

Point Possession bore N. N. E. about three miles distance, and some remarkable *hummocks* on the north.

Hawkefworth's *Voyages*.

"**HUMOURSOME.** *adj.* - - -

1. Petulant."

The Commons do not abet *humoursome* factious arms; they aver them to be rebellious.

Burke.

HUNDRED-COURT. (*n.*) is only a larger court-baron, being held for all the inhabitants of a particular *hundred* instead of a manor.

Blackstone.

HUNDREDOR. *n.* A person of the same *hundred*.

Some of the jury were obliged to be returned from the hundred in which such vill lay; and, if none were returned, the array might be challenged for defect of *hundredors*.

Blackstone.

HUNTING. *n.* [from *hunt. v. n.*] The diversion of the chace.

Hunting was the exercise of the greatest heroes of antiquity.

Preface to *Somerville's Chace*.

HUNTING-NAG. *n.* A horse to hunt on.

He makes his ignorance pass for resolve, and, like a *hunting-nag*, leaps over what he cannot get through.

Butler's *Characters*.

HUNTING-SEAT. *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Near it [is] a house built by one of the Grand Dukes for a *hunting-seat*, but now converted into an inn.

Gray's Letters.

HUNTS-UP. *n.* [probably derived from the first words of an old ballad, '*The Hunt is up.*'] The name of a tune.

No sooner doth the earth her flow'ry bosom brave
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring
But *hunts-up* to the morn the feather'd sylvans ring.

Drayton.

HURDEN. *n.* [from being made of *hurds*, or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen. It is used *adjectively*, as *linen*, *woollen*, and words of that kind very frequently are.

It is, when he is reaping, making hay, or when he is hedging in his *hurden* frock.

Shensfere.

HURRY-SKURRY. *adv.* [a word formed to express its own meaning.] Wildly.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tetter clamber.

Gray's *Long Story*.

HUSSAR. *n.* A soldier in German cavalry; thence used by the French, and since by the English.

You cry it down as base money, and tell them you will pay for the future with French guards and dragoons, and *hussars*.

Burke.

"**HUSTINGS.** *n.* - - - A court held."

From the Sheriff's Court in the City of London, a writ of error lies to the Court of *Hustings* before the Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs.

Blackstone.

2. The place where any election for a member of parliament is carrying on.

TO HUTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay up in store.

In her own loins

She *hutch* th' all-worshipt ore.

Milton's *Comus*.

"**HYACINTHIN.** *adj.* - - - Resembling hyacinths."

Hyacinthin locks

Round from his parted forelock manly hung.

Milton.

HYBERNATION. *n.* [from *hibernare*, Lat.] Period of winter.

As should be very agreeable to the nature and constitution of the several plants, that were to pass their *hybernation* in the green-house.

Evelyn.

HYDAGE. *n.* A tax upon lands according to those portions of them which were called *hydcs*.

Of the same nature with scutages upon knight's-fees were the assessments of *hydage* upon all other lands.

Blackstone.

HYDRA-HEADED. *adj.* [from *hydra* and *head*.] Encreasing in means of strength.

Nor ever *hydra-headed* wilfulness,

So soon did lose his seat.

Shakspeare's *Hen. V.*

"**HYDRAULICKS.** *n.* - - - The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits." This definition seems rather too confined.

Hydraulics has for its object the motion of fluids.

Adams.

"**HYDROMETER.** *n.* - - - An instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water." This definition is unphilosophical, the use of an *hydrometer* being to measure the specific gravities of fluids.

Though the hydrostatic balance be the most general instrument for finding the specific gravities of all sorts of substances, yet the *hydrometer* is better to discover with ease and expedition those of fluids.

Adams.

"**HYDROSTATICS.** *n.* The science of weighing fluids."

Hydrostatics is now used by us to denote the science describing the properties of all fluids, but principally those of water. *Adams.*

The same happens in Mechanics, *Hydrostatics*, Pneumatics, &c. when from *postulata* ascertained by experience the whole theory relating to these branches of knowledge follows in a way of strict demonstration. *Duncan's Logick.*

HY'DRUS. *n.* [from *ὕδωρ*, Gr.] A water-snake.
Ceraustes horn'd, *hydrus*, and elops drear. *Milton.*

HYEMA'TION. *n.* [from *hyems*, Lat.] Shelter from winter's cold.

Where we set them [exotic plants] in for *hyemation*.
Evelyn.

HY'EMS. *n.* [Lat.] Winter.
And on old *hycms'* chin and icy crown
An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.*

HYGROSCOPIC. *adj.* [from *hygroscope*.] Having affinity to water.

Hygroscopic substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in. *Adams.*

HYGROSTA'TICS. *n.* [*ὕγρος* and *στασις*, Gr.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

Measures and equations of time by accurate pendulums, and other motions; Hydro- and *Hygrostatics*; divers engines, powers, and *automata*. *Evelyn.*

"HY'MEN. *n.* - - -

" 1. The God of marriage."

Therefore take heed
As *Hymen's* lamps shall light you. *Shakf. Tempest.*

"HYPERBO'REAN. *adj.* [*Hyperboreus*, Lat.] Most "northern."

The body moulded by the clime endures
Th' Equator heats and *Hyperborean* frost. *Armstrong.*
The *Hyperborean* ice he wander'd o'er
And solitary roam'd round *Tanais'* shore.
J. Warton's Virgil.

HYPERICUM. *n.* The botanical name for St. John's wort. But the *hypericum frutex* is a species of *Spiræa*.

Th' *Hypericum* and *Cistus* spotted flower. *Anon.*

HYPERION. *n.* [Lat.] The sun.
Whereon *Hyperion's* quick'ning fire doth shine. *Shakf. Timon.*

Till down the eastern cliffs afar
Hyperion's march they spy, and glitt'ring shafts of war.
Gray's Odes.

"HYPHEN. *n.* &c."

What a sight it is to see writers committed together by the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, *hyphens*, and the like. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

HYPO'STASIS. *n.* [Gr.] The sediment of the urine.

Here's an *hypostasis* argues a very bad stomach.
Nabbes's Microcosmus.

I.

J A N

JACK *o' the clock*. *n.* An image that strikes the hour: like those at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street.

My time
Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy.
While I stand fooling here, his *Jack o' the clock*.

Shakf. Rich. II.

JACOBINE. *n.*

1. A monk of a particular order.

He employed in it Father Andrew a *Jacobine*.

Robertson.

2. [So called from meeting at a monastery that had belonged to *Jacobine* Friars.] One of a faction in France that holds diabolical principles, and thinks it meritorious to murder any one, whose political opinions do not perfectly co-incide with their own. To be permitted to do this with impunity is their idea of liberty.

They have, it seems, found out in the academies of the Palais Royal and the *Jacobines*, that certain men have no right to the possessions which they hold under law.

Burke.

JACOBINISM. *n.* The principles of a *Jacobine*.

May the more recent spirit of *Jacobinism* have a still quicker termination.

Mason's Note to Isis.

JACOBINIZE. *v. a.* To taint with *Jacobinism*.

France was not then *Jacobinized*.

Burke.

JACOBITE. *n.* [from *Jacobus*, Lat.] A partisan of King James the second, after his abdication, and of his supposed male descendants.

The sum of all his policy had been to amuse the whigs, the tories, and the *Jacobites*.

Bolingbroke.

No *Jacobite* was ever a philosopher.

Shipley.

JACOBITE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the principles of *Jacobites*.

The whole tory party was become avowedly *Jacobite*.

Bolingbroke.

JACOBITISM. *n.* The principles of a *Jacobite*.

The spirit of *Jacobitism*, which had obtained in both our Universities before the year 1745, was far from being quite extinguished in 1748.

Mason's Note to Isis.

JADERY. *n.* [from *jade*.] *Jadish* tricks.

Seeks all foul means

Of boistrous and rough *jad'ry*, to disseat

His Lord, that kept it bravely.

Two noble Kinsmen.

IAMBIC. *adj.* [from the noun.] Consisting of a short and a long syllable.

An intermixture of those different feet (*iambic*, and trochaic particularly) into which our language naturally falls.

J. Warton's Pope.

JANE. *n.* A small coin of Genoa.

J E A

The first which then refused me (said he)

Certes was but a common courtesane;

Yet she refus'd to have adoe with me,

Because I could not give her many a *Jane*.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VII. ft. 5.

JANGLER. *n.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, "chattering noisy fellow."

News-carriers, *janglers*, and such like idle companions.

Brewer's Lingua.

JANIVÉR. *n.* [the old name for] January.

I will sing what I did leere

Long ago in *Janivere*. *W. Browne's Shepherd's Pipe.*

JAUNCE. *v. n.* [the old word for] To jaunt.

I was not made a horse,

And yet I bear a burden like an ass,

Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.

Shakf. Richard II.

Johnson produces this (and no other) passage, as his authority for *jaunt*, having first arbitrarily and silently altered *jauncing* into *jaunting*.]

IBIS. *n.* The name of a bird.

He shall not, *Ibis* like, purge upward here.

Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.

ICE-BUILT. *adj.* Heaped with ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roain.

Gray.

ICY-PEARLED. *adj.* Studded with pearls of ice.

So mounting up in *icy-pearled* car,

Through middle empire of the freezing air

He wander'd long.

Milton.

IDLE. *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To waste idly.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it away?

Chesterfield.

IDOLATRESS. *n.* [from *idolator*.] A female who worships idols.

Whose heart, though large,

Beguil'd by fair *idolatresses*, fell

To idols foul.

Milton.

IDLATRIZE. *v. n.* - - -

2. To pay idolatrous worship.

The Persians did *idolatrize*

Unto the sunne.

W. Browne.

IDOLISM. *n.* [from *idol*.] The worship of idols.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute

Their *idolisms*?

Milton.

JEALOUSY. *n.* - - -

3. Suspicious caution; rivalry."

O how hast thou with *jealousy* infected

The sweetness of affiance!

Shak. Hen. V.

Jealousy is the fear or apprehension of superiority.

Shenstone.

JEHOVAH. *n.* [Heb.] The Almighty.

Great are thy works, *Jehovah*, infinite
Thy power.

Milton.

JE'OFAIL. *n.* [law Fr.] The term by which an oversight in pleading is acknowledged.

Mistakes are effectually helped by the statutes of amendment and *jeofails*: so called, because when a pleader perceives any slip in the form of his proceedings, and acknowledges such error (*jeo faille*) he is at liberty by those statutes to amend it.

Blackstone.

JE'SUIT. *n.* [from *Jesus*.] One of a famous religious society of the Church of Rome.

As *Jesuits* write, who never lie.

Prior.

JESUITICAL. *adj.* [from *Jesuit*.] Deceitful.

With no canting, no fly *jesuitical* arts,
Field-preaching, hypocrisy, learning, or parts.

Cambridge.

2. [Most commonly in colloquial dialogue] Full of prevarication.

JE'SUITISM. *n.* The principles of *Jesuits*.

As he seems to have laid the foundation of his discourse on such common notions as were assented to by all mankind, those who follow the same method have no more regard to *jesuitism* and popery, than those who agree with other *jesuits* in the principles of geometry.

A. Sidney.

“ **JE'TSAM.** *n.* - - - ”

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink, and remain under water.

Blackstone.

I'FAITH. [an oath for] In faith.

Your gown's a most rare fashion *i'faith*.

Shak. Much adv.

But *i'faith* I should have been a woman by rights.

Ib. As you like it.

I'GNOMY. *n.* [a contraction of] Ignominy.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

I blush to think upon this *ignomy*.

Titus Andronicus.

“ **JIG.** *n.* - - A light dance or tune.”

2. A ballad.

The fleeing Scots

To England's high disgrace have made this *jig*,

‘Maids of England, &c.’

Marlow's Ed. II.

[*Johnson's* example of this noun from *B. Jonson* answers also to this second sense, and not to the only one given of it in his dictionary.

“ **JIG-MAKER.** *n.* - - - One that dances and plays “merrily.”

2. A ballad-maker.

Jigmakers and chroniclers shall pick something out of you.

Dekker's Honest Whore.

J'LL-FLIRT. *n.* [a name of reproach to] A pert young woman.

Well, *Jill-flirt*, you are very pert.

Congreve.

“ **ILL,** substantive or adverb, is used in composition “to express any bad quality or condition.” When the *substantive* is compounded, the compound word mostly wants explanation; because the two words when separated, seldom retain the same meaning, which they have when joined. But this is not the case with compounds of the *adverb*; they only require explanation, when the sense happens to be altered by the composition.

ILL-DO'ING. *n.* Doing ill.

We knew not

The doctrine of *ill-doing*.

Shakf. Winter's Tale.

“ **ILLE'GALLY.** *adv.* - - - - In a manner contrary “to law.”

The bastard shall be settled in the parish, from whence the mother was *illegally* removed.

Blackstone.

“ **ILLEGITIMACY.** *n.* - - State of bastardy.”

Abstractedly from any religious view, which has nothing to do with the legitimacy, or *illegitimacy* of the children.

Blackstone.

IMBO'AGED. *part. adj.* [from *imbogare*, Barb. Lat.] Close-pent.

All the vacation he lies *imboaged* behind the lattice of some blind alehouse.

Overbury.

IMME'ASURED. *adj.* Out of measure.

Bright Scolopendras arm'd with silver scales,
Mighty Monoceros with *immeasured* tangles.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. XII. ft. 23.

IMMITIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be mitigated.

Did she mitigate these *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men.

Harris from Nicetas.

IMPACABLE. *adj.* [from *impacatus*, Lat.] Not to be appeased.

That freed from bands of *impacable* fate

And powre of death, they live for ay above.

Sp. Ruin of Time.

IMPA'IRER. *n.* What impairs.

Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally the *impairers* of health.

Warburton.

IMPA'RTMENT. *n.* The act of imparting.

As if it some *impartment* did desire

To you alone.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

“ **IMPA'TIENCE.** *n.* - - - ”

“ 1. Inability to suffer pain.”

“ 2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.”

Fie! how *impatience* lowreth in your face!

Shak. Com. of Errors.

“ 3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.”

No further with your din

Express *impatience*.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

“ **IMPA'TIENT.** *adj.* - - - - ”

6. Not to be borne.

Ay me! deare lady, which the ymage art
Of ruefull pity and *impatient* smart.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. I. ft. 44.

To **IMPE'RIL.** *v. a.* [from *peril*.] To endanger.

He never thought

For such a hag, that seemed worse than naught,

His person to *imperil* so in fight.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 10.

IMPERSEVERANT. *adj.* Perseverant.

This *imperseverant* thing loves him in my despite.

Shak. Cymb.

IMPERSONATED. *part. adj.* Made persons of.

In which the *impersonated* vices and virtues appeared.

T. Warton.

IMPICTURED. *adj.* [from *picture*.] Painted.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,

She bathed oft with tears, and dried oft.

Sp. Astrophel.

IMPLE'ASING. *adj.* Displeasing.

Impleasing to all, as all to him.

Overbury.

IMPLORATOR. *n.* One that implores any thing.

Mere *implorators* of unholy suits.

Shaksp. Hamlet. A. I. sc. 3.

[*Johnson*, silently altering this word to *implorers*, aduces the passage for an example of that noun.]

“ To

“ To IMPLY. *v. a.* - - -

“ 1. To unfold.” This is an erratum for *infol*; as Johnson’s citations plainly shew: which does also the following, still more to the point.

Ne doe they need with water of the ford,
Or of the clouds, to moyften their roots dry;
For in themselves eternall moiture they *imply*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 34.

IMPOLITENESS. *n.* Want of politeness.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity.

Chesterfield’s Characters.

To IMPO’NE. *v. a.* [from *impono*, Lat.] To put down by way of staking a wager.

The King, Sir, hath wagered with him six Barbary horses; against which he has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards.

Shakspear’s Hamlet.

[This word is put into the mouth of Ofrick, and therefore probably meant only for an affected one.]

To IMPO’OR. *v. a.* To make poor.

Neither waves, nor thieves, nor fire,
Nor have rots *impoor’d* this fire.

W. Browne’s Shep. Pipe.

“ I’MPORT. *n.* - - -

“ 3. Any thing imported from abroad.” In this sense it is accented on the first syllable.

With regard to the general account of England’s foreign balance, the exports have been computed at seven millions sterling, and its *imports* at five.

Guthrie.

IMPORTUNACY. *n.* The act of importuning.

Art thou not asham’d

To wrong him with thy *importunacy*?

Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.

Your *importunacy* cease till after dinner.

Shak. Timon.

“ To IMPORTUNE. *v. n.* - - -”

3. [Accented on the second syllable, and used by Spenser for] To import.

But the sage wizard telles, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death and dolefull dreryhedd.

F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 16.

4. [Accented on the last syllable.] To require.

We shall write to you

As time and our concerns shall *importune*,
How it goes with us.

Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.

“ IMPOSITION. *n.* - - - -

“ 5. Cheat ”

Being well acquainted with this hand I had no reason to suspect an *imposition* in this letter.

Smollet’s Roderick Random.

IMPOTENT. *n.* [from the *adj.*] One that languishes under disease.

Your task shall be

With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.

Shak. Love’s Lab. Lost.

IMPRIMERIE. *n.* [Fr.] A printing-house.

You have those conveniencies for a great *imprimerie*, which other Universities cannot boast of.

Lord Arlington to Oxford University.

IMPROMPTU. *n.* [Fr.] A short extemporaneous composition.

Far different is the case with a writer of *impromptus*.

Shenstone.

IMPROSPEROUSNESS. *n.* [from *improspereus*.] Ill fortune.

The effect of these threatenings of God we daily see in the strange *improspereousness* of ill gotten estates.

Whole Duty of Man.

“ IMPRUDENCE. *n.* - - - Want of prudence.”

Where good with bad were match’d, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and by *imprudence* mix’d,
Produce prodigious births of body and mind.

Milton.

“ To IMPU’GN. *v. a.* - - - To attack.”

2. To transgress the rules of.

Why hath thy hand too bold itselſe embrewed
In blood of knight, the which by thee is slaine,
By thee no knight; which armes *impugneth* plaine.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 7.

IMPULSIVE. *n.* [from the adjective.] Motive.

I was conducted from thence to another enquiry, namely, to what end, and upon what *impulses*, when all was equally every man’s in common, men did rather think it fitting, that every man should have his inclosure.

Hobbes.

“ INA’CCURACY. *n.* - - - Want of exactness.”

It does not then proceed from any peculiar irregularity, or difficulty of our language, that the general practice, both of speaking and writing it, is chargeable with *inaccuracy*.

Lowth.

“ INA’CCURATE. *adj.* - - - Not exact.”

Leland is also *inaccurate* at least, in representing the edition by Thynne, as coming next after that by Caxton.

Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.

“ INA’CTIVE. *adj.* - - - Idle.”

Benalcazar, governor of St. Michael, an able and enterprising officer, was ashamed of remaining *inactive*.

Robertson.

2. Unfavourable to activity.

Not the vain visions of *inactive* schools;
Not fancy’s maxims, not opinion’s rules,
E’er form’d the man, whose gen’rous warmth extends
T’ enrich his country.

Shenstone.

INA’IDABLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *aid*.] Not to be assisted.

Labouring art can never answer nature

From her *inaidable* estate.

Shaksp. All’s Well.

INA’PTITUDE. *n.* [in and *aptitude*.] Unfitness.

The evil of a moral and almost physical *inaptitude* of the man to the function must be the greatest we can conceive to happen in the management of human affairs.

Burke.

INCA. *n.* The title of the native sovereigns of Peru.

Thus, according to the Indian tradition, was founded the empire of the *Incas*, or Lords of Peru.

Robertson.

“ INCE’NDIARY. *n.* - - -

“ 1. One who sets houses or towns on fire.”

Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the *incendiary*.

Blackstone.

INCE’RTAIN. *adj.* [from *incertus*, Lat.] Full of uncertainty.

With words confus’d *incertain* tales they told.

Fainfax. B. XIII.

INCE’RTAINTY. *n.* [from *incertain*.] Uncertainty.

Notwithstanding that vulgar imputation of *incertainie*.

Davies’s Preface to his Reports.

“ INCISOR. *n.* - - - Tooth in the forepart of the “mouth.”

The *incisors* of the upper jaw are larger and broader than those of the lower.

Berdmore.

“ To INCLU’DE: *v. a.* - - -

“ 1. To inclose.” This sense may perhaps be exemplified by the following citation—though it is by no means

means

means clear, that *Shakspeare* has not there used the word for *conclude*.

We will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.

Shak. All's Well.

“INCOMMENSURABILITY. *n.* - - The state of
“one thing with respect to another, when they
“cannot be compared by any common measure.”

Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side. *Reid.*

INCONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* Not leading to consequences.

She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconsequential*.

Chesterfield.

INCONSIDERACY. *n.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Thoughtlessness.

This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth.

Chesterfield.

“INCONTESTABLY. *adv.* - - Indubitably.”

Locke saw clearly and proved *incontestably*, that the sensations we have by taste, smell, and hearing, are not resemblances of any thing in bodies. *Reid.*

INCONTINENT. *adj.* - - -

“2. Immediate.” In this sense the word is always an *adverb*, and should be explained by *immediately*; as may be seen in the passages cited by *Johnson* from *Spenser* and *Shakspeare*, and by the following.

Wherein were clos'd few drops of liquor pure,
Of wondrous worth and vertue excellent,
That any wound could heale *incontinent*.

F. Q. B. I. C. IX. st. 19.

He call'd for armour, which *incontinent*
Was brought him. *Fairfax. B. VII. st. 51.*

“INCONY. *adj.* &c.” It is very difficult to ascertain the exact meaning of this word from the passages where it occurs: the following seems rather repugnant to *Johnson's* idea of it,
While I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.

Marlow's Jew of Malta.

“INCORRECTLY. *adv.* - - Inaccurately.”

Even in common conversation, a man, who speaks properly and accurately, will have a great advantage over those who speak *incorrectly*. *Chesterfield.*

“INCREASER. *n.* - - He who increases.” It is also used of things.

Whether civil government be such a nurse and *increaser* of blessings. *Burke's Vindication of Natural Society.*

INCURIOSNESS. *n.* Want of curiosity.

Young people have frequently an *incuriosness* about them. *Chesterfield.*

“INDECENTLY. *adv.* - - Without decency.”

He was the easy and profuse dupe of women, and in some instances *indecently* so. *Chesterfield's Characters.*

INDECISION. *n.* [in and *decision*.] Want of determination.

The term *indecision* in a man's character implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. *Shenstone.*

Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence. *Burke.*

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS. *n.* [from *indefatigable*.] Pertinacity.

Because they come short of his *indefatigableness*. *Parnel.*

“INDELICATE. *adj.* - - Wanting decency.”

Nothing but first or second nature could continue customs so apparently *indelicate*. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

INDEMONSTRABLE. *adj.* [*indemonstrabilis*, Barb. Lat.] Not capable of being demonstrated.

We find some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms and *indemonstrable* principles of mathematical reasoning. *Reid.*

INDEPENDENCY. *n.* The state of a religious sect which is called *independent*. This meaning of the word is exemplified in the title of Walker's History of *Independency*.

“INDIAN *Cress*. *n.* - - A plant.”
The *Indian Cress* our climate now does bear.

Tate's Cowley.

“INDIAN *Fig*. *n.*” Rather fig-tree.
The *Indian figtree* next did much surprise
With her strange figure all our deities. *Tate's Cowley.*

To INDICATE. *v. a.* - - To point out.”
The nature of the disease is to *indicate* the remedy.

Burke.

INDICE. *n.* [*indicium*, Lat.] A sign.
Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a fool.

B. Johnson's Discoveries.

“To INDICT. See *INDITE* and its derivatives.”
This short sentence is a string of blunders throughout. *INDITE* (as an article) is not in *Johnson*, but *ENDICT*; and of its *derivatives* he has but *one* in any orthography. The verb (in its legal sense) is always *indict*.

Hold up your head; hold up your hand:

Would it were not my lot to shew ye

This cruel writ, wherein you stand

Indict by the name of Chloe! *Prior.*

INDICTABLE. *adj.* Liable to be indicted.
Anciently where a man was wounded in one county and died in another, the offender was *indictable* in neither. *Blackstone.*

INDIGENE. *n.* [*indigena*, Lat.] A native.
The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us, as if it were an *indigene*. *Evelyn.*

INDIGEST. *n.* Any thing indigested, or not shaped.
Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*,
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.

Shak. K. John.

[*Johnson*, or the editor of the posthumous edition, gives part of this passage for an example of *indigest*, as an *adjective*; which he does by foisting in the word *project* after it.]

INDIGNANCE. *n.* [a poetical word for] Indignation.

With great *indignance* he that fight forsook.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 13.

To INDIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *indign*.]

1. To treat unworthily.
Where that discourteous dame with scornfull pryde
And fowle entreaty him *indignifyde*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 30.

2. To treat of unworthily.
Therefore in closure of a thankfull mind
I deem it best to hold eternally
Their bounteous deeds and noble favours shrin'd,
Than by discourse them to *indignify*. *Spenser's Colin Clout.*

INDILIGENCE.

INDILIGENCE. *n.* [*in* and *diligence.*] Want of exertion.

Is it not as great an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue should be disgraced? *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

“**INDISCE/RPTIBLE.** *adj.* - - Incapable of being “destroyed by dissolution of parts.”

There is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely *indisceptible.* *Butler's Analogy.*

“**INDISCRIMINATE.** *adj.* - - Undistinguishable.” Rather, *undistinguishing.*

A man may with decency have a distinguishing palate; but *indiscriminate* voraciousness degrades him to a glutton. *Chesterfield.*

INDISCRIMINATING. *adj.* [*from in* and *discriminate, v.*] Making no distinctions.

That *indiscriminating* floods should spare A chosen few, to stock the desert world! *Bally.*

“**INDUCTION.** *n.* - - -

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.”

In dignities possession is given by instalment, in rectories and vicarages by *induction.* *Blackstone.*

“**To INDULGE.** *v. n.* - - - To be favourable, with “to.”

2. To indulge one's self in any thing. This is a colloquial phrase.

INDUMENT. *n.* [*the old word for*] Endowment.

Words importing *indument* of any quality or property, &c. *Introduction to Lilly's Grammar.*

IN-DWE'LLER. *n.* [*from in* and *dwell.*] Inhabitant. Which too too true that land's *in-dwellers* since have found. *Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 55.*

INEFFICIENT. *adj.* Ineffective.

He is as insipid in his pleasures, as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Chesterfield.*

[*Johnson* uses this word to explain another by, and yet affords it no place of its own.]

INE'LEGANTLY. *adv.* [*from inelegant.*] Without elegance.

Nor will he, if he has the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly.* *Chesterfield.*

“**INE'LOQUENT.** *adj.* - - - Opposite to eloquent.”

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, fire of men, Nor tongue *ineloquent.* *Milton.*

“**INE'VIDENT.** *adj.* - - - Not in use.” It is used however by so modern an author of eminence as Bishop Conybeare.

Faith is the evidence of things not seen; by which words, I conceive we may understand “an undoubting assent to those things which are of themselves inevident.” *Sermons, vol. 2. ser. 8.*

INEXHAUSTIVE. *adj.* Not to be exhausted.

Those aromatic gales

That *inexhaustive* flow continual round. *Thomson.*

INEXHAUSTLESS. *adj.* Inexhaustible.

The sacred blaze of *inexhaustless* day. *Boyle.*

“**INFAMOUS.** *adj.*” By old writers it was sometimes accented on the middle syllable.

Yet let me you of courtesie request, Said Bourbon, to assist me now at need Against these peasants, which have me oppress, And forced me to so *infamous* deed. *Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. XI. ft. 57.*

“**INFANT.** *n.* - -

2. [*In law.*] A young person to the age of one and “twenty.”

Male or female till twenty-one years is an *infant*, and so styled in law. *Blackstone.*

3. The title of a prince. [*Still used in Spain and given by Spenser to Arthur.*]

To whom the *Infant* thus. *F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 56.*
The *Infant* hearkned wisely to her tale. *Ib. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 25.*

“**INFANTA.** *n.* - - A princess of Spain.”

The *Infanta* was only shewn to her lover in public. *Hume's History.*

INFANTINE. *adj.* Suitable to an infant. *Ainsworth.*

INFANTLIKE. *adj.* Like an infant's.

Your abilities are too *infantlike* for doing much alone. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

“**INFANTRY.** *n.* - - The foot soldiers of an “army.”

2. [*In some early poets*] An Infant.

No carefull nurse would wet her watchfull eye, When any pangs should gripe her *infantry.* *W. Browne.*

“**INFELICITY.** *n.* - - Unhappiness.”

2. Unlucky choice.

They may possibly correct that curious *infelicity* of diction, which you acquired at Westminster. *Chesterfield.*

INFERRABLE. *adj.* To be inferred.

Mr. Burke does not allow, that a sufficient argument *ad hominem* is *inferable* from these premises. *Burke.*

INFEST. *adj.* [*infestus, Lat.*] Hostile.

But with fierce fury and with force *infest* Upon him ran. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 5.*

INFINITE. *n.* [*from the adjective.*] Unbounded reach.

It is past the *infinite* of thought. *Shak. Much ado.*

“**INFINITE'SIMAL.** *adj.* - - Infinitely divided.”

Neither the motions of animal spirits, nor the vibrations of elastic chords, or of elastic ether, or of the *infinitesimal* particles of the nerves, can be supposed to resemble the objects, by which they are excited. *Reid.*

“**INFORMAL.** *adj.* Irregular. A word not used.”

The word is in very common use among lawyers, and with regard to official proceedings of any kind.

“**INFORMATION.** *n.* - - -

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.” In this sense it is a *legal* term, and relates to a peculiar mode of exhibiting a charge; for the particulars of which the reader is referred to *Blackstone's Commentaries.*”

INFUSE. *n.* Infusion.

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright

Some little drop of thy celestial dew,

That may my rimes with sweet *infuse* embrew. *Spencer's Hymns.*

“**INGENIOUS.** *adj.* - - -”

3. [*In some early dramatic authors*] Ingenuous.

A right *ingenious* spirit, veiled merely with the vanity of youth. *Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

“**INGENIOUSLY.** *adv.* - - Wittily.”

2. [*In some early dramatic authors*] Ingenuously.

Deal *ingeniously*, sweet lady. *Shirley's Bird in a Cage.*

INGLE. *n.* A paramour.

Call me your love, your *ingle*, your cousin, or so; but sifter at no hand. *Dekker's Honest Whore.*

INGOE. *n.* [*an old word for*] Ingot.

Some

Some others were new driven, and diftent
Into great *ingoes*, and to wedges square.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 5.

[This passage is taken by *Johnson* as an example of *ingot*, when all editions of *Spenser* have *ingoes*.]

IN-GROSS. *adj.* [In law.] Annexed to the owner personally.

In-gross is that which is absolute and independing, belonging to the person, and not to the manor or lands.

Termes de la Ley.

INHOLDER. *n.* [from *in* and *hold*.] Inhabitant.

As if ye please it into parts divide;

And every part's *inholders* to convent,

Shall to your eyes appeare incontinent.

Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 17.

To **INHOP.** *v. a.* [in and *hop*.] To confine in an enclosure.

His-quails ever

Beat mine, *inhooded*, at odds. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

“**INHOSPITALITY.** *n.* - - - Want of courtesy to strangers.”

This noise against the Jew-bill proceeds from that narrow mob-spirit of intolerance in religious, and *inhospitality* in civil matters. *Chesterfield.*

INIQUEOUS. *adj.* [*iniquus*, Lat.] Unjust.

Whatsoever is done through any unequal affection is *iniquous*. *Shaftesbury.*

To **INJURY.** *v. a.* [formerly used in poetry for] To injure.

Sure I should *injury* my own content,

Or wrong thy love, to stand on compliment.

W. Browne.

INK GLASS. *n.* [*ink* and *glass*.] A small glass to hold ink for use.

INK-STAND. *n.* [*ink* and *stand*.] An utensil for holding an ink-glass and appendages.

INNING. *n.* [a term at cricket.] The turn for using the bat.

For why, my *inning's* at an end;

The Earl has caught my ball.

Duncombe.

To **INOCULATE.** *v. a.* To infect with the small-pox by *inoculation*.

The Child once burnt dreads the fire; he runs away from the surgeon by whom he was *inoculated*. *Reid.*

“**INOFFICIOUS.** *adj.* - - Not civil; not attentive “to the accommodation of others.” This interpretation was most probably framed, as an opposite to the meaning of *officious*, and not upon any other authority whatsoever. Both the senses in which the word is actually used are latinisms.

1. [*Inofficius*, Lat.] Unfit for any office.

Thou drown’st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.

B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

2. Regardless of natural obligation.

Suggesting, that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the *inofficious* testament. *Blackstone.*

INOPULENT. *adj.* [in and *opulent*.] Not wealthy.

That rest being ever false, which is taken amongst *inopulent* and strong neighbours. *Sir A. Sherley's Travels.*

INSANITY. *n.* [from *insane*.] Want of sound mind.

There is a partial *insanity*, and a total *insanity*. *Hale.*

[This common word, happening to be omitted by *Ainsworth*, is also omitted by *Johnson*.]

INSECURELY. *adv.* [from *insecure*.] Without certainty.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense, in which the word should always be understood at Courts, that is, *insecurely*. *Chesterfield.*

INSENTIENT. *adj.* [in and *sentiens*, Lat.] Not having perception.

The dissimilitude between the sensations of our minds, and the qualities and attributes of an *insentient* inert substance. *Reid.*

INSHADED. *part. adj.* [from *in* and *shade*.] Blended in hue.

Whose lilly white *inshaded* with the rose

Had that man seen, who sung th’*Æneids*,

Dido had in oblivion slept.

W. Browne.

“**INSOLATION.** *n.* - - Exposition to the Sun.”

2. [In medicine] The influence of a scorching sun on the brain.

One case of consequential madness is an effect of *insolation*, or what the French call *coup de soleil*. An instance of which I lately met with in a sailor, who became raving mad in a moment, while the sun-beams darted perpendicularly on his head. *Battie on Madness.*

“**TO INSPIRE.** *v. n.* - - To draw in the breath; opposed to *expire*.”

2. To blow, as a gentle wind does.

Her yellow locks, crisped like golden wyre,

About her shoulders weren loosely tied,

And, when the wind emongst them did *inspire*,

They waved like a penon wyde dispred.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. III. ft. 30.

INSTANTANEITY. *n.* [from *instantaneous*.] Unpremeditated production.

Which have no sort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity*. *Shenstone.*

“**INSTANTLY.** *adv.* - - -

2. With urgent importunity.”

He meant to make them know their follie's prize,

Had not those two him *instantly* desired

T'assuage his wrath, and pardon their mesprise.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 35.

“**INSTEAD of.** *prep.* - - -

3. Sometimes used without *of*.” This is an insufficient and ungrammatical state of the matter. When *instead* is used without *of*, it is no longer a preposition, but an adverb. The passage adduced by *Johnson* from *Milton* proves it to be such.

To **INSTIGATE.** *v. a.* - - - To incite to a crime.”

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, this being murder in the stranger as principal, of course the servant is accessory only to the crime of murder, though he would have been guilty, as principal, of petty treason. *Blackstone.*

INSTITUTION [in law] is a faculty made by the Ordinary, by which a Vicar or Rector is approved to be inducted to a rectory or vicarage.

Termes de la Ley.

INSTRUCTRESS. *n.* An instructing female, real, or imaginary.

To hear the sweet *instructress* tell,

How life its noblest use may find,

How well for freedom be resign'd.

Akenfide.

INSUIT. *n.* [possibly] Strong solicitation.

In fine,

Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace

Subdued me to her rate. *Shaksp. All's Well. A. V. sc. 3.*

[This is the only passage where the compiler has met with

with this word; and the whole sentence is so obscure, that he cannot help suspecting there must be an erratum in it.

INSULTATION. *n.* The act of insulting.

When he looks upon his enemy's dead body, 'tis a kind of noble heaviness, no insultation. *Overbury.*

INSUPPRESSIVE. *adj.* Not to be suppressed.

Do not stain

The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor th' *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.

Shak. Julius Caesar.

INSURRECTIONARY. *adj.* Suitable to insurrections.

True democratic, explosive, *insurrectionary*, nitre.

Burke.

INTEGRANT. *adj.* Necessary for making up an integer.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential *integrant* part of any large people rightly constituted. *Burke.*

INTELLIGENCING. *adj.* Conveying intelligence.

A most *intelligencing* bawd! *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

INTENDANT. *n.* [Fr.] The civil governour of a province or city.

I hope you go into the best company there is at Montpellier; there is always some at the *Intendant's*. *Chesterfield.*

INTENSITY. *n.* [from *intense*.] Excess.

The number engaged in crimes, instead of turning them into laudable acts, only augments the quantity and the *intensity* of the guilt. *Burke.*

INTENTIONALITY. *n.* [from *intentional*.] Something only in intention.

Entity, *intentionality*, quiddity, and other insignificant words of the school. *Hobbes.*

INTENTIVELY. *adv.* - - - Closely."

And will so most *intently* retain

Their scopes appointed. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,

But not *intently*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

INTERACT. *n.* [*inter*, Lat. and *act*.] Short employment of time between doing other things which take up more.

It is only the *interacts* of other amusements.

Chesterfield.

INTERCEPTER. *n.* He that intercepts.

Thy *interceptor*, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard's end. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

TO INTERCOMMON. *v. n.* [In law.] To use each other's common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

INTERESS. *n.* [the old word for] Interest.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,

That not the worth of any living wight

May challenge ought in heaven's *interesse*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 33.

INTERFERENCE. *n.* [from *interfere*.] Interposition.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual.

Burke.

INTERFERING. *n.* [from *interfere*.] Opposition.

A being who can have no competition or *interfering*

of interests with his creatures and his subjects.

Butler's Analogy.

INTERIORLY. *adv.* [from *interior*.] Internally.

Interiorly most people enjoy the inferiority of their best friends.

Chesterfield.

INTERLINEAR. *adj.* [*interlinearis*, Dict. Lat.] Inserted between lines of something else.

At Trinity College in Cambridge there is an Hebrew Psalter with a Normanno-Gallic *interlinear* version.

T. Warton.

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* - - -

"2. Preparatory to decision." This unexampled sense relates to the practice of Ecclesiastical Courts, and that of Chancery.

A single [ecclesiastical] judge forms his *interlocutory* decree, or definitive sentence, at his own discretion.

Blackstone.

The Chancellor's decree is either *interlocutory* or final.

lb.

INTERMENT. *n.* - - - Burial."

Here in England the *interments* of the dead were anciently farre out of all townes or cities. *Weever.*

INTERMITTENT. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] An intermittent fever.

Mr. Spring, and a seaman who had attended Mr. Banks were also seized with *intermittents*.

Harcleworth's Voyages.

TO INTERPEL. *v. a.* [*interpello*, Lat.] To set forth.

This being thus, why should my tongue or pen

Presume to *interpel* that fulness, when

Nothing can more adorn it than the feat

That she is in, or make it more complete?

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

TO INTERPLEAD. *v. n.* [a term in Chancery.]

To put in a bill of interpleader. See Example to INTERPLEADER.

INTERPLEADER. *n.* A peculiar kind of Bill in Chancery.

There is likewise a bill of *interpleader*; where a person who owes a debt, or rent, to one of the parties in suit, but till the determination of it he knows not to which, desires that they may *interplead*, that he may be safe in the payment. *Blackstone.*

INTERROGATIVE. *n.* A pronoun used in "asking questions."

Who, which, what, are called *interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions. *Lowth.*

INTERSPACE. *n.* [*inter* and *spatium*, Lat.] Space between.

The *interspace* and sides of many of the rising grounds were clear. *Cook and King's Voyages.*

TO INTERTEX. *v. a.* [*intertexto*, Barb. Lat.] To interweave. This pedantic word may be found in a very embarrassed passage of *B. Jonson's Underwoods*.

INTERVEINED. *part. adj.* [*inter*, Lat. and *veined*.] Intersected as with veins.

From his side two rivers flow'd,

Th' one winding, th' other strait, and left between

Fair champain with less rivers *interveined*. *Milton.*

INTHRONIZATION. *n.* The being enthroned.

Who, as then, was Adrian the fourth, called before his *inthronization* Nicholas Breakespeare. *Weever.*

TO INTIMATE. *v. a.* - - - To hint."

2. [Formerly] To take part in.

So both conspiring gan to *intimate*
Each other's griefs with zeale affectionate.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ff. 12.

INTOLERANCE. *n.* [from *intolerant.*] Want of toleration.

It unites the opposite evils of *intolerance* and indifference.

Burke.

INTOLERATED. *part. adj.* Refused toleration. [See next article.]

INTOLERATION. *n.* Want of toleration.

I would have all *intoleracion* *intolerated* in its turn.

Chesterfield.

INTRANSITIVELY. *adv.* [In grammar.] According to the nature of an *intransitive* verb.

The difference between verbs absolutely neuter, and *intransitively* active is not always clear.

Lowth.

INTREAT. *n.* [a poetical word for] Entreaty:

At my *intreat* they will vouchsafe to send

To these wild deserts that unthankfull knight.

Fairfax. B. VII.

INTREATFUL. *adj.* Full of entreaty.

There came two springals of full tender yeares
(Farre thence from foreign land where they did dwell)
To seeke for succour of her and her Peares
With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ff. 6.

“ To **INVADE.** *v. a.* - - - ”

4. [A latinism.] To go into.

That same his sea-marke made

And nam'd it Albion: but later day

Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,

Gan more the same frequent and farther to *invade.*

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. ff. 6.

All things from thence doe their first being fetch,

And borrow matter, whereof they are made;

Which, when as forme and feature it does ketch,

Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*

The state of life out of the grievly shade.

Ib. B. III. C. VI. ff. 37.

INVEILED. *part. adj.* [from *in* and *veil.*] Covered, as with a veil.

Her eyes *invayl'd* with sorrow's clouds

Scarce see the light;

Disdaine hath wrapt her in the throwds

Of loathed night.

W. Browne.

INVENTIOUS. *adj.* [from *invention.*] Ingenious.

Thou art a fine *inventious* rogue.

B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

“ To **INVEST.** *v. a.* - - - ”

6. To put on.

Alas for pittie, that so faire a crew,

As like cannot be seen from East to West,

Cannot find one this girdle to *invest.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ff. 18.

INVILLAGED. *part. adj.* [from *in* and *village.*] Turned into a village.

There on a goodly plaine (by time throwne downe)

Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;

Who now *invillaged*, there's only seene

In his waste ruines what his state has beene.

W. Browne.

“ **INVITATION.** *n.* - - - The act of inviting with ceremony.”

2. Allurement.

She gives the leer of *invitation.*

Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.

INVITING. *n.* [from *invite.*] Invitation.

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting.* *Shak. Timon.*

JOBATION. *n.* [a cant term at our universities for] A reprimanding lecture.

JOINDER. *n.* [a law term.] Joining.

Upon either a general, or a special demurrer, the opposite party avers it [the plea] to be sufficient, which is called a *joinder* in demurrer.

Blackstone.

JOINT-TENANCY. *n.* [In law.] A mode of jointly possessing land or chattels under certain regulations.

Estates may be held in severalty, in *joint-tenancy*, in coparcenary, and in common.

Blackstone.

Things personal may belong to their owners, not only in severalty, but also in *joint-tenancy.*

Ib.

JOINT-TENANT. *n.*

1. [In law.] One who holds any thing in *joint-tenancy.*

One *joint-tenant* cannot be entitled to one period of duration or quantity of interest, and the other to a different.

Blackstone.

2. One who enjoys any thing equally with another.

Man walk'd with beast, *joint-tenant* of the shade. *Pope.*

In **JOINTURE.** *adv.* [A law phrase.] Jointly.

Such estate is called sometimes an estate in *jointure.*

Blackstone.

“ **JOLLY.** *adj.* - - - ”

3. Personable.

Full *jolly* knight he seem'd, and faire did sitt.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ff. r.

JOLLYHEAD. *n.* [*jolly* and *head* in its sense, as a terminating syllable.] Festivity.

Despoyled of those joyes and *jolly-head*,

Which with those gentle shepherds here I wont to lead.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. ff. 32.

IONIC. *adj.* [from *Ionia.*] Denoting one of the three Grecian orders of architecture.

The *Ionic* [order] partakes of the Doric strength, and Corinthian ornaments.

Chesterfield.

JOVE. *n.* Another name for the planet *Jupiter.*

Or ask of yonder argent fields above,

Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove.*

Pope.

“ **JOURNALIST.** *n.* - - - A writer of journals.”

It must be owned, those *journalists* have treated him with sufficient candor.

Shaftesbury.

IPOCRAS. *n.* A made wine. [The receipt for making it is in *Arnold's Chronicle*, or *Customs of London.*]

Sirrah, set down the candle, and fetch us a quart of *ipocras.*

Green's Tu quoque.

“ **IRKSOMENESS.** *n.* - - - Wearisomeness.”

That buy the merry madness of one hour

With the long *irksomeness* of following time.

B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

IRON-HEARTED. *adj.* Hard-hearted.

Did she mitigate these immitigable, these *iron-hearted* men!

Harris from Nicetas.

IRON-WITTED. *adj.* Hard of understanding.

I will converse with *iron-witted* fools. *Shak. Rich. III.*

“ **IRRECONCILEABLENESS.** *n.* - - - Impossibility to be reconciled.”

What must it be to live in this disagreement with every thing, this *irreconcilableness* and opposition to the order and government of nature?

Shaftesbury.

IRREGULOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *regula*, Lat.] Licentious.

Thou,

Thou,

Conspir'd with that *irregulous* devil Cloten,
Hast here cut off my lord. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

IRRELEVANT. *adj.* [a law word in Scotland.]
Not to the point.

“**IRRELIGIOUSLY.** *adv.* ----- With irre-
“ligion.”

If they keep any inmate thus *irreligiously* disposed in
their houses, they forfeit ten pounds per month.

Blackstone.

IRREPROVEABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproveable.*]
Beyond reproach.

To live chastly, *irreproveably*, and in word and deed to
shew themselves worthy of such a dignity. *Wecver.*

“**IRRETRIEVABLE.** *adj.* --- Irreparable.”

The effects of vice in the present world are often ex-
treme misery, *irretrievable* ruin, and even death.

Butler's Analogy.

IRRETURNABLE. *adj.* Not to return.

Forth *irreturnable* flies the spoken word,
Bee it in scoffe, in earnest, or in bord.

Shak. in England's Parnassus.

IRRITABLE. *adj.* [from *irritate.*] Easily irritated.

The wife will determine from the gravity of the case,
the *irritable* from their tenubility to oppression. *Burke.*

ISSUABLE. *adj.* [from an *issue* at law.]

Hilary and Trinity terms, from the making up of the
issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms. *Blackst.*

ISSUED. *part. adj.* [from *issue.*] Descended.

His only heir

And princefs: no worse *issued.* *Shaksp. Tempest.*

ITALIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* possessive, by ellipsis, for]

The Italian language.

Speak *Italian*, right or wrong, to every body; and if
you do but laugh at yourself first for your bad *Italian*,

no body else will laugh at you for it. *Chesterfield.*

ITALIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.] Written in

Italian; skilled in Italian.

Tell me what *Italian* books you have read, and whe-
ther that language is become familiar to you. Take a

good *Italian* matter to read Italian with you.

Chesterfield..

ITALIC. *adj.* The epithet given to a peculiar sort

of type, first used by Italian printers.

ITALIC. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] Italic

type. Thus we say ‘printed in *Italics.*’

JUDAISM. *n.* [from *Judah.*] The religion of the

Jews.

Neither his being a public profelyte to *Judaism*, nor
his zeal against Catholic priests, have preserved to him

a liberty, of which he did not render himself worthy by
a virtuous use of it. *Burke.*

JUDGMENT-SEAT. *n.* Seat of judgment.

Then shall th' assembled nations of this earth
From ev'ry quarter at the *judgment-seat*

Unite. *Glyn's Day of Judgment.*

“**JUJUBE.** *n.* [*ziziphus.*] A plant, &c.”

With her the *jujube-tree*, a milder plant,

Which (though offensive thorns she does not want)

In peace and mirth alone does pleasure take?

Her flow'rs at feasts the genial garlands make,

Her wood the harp, that keeps the guests awaste. }
Tate's Cowley.

JULY-FLOWER. *n.* [*Cariophyllis* or *dianthus*: com-
monly called] Gilly-flower.

You are a lovely *July flower*,
Yet one rude wind or wiffling shower
Will force you hence, and in an hour.

Herrick.

Then divers more, who thought to fields remov'd,
From garden *July flower* their lineage prov'd.

Tate's Cowley.

JUMP. *adj.* [from the adverb.] Tallying exactly.
Acroftics and teleftics on *jump* names.

B. Jonfon's Underwoods.

“**To JUMP.** *v. a.* To pass by a leap.”

2. To put in commotion.

And wish,

To *jump* a body with a dangerous phyfic,
That's sure of death without it. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

“**JUNK.** *n.* ----

“2. Pieces of old cable.”

I represented my want of *junk.*

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

JUPITER. *n.* One of the planets.

Jupiter revolves round the sun between Mars and
Saturn. *Adams.*

“**JURAT.** *n.* --- A magistrate in some corpora-
“tions.”

Jurats are in the nature of Aldermen.

Termes de la Ley.

“**JURISPRUDENCE.** *n.* ---- The science of
“law.”

Aristotle himself has said, speaking of the laws of his
own country, that *jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of
those laws, is the principal, and most perfect branch of
ethics. *Blackstone.*

The Court of JUSTICE-SE'AT. *n.* The principal
court of the forest.

Justice-seat is the highest court that is held in a forest,
and it is always held before the Lord Chief Justice in

Eyre of the forest. *Termes de la Ley.*

JUSTICIARY. *n.* [*justiciarius*, Barb. Lat.] A
chief justice.

Formerly the Court of Common Pleas, in conjunction
with all the other superior courts, was held before the

king's capital *justiciary* of England, in the *aula regis*, or
such of his palaces, wherein his royal person resided.

Blackstone.

JUSTICIES. *n.* [In law.] A particular kind of
writ.

Justicies is a writ directed to the Sheriff for the dis-
patch of justice in some special cases in his county

court, of which he cannot by his ordinary power hold
plea there. *Termes de la Ley.*

JUT-WINDOW. *n.* [*jut* and *window.*] A window
jutting from a building.

I fancied her like the front of her father's hall; her
eyes were the two *jut-windows*, and her mouth the great

door. *Congreve.*

JUXTAPOSITED. *adj.* [from *juxtaposition.*]
Placed near each other.

Those particles are by such pressure differently *juxta-*
posited. *Battie on Madnes.*

K.

K E I

KALMIA. *n.* An elegant evergreen plant, of which one kind has been called, the dwarf laurel, with a *tinus* leaf. The leaf of another sort is larger.

KANGAROO. *n.* An animal of South Wales.

The head, neck and shoulders are very small in proportion; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the rump, and tapering towards the end: the fore legs of this were only eight inches long, the hind ones two and twenty; its progress is by successive leaps of great length in an erect posture. The skin is covered by a short fur, mouse colour. This animal is called by the natives *Kangaroo*. *Hawke'sworth's Voyages.*

KA'STRIL. *n.* A kind of bastard hawk, more commonly called *kefirel*.

What a cast of *kastrils* are these to hawk after ladies thus? *B. Jonson's Epicæne.*

KEECH. *n.* A solid lump or mass, probably of tallow.

I wonder,
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

[*Johnson* is amazingly inconsistent with himself. The foregoing explanation of *keech* is taken from his own note on *Shakespeare*, which vindicates this old reading against *Pope's* alteration of it into *ketch*. Yet *keech* is emitted in his dictionary; and this passage (with the very reading he has reprobated) is made an example of *ketch*. What credit can be due to such a compilation?

To KEEL. *v. a.* [*celan*, Sax. *algere*.] To cool.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
Shak. Love's Lab. Lost, last song.

KEE'LAGE (*n.* from *keel*) is a custom paid at Harbepool in Durham for every ship coming into that port. *Termes de la Ley.*

To take KEEP. To take heed; to observe.

And unto *Morpheus* comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowy fit he findes; of nothing he *takes keepe*.
Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.I. ft. 40.

Sir knight, *take keep*,
How all these shores are spread with squadrons brave.
Fainfax. B.XV. ft. 12.

KEEPING. *n.* [from *keep*.] Guard.

Therefore henceforth be at your *keeping* well,
And ever ready for your foeman fell.

Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.XI. ft. 2.

KEIGHT. for *caught*, pret. of *catch*.

K I N

Her aged nurse, whose name was *Glauce* hight,
Feeling her leape out of her loathed nest,
Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly *keight*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.II. ft. 30.

KE'NDAL-GRE'EN. *n.* [*kendal* and *green*.] A bright green colour.

Three mis-begotten knaves in *Kendal-green* came at my back.
Shaksp. Hen. IV. P. I.

To KERVE. *v. a.* [*ceppan*, Sax. *secare*.] To cut.

That elfe was like to sterve
Through cruell knife, that her deare hart did *kerve*.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.I. ft. 4.

KE'SAR. *n.* [*Cæsar*.] An emperour.

Whilist kings and *kesars* at her feet did them prostrate.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.IX. ft. 29.

Fayre fell good *Orpheus*, that would rather be
King of a mole-hill, than a *kesar's* slave.

Return from Parnassus.

KE'TTLE. *n.* [used by *Shakespeare* for] Kettle-drum.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without. *Shak. Hamlet.*

KEX. *n.* [*Cicuta*, Lat.] Hemlock.

Kex, dried *kex*. *Miseries of insorced marriage.*

KEY. *n.* [In botany.] The husk containing the seed of an ash.

Ash, elm, *tilia*, poplar, hornbeam, &c. are distinguished by their *keys*, tongues, &c. small, flat, and husky skins including the seeds. *Evelyn.*

“**To KID.** *v. a.* -- To bring forth kids.” With this interpretation, the verb is certainly *neuter*; as which it is used, and perhaps never otherwise.

The she-goat was not with kid, having *kidded* but a few days before. *Cook's Voyage.*

KID'LING. *n.* A young kid.

Climb'd mountains where the wanton *kiddling* dallies.
W. Browne.

“**To KIDNAP.** *v. a.* -- --”

The other remaining offence, that of *kidnapping* (being the stealing away) man, woman, or child, from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone.*

KILL-COURTESY. *n.* Killer of courtesy.

Pretty foul, she durst not lye
Near this lack-love, this *kill-courtesy*.
Shak. Mid. N. Dream.

“**KILT** for *killed*. *Spenser.*”

But what art thou, that tells of nephews *kilt*?
F. Q. B.I. C.V. ft. 26.

“**To KINDLE.** *v. n.* -- --”

“**2.** To bring forth.” Classing this sense with those of the verb *neuter* instead of the *active*, is certainly a blunder, whether *Johnson's*, or his editor's.

KINDED.

KINDED. *part. pass.* [of a lost verb, *to kind.*] Begotten.
She yet forgets, that she of men was *kynded*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 40.

KINDLESS. *adj.* [*kind* and *less.*] Unnatural.

Remorseless, treach'rous, lech'rous, *kindless* villain.

Shak. Hamlet.

KINGDOMED. *adj.* [from *kingdom.*] Proud of
kingly power.

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages,
And batters down himself. *Shak. Troilus & Cressida.*

“ **KINGSPEAR.** *n.* - - - A plant.”

Bring crown-imperial, *king-spear*, holyhocks.

B. Jonson's Masques.

KITCAT. *n.* A technical term with painters of
portraits, for that size of canvas, which is between
one serving for a mere head, and what is appropri-
ated to a half-length.

“ **To KITTEN.** *v. n.* - - - To bring forth young cats.”
Astle more properly explains it by ‘To bring forth
young, as a cat;’ because some other animals, par-
ticularly *ferrets*, are said to *kitten*, when they bring
forth their young.

KNAT. *n.* [more commonly *knot.*] A delicious bird
nearly of the same kind with a ruff.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit, if we can,
Knat, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jonson's Epigrams.*

KNEE-CROOKING. *adj.* [*knee* and *crook, v.*] Ob-
sequious.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave. *Shakf. Othello.*

“ **KNIFE.** *n.* - - -”

2. [From *ξίφος*, Gr.] A sword.

Forthy she oft him counsel'd to forbear

The bloody batteil and to stirre up strife;

But after all his warre to rest his wearie *knife*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 24.

KNIGHTLINESS. *n.* [from *knightly.*] Duties of a
knight.

The prince did wonder much, yet could not ghesse
The cause of that his sorrowfull constraint;
Yet would by secret signes of manlinesse,
Which close appear'd in that rude brutishnesse,
That he whilome some gentle swaine had beene,
Train'd up in feats of armes and *knightlinesse*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 45.

“ **KNOLL.** *n.* A little hill.” [From *cnolle*, Sax. ca-
cumen, *glomus.*] A little round hill. *Ray.*

The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks,
form a beautiful back ground and contrast to the bold
craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated *knolls*, which
not unfrequently project from it. *Wyndham's Tour.*

KNOT. *n.* [the bird.] See **KNATT.**

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd falmons,
Knots, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

KNOT. *n.* [A nautical term from the *knots* made in a
cord, belonging to the machine called a *sea-log.*] A
certain distance sailed over, answering to a mile
by land.

A fresh gale from the North-East, five *knots* per hour.

Perilock's Voyage.

KNO'W-NOT-WHAT. *n.* [*ne sai quoi, Fr.*] Some-
thing inexpressible.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd becoming graces,

Black eyes, and little *know-not-whats* in faces. *Suckling.*

“ **KO'NED** for *knew.* *Spenser.*” This is only a
different orthography of *conned*.

KSAR. *n.* [Milton's word for] Czar.

The Russian *Ksar*

In Mosca.

Par. Lost. B. XI. v. 394.

L.

L A P

“**L** AT the end of a monosyllable is always doubled, except taster a diphthong.” This remark is not universally true; though it must be acknowledged, that the exceptions to it can hardly be considered as genuine words: such as *Dol, Fal, Hal, &c.* It may be further observed, that the rule is merely an offspring of refined orthography, and no fundamental principle of our language. *Al* and *Wel* were true members of *old English*.

LABOROUS. *adj.* [a poetical word for] Laborious.
For husband's life is *laborous* and hard. *Spens. Hubberd.*

LABURNUM. *n.* A shrub [of the *cytisus* kind] that grows to the size of a tree.

The pale *Laburnum* grac'd with yellow plumes. *Anon.*

LACHES. *n.* [law Fr.] Negligence.
Laches is an old French word signifying slackness or negligence. *Termes de la Ley.*

LACHRYMÆ. *n.* [Lat.] The name of a doleful note in music.

Is your theorbo
Turn'd to a distaff, signior? and your voice
With which you chanted 'room for a lusty galant'
Turn'd to the note of *lachrymæ*? *Maffinger's Picture.*

LACK-LOVE. *n.* One that is indifferent to love.
She durst not lye
Near this *lack-love*, this kill-courtesy.
Shak. Mid. N. Dream.

LACONICAL. *adj.* [the same as] “*Laconick.*”
The learned *Plutarch* in his *Laconical* apothegms tells of a sophister, that made a long and tedious oration in praise of *Hercules*. *Harrington's Apologie of Poetrie.*

LAD. Old preterite of *lead*.
And by her in a line a milk-white lamb she *lad*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. st. 4.

“**LAIR.** *n.* -- The couch of a wild beast.”
2. [From *lea*, Sax. *pascuum*, *campus*.] Pasture; the ground.

More hard for hungry steed t'abstaine from pleasant *laire*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 29.

This Gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*
An headlesse heap. *Ib. st. 51.*

Have the winters been so fet
To raime and snow, they have wet
All his driest *laire*? *W. Browne.*

LANDA'W. *n.* [from the town of that name in *Bavaria*.] A coach, whose top may be occasionally open.

LANDHERD. *n.* Cattle grazing on land.
These same, the shepherd told me, were the fields,
In which *Dame Cynthia* her *landherds* fed.
Sp. Colin Clout.

“**LAPIDE'SCENT.** *adj.* --- Growing or turning to stone.”

L A S

Hardened by the air, or a certain *lapidescent* succus or spirit, which it meets with. *Evelyn.*

“**To LAPSE.** *v. n.* ---

“5. To fall by negligence of one proprietor to another.” Not only by *negligence*, but also by *event*, as in the case of *legacies*.

If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost, or *lapsed* legacy. *Blackstone.*

LAR. *n.* [Lat.] An household God.

In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The *Lars* and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

“**LARCENY.** *n.* -- Petty theft.” This a very insufficient definition.

Larciny, or theft, is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called *simple larciny*, unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or *compound larciny*, which also includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person. *Simple larciny*, when it is the stealing of goods above the value of twelve-pence is called *grand larciny*; when of goods to that value, or under, *petty larciny*. *Blackstone.*

LARGE-HANDED. *adj.* [*large* and *hand*.] Rapi-
rious.

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And pill by law. *Shakspere's Timon.*

“**LARGESS.** *n.* -- A present.” Its common meaning now is almost confined to ‘a present to harvest labourers.’

LARKS-HEEL. *n.* [a name for the flower called] *Indian-cress*.

The *Indian-cress* our climate now does bear,
Call'd *larks-heel* 'cause he wears a horseman's spur. *Tate's Cowley.*

“**LARKSPUR.** *n.* -- A plant.”
With the same weapon, *Larkspur*, thou dost mount
Amongst the flowers, a knight of high account. *Tate's Cowley.*

“**LASCIVIOUSLY.** *adv.* -- Lewdly.”
I would desire her love

Lasciviously. *Beaum. & Fletcher's King & no King.*

“**To LASH.** *v. n.* To ply the whip.” It is not confined to the *whip*, at least not in early authors, but was used of any weapon held in the hand.

He through long sufferance growing now more great,
Rose in his strength, and gan her fresh assayle
Heaping huge strokes as thicke as showre of hayle,
And *lashing* dreadfully at ev'ry part,
As if he thought her soule to difentrayle.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. st. 16.

“**LAST.** *n.* --- A certain weight or measure.”
A *last* of herrings is ten thousand. *Termes de la Ley.*

“**LASTAGE.**

- " **LA'STAGE. n.** - - -
 " 1. Custom paid for freightage." The *legal* explanation of this word is somewhat different.
Lastage is, to be quit of a certain custom exacted in fairs and markets for carrying things where a man will.
Termes de la Ley.
- " **To LATCH. v. a.** - - -
 " 1. To fasten with a latch." *Spenser* uses it for to fasten, generally.
 He popt him in, and his basket did latch.
Shep. Kalendar in May.
3. [From *laccan*, Sax. *prehendere.*] To catch.
 Pumpy stones I hastily hent,
 And threw; but nought availed:
 He was so wimble and so wight,
 From bough to bough he leaped light.
 And oft the pumies latched. *Spenser's March.*
- " **LATE. adj.** - - -
 " 3. The deceased: as the works of the *late* Mr. " *Pope.*" Here there wants some addition after the word *deceased*: as 'within a moderate period.' For nobody speaks of the *late* Shakspeare, or the *late* Milton; nor *now* of the *late* Mr. *Pope.*
- " **LATH. n.** - - A small long piece of wood, &c."
 2. [Formerly a contemptuous appellation for] A sword.
 Have your *lath* glue'd within your sheath,
 Till you know better how to handle it.
Titus Andronicus.
- " **LATH. n.** - - A part of a county." *Johnson* goes on, and makes a puzzle about this word, from a passage in *Spenser* which relates merely to Ireland: its English meaning is sufficiently clear.
 In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as *laths* in Kent, and rapes in Suffex; each of them containing three or four hundreds apiece.
Blackstone.
- LATIN. n.** [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The Latin language.
 Of such deep learning little had he need,
 Ne yet of *Latin*, ne of Greek. *Spenser's Hubberd.*
 O, good my lord, no *Latin.* *Shaksf. Henry VIII.*
 If you attend to the thoughts and images in French and English poetry, they will be of use to you, when you compose in *Latin* or Greek.
Chesterfield.
- LATITAT. n.** [Lat.] A writ, by which all men in personal actions are called in the King's Bench to answer.
Termes de la Ley.
 A *latitat* may be called a first process in the Court of King's Bench.
Blackstone.
- " **LATITUDINARIAN. n.** One that departs from "orthodoxy."
 'Tis to them doubtless that we owe the opprobriousness and abuse of those naturally honest appellations of Freelifers, Freethinkers, *Latitudinarians.* *Shaftesbury.*
- LATROCINITY. n.** [a literal version of the Latin *latrocinium*, which is afterwards contracted into] Larciny.
Blackstone.
- " **LATTEN. n.** - - - - Brass." This exposition is generally exploded as a piece of ignorance; but what should be substituted in its room, is not so generally agreed upon. Some make *latten* an original metal found in the mountains of Italy; others

- take it for thin plates of iron tinned over. The former of these two opinions seems to be supported by the following passage.
 Congealing English tin, Grecian gold, and Roman *latten* all in a lump.
Brewer's Lingua.
- " **LATTER. adj.** - - -
 " 1. Happening after something else."
 Thus will this *latter*, as the former world,
 Still tend from bad to worse. *Milton.*
- LAUDATIVE. n.** [from *laudativus*, Lat.] Panegyric.
 Funeral *laudatives*, and monuments for those that died in the wars. *Bacon.*
- LAUGH AND LIE DOWN. n.** The name of a certain game at cards, alluded to in the following passage:
 As apt to *laugh*, as we to *lie down.* *Broome's Jovial Crew.*
- LAUNCE. n.** [from *lanx*, Lat.] Balance.
 That fortune all in equal *launce* doth sway,
 And mortall miseries doth make her play.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 4.
- LAUNDERER. n.** [from *laundry*.] A man that follows the business of washing.
 He is a *launderer* of souls, and tries them, as men do witches, by water. *Butler's Characters.*
- To LAUNDRESS. v. a.** [from the noun.] To supply with laundresses.
 Did I want
 Ten leath of courtezans, it would furnish me;
 Nay *laundress* three armies. *Webster's White Devil.*
- LAURUSTINUS. n.** An evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter.
 The dusky bay, and *laurustinus* bright. *Anonymous.*
- " **LAW. n.** - - - - -
 " 10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the prophets."
 Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the *law* and the prophets.
Matt. Ch VII. v. 12
- LA'WDAY. n.** signifies a leet or sheriff's tourn.
 Keep leets and *lawdays*, and in sessions sit.
Termes de la Ley.
Shaksf. Othello.
- LA'WING (of dogs.) n.** Expedition.
 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year, for the *lawing* or expedition of mastiffs; which is done by cutting off the claws of the forefeet to prevent them from running after deer.
Blackstone.
- LA'WLESSNESS. n.** [from *lawless*.] Disorder.
 Gluttony, malice, pride, and covetise,
 And *lawlessness* reigning with riotise. *Spencer's Hubberd.*
- " **LAWN. n.** - - -
 " 1. An open space between woods." *Between woods* limits this sense of the word in contradiction to a more general meaning. Ray (in his South and East country words) styles it 'plain untilled ground;' to which however should be added, to make it accord with common acceptation, 'covered with herbage.'
- LA'WNY. adj.** [from *lawn*.] Consisting of lawn; resembling a lawn.
 Through

Through forrests, mountains, or the *lawny* grounds.
W. Browne.

That from the sun-redoubling valley lift.
Cool to the middle air, their *lawny* tops. *Thomf. Summer.*

LAYE. *n.* [ley, old Fr. Used by *Spenser* for] Law.
A woman worthy of immortal praise,
Which for this realme found many goodley *layes*,
And wholesome statutes to her husband brought.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. X. ft. 42.

LA'ZARET. *n.* [the same as] "Lazaretto."
The same penalty also attends persons escaping from
the *lazarets*. *Blackstone.*

LA'ZARLIKE. *adj.* [*lazar* and *like*.] Leprous.
A most instant tetter bark'd about;
Most *lazarlike*, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

LA'ZY-PACING. *adj.* Pacing slowly.
When he bestrides the *lazy-pacing* clouds.
Shaksf. Romeo & Juliet.

"LEA. *n.* - - Enclosed ground." Enclosure seems
by no means essential to the meaning of this word.
Its Saxon original signifies both a *pasture* and a *plain*;
and in allusion to the latter sense *Spenser* uses it for
the *surface of water*.

As when two warlike brigantines at sea,
With mur'drous weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Doe meete together on the watry *lea*.
F. 2. B. IV. C. H. ft. 16.

"To LEAD. *v. n.* - - -"

4. To exercise dominion.
For shepherds, said he, there doen *lead*
As lords done otherwhere. *Spenser's July.*

LE'ADEN-STEPPING. *adj.* Slowly moving.
Call on the *lazy leaden-stepping* hours.
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace. *Milton.*

"LE'AGUER. *n.* - - - Siege." Rather 'a besieging
'army,' according to *Johnson's* own example from
Shakspeare; and clearly so in the following pas-
sage of *Fairfax*.

And hasting forward up the banks they pass,
Till far behind the Christian *leaguer* was. *B. X. ft. 27.*

LEAKE. *adj.* [hlece, Sax. rimofus.] Leaky.
And fifty sifers water in *leake* vessels draw.
Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. V. ft. 55.

Yet is the bottle *leake*, and bag so torn,
That all which I put in fals out anon.
Ib. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 24.

LEAN-to. *n.* [In architecture.] A low shallow
building joining to a higher.

LEAN-WITTED. *adj.* [*lean* and *wit*.] Of shal-
low understanding.

And thou a lunatic *lean-witted* fool. *Shaksf. Rich. II.*

To LEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To learn.
On that same hook his shame and losf he *lear'd*.
Fairfax. B. X.

I will sing what I did *leere*,
Long ago in Janiveere. *W. Browne.*

2. To teach.
Because I did thee *lear*
A lore repugnant to thy parents' faith.
Fairfax. B. XII.

LEARE. *n.* [læne, Sax. doctrina.] Skill.

From his mother's womb, which him did bear,
He was invulnerable made by magicke *leare*.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 4.

LE'ARNEDISH. *adj.* As if learned.

And seem more *learnedish* than those,
That at a greater charge compose. *Butler's Remains.*

LE'ATHER-JACKET. *n.* A fish of the pacific
ocean.

Some beautifully spotted soles, *leather-jackets*, &c.
Cook & King's Voyage.

"To LECH. *v. a.* - - - To lick over."
"Hast thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eyes? *Shaksf.*"

This is a strong specimen of *Johnson's* inconsis-
tency. Under the verb *leach*, this passage is given
for an example of it, the word being silently altered
to *leached*. Such wilful impositions on the public
would be enough to ruin any literary character what-
soever.

LE'DDEN. *n.* [leben, Sax. Lingua latina.]

1. Language.
Thereto he was expert in prophecies
And could the *ledden* of the Gods unfold.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 19.
Her *ledden* was like human-language true.
Fairfax. B. XVI. ft. 13.

2. True meaning.
And those that do to Cynthia expound
The *ledden* of strange languages in charge.
Spenser's Colin Clout.

LEER. *n.* [hleop, Sax. facies] Countenance.
He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you.
Shaksf. As you like it.
Here's a young lad fram'd of another *leer*.
Titus Andronicus.

"LEFT-HANDED. *adj.* - - -"

2. [A latinism.] Inauspicious.
That would not be put off with *left-handed* cries.
B. Jonson's Epicæne.

LEFT-HA'NDINESS. *n.* [from *left hand*.] Awk-
ward manner.

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes, and ac-
tions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the ex-
pression) proclaim low education. *Chesterfield.*

LEFT-WITTED. *adj.* [*left* and *wit*.] Mistaken.
O I *leftwitted*, that purge ev'ry spring
For cholera!
B. Jonson's Horace.

"LE'GAL. *adj.* - - -"

"2. Lawful."
Assigning to every thing capable of ownership a *legal*
and determinate owner. *Blackstone.*

LE'GER-BOOK. *n.* A book that lies ready for en-
tering articles of account in.

This *leger-book* lies in the brain behind,
Like Janus' eye, which in his poll was set,
The layman's tables, storehouse of the mind,
Which doth remember much, and much forget.
Davies.

These are supplied from a cotemporary entry in the
leger-book of the chapter. *Blackstone's Magna Charta.*

"LE'GGED. *adj.* - - - Having legs.

And all to leave what with his toil he wnn
To that unfeathered two-*legg'd* thing, a son. *Dryden.*

LE'GISLA'TORSHIP. *n.* [from *legislator*.] Power
of making laws.

There ought to be a difference made between coming
out of pupilage, and leaping into *legislatorship*.

"LE'MMA. *n.* - - A proposition previously as-
sumed."

2. A subject proposed, or title.
That's the *lemma*, mark it. *B. Jonson's Poetaster.*

LEMON-PEEL. *n.* The peel of lemon whether plain or candied for sweetmeat.
But tulip-leaves, and *lemon-peel*
Serve only to adorn the meal. *Prior's Alma.*

LEMURES. *n. pl.* [Lat.] Evil spirits.
In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

L'ENVOY. *n.* [Fr.] An old title for a few detached verses at the conclusion of a poem.
Is not *l'envoy* a falve?
No, page, it is an epilogue, or discourse to make plain
Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been fain. *Shakf. Love's Lab. Lost.*

LE'O. *n.* [Lat. for lion.] The fifth sign of the Zodiac.
By *Leo*, and the Virgin, and the Scales. *Milton.*

LERE. *adj.* [from *leopard*, Sax. transire.] Kept ready for occasion.
He had rather have words bear two senses impertinently, than one to the purpose; and never speaks without a *lere* sense. *Butl. Characters.*
A led horse was formerly called a *lere* horse. *Thyer's Note* to the foregoing Example.

To LEST. *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for] To listen.
Tho' looking up unto the cry to *lest*
They saw that carle from farre with hand unblest
Hayling that mayden by the yellow heare. *F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 17.*

"To LET." *v. a.* -----

"9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*." But was not always so.
Yet nether spinnes nor cards, ne cares nor frets,
But to her mother nature all her care she *lets*.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VI. st. 17.

LE'THEED. *adj.* [from *Lethæ*.] Oblivious.
Epicurean cooks,
Sharpen with cloyless fauce his appetite;
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour,
Even till a *Letheed* dulness—How now Varius?
Shak. Ant. & Cleopatra. A. II. sc. 1.

LETTER-FOUNDER. *n.* [from *letter* and *found*.]
One who casts types for printing.

LETTER-GO. [from to *let go*.] A squanderer.
A careless *letter-go*
Of money. *B. Jonson's Horace.*

LETTERS-PATENT. *n.* [*literæ patentés*, Lat.]
A written instrument, containing a royal grant.
The king's grants are contained in *letters-patent*, so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom. *Blackstone.*
Call in his *letters-patent*, that he hath
By his attornies-general to sue. *Shakf. Rich. II.*

"To LE'VEL." *v. n.* -----

6. To accord.
With such accommodation and besort,
As *levels* with her breeding. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

LE'VER. *adv.* [used by *Spenser* for *liefer*, the comparative of *lief*.]
1. Rather.
Die had she *lever* with enchanter's knife,
Than to be false in love. *F. Q. B. I. C. IV. st. 6.*

2. [Prefix to *were* it makes an impersonal verb] Rather let.
Me lever were with point of foeman's speare be dead. *F. Q. B. III. C. V. st. 7.*

LE'VIN. *n.* [*Tyrwhitt* calls it Sax.] Lightning.
As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 40.*

LEVIN-BR'OND. *n.* [*levin* and *brond*.] Thunderbolt.
And est his burning *levin-brond* in hand he took. *Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. st. 30.*

"2. LEWDLY. *adv.* -----"

3. In a state of ignorance.
All which my daies I have not *lewdly* spent,
Nor spilt the blossom of my tender yeares
In ydleffe. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. st. 31.*

"LEWIS-D'O'R." *n.* A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at 17 shillings."
Johnson has given this article nearer the truth under its proper orthography *LOUIS D'OR*. As to its value of 17 shillings, that can only relate to a temporary order of council for the rate of its currency in England.
In 1700 the Council made an order and a proclamation, that the *Louis D'Or* should not go for above seventeen shillings. *Leake.*

LI'ABLENESS. *n.* The being liable.
Every one observes our *liableness* to be deceived by the falsehood of men. *Butler's Analogy.*
He has a scale in his mind, by which he estimates his *liableness* to err. *Reid.*

To LIB. *v. a.* [in *Ray's North Country words*.] To geld.
The next sow-gelder,
(O' my life) should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee. *Massing. City Madam.*

LI'BBARDS-BANE. *n.* A poisonous plant.
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbard's-bane*.
B. Jonson's Masques.

"LI'BERAL. *adj.* ---"

"1. Not low in mind."
Where gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made, with mildness virginal
Shewing herselfe both wise and *liberal*.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. st. 20.

5. [Sometimes in *Shakespeare* and his cotemporaries] Licentious.
Is he not a most profane and *liberal* counsellor?
Othello.
I might, if it pleas'd me, stand still, and hear
My sister made a may-game, might I not?
And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person, whose least anger would
Consume a legion of such wretched people.
Beau. and Fl. Captain. A. II. sc. 2.

To LI'BERALIZE. *v. a.* To make liberal.
Such habits, as enlarge and *liberalize* the understanding. *Burke.*

"LI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *liberal*.]"

3. Licentiously.
Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners. *Green's Tu quoque.*

To LIBERATE. *v. a.* [from *liberare*, Lat.] To free from confinement. Though this verb and its derivative noun are now frequent in periodical publications of news, they are too modern to be found in any dictionary; nor has the compiler met with either (to the best of his recollection) in any writer, he would produce for an authority.

LIBERATION. *n.* [*liberatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delivering.
2. The being delivered.

LIBRA. *n.* [Lat. for *scales*.] The seventh sign in the Zodiac.

From eastern point

Of *Libra*, to the fleecy star.

Milton.

"LIBRA'RIAN. *n.* - - -

"1. One who has the care of a library."

It was his inconceivable knowledge of books, that induced the great Duke Cosmo the third to do him the honour of making him his *librarian*.

Spenser's Life of Magliabechi.

"LIBRARY. *n.* - - - - A collection of books."

2. A place furnished with books, or adapted to receive them.

Magliabechi had a local memory of the places where every book stood; as in his master's shop at first, and in several other *libraries* afterwards.

Spence.

[The denomination of the Radcliffe *library* at Oxford is a still stronger proof, that the signification of this word is not limited to a *collection of books*, since that edifice had the same title from its construction, before there was a single book in it.]

LICH. *adj.* [lic, Sax. similis.] Like or alike.

For both to be, and seeme, to him was labor *lich*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.VII. ft.29.

LICHEN. *n.* Liverwort. *Miller.*

I observed nothing but several curious *lichens*, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the borders of the lake.

Gray's Letters.

LIEUTENANTRY. *n.* [from *lieutenant*.] A word which seems as if used by *Shakespeare*, to denote either some subordinate, or some over-cautious military skill.

He alone

Dealt on *lieutenantry*, and no practice had
In the brave squares of war.

Ant. and Cleopatra. A. III. sc. 9.

LIFE-FUL. *adj.* [*life* and *full*.] Invigorating.

Fair sun, shew forth thy favourable ray,
And let thy *life ful* heat not fervent be.

Spenser's Epithalamion.

LIFE-HARMING. *adj.* Prejudicial to life.

You promis'd, when you parted with the king,
To lay aside *life-harming* heaviness.

Shakf. Rich. II.

LIGAN. *n.* [from *ligare*, Lat.] Goods saved from a wreck, when treated as follows:

Ligan is where goods are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again.

Blackstone.

"LIGHT-HEADED. *adj.* - - -

"2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease." This would be more distinct, if the words *some temporary* were inserted before *disease*.

When Belvidera talks of

Lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber,
She is not mad, but *light-headed*.

Walpole.

"To LIKE. *v. a.* - - -"

4. To liken.

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.

Shakf. Hen. VI. P. I.

"LIKELY. *adj.* - - -

"1. Such as may be liked. Obsolete." Whoever is in any degree habituated to general conversation; must wonder exceedingly to find this adjective termed *obsolete*. Nor need *Johnson* have confined his written authorities for it to so early a period as *Shakespeare's* days, since *Milton* uses it.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,
Translated fawns, and middle spirits hold
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind.

P. L. B.III. v.460.

To LILL. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To loll.

And lilled forth his flaming bloody tong.

F. Q. B. I. C.V. ft.34.

LIMBMEAL. *adv.* [*limb* and *meal*.] In pieces.

O! that I had her here to tear her *limbmeal*.

Shakf. Cymbeline.

Tears cards *limbmeal* without regard to age, sex, or quality.

Butler's Characters.

LIME-HOUND. *n.* [Whatever may be the right etymology of this word (which seems by no means agreed upon) its meaning is probably] A bloodhound.

But Talus, that could like a *limehound* wind her,
And all things secrete wifely could bewray,
At length found out, whereas the hidden lay.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.II. ft.25.

All the *limehounds* in the city should have drawn after you by the scent.

B. Jonson's Barthol. Fair. A. I. sc.3.

I have seen him smell out

Her footing like a *limehound*, and know it
From all the rest of her train.

Maffinger's Bashful Lover. A. I. sc.1.

LIME-TWIG. *n.* A twig smeared with bird-lime.

It stands upright

Like *lime-twigs* fet to catch my winged fowl.

Shakf. Hen. VI. P.II.

By this means

I knew the fowl enchanter though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,
And yet came off.

Milton's Comus.

"LIMITATION. *n.* - - -"

3. Limited time.

You have stood your *limitation*, and the tribunes

Endue you with the people's voice. *Shakf. Coriolanus.*

LIMITER. *n.* A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. *Tyrwhitt.*

I mean me to disguise

In some strange habit after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a *limiter*.

Spenser's Hubberd.

LIMITLESS. *adj.* [*limit* and *less*.] Boundless.

To your divining tongue is given a power
Of uttering secrets large and *limitless*.

Davies.

Never ayme

A *limitless* desire to what may maim
The settled quiet of a peaceful state.

W. Browne.

"LINCHPIN. *n.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel
"on the axle-tree."

Through which something of a lace or bobbin might be drawn, as a nail through the *linchpin* of an axletree to keep the wheel on.

Clubb's Wheatfield.

LINCOLN-GREEN. *n.* A particular colour, formerly used at Lincoln for dyeing garments.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne-green*. *Sp. F.Q. B.VI. C.II. ft.5.*
Who sees to pleasant plains, or is of fairer seen,
Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and girls in *Lin-*
coln-green. *Drayton.*

“LINE. *n.* -----

“16. [In the plural.] A letter.”

I receive your *lines*, my dear princess. *Suckling.*

“17. Lint of flax.”

In diaper, in damask, or in *lyne*. *Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

LYNENER. *n.* [from *linen*.] One that makes up
linen into drefs.

If the love good clothes or dressing, have your learned
council about you every morning, your French taylor,
barber, *linener*, &c. *B. Jonson's Epicene.*

LYNEN-MAN. *n.* [the same as] Linener.

I have in a table

With curious punctuality set down
To a hair's breadth, how low a new-stamp'd courtier
May vail to a country gentleman, and, by
Gradation, to his merchant, mercer, draper,
His *linen-man* and taylor.

Massinger's Empevor of the East.

LYON-METTLED. *adj.* [*lion* and *mettle*.] Fierce
as a lion.

Be *lion-mettled*, proud; and take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, or who conspirers are.

Shak. Macbeth.

“LYON'S-MOUTH. *n.* - - - The name of a herb.”

Antirrhinum more modest takes the name
Of *lion's-mouth*. *Tate's Cowley.*

LIQUEUR. *n.* [Fr.] A flavoured dram.

Know what conserves they choose to eat,
And what *liqueurs* to tipple. *Shenstone.*

“To LIQUIDATE. *v. a.* - - - To clear.

If our epistolary accounts were fairly *liquidated*, I be-
lieve, you would be brought in considerably debtor.

Chesterfield.

LYSBON. *n.* [from the city.]

1. A kind of white wine.

2. A kind of soft sugar.

LIST. *pret. impersonal* [from the *v. n.*] Pleased.

And when *him list* the raskall routes appall,
Men into stones therewith he could transmew,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all;
And when *him list* the prouder looks subdew,
He would them gazing blind, or turne to other hew.

Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.VII. ft.35.

Her list in sryfull termes with him to balke.

Ib. B.IV. C.II. ft.12.

LYSTFUL. *adj.* [from *list*, *v.* in its sense of *listen*.]

Attentive.

Thereto they both did franckly conscidenc
And to his doome with *listfull* cares did both attend.

Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.I. ft.25.

LITE. *adj.* [the old word for] Little.

From this exploit he spar'd not great nor *lite*.

Fairfax. B. XI.

“LITERARY. *adj.* - - - Respecting letters; regard-

“ing learning.” Neither of these expositions, if sub-
stituted in the place of *literary*, would make any
tolerable sense in most of the places where that word
occurs. The same objection does not lie against

Of Letters.

The former of these appears with too much distinc-
tion in the *literary* as well as fashionable world, to make
it necessary I should enlarge upon his subject.

Mason's Life of Gray.

“To LITIGATE. *v. a.* - - - To contest in law; to
“debate by judicial process;” to bring into litiga-
tion.

What scruples, lest some future birth
Should *litigate* a span of earth. *Shenstone.*

LIVELYHEAD. *n.* [*lively* and *head* in the sense it
mostly bears as a termination of a noun.] Living
form.

If in that picture dead
Such life ye read and virtue in vaine shew:
What mote ye weene, if the trew *livelyhead*
Of that most glorious visage ye did vew.

Sp. F.Q. B.II. C.IX. ft.3.

[In *Hughes's* edition the word is separated into
lively head, which would make a strange phrase in
the construction.]

“LIVERY. *n.* -----

“1. The giving or taking possession.” This definition
is inaccurate. *Livery* does not mean *taking* possession.
The whole term is *livery of seisin*; in which *livery*
means *delivery*, and *seisin* implies *possession taken*.

7. [In London.] The collective body of liverymen.

“LOCK. *n.* -----”

7. A sluice, or floodgate on a river.

To destroy any sluice or *lock* on a navigable river is
made felony, to be punished with transportation for seven
years. *Blackstone.*

LOCOMOTIVITY. *n.* [from *locomotive*.] Power
of changing place.

The most superb edifice, that ever was conceived or
constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest
with sight, feeling, and *locomotivity*. *Bryant.*

LODAM. *n.* A game at cards.

She and I will take you at *lodam*.

T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.

“LOG. *n.* - - -”

3. A machine, by which a ship's progress is com-
puted.

Log is a machine used to measure the ship's head way,
or the rate of her velocity as she advances through the
sea. It is composed by a reel and line, to which is
fixed a small piece of wood forming the quadrant of a
circle. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

LO'GOGRIPE. *n.* [*λογος* and *γριφος*, Gr.] Verbal
intricacy.

And weav'd fifty tomes

Of *logogripes*, and curious palindromes.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

“LOIN. *n.* - - -

“1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.”

So have I seen in larder dark

Of veal a lucid *loin*,

Replete with many a brilliant spark,

As wise philosophers remark,

At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

LO'LLARD. *n.* [from *Lolhard* a German.] A name
given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholic
religion in England.

The *Lollards* were every day encresasing in the kingdom.

Hume's History.

- L'OLLARDY. n.** The doctrine of Lollards.
Lollardy was made a temporal offence, and indictable in the king's courts. *Blackstone.*
- To LONG. v. n.** To belong.
 But he me first through pride and poissance strong.
 Assayl'd, not knowing what to armes doth long.
Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.II. ft. 8.
 But wit's ambition *longeth* to the best. *Davies.*
- LONG'E. n.** [Fr.] A thrust at fencing.
 When he accosts a lady he stamps with his foot, like a French fencer, and makes a *longee* at her.
Butler's Characters.
- LONG-TONGUED. adj.** [*long* and *tongue.*] Loquacious.
 A *long-tongued* babbling gossip! *Titus Andronicus.*
- "LOOKER. n.** - - - One that looks."
 For through infusion of celestial powre
 The duller earth it quickneth with delight,
 And lifefull spirits privily doth poure
 Through all the parts, that to the *lookers'* fight
 They seem to please. *Spenser's Hymns.*
- "LOOP. n.** - - - A double through which a string or
 "lace is drawn."
 2. [Formerly also] A loop hole.
 Some dy'd, some at the *loops* durst scant out-peep.
Fairfax, B.XI. ft. 32.
- LOOS. n.** [*los*, old Fr.] Glory.
 That much he feared, least reprochfull blame
 With foule dishonour him mote blot therefore;
 Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
 As through the world thereby should glorifie his name.
Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.XII. ft. 12.
- "To LOOSE. v. a.** - - - - -"
 9. To solve.
 Much like in foulness and deformity
 Unto that Monster, whom the Theban knight
 (The father of the fatal progeny)
 Made kill herselfe for very heart's despight
 That he had red her riddle, which no wight
 Could ever *loose*. *Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.XI. ft. 25.*
- "LOOSE-STRIPE. n.** - - - An herb.
 The royal *loose-stripe*, royal gentian, grace
 Our gardenz. *Tate's Cowley.*
- "LORDING. n.** - - - A little lord; a lord in con-
 "tempt." Not necessarily either: both *Spenser*
 and *Fairfax* use the word as a general appellation of
 people above the vulgar.
 Then listen, *Lordings*, if ye list to weat
 'The cause, why Satyrane and Paridel
 Mote not be entertayn'd, as seem'd meet,
 Into that castle, (as that Squire does tell.)
F. Q. B.III. C.IX. ft. 3.
 He call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:
Lordings, you know, I yielded to your will,
 And gave you license with this dame to go,
 To win her kingdom, and that tyrant kill.
Fairfax. B.V. ft. 3.
- "LORE. n.** - - - Lesson; doctrine; instruction."
 2: Workmanship.
 In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,
 About the which two serpents weren wound,
 Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*.
Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.III. ft. 42.
- "LORE. - - - Lost.** Not in use." It was used by
Spenser for the preterite
 Left.

- Neither of them she found, where she them *lore*.
Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.VII. ft. 42.
- LORING. n.** [from *lore.*] Instructive discourse.
 That all they, as a goddess her adoring,
 Her wisdom did admire, and hearkned to her *loring*.
Sp. F. Q. B.V. C. VII. ft. 42.
- "LO'TE-TREE. n.** - - - A plant." [*Johnson* gives a
description of it from *Miller.*]
 Next comes the *Lote-tree*, in whose dusky hue,
 Her black and sun-burnt country you might view.
Tate's Cowley.
- "LOVE. n.** - - - - -"
 15. [Used poetically by *Spenser* for] Lover.
 He unto her a penance did impose,
 Which was, that through the world's wyde wilderness
 She wander should in companie of those,
 Till she had fav'd so many *loves* as she did lose.
F. Q. B.VI. C.VII. ft. 37.
- LOVE-AFFA'MISHT. adj.** Famished through love.
 With light thereof I do myself sustain,
 And thereon feed my *love-affamisht* heart.
Spenser's Sonnets.
- LOVE-APPLE. n.** A plant.
Love-apple, though its flower less fair appears,
 Its golden fruit deserves the name it bears.
Tate's Cowley.
- LOVE-BRO'KER. n.** A go-between in matters of
 love.
 There is no *love-broker* in the world can more prevail
 in man's commendation with woman, than report of
 valour. *Shakf. Twelfth Night.*
- LOVE-CHILD. n.** [a low phrase for] A bastard.
- LOVE-DARTING. adj.** Darting love.
 What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn?
Milton's Comus.
- LOVE-JUICE. n.** Juice to create love.
 Thou hast mistaken quite,
 And laid the *love-juice* on some true love's fight.
Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.
- LOVE-LABOURED. adj.** Laboured through love.
 Where silence yields
 To the night-warbling bird, that now awake
 Tunes sweetest his *love-labour'd* song. *Milton.*
- LOVE-PINED. adj.** Wasted by love.
 Unquiet thought! whom at the first I bred
 Of th' inward bale of my *love-pined* heart,
 And sithence have with sighs and sorrows fed,
 Till greater than my womb thou woxen art.
Spenser's Sonnet II.
- "LO'VER. [mis-printed LOUVER.] n.** An open-
 "ing in the roof of a cottage. *Spenser.*"
 But darkness dred and daily night did hover
 Through all the inner parte wherein they dwelt,
 Ne lightned was with window, nor with *lover*,
 But with continuall candle light, which delt
 A doubtfull sense of things. *F. Q. B.VI. C.X. ft. 42.*
- LOVE-SHAFT. n.** Cupid's arrow.
 A certain aim he took
 At a fair Vestal throned by the west,
 And loos'd his *love-shaft* smartly from his bow.
Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.
- "LOY'ALTY. n.** - - -
 "2. Fidelity to a lady or lover."
 And then end life, when I end *loyalty*.
Shakf. Mid. N. Dream.
 LU-

LU'CERNE. *n.* [in Latin *medica.*] A peculiar kind of grafs. Harte's Effays in husbandry treat fully of it.

Harte has been much out of order these last three or four months, but is not the less intent upon sowing his *Lucerne.*

"LUDICROUSLY. *adv.* - - - In a manner to excite laughter."

Cicero *ludicrously* describes Cato as endeavouring to act in the commonwealth upon the school paradoxes, which exercised the wits of the junior students in the Stoic philosophy.

LUMBER-ROOM. *n.* A room to put lumber in.

Many great readers load their memories, and make *lumber-rooms* of their heads instead of furnishing them usefully.

LUMINOUSNESS. *n.* [from *luminous.*] Lustre.

That *luminousness* that appears in some eyes.

LUNA'RIAN. *n.* [from *lunar.*] An inhabitant of the moon.

The *Lunarians* in the opposite hemisphere never see our earth.

LUPERCAL. *n.* [Lat.] A feast kept at the place, where Romulus and Remus were supposed to have been fostered by [*Lupa*] a she wolf.

It is the feast of *Lupercal.*

"LUSK. *adj.* - - - Lazy."

Up, you *lusk.*

"LU'SKISHNESS. *n.* - - - A disposition to laziness.

He shooke off *luskishness*; and courage chill
Kindling afresh, gan battell to renew.

LU'ST-DIETED. *adj.* [*lust* and *dieted.*] Pampered.

But the superfluous, and *lust-dieted* man,
That slaves your ordinance, that will not see
Because he doth not feel, feel your power quickly.

"LU'STLESS. *adj.* - - - Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*
"ser." Johnson gives no extract; and, from not having one before his eyes, seems to have wanted precision in defining *Spenser's* usage of the word. Its proper sense is probably

Listless.
Nath'lesse at length himseffe he did upreare
In *lustlesse* wise, as if against his will
Ere he had slept his fill he waken'd were.

"LU'STRING. *n.* - - - Commonly pronounced *lute-string.* It is not only pronounced, but written so.

Charles Townshend calls the present a *lute-string* ministry.

LU'ST-STAINED. *adj.* Stained by lust.

Thy bed *lust-stain'd* shall with lust's blood be spotted.

LUST-WEARIED. *adj.* Satiated with lust.

Our stirring
Can from the lap of Egypt's widow pluck,
The ne'er *lust-wearied* Antony.

LU'TE-CASE. *n.* A case for a lute.

Bardolph stole a *lute-case*, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three halfpence.

LU'TE-STRING. *n.* The string of a lute.

Nay, but his jesting spirit; which is now crept into a *lute-string*, and now governed by stops.

LU'THERAN. *n.* One who professes the christian religion as reformed by *Luther.*

I know her for

A spleeny *Lutheran.*

LU'THERAN. *adj.* According to the doctrine of *Luther.*

Their religion is *Lutheran*, which was propagated among them by Gustavus Vasa, about the year 1523.

LU'THERANISM. *n.* The religion of Lutherans.

Protestantism is divided into *Lutheranism* and Calvinism, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century.

LUXUR. *n.* [from *luxure*, Fr.] A letcher.

A parch'd and juiceless *luxur.*

LY'AM. *n.* [possibly from *lygan*, Sax. ducere.] A thong for holding a greyhound in hand.

My dog-hook at my belt to which my *lyam's* ty'd,
My sheaf of arrows by, my wood-knife by my side,
My hound then in my *lyam.*

LYM. *n.* [*limier*, Fr.] A bloodhound.

Mastiff, greyhound, mungril grim,

Hound or spaniel, brache, or *lym.*

LYMPHATIC. *adj.* [*lymphaticus*, Lat.] Enthusiastical.

Horace either is, or feigns himself *lymphatic.*

LYMPHATIC. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis.] A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or other.

From Bethlem's walls the poor *Lymphatic* stray'd.

LYRICISM. *n.* A lyric composition.

Which indeed to do they must have our *lyricisms* at their finger-ends.

M.

M A G

MACARO'NI. *n.* [Ital.] An egregious sop. This word has not been anglicised much above 30 years. Bishop Shipley uses it as an adjective. It is a new spurious kind of *macaroni* common law, crept of late years into Westminster-hall.

Speech on Literary Property.

“MACA'W. *n.* A bird in the West Indies.” It is more properly an East India bird.

Where Pheasants, Parrots, and *Macaws* unfold
Their many-colour'd plumes suffus'd with-gold. *Anon.*

MA'CE-PROOF. *adj.* [*mace* and *proof*.] Secure against arrest.

You shall come up to the face of a serjeant and be
mace-proof. *Shirley's Bird in a cage.*

“MACH'VE. *n.* - - - ”

4. One name for a stage-coach.

MA'CVLATE. *adj.* [*maculatus*, Lat.] Tainted.

Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under
such colours. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

MADE'IRA. *n.* A rich wine made at the island of *Madeira*.

T'other glass of *Madeira*, and I durst have attacked
them in my own proper person. *Congreve.*

MADON'NA. *n.* [Ital.]

1. A name generally given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

Madonna, Titian.
Madonna, Schidoni.

Catalogue of Pictures in Devonshire-house.

2. [Used by *Shakspeare* for] Madam.

Two faults, *Madonna*, that drink and good counsel
will amend. *Twelfth Night.*

“MAGE. *n.* - - - A magician. *Spenser.*”

The hardy Mayd (with love to friend)
First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fownd
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.

F. 2. B. III. C. III. st. 14.

MAGISTE'RIUM. *n.* [Lat.] Magistery: which is in *Johnson.*

This is the day I am to perfect for him
The *magisterium*, our great work, the stone.

B. Johnson's Alchemist.

MA'GNES. *n.* [Lat.] Magnet. *Spenser* uses it as an adjective.

On th' other syde an hideous rock is pight
Of mighty *Magnes* stone. *F. 2. B. II. C. XII. st. 4.*

“MAGNETISM. *n.* - - - ”

“1. Power of the loadstone.” *Johnson* here (contrary to his more usual and proper mode of explication) jumbles two senses into one.

M A H

Magnetism signifies both the tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency. *Reid's Inquiry.*

“MAGNIFIER. *n.* - - - ”

“2. A glass that increases the bulk of any object.”

The imagination is a greater *magnifier* than a microscopic glass. *Shenstone.*

MAGNIFYING-GLASS. *n.* A glass that magnifies objects.

Malice is a greater *magnifying-glass* than kindness.

Marq. of Halifax.

MAGNO'LIA. *n.* An exotic plant, commonly called, the laurel-leaved tulip-tree. *Miller* specifies four kinds of it.

The rich *magnolias* claim

The station.

Mason's English Garden.

MAGOT-PIE. *n.* [perhaps a compound of the French word, *magot* and *pie*.] A magpie.

Augurs, and understood relations, have

By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

MAHO'GANY. *n.* A wood brought from some of the West India islands.

Say thou, that dost thy father's table praise,

Was there *mahogena* in former days? *Bramston.*

[This couplet is taken from the *Man of taste*; in the original edition of which poem (by the author himself) the word *mahogena* is printed in italics, in order to point it out as a corruption of the person supposed to speak it. But in the republication of this poem in *Doddsley's Collection*, the word is printed without any peculiar mark; and consequently *mahogena* left to pass for *Bramston's* own orthography. Thus is the literary world frequently mis-led by the infidelity or insufficiency of editors.]

MAHO'METAN. *adj.* [For a rectification of this word, see *MOHAMMEDAN.*] Of the religion instituted by *Mahomet*.

The *Mahometan* clergy seem to have a different policy. *Shafesbury.*

MAHO'METAN. *n.* A worshipper of *Mahomet*.

Mecca and Medina are curiosities only through the superstition of the *Mahometans*. *Guthrie.*

MAHO'METANISM. *n.* The religion of *Mahometans*.

This superstition is named *Mahometanism*. *Rycaut.*

MA'HOMETISM. *n.* [from *Mahomet*.] *Mahometanism*.

Mahome-

Mahometism, Paganism, Judaism, or any other belief, may stand, as well as the truest, upon this foundation.

Shaftebury.

“MAID-MA’RIAN. *n.* --- A dance so called from “a buffoon drest like a *man*, who plays tricks to the “populace.” To make any sense of this one must suppose *man* an erratum for *woman*; and then it agrees with *Johnson’s* note on Hen. IV. P.I. A.III. fe.3. But all the other commentators make *Maid-Marian* really a woman; which accords with the following passage:

Yet old Queen Madge,
Though things do not fadge,
Will serve to be Queen of a May-pole,
Two princes of Wales
For Whitfun-ales,

And her grace *Maid-marion* Claypole. *Butler’s Remains.*
MAINOUR. *n.* [law Fr.] A thing stolen and found on the thief.

The remaining methods of prosecution are without any previous finding by a jury. One of these, by the common law, was when a thief was taken with the *mainour*; that is with the thing stolen upon him, *in manu*. For he might, when so detected, *be brought into court, arraigned, and tried without indictment.

Blackstone.

*[*Be* (to make grammatical English) should be altered into *have been*, as this part of the law was changed in Edward the third’s time.]

“MAINPE’RNABLE. *adj.* Bailable.”

Mainpernable, that may be mainprised, or delivered to *mainpernors*.

Termes de la Ley.

“MAINPE’RNOR. *n.* Surety; bail.”

Mainpernors differ from bail, in that a man’s bail may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; *mainpernors* can do neither.

Blackstone.

MAINTENANCE. *n.* [In law.] Assistance afforded to another to carry on a law suit.

Maintenance is an officious intermeddling in a suit, which no way belongs to one, by maintaining or assisting either party to prosecute or defend it.

Blackstone.

MAISTRY. *n.* [Fr.] Mystery; art.

In the difference of wits I have observed there are many notes; and it is a little *maistry* to know them.

B. Jonson’s Discoveries.

[For a still older sense of this word, nearly similar, see Glossary to HOCCKLEVE.]

To MAKE. *v. n.* [a Grecism.] To compose verses.

Full many maidens often did him woo
Them to vouchsafe amongst his rimes to name,
Or *make* for them, as he was wont to do
For her, that did his heart with love inflame.

Spens. Astrophel.

Besides her peerless skill in *making* well,
And all the ornaments of wondrous wit
Such as all womankind did far excel.

Spens. Colin Clout.

MA’KER. *n.* [from the verb explained in last article.] A poet.

We require in our poet, or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit.

B. Jonson’s Discoveries.

Such a poet is indeed a second *maker*.

Shaftebury.

MA’KING. *n.* [from *make*.] A poem.

For fro’ thy *makings* milke and melly flowes,
To feed the songster swaines with art’s soot-meats.

Davies of Hereford.

MALECOTOON, MELICOTTON. *n.* [This is

supposed (in a note to the collection of old plays published 1780) to mean ‘a late kind of peach;’ but, as peaches occur before in the same enumeration, and as *mala cotonea* is one botanical name for quince, it may perhaps be more properly styled] A quince.

Peaches, apricots,

And *malecotoons*, with other choicer plumbs,
Will serve for large siz’d bullets.

Cartwright’s Ordinary.

A wife here with a strawberry breath, cherry lips,
apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head like a *melicotton*.

B. Jonson’s Barthol. Fair.

[Should the two words which form this article not be absolutely synonyms, there appears no objection to supposing *melicotton* a peach.]

MA’LEFICE. *n.* [Fr.] An evil deed.

He crammed them with crumbs of benefices,
And fill’d their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.

Spenser’s Hubberd.

MALENGIN. *n.* [Fr.] Evil artifice.

But the chaste Damzell, that had never priefe
Of such *malengine* and fine forgerye,
Did casely belevee her strong extremitye.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. ft. 53.

MA’LTALENT. *n.* [Fr.] Spleen.

So forth he went

With heavy looke and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrai’d great grudge and *maltalement*.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IV. ft. 61.

To MA’MMER. *v. n.* To hesitate.

I wonder in my soul

What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on.

Shakespeare’s Othello.

“MA’MMON. *n.* --- Riches.”

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches?

Luke. Ch. XVI. v. 11.

MA’N-CHILD. *n.* A male child.

Bring forth *men-children* only,

For thy undaunted mettle should compose
Nothing but males.

Shakespeare’s Macbeth.

“MANDA’MUS. *n.* --- A writ granted by the king.” More properly ‘by the Court of King’s Bench.’

A *mandamus* is in general, a writ issuing in the King’s name from the Court of King’s Bench.

Blackstone.

“MANDARI’N. *n.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.”

Out of these are chosen all their chief officers, and *mandarines* both civil and military.

Temple.

“MA’NDRAKE. *n.*” Among the examples of this word is silently foisted in one (from *Othello*) of *MANDRAGORA*. That both names have the same meaning seems to be agreed on; but the manner of introducing this single example of *mandragora* betrays a manifest oversight, either in *Johnson* or the editor.

MA’NEGE. *n.* [Fr.] A riding-school.

If the weather is very hot, you may leave your riding at the *manege* till your return to Paris.

Chesterfield.

MA’NGLE. *n.* [possibly from *manivelle*, Fr.] A machine to smooth lincu with.

To MA’N-

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smooth with a mangle.

To M'ANGONIZE. *v. n.* [from *mango*, Lat.] To deal in buying and selling human beings.

You *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from them.

B. Jonson's Poetaster.

"MAN-HATER. *n.* - - - Misanthrope, one that "hates mankind."

The History of Timon of Athens, the *man-hater*, made into a play (as the alterer modestly phrases it) by Thomas Shadwell.

Biographia Dramatica.

MA'NIAC. *n.* [from the *adjective*, if such exists, for *Johnson's* example to the coupled words reaches only to *maniacal*: but the root is *μανια*, Gr.] A mad person.

Scornful the spoke, and heedless of reply

The lovely *maniac* bounded o'er the plain. *Shenstone.*

Awhile each dazled *maniac* roves

By sapphire lakes through em'rald groves. *Ib.*

MANICHE'AN. *n.* [from a Persian, who assumed the name of *Manes*, and founded a remarkable sect of incoherent religion.] A believer in two equipollent deities, one good, the other evil.

Could the wild *Manichean* own that guide,

The good would triumph, and the ill subside! *Beysf.*

MANICHE'AN. *adj.* Of Manicheans.

What has been said is methinks sufficient to ruin the *Manichean* cause, and exclude the independent principle of evil.

Wollaston's Religion of Nature.

MA'NIOC. *n.* [called *manihot* by *Miller*, and treated of under *iatropha*.] A plant in the West Indies.

The *Manioc* grows to the size of a large shrub, or small tree, and produces roots somewhat resembling parsnips. After carefully squeezing out the juice, these roots are grated down to a fine powder, and formed into cakes, called *Cassada* bread. - - - One species of *manioc* is altogether free of any poisonous quality, and may be eaten without any preparation, but that of roasting it in the embers.

Robertson.

MA'NLIKE. *adj.* Of man's nature.

He fishes, drinks, and wasts

The lamp of night in revels: is not more *manlike*

Than *Cleopatra*. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew,

Manlike, but different sex. *Milton.*

MA'NLING. *n.* A diminutive of *Man*.

Augustus often called him his witty *manling* from the littleness of his stature.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

MA'NNERIST. *n.* Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried *manner*.

Not such a likeness, as, through Hayman's works,

(Dull *mannerist*) in Christians, Jews, and Turks,

Cloys with a sameness. *Churchill's Gotham.*

MA'NSION-HOUSE. *n.* [In law.] An inhabited house.

Nor is the breaking open of houses wherein no man resides, which therefore for the time are not *mansion-houses*, attended with the same circumstance of midnight terror.

Blackstone.

MAN I'CHORA. *n.* An Indian wild beast, described by *Pliny*, *L. VIII.*

What are they? speak.

Mantichoras, monstrous beasts, enemies to mankind, that have double rows of teeth in their heads.

Miseries of Inf. Marriage.

MANTO'LOGY. *n.* [from *μαντωσ*; *λογος*, Gr.] Gift of prophecy.

The reader would not pardon an author, who, treating of this subject, should omit that remarkable *mantology*,

or gift of prophecy, which distinguishes the inhabitants of the Hebrides.

Guthrie.

MANUFACTORY. *n.* A place where a manufacture is carried on.

There are sundry *manufactories* in Berlin.

Guthrie.

MANURAGE. *n.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation.

This title had *Britaine* unto name,

And with his Trojans Brute began *manurage* of the same.

Warner's Albion's England.

[*Johnson* thought *manurage* worthy of revival: he might have looked upon *manurage* as still more so, had he been acquainted with the word.]

MAN-WOOD. *adj.* [*man* and *wood*, old *adj.*] Mad after men.

The cocklings cocker'd we bewail too late,

When that we see our offspring gaily bent,

Women *man-wood* and men effeminate. *Sidney.*

"MANY. *n.* - - -

"1. A multitude, a company, a great number, people." *Spenser* in one place uses it for a *small* company of high rank.

That this faire *many* were compel'd at last

To fly for succour to a little shed.

F. 2. B. III. C. IX. st. 11.

MANY-TWINKLING. *adj.* Gleaming variously.

To brisk notes in cadence beating,

Glance their *many-twinkling* feet. *Gray.*

"To MAR. *v. a.* - - - Obsolete." Why this verb should be termed *obsolete* is difficult to conceive. *Johnson* himself has brought examples of it from *Waller* and *Dryden*; and it is still intelligible to all ranks of people.

MARAUDER. *n.* [*maraudeur*, Fr.] A soldier that roves in quest of plunder.

MARBLE-BREASTED. *adj.* Proof against courtship.

Live you the *marble-breasted* tyrant still?

Shak. Twelfth Night.

MARBLE-CONSTANT. *adj.* As impenetrable as marble.

Now from head to foot

I am *marble-constant*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

"MAR'CHIONESS. *n.* - - - The wife of a marquis."

This definition is very incomplete; and the passage, which *Johnson* would illustrate it by from *Shakespeare*, might have shewn him that it was so.

For the *marchioness* of *Pembroke* was created such in her own right, when she was *wife* to nobody. Therefore in the room of *Johnson's* exposition substitute 'A dignity in a female, answerable to that of *Marquess* in a male, conferred either by creation or by marriage with a *marquess*.'

"MAR'GRAVE. *n.* - - - A title of sovereignty in "Germany."

Three such mill-stones must sooner or later grind his Prussian Majesty to a mere *Margrave* of *Brandenburgh*.

Chesterfield.

MARGRAVINE. *n.* A female title acquired by marrying a *Margrave*.

"MARKER. *n.* - - -

"2. One that notes."

Mathematicians are the same thing to mechanics, as markers at tennis-courts are to gamblers.

Butler's Characters.

MAROONING. *n.* The barbarous act of setting a person on shore where there are no inhabitants.

Ash's Dict.

MA'R-

MARQUESS. *n.* [the right word for what is now usually written and called]

1. Marquis.

The first *Marquess* was John de Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, whom Richard II. (in the 21st year of his reign) made *Marquess* of Dorset. *Spelman.*

A *marquess* is the next degree of nobility. *Blackstone.*

2. A Marchioness.

The first and last woman that was created a *marquess* was the Lady Ann Bolein. *Spelman.*

[Thus we see, that this last sense of *Marquess* was not peculiar to *Shakspeare*, as *Johnson* (under **MARQUIS**, 2d sense) appears to have imagined. He has there also, by giving that 2d sense to the wrong word, made his word and example disagree with each other.]

“**MARQUISATE.** *n.* - - The signiory of a Marquis.”

The moderation of the Dukes of Savoy towards the Vaudois in the *marquisate* of Saluz, &c. *A. Sidney.*

MARS. *n.* One of the planets.

Mars his true moving, even as in the heavens,
So in the earth to this day is not known.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.

Mars is the least bright and elegant of all the planets; its orbit lies between that of the Earth and Jupiter, but very distant from both. *Adams.*

MARSHAL. *n.* [an abbreviation of Field-marshal.]

A military officer of very high rank.

We ferried over the Tummel, in order to get into *Marshal Wade's* road, which leads from Dunkeld to Inverneis. *Gray's Letters.*

“**MARSHALSEA.** *n.* - - The prison in Southwark.”

2. A court of judicature.

The Court of the *Marshalsea* was originally holden before the Steward and Marshal of the king's house. *Blackstone.*

TO MARTEL. *v. a.* [*marteler*, Fr.] To hammer.

Her dreadfull weapon she to him address,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bow'd his battred visour to his breast.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. st. 42.

TO MARTYRIZE. *v. a.* [*martyriser*, Fr.] To offer as a sacrifice.

To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*. *Spens. Colin Clout.*

“**MARVEL** of *Peru*. *n.* A flower.”

The marvel of the world comes next in view,
At home, but stil'd the *Marvel of Peru*. *Tate's Cowley.*

“**MASCULINE.** *adj.* - - -

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.”

The English language with singular propriety following nature alone, applies the distinction of *masculine* and *feminine* only to the names of animals; all the rest are neuter. *Lowth.*

MASS. *n.* A stick of a certain form to play at billiards with.

“**MASTER.** *n.* - - - - -”

14. An official title in the Law: as *master* of the Rolls, a *master* in Chancery.

MASTER-LEAVER. *n.* One that leaves or deserts his master.

Let the world rank me in register
A *master-leaver* and a fugitive.

Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.

“**MA'STICK.** *n.* - - -”

3. [*Pistacia*.] A tree in the island of Chio.

The Chian *Mastick* thus began. *Cowley Englished.*

“**MA'STLIN.** *n.* - - - Mixed corn.”

2. A mixed metal.

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *maslin*, nor mineral.

Brewer's Lingua.

“**MA'TCHLESS.** - - -”

2. Not matched as a pair of any sort should be.

With *matchless* eares deformed and distort.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. st. 28.

TO MATERIALIZE. *v. a.* [from *material*.] To regard as matter.

These analogies will be apt to impose upon philosophers, as well as upon the vulgar, and to lead them to *materialize* the mind and its faculties. *Reid's Inquiry.*

“**MA'TRIMONY.** *n.* - - -”

2. [Sometimes in old plays.] A wife.

Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.

Beau. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.

MA'TTERLESS. *adj.* Void of matter.

All fine noise

Of verse, mere *matterless*, and tinkling toys.

B. Jonson's Horace.

“**MATTOCK.** *n.*

1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds “with.”

“Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron.

Shakspeare.

2. A Pickax.” Whoever reads so much of this article will be apt to take *Dr. Johnson* for no better than an ideot. Did he suppose that *Romeo* was to break open a tomb with a *weeding-hook*? And had he known as much as a common labourer, he would not have imagined a pickax to be exactly the same tool as a *mattock*. *Mattock* does not bear two different senses: it nearly resembles a *pickax*, but has both ends of the iron part of it broad instead of picked.

MAULGRE', MAUGRE'. *adv.* [*malgré*, Fr.] With ill will.

Ne would for ought obey as did become,
To beare that ladie's head before his breast,
Until that *Talus* had his pride repress
And forced him, *maulgre*, it up to reare.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. I. st. 29.

On the cold ground *maugre* himselfe he threw,
For fell despite to be so forely croft.

Ib. B. VI. C. IV. st. 40.

MA'UNDER. *n.* [from *maund*.] A beggar.

My noble *Springlove*, the great commander of the *maunders*. *Broome's Jovial Crew.*

“**MAUSOLEUM.** *n.* - - A pompous funeral monument.”

The tomb or *mausoleum* of *Tenthras* is feigned with a brilliancy of imagination and expression. *T. Warton.*

MA'UTHER. *n.* [see *Johnson* under **MOTHER** 8.] A young girl.

You talk like a foolish *mauther*. *B. Jonson's Alchemist.*

MAW. *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Primero, faint, *maw*, and such like. *Brewer's Lingua.*

“ MA'WMET. *n.* - - - A puppet.”

That ever any man should look
Upon this *maromet*, and not laugh at him.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

MA'XIM-MONGER. *n.* One that deals in maxims.

Most *maxim-mongers* have preferred the prettiness to the justness of a thought.

Chesterfield.

“ MA'Y *bc.* Perhaps.” *Johnson* gives instances of this double word, which make it *adverb*, *adjective*, and *substantive*: in the last capacity it has a plural.

You have your *may-bes*.

Albumazar.

We leave these mysterious *may-bes* to them that have faith to receive them.

Reid.

MA'YHEM. *n.* [In law.] The act of maiming.

Mayhem consists in violently depriving another of the use of a member proper for his defence in fight.

Blackstone.

M'AY-MORN. *n.* [*may* and *morn*.] Freshness.

My thrice-puissant liege

Is in the very *maymorn* of his youth.

Shak. Hen. V.

To MA'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knock on the head.

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.

B. Jonson's Masques.

“ ME'ACOCK. *n.* - - An uxorious or effeminate man.”

A woman's well help'd up with such a *meacock*.

Dekker's Honest Whore.

MEADOW'S-QUEEN. *n.* [*Almaria*.] A flower.

Bring too some branches forth of Daphne's hair,

And gladdest myrtle for these posits to wear,

With spikenard weav'd, and marjoram between,

And starr'd with yellow golds, and *meadow's-queen*.

B. Jonson's Masques.

To ME'ANDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run winding; to be intricate.

Whether we fringe the sloping hill,

Or smoothe below the verdant mead;

Whether we break the falling rill,

Or through *meand'ring* mazes lead.

Shenstone.

Thou only know'st

That dark *meand'ring* maze,

Where wayward Fallhood strays.

Mason's Caractacus.

“ To MEASURE. *v. a.* - - - ”

7. To repeat according to measure.

Full dreadfull things out of that balefull booke

He red, and *measur'd* many a sad verse.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 36.

ME'CHLIN. *adj.* [the epithet given to lace.] Made at Mechlin.

With eager beats his *mechlin* cravat moves.

Town Eclogues.

MED'EWART. *n.* [from *medica*, Lat. and *wort*.] The herb *medica*.

The metall first he mixt with *medewart*,

That no enchantment from his dint might save.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 20.

“ MEDIUM. *n.* [Latin.]” In all *Johnson's* examples of this word, wherever the plural occurs, it is *mediums*. But the Latin plural *media* is also used; as,

“ 2. Any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion.”

Having explained the use of general principles, shewn them to be the great *media* of certainty, found &c.

Duncan's Logick.

MEE'K-EYED. *adj.* Looking meekly.

But he, her fears to cease,

Sent down the meek-ey'd Peace.

Milton's Poems.

To MEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To limit; to bound.

When that brave honour of the Latine name

(Which *meer'd* her rule with Africa and Byze,

With Thames' inhabitants of noble fame,

And they which see the dawning day arise)

Her nourlings did with mutinous uprore

Hearten against herself.

Spenser's Ruines of Rome.

“ MEE'TLY. *adv.* - - - Fitly; properly.”

You can do better yet; but this is *meety*.

Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

“ To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsworth.*”

In which that boy thee plonged, for despight

That thou bewray'dst his Mother's wantoness

When she with Mars was *meint* in joyfulness.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 36.

“ MELANCHOLY. *n.*” *Spenser* accents this word on the second syllable.

As he on his way did ride,

Full of *melancholie* and sad misfare

Through misconceit.

F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 2.

“ MELLIFLUENT. } *adj.* - - Flowing with honey,

“ MELLIFLUOUS. } flowing with sweetness.”

All *Johnson's* examples are of *mellifluous*, none of *mellifluent*.

The freely flowing verse

In thy immortal praise, O form divine,

Smooths her *mellifluent* stream.

Akenfide.

MELLY. *n.* [a poetical word from *mel*, Lat.] Honey.

For fro' thy makings milke and *melly* flows.

Davies of Hereford.

“ MEMORANDUM. *n.* [Lat.] A note to help

“ the memory.” Of this word the Latin plural *memoranda* is sometimes used.

The advice here given to the curious traveller of making all his *memoranda* on the spot, and the reasons for it, deserve our notice.

Mason in a note to Gray's Letters.

To ME'NAGE. *v. a.* [the old word (according to its Fr. original) for] To manage.

Proud Rome beheld

The forward young men *menage* spear and shield.

Fairfax. B. VI. ft. 22.

MENAGERIE. *n.* [Fr.] A place for keeping foreign birds, or other curious animals.

The national *menagerie* is collected by the first phylogogists of the times; and it is defective in no description of savage nature.

Burke.

“ To MEND. *v. a.* To grow better.”

Mend, when thou canst; be better at thy leisure.

Shak. Lear.

ME'NDICANCY. *n.* [from *mendicant*.] Beggary.

Nothing, I am credibly informed, can exceed the shocking and disgusting spectacle of *mendicancy* displayed in that capital.

Burke.

“ MENDICANT. *n.* - - One of some begging fraternity in the Romish Church.”

Most of the theological professors in the university of Naples were taken from the *mendicants*.

T. Warton.

“ ME'NIAL. *n.* One of the train of servants.”

Menials are those servants, which live within their master's walls.

Termes de la Ley.

MENT.

MENT. One of the *participles passive* of *to meine*.
Mingled.

Busie bent

To fight with many foes about him *ment*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 27.

MEPHITIC. *adj.* [see *Johnson* in] Mephitical.

These philosophers consider men in their experiments,
no more than they do mice in an air-pump, or in a reci-
pient of *mephitic* gas. *Burke.*

ME'RCHANT. *n.* - - - One who trafficks to re-
"mote countries."

2. Formerly, synonymous to the vulgar word *chap*.

What saucy *merchant* was this? *Shaksf. Romeo and Juliet.*

To ME'RCIFY. *v. a.* [from *mercy*.] To pity.

But loe! the Gods, that mortal follies view,

Did worthily revenge this mayden's pride;

And nought regarding her so goodly hew,

Did laugh at her that many did deride,

Whilest she did weepe of no man *mercifide*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 32.

MERCURY. One of the planets.

Of all the planets *Mercury* is the least, at the same time
it is that which is nearest the sun. *Adams.*

ME'RELY. *adv.* - - - Simply; only; thus and no
"other way."

2. Absolutely.

'Tis an unweeded garden,

That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature
Possess it *merely*. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

I am as happy

In my friend's good, as if 'twere *merely* mine.

Beau. and Fleck. Honest Man's Fortune.

To MERGE. *v. a.* [a law word from *mergo*, Lat.]
to sink.

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide in one
and the same person, the less is annihilated, or in the
law phrase, is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned
in the greater. *Blackstone.*

ME'RGER. *n.* [from *to merge*.] The act of merging.

Estates tail are protected and preserved from *merger*.

Blackstone.

MESNE. *adj.* [Fr. a law word for] Middle; Interme-
diate. *Blackstone.*

ME'SPISE. *n.* [probably misprinted for *mesprise*.]

So it certainly is (in some editions, but not in all) in
that passage only which *Johnson* here produces from
Spenser; but the word is rightly printed (in all the
editions) in various other passages of the same author,
and should therefore form an article of an English
vocabulary.

MESPRISE. *n.* [from *mespriser*, Fr.] Contemptuous
sight.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*,
As may be worthy of his hainous sin.

F. 2. B. III. C. IX. ft. 9.

And Atè eke provokt him privily

With love of her, and shame of such *mesprise*.

Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 11.

ME'SSUAGE. *n.* - - - The house, and ground set
"apart for household uses."

By the name of *messuage* the garden and curtilage shall
pass. *Termes de la Ley.*

METALLURGY. *n.* - - - The act of working
"metals."

In speaking of the *metallurgy* of the Arabians, I must
not omit the sublime imagination of *Spenser*, or rather
of some British bard, who feigns, that the magician
Merlin intended to build a wall of brais about *Cairmadin*.
T. Warton.

METAPHORICALLY. *adv.* [from *metaphorical*.]
Figuratively.

The vulgar give the name of perception to that im-
mediate knowledge of external objects, which we have
by our external senses: this is its proper meaning in our
language, though sometimes it may be applied to other
things *metaphorically*. *Reid.*

METAPHYSICALLY. *adv.* In a metaphysical
way.

Political reason is a computing principle, adding, sub-
tracting, multiplying, and dividing, morally, and not
metaphysically or mathematically, true moral denomina-
tions. *Burke.*

METAPHYSICIAN. *n.* One versed in *metaphysicks*.

Anselm, an acute *metaphysician* and theologist, was called
from the government of the abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*.
T. Warton.

METEOROSCOPE. *n.* [Gr.] An instrument for
taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly
bodies.

With astrolabe and *meteoroscope*. *Albuzgar.*

METHODIC. *adj.* [from *method*.] Methodical.

The most *methodic* and accurate of them all.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

ME'THODIST. *n.* - - -

2. One of a new kind of puritans."

The *methodists* are a sect of a late institution, and their
founder is generally looked upon to be *Mr. George*
Whitfield, a divine of the Church of England: but it is
difficult to describe the tenets of this numerous sect.

Guthrie.

METHOU'GHT. the preterite of *methinks*. See

"*METHINKS*, and *MESEEMS*. - - - I know not, that
"any author has *mesfemed*." This remark is certainly
out of its place—being put to a different article from
that to which it belongs. But indeed, the more it
is concealed, the better for the credit of its author,
who has given a flat contradiction to it himself in an
example to *MESEEMS*:

"*Mesfemed* by my side a royal maid

"Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Fairy 2.*"

How are we to account for such gross oversights as
these?

ME'TLA. *n.* An American plant.

He that has the *metla*, may supply

Himself with almost all things he can want

From *metla's* almost all-sufficient plant. *Tate's Cowley.*

ME'TRICAL. *adj.* - - -

3. Composed in metre.

The Latin rythmical verses resembled the *metrical* in
the number of syllables only without any regard to
quantity. *Tyrwhitt.*

ME'VY. *n.* [a word formerly used for *marvis*.] The
thrush.

About his sides a thousand seaguls bred,

The *mevy* and the halcyon.

W. Browne.

To MIEVE. *v. a.* [the old verb for] To move.

But afterwards she gan him soft to shrieve,

And woce with faire intreatie, to disclose

Which of the Nymphes his heart so fore did *mieve*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 26.

MIFF. *n.* [a colloquial word, chiefly in use among females.] A slight degree of resentment.

MIFFED. *adj.* [from *miff.*] Slightly offended.

MIGNONETTE. *n.* [Fr. a species of *reseda.*] An annual flower, with a strong sweet scent like that of raspberries.

To MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*migrare*, Lat.] To change residence from one country to another.

This territory was (as it were) newly peopled in the fourth century by a colony or army of the Welch, who migrated thither. *T. Warton.*

MILK-PORRIDGE. *n.* [called by *Johnson*] Milk-pottage.

MILLENARY. *n.* [what *Johnson* calls] Millenarian. Papist, protestant, puritan, brownist, anabaptist, millenary. *Eafrward Hoc.*

“**MIME.** *n.* - - - A Buffoon, &c.”

2. A kind of dramatic farce, in vogue with the old Romans.

It aspires to dialogue; and carries with it not only those poetic features of the pieces anciently called *mimes*; but it attempts to unite the several personages or characters in one action or story. *Shaftesbury.*

MINARET. *n.* A small spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture.

I do not see any thing but the slender spires, that serve for steeples, which may perhaps be borrowed from the Saracen *minarets* on their mosques. *Gray's Letters.*

“**MINE.** *n.* - - -”

3. [Formerly sometimes used for] Magnet.

The mine

Which doth attract my spirit to run this martial course,
Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

“**MINEVER.** *n.* A skin with specks of white. “*Ainsworth.*”

A velvet hood, rich borders, and sometimes

A dainty *minever* cap. *Maffinger's City Madam.*

“**MINIATURE.** *n.* - - -”

“**Gay** has improperly made it an adjective.” *Gay* does not make it an adjective, any more than *Maffinger* makes *minever* an adjective in the last article; and the word *miniature* in particular is used adjectively by all ranks of people in speaking of *miniature pictures*. It is well known, that substantives (especially such as denote things in common use) are perpetually prefixt to other nouns in the same way, without being for that reason turned into *adjectives*. A similar construction may be observed in numberless examples of nouns produced by *Johnson*; none of which he has taxed with *impropriety*: but he had the most confused recollection of any body that ever wrote a book.

MINIM. *n.* One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans.

Many other reformations have been from time to time of the Franciscans; as by the *Minims*, &c. *Weever.*

MINIM. *n.* [from *minim*, the musical note, which *Johnson* changes to *minum*, and in the same way misquotes *Romeo* and *Juliet* to get an example for his own false word.] A short poetical encomium.

Pardon thy shepherd, 'mongst so many layes

As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes

To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. X. ft. 28.

MINIMENT. *n.* [Church (in his glossary to the Fairy Queen) derives this word, by a far-fetched conjecture, from an old law term *muniment*; but it is much more probably a literal variation of *moniment*, which *Spenser* more than once (though unnoticed by Church) uses for memorial.] A small token of kindness.

By chance he certain *miniments* forth drew,

Which yet with him as reliques did abide,

Of all the bounty which *Belphebe* threw

On him, whilst goodly grace she did him shew.

F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 6.

MINIONING. *n.* [from *minion*.] Kind treatment.

Sooner hard steel will melt with southern winds,

Than woman vow'd to blushless impudence,

With sweet behaviour, and soft *minioning*,

Will turn from that where appetite is fixed.

Marston's Malcontent.

“**MINISTERIAL.** *adj.* - - -”

“4. Pertaining to ministers of state.”

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguish the *ministerial* benches. *Burke.*

MINISTRESS. *n.* [from *to minister*.] A female dispenser.

Thus was beauty sent from heaven,

The lovely *ministress* of truth and good

In this dark world. *Akenside.*

MINOR. *n.* [Lat. It is another appellation for] A Franciscan.

The *Minors* (saith *Stow*) first arrived in England at Dover, nine in number; five of them remained at Canterbury, and did there build the first convent of *Minors* that ever was in England. *Weever.*

MINORITE. *adj.* [from *Minor*.] The epithet given to Franciscans.

He ordained, that his Friars should be called *Frateres Minores* or *Minorite* Friars. *Weever.*

MINORITE. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] A Minorite Friar.

Here in this towne was another monastery of Friars, *Minorites* and aliens, founded by King Edward the third. *Weever.*

“**MINUTE.** *n.* - - -”

“3. The first draught of any agreement in writing; this “is common in the Scottish law.” Neither such practice, nor this sense of the word, are by any means confined to Scotland. Its meaning, here recorded, is so general as to signify ‘a short note of ‘any thing done or to be done.’”

MINUTE-JACK. *n.* [the same as] Jack of the clock: which see.

Cap and knee-slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*.

Shakf. Timon.

MIRABLE. *adj.* [*mirabilis*, Lat. used by *Shakspere* for] Admirable.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*

(On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st Oyes

Cries, *This is he*) could promise to himself

A thought of added honour torn from Hector.

Shakf. Troil. and Cressida.

To MIRA'CULIZE. *v. a.* [from *miraculous*.] To construe into a miracle.

You are searching heaven and earth for prodigies, and studying to *miraculize* every thing. *Shaftesbury.*

MIRKEST. *adj.* [the superlative of an old word *mirk*, answering to the more modern *murky*.] Darkest.

A shadow,

A shadow, blacker than the *mirkest* night,
Inviron'd all the place with darkness sad.

Fairfax. B. XVI. ft. 68.

MIRTH-MO'VING. *adj.* Exciting mirth.
His eye begets occasion for his wit;
For every object, that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth-moving* jest.

Shakf. Love's Lab. Lost.

MIS-ALLIED. *adj.* [from *mis* and *ally.*] Ill associated.
They are a *mis allied* and disparaged branch of the
House of Nimrod. *Burke.*

MISADVISED. *adj.* Ill advised.
Certes ye *misadvised* beene i'upbrayd
A gentle knight with so unknighly blame.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 9.

MISBELIEVING. *adj.* [from *mis* and *believe.*] Ir-
religious.
And hither hale that *misbelieving* moor.

Titus Andronicus.

MISBORN. *adj.* born to ill.
Ah! *misborn* elf,
In evil houre thy foes thee hither sent.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 42.

MISCELLANARIAN. *adj.* Of Miscellanies.
Tis in the same view, that we *miscellanarian* authors,
being fearful of the natural lassitude and satiety of our
indolent reader, have prudently betaken ourselves to the
way of chapters and contents; that, as the reader pro-
ceeds, by frequent intervals of repose contrived on pur-
pose for him he may from time to time be advertised of
what is yet to come, and be tempted thus to renew his
application. *Shaftesbury.*

MISCELLANARIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis for]
A miscellanarian writer.

I shall no way confine myself to the precise contents
of these treatises; but, like my fellow-*miscellanarians*,
shall take occasion to vary often from my proposed
subject. *Shaftesbury.*

MISCHIEVOUS. *adj.* Formerly accented on
the middle syllable.
That seem'd he was full bent to some *mischievous* deed.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VI. ft. 2.

MISDEEMING. *n.* [from *misdeem.*] Mistake.
To wreake on worthless wight
Your high displeasure through *misdeeming* bred.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 17.

MISDESER'T. *n.* Ill deservng.
My hapless case
Is not occasioned through my *misdesert.*

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 12.

MISDIGHT. *part. adj.* [*mis* and *dight.*] Ill decked
out.

Her heart gan grudge for very deepe despight
Of so unmanly mask in misery *misdight.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. ft. 37.

MISDIRECTED. *part. adj.* Wrong turned.
Till passion *misdirected* sighs

For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies. *Shenstone.*

MISDOUBTFUL. *adj.* [from *misdoubt.*] Misgiving.
She gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* mynde
A thousand feares. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. ft. 3.*

MISE. *n.* [Fr.] Issue. Law term. *Diét.*
Joining of the *mise* upon the meer right is putting it to
issue. *Termes de la Ley.*

2. Cost.

Mise signifies as much as *expensum*: in the entries for
judgments the entry is *pro misis* and for colts.

Termes de la Ley.

To MISFALL. *v. n.* To befall unluckily.

Thereat she gan to triumph with great boast,
And to upbrayd that chaunce which him *misfell.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. V. ft. 10.

MISFA'RE. *n.* [from *mis-fapan, Sax. errare.*] Mis-
fortune.

Of whom Sir Arthegall gan then enquire
The whole occasion of his late *misfare.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 48.

To MISFEIGN. *v. n.* To feign with an ill-design.
Who all this while

Amazed stands herselfe so mockt to see
By him, who has the guerdon of his guile
For so *misfeigning* her true knight to see.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 40.

MISGO'TTEN. *part. adj.* Gotten unjustly.
Leave, faytor, quickly that *misgotten* weft.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 18.

To MISHA'PPEN. *v. n.* To happen ill.
Affraid least to themselves the like *misshappen* might.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 20.

MIS-HAVED. *adj.* Misbehaved.

But like a *mis-hav'd* and a fullen wench
Thou pout'st upon thy fortunes and thy love.

Shakf. Romeo and Juliet.

MISH-MASH. *n.* *Ainsworth.* A low word. A
"mingle or hotch-potch."

This low word is put by *Lee*, into the mouth of
the Duke of Nemours in the tragedy of the *Princesse*
of *Cleves.*

I know the ingredients just that make them up
All to loose grains, the subtlest volatile atoms,
With the whole *mish-mash* of their composition.

Sc. laff.

To MISLEE'KE. *v. a.* [seems for rhyme's sake put
for] Mislike.

But he the right from thence did thrust away;
For it was not the right which he did seeke;
But rather strove extremities to way,
Th' one to diminish, th' other for to eeke:
For of the meane he greatly did *misleeke.*

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 49.

MISNOSMER. [Fr.] In law an indictment, or
"any other act vacated by a wrong name." That
indictments and other legal acts may be vacated by a
wrong name, is certain; but such are the *consequences*
of a *misnosmer*, not the thing itself; which is better
explained as follows:

A plea in abatement is principally for a *misnosmer*, a
wrong name or false addition to the prisoner.

Blackstone.

To MISS. *v. n.* ---

"3. To fail; to mistake."

What wonder then, if one, of women all, did *mis*?
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 2.

MISSE'MBLANCE. *n.* False resemblance.

From such *missemblances* rise many errors. *Spelman.*

MIS-SHE'ATHED. *part. adj.* Wrongly sheathed.

This dagger hath mistaen (for lo! his houte
Lies empty on the back of Montague)
And is *mis-sheathed* in my daughter's bosom.

Shakf. Romeo and Juliet.

MIS-

MISSEINGLY. *adv.* [from *missing*.] After intervals.
I have *missingly* noted, he is of late much retired from court. *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*

MISTA'KENLY. *adv.* In a mistaken manner.
Our Saviour's words have been *mistakenly* quoted. *Bryant.*

MISTHOU'GHT. *n.* [*mis* and *thought*.] False conception.
And shew'd him how through error and *misthought*
Of our like persons eath to be disguis'd
Or his exchange or freedome might be wrought.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 58.

To MIS-TIME. *v. a.* --- Not to time right."
It would be an uncharitable objection, and very much *mistimed*. *Marq. of Halifax.*

To MIS-TRAIN, *v. a.* [*mis* and *to train*.] To educate amiss.
For she by force is still from me detain'd,
And with corruptfull bribes is to untruth *mis-trained*.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 54.

"MISTRESS. *n.* ---
"7. A concubine."
He had more properly a good stomach to his *mistresses*,
than any great passion for them. *Marq. of Halifax.*

It MISTRETH. *v. imperf.* [probably, with a slight detortion of meaning, from *majstrier*, old Fr.] It matters.
As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VII. ft. 51.

MISU'SAGE. *n.* ---
"1. Ill use."
For Palinode (if thou him ken)
Yode late on pilgrimage
To Rome, if such be Rome, and then
He saw thilk *misusage*. *Spenser's July.*

MISUSER. *n.* [a law term.] Abuse.
An office either public or private may be forfeited by *misuser* or abuse: as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority. *Blackstone.*

MISWEE'NED. *part. pass.* of *misween* [but signifying] Mistaken.
Whom she had caus'd be kept as prisonere
By Arthegall, *misween'd* for her own knight
That brought her back. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 46.*

MISWEE'NING. *n.* [from *misween*.] Wrong notion.
Beware of fraud, beware of fickleness
In choice and change of thy deare loved dame,
Lest thou of her believe too lightly blame,
And rash *misweening* doe thy hart remove.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 1.

"MITTIMUS. *n.* [Lat.] A warrant, by which a
"justice commits an offender to prison."
He is to be committed to the county goal by the *mittimus* of the justice, or warrant under his hand and seal, containing the cause of his commitment. *Blackstone.*

MIXTIL'NEAR. *adj.* [from *mixtus* and *linearis*, Lat.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight and part curved.
We fall into subdivison of plain figure, distinguished by the names of rectilinear, curvilinear, and *mixtilinear*.
Duncan's Logick.

"To MOAN. *v. a.* --- To lament; to deplore."
Ye flood, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior.*

MOCKABLE. *adj.* Subject to be mocked.
The behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at the court. *Shaksf. As you like it.*

MOCKING. *n.* [from *to mock*.] Derision.
Nay, but the devil take *mocking*, *Shaksf. As you like it.*

MOCK-PATRIOT. *v.* A pretender to patriotism.
What a despicable figure must the present *mock-patriots* make in the eyes of posterity?
"To MODERNIZE." *v. a.* --- To change ancient
"to modern language." This definition would make it a verb *neuter*. It ought to be 'To change (from) ancient into modern language.'
Pope and Dryden have *modernized* the two last mentioned poems. *T. Warton.*

MOGUL. *n.* The title of the Emperor of Indostan.
The emperor of Indostan, or Great *Mogul* [is] so called from being descended from Tamerlane the Mongul or *Mogul Tartar*. *Guthrie.*

MOHAMMEDAN. *adj.* [from *Mohammed*, the true name of the impostor, commonly called *Mahomet*.] Of Mohammed.
All other religions upon earth are idolatrous, excepting the *Mohammedan*. *Bryant.*

MOHAMMEDAN. *n.* A follower of Mohammed.
Upon Mohammed's own principles nobody can be a rational *Mohammedan*. *Bryant.*

"MOHOCK. *n.* ---
"--- From milkop he starts up *Mohock*. *Prior.*"
This is one of those unaccountable inconsistencies, which prevail in *Johnson's* dictionary. The word in *Prior* is *mohack*, rhymes to *sack*, and the whole couplet is rightly quoted by *Johnson* (but a few pages before) as an example of MILKSOP: yet now this half of it comes again, for no visible inducement, with a word purposely falsified.

MOILE. *n.* [formerly, though not originally, the word for] Mule. The following examples allude to a custom, at one time adopted by Cardinals, of riding upon mules.
Let him make
Vallance for his bed on 't, or demy foot-cloth
For his most reverend *moile*. *Webster's White Devil.*
I see he never was borne to ride upon a *moyl*.
B. Jonson's Every man out of his humour.

MOLA'RES. *n. pl.* [Lat.] The grinding teeth.
The other ten [teeth], five on each side [are] named *molars*, or grinders. *Berdmore.*

"MOLA'SSES. *n.* --- Treacle."
They compute, that, when things are well managed, the rum and *molasses* pay the charge of the plantation, and the sugars are clear gain. *Guthrie.*

MONASTERE. *n.* [Fr.] A monastery.
The elfin knight,
Who now no place besides unfought had left,
At length into a *monastere* did light.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 23.

"MONIMENT. *n.* --- It seems here to signify inscription.
"Some others were new driven, and distent
"Into great ingoes, and to wedges square;
"Some in round plates withouten *moniment*.
Fairy Queen." B. II. C. VII. ft. 5.
Now though *inscription* may be here ultimately intended, it is only so far as an inscription may serve for a me-

a *memorial*, *memorial* being the proper interpretation for *moniment*.

That as a sacred symbole it may dwell
In her sonne's flesh, to mind revengement,
And be for all chaste dames an endles *moniment*.

F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 10.

So was this Souldan rapt, and all to-rent,
That of his shape appear'd no little *moniment*.

16. B. V. C. VIII. st. 43.

“*MONODY*. *n.* [*μονωδία*, *monodie*, Fr.] A poem
“sung by one person.”

It is called a *monody* from a Greek word signifying a
mournful or funeral song, sung by a single person.

Newton's note to Milton's *Lycidas*.

“*MONOGRAM*. *n.* --- A cypher.”
Sometimes a *monogram*, a scrawl, or other poor device.

Leake.

MONOSTROPHIC. *adj.* [*μονος* and *στροφη*, Gr.]
Written in unvaried metre.

Had Mr. Gray completed this fine lyrical fragment,
I should have introduced it into the text of his poems,
as the fifth and last of his *monostrophic* odes.

Mason's *Life of Gray*.

MONOTONICAL. *adj.* Spoken with monotony.
We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a
monotonical declamation.

Chesterfield.

“*MONTHLY*. *adv.* Once in a month.”
2. [As if under the influence of the moon.] In the
manner of a lunatic.

The man talks *monthly*.

I see he'll be stark mad at our next meeting.

Middleton and Dek. *Roaring Girl*.

MONTURE. *n.* [Fr.] A riding-horse.
While thus his thoughts debated on the case,
The hilts Argante hurred at his face,
And forward spurr'd his *Monture* fierce withal.

Fairfax. B. VII. st. 95, 96.

MOODY-MAD. *adj.* Mad with anger.
If we be English deer, be then in blood:
Not rascal-like, to fall down with a pinch;
But rather *moody-mad* and desperate stags,
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.

Shak. *Hen. VI. P. I.*

MOONED. *adj.* Taken for the Moon.
Peor and Baalim
Forfake their temples dim,
With that twice batter'd God of Palestine,
And *mooned* Ashtaroth,
Heav'n's queen and mother both
Now sits not girt with tapers holy shine.

Milton's *Hymn on the Nativity*.

MOONISH. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Flighty.
At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth,
grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking.

Shak. *As you like it*.

MOONLING. *n.* [from *moon*.] A simpleton.
I have a husband, and a two legg'd one;
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses can redeem from being an ass.

B. Johnson's *Devil is an Ass*.

MOON-LOVED. *adj.* Loved when the moon
shines.

And the yellow-skirted Feyes
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their *moon-lov'd* maze.

Milton's *Hymn on the Nativity*.

MOONWORT. *n.* - - Station-flower, honesty.”

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)
Hemlock, henbane, adders tongue,
Night-shade, *moonwort*, libbards-bane.

B. Johnson's *Masques*.

MORALER. *n.* [from *moral*.] One that pays strict
regard to morality.

Come you are too severe a *moraler*. Shaksp. *Othello*.

MORALISATION. *n.* [from to *moralize*.] Moral
reflections:

In this mixture of *moralisation* and narrative the
GESTA ROMANORUM somewhat resembles the plan of
Gower's poem.

T. Warton.

MORRIS-PIKE. *n.* A pike used by the *Moors*.
He that sets up his rest, to do more exploits with his
mace, than a *morris-pike*.

Shaksp. *Comedy of Errors*.

“*MORROW*. *n.* - - - The original meaning of
“*morrow* seems to have been *morning*.” Johnson
might have made this assertion more positively, had
he been better acquainted with the writings of
Spenser and *Fairfax*.

Tho when appeared the third *morrow* bright
Upon the waves to spread her trembling light,
An hideous roing far away they heard.

F. Q. B. I. C. XII. st. 2.

As the pale rose her colour lost renews
With the fresh drops fall'n from the silver *morrow*,
So she revives, and cheeks impurpled shews
Moist with their own tears.

Fairfax. B. XX. st. 129.

MORT d' ANCESTOR. *n.* [law Fr.] The title of
a writ which should be sued out in certain cases.

If an abatement happened on the death of the deman-
dant's father or mother, brother or sister, uncle or aunt,
nephew or niece, the remedy is by an assize of *Mort*
d'ancestor.

Blackstone.

“*MORTUARY*. *n.*” The sense of this word, as
given by Johnson from Harris, certainly does not
quite agree with the following from *Blackstone*: but
it may have both meanings.

Mortuaries are a kind of ecclesiastical heriots, being a
customary gift claimed by, and due to the minister in
very many parishes on the death of his parishioners.
They seem to have been originally, like lay heriots, only
a voluntary bequest to the church.

Commentaries, B. II. ch. 28.

[Thus Harris seems to have given the *original* sense
of the word, instead of the *modern*.]

MOSAICAL. *adj.* [the same as] *Mosaic*.
The trees were to the flowers a pavilion, and they
to the trees a *mosaical* floor.

Sidney.

MOSS. *n.* [used in the Southern borders of Scotland
for] A marsh. It occurs in a passage of an Eng-
lish Statute, which serves here to exemplify *Moss-*
TROOPER.

MOSS-CLAD. *part. adj.* Clad (as it were) with
moss.

For whom so oft in these inspiring shades,
Or under Campden's *moss-clad* mountains hoar,
You open'd all your sacred store.

Lyttelton.

MOSS-GROWN. *part. adj.* Grown over with
moss.

Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch
A broader browner shade;
Where'er the rude and *moss-grown* beech
O'er-canopies the glade,

Beside

Beside some water's rufhy brink
With me the muse shall fit.

Gray.

MOSS-TROOPER. *n.* The appellation given to those robbers, that infested the northern borders of England before its union with Scotland.

The justices of Northumberland and Cumberland may make order in sessions for charging the respective counties for securing the same against the *moss-troopers*; that is, thieves and robbers, who after having committed offences in the borders do escape through the wastes and *mosses*.
Statutes 13 and 14 C.H. ch.22.

“MOTE for *might* or *must*.” Johnson's example goes only to *might*, the following to *must*.
However loth he were his way to flake,
Yet *mote* he algates now abide.

Sp. F.Q. B.V. C.VIII. ft.5.

“MOTION. *n.* -----

“12. [In old language] A puppet-show.” Not a *puppet-show* only, but also ‘a single *puppet*,’ and thence ‘an insignificant person.

If he be that *motion*, that you tell me of,
And make no more noise, I shall entertain him.

Beaum. and Fl. Rule a wife, &c.

This travelling *motion* has been abroad in quest of frange fashions.

Marmion's Antiquary.

MO'TLEY-MINDED. *adj.* Fond of imitating a professed fool.

This is the *motley-minded* gentleman, whom I have so often met in the forest.

Shakf. As you like it.

“MOUGHT for *might*.”

Godfrido this both heard, and saw, and knew,
Yet nould with death them chaffise, though he *mought*.

Fairfax. B.XIII. ft.70.

MOUNT-SAIN'T. *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Here are cards.

At what game will your majesty play?

—At *Mount-saint*.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

“MOUSE. *n.*”

2. [Formerly] A word of endearment.

God blefs thee, *mouse*, the bridegroom said.

Warner.

Let the bloat king tempt you again to bed;

Pinch wanton on your cheek; call you his *mouse*.

Shak. Hamlet.

Why *mouse*, thy mind is nibbling at something?

Mid. and Dek. Rearing Girl.

“MOUSE-EAR. *n.* --- A plant.”

Mouse-ear, like to its namefake, loves t' abide

In places out o' th' way.

Tate's Cowley.

MUDDY-METTLED. *adj.* [muddy and mettle.]

Tardily incensed.

A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

“MUFTI. *n.* --- The High-priest of the Mahometans.”

I tell thee, *Musti*,

Good feasting is devout: and thou, our head,

Hast a religious ruddy countenance.

Dryden.

MUGIL. *n.* [*mugilis*, Lat.] Mullet.

It is thought wonderful among the seamen, that *mugil*, of all fishes the swiftest, is found in the belly of the Bret, of all the slowest.

Lilly's Campespe.

MULCTUARY. *adj.* [from *mult.*] Imposing a pecuniary penalty.

He wishes fewer laws, so they were better observed; and for those that are *mulctuary*, he understands their

infatuation not to be like briers and springes to catch every thing they lay hold of, but like seamarks.

Overbury.

MULIER PUISNE. *n.* [Lat. and Fr.]

When a man has a bastard son, and afterwards marries the Mother, and by her has a legitimate son, the eldest son is *bastard eigne*, and the younger son is *mulier puisne*.

Blackstone.

“MULTILATERAL. *adj.* - - - Having many “fides.”

He will perceive, that there may be visible, as well as tangible circles, triangles, quadrilateral, and *multilateral* figures.

Reid's Inquiry.

MUMCHANCE. *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Marquess of *mumchance*, and sole regent over a bale of false dice.

Marston's What you will.

I have known him cry, when he has lost but three shillings at *mumchance*.

Broome's Jovial Crew.

“MUMMY. *n.* ---

“1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of “embalming.”

This *mummy* was formerly taken as a medicine.

Your followers

Have swallow'd you like *mummy*, and being sick

Vomit you up in th' kennel.

Webster's White Devil.

MUNICIPALITY. *n.* [from *municipal*.] The people of a district in the division of republican France.

Do you seriously think, that the territory of France, upon the system of eighty-three independent *municipalities*, can ever be governed as one body?

Burke.

“MUNIMENT. *n.* ---

“3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights “are founded.”

Muniment includes all manner of evidences, viz. charters, releases, and others.

Termes de la Ley.

“MURAGE. *n.* - - Money paid to keep walls in repair.”

Murage is a toll or tribute levied for the repairing or building of publick walls.

Termes de la Ley.

“To MURE. *v. a.* - - - To inclose in walls.”

2. To confine by any strong fastening.

He tooke a muzzell strong

Of surest iron made, with many a lincke;

Therewith he *mured* up his mouth.

Sp. F.2. B.VI. C.XII. ft.34.

MUSCADINE. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, which Johnson couples with *muscadel*.] A wine made of muscadel grapes.

I'll undertake to sleep sixteen [hours] on the receipt of two cups of *muscadine*.

The Hog hath lost his pearl.

MUSCLING. *n.* [from *muscle*.] A term in painting.

A good piece, the painters say, must have a good *muscling*, as well as colouring.

Shaftesbury.

MUSE-RID. *adj.* Possess by the Muse.

Pale, meagre, *muse-rid* wight!

Shenstone.

MUSSER. *n.* [from the Fr. verb. A term of hunting.] A hiding-place.

We can find

Your wildest parts, your turnings and returns,

Your traces, squats, the *mußers*, forms and holes

You young men use, if once our sagest wits

Be set a hunting.

Ram Alley.

“MUSSULMAN. *n.* A Mahometan believer.”

The

The chief duty of a *mussulman* consists in external ablutions, and stated repetitions of prayer. *Bryant.*

“MUTTON. - - -”

3. A courtesan: sometimes with *laced* prefix to it.

The old lecher hath gotten holy *mutton* to him, a nunne, my lord. *Green's Friar Bacon.*

I have a piece of *mutton* and a feather-bed for you at all times. *Marston's Dutch Courtesan.*

Cupid hath got me a stomach, and I long for *laced mutton*. *Middleton's Blurt, Mr. Constable.*

MUTTON-MONGER. *n.* [from *mutton* in its *last* sense.] A wench.

Is 't possible the Lord Hipolito should be a *mutton-monger*? *Dekker's Honest Whore, P. II.*

MYOPES. *n. pl.* [from *μωπ*, Gr.] Short-sighted persons.

Upon the same principle we may account for the short-sighted so often rarely shutting their eye-lids, from whence they were formerly denominated *myopes*.

Adams on Vision.

[This word does not seem to have an English singular, but is itself familiar to students in Optics; but *Johnson's MYOPY* sounds more like a creation of his own.]

MYSTIC. *n.* [from the adj.] One of an enthusiastic sect of Christians that prevailed in the first ages of christianity.

This most excellent principle had been stretched too far, perhaps even to enthusiasm; as formerly among the *Mystics* of the ancient Church. *Shaftesbury.*

N.

N A Y

N E I

NA'AM. *n.* [a law term from nam, Sax. *ca-pere.*]

Naam is the attaching or taking the moveable goods of another man. *Termes de la Ley.*

“ To NAB. *v. a.* --- To catch.”

Old cassock, we'll nab you. *Song by Duke Wharton.*

NA'BOB. *n.* A kind of Sovereign in India; thence also, one who has enriched himself in the East Indies.

NAI'AD. *n.* [*naias*, Lat. from the Gr.] A water nymph.

You nymphs, call'd *naiads*, of the wand'ring brooks,
With your feg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your crisp channels. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*
What though nor fabled Dryad haunt their grove,
Nor *naiad* near their fountains rove. *Shenstone.*

NAI'ADES. *n. pl.* of *Naias*, Lat. *Naiads*.
Amidst the flowry-kirtled *Naiades*. *Milton's Comus.*

To **NAKE.** *v. a.* [from *naked*.] To unsheath.
Come, be ready, *nake* your swords. *Revenger's Tragedy.*

“ **NAP'ERY.** *n.* --- Table Linen.” It was used for linen in general.

Prithee put me into wholesome *napery*.
Dekker's Honest Whore.

In a serving-man's fresh *napery*. *Overbury.*

“ **NAPHTHA.** *n.* --- A very pure, clear, thin,
“ mineral fluid. --- *Hill.*”

From the arched roof
Pendant by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps and burning cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton.*

NAR. *adv.* [an old word for] Nearer.
To kirk the *nar*, to God more far,

Has been an old feid saw. *Spenser's July.*

NA'THEMOE. *adv.* [from *nathmore*.] Never the more.

His rude assault and rugged handling
Strange seemed to the knight, that aye with fo
In *faie* defence and goodly menaging
Of armes was wont to fight, yet *nathemoe*
Was he abashed now. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. st. 8.*

NA'VELSTRING. *n.* [*navel* and *string*.] The ligament, by which an embryo communicates with the mother.

They use it as a kind of *navelstring* to nourish their unnatural offspring from the bowels of royalty itself. *Burke.*

NAY. *n.* [an abbreviation of *denay*.] Denial.

There was no *nay*, but I must in,
And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne.*

[*Nayward* occurs in SHAKSPEARE'S *Winter's Tale*, but ought to be printed in two words, as thus:

However you lean to the *nayward*:
that is *toward the nay*, or *denial*. More instances of separating *toward* in this way may be seen here under that article. But *Johnson* with his usual want of fidelity has mis-quoted this passage in *Shakspeare*, to make an example for *nay-word*.]

“ **NE.** *adv.* --- Neither, and not.” Its sense of *not* occurs but rarely, and is left unexemplified by *Johnson*.

Yet who was that Belphebe; he *ne* wist.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 46.

But when she saw at last, that he *ne* would
For ought or nought be wonne unto her will,
She turn'd her love to hatred manifold.

Ib. B. V. C. IV. st. 30.

NE'CK-VERSE. *n.* [formerly] A verse in the Testament to be read by those who claimed benefit of clergy.

• And where didst meet him?
— Upon mine own freehold, within forty yards of the gallows, conning his *neck-verse*.

Marlow's Jew of Malta.

NECROMANTICAL. *adj.* Skilled in necromancy.
Most *necromantical* astrologer! *Albumazar.*

NECTAR. *n.* [Gr.]

1. The supposed drink of celestial beings.
In heaven the trees

Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield *nectar*. *Milton.*

Thus having spoke, the Nymph the table spread,
Ambrosial cates with *nectar* rosy-red. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Any, real, or figurative, draught, delicious to the sensual appetite.

What will it be,
When that the watry palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice reputed *nectar*. *Shak. Tro. and Cressida.*

NEGLIGE'E. *n.* [Fr.] A sort of gown once in fashion for a female's dress.

The story is an antique statue painted white and red, fringed and dressed in a *negligee* made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker. *Gray's Letters.*

NEIFE. *n.* [law Fr.] A woman born in villenage.

Neife is a woman that is bound, or a villain woman; but if she marry a freeman, she is thereby made free.

Termes de la Ley.
To

To NEIGHBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inhabit the vicinity.

As a king's daughter being in person sought
Of divers princes who do neighbour near,
On none of them can fix a constant thought. *Davies.*

NELD, *n.* [perhaps a poetical contraction of] Needle.
For thee fit weapons were
Thy neld and spindle, not a sword and spear.

Fairfax B. XX. ft. 95.

NEMPT. *part.* [of an old verb *nempne.*] Named.
As much disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely nempt.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. ft. 29.

NE'RE, for *ne were.* Were not.
He trembled so, that ne're his squires beside
To hold him up, he had funk down to ground.

Fairfax. B. XIV.

"NESH. *adj.* - - - Soft; tender." This word is still
used in the West of England to signify 'not grown
to maturity:' perhaps it is not to be found in any
author much more modern than *Chaucer.*

NETT. *adj.* [Fr.] Pure; genuine.

Her breast all naked (as nett ivory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Wherewith the craftman woult it beautify)
Of her dew honour was despoyled quight.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XI. ft. 20.

"NE'WEL. *n.* - - -

"2. Novelty. *Spenser.*"
He was so enamoured with the newel,
That nought he deemed dear for the jewel.

Shep. Kal. in May.

NIGARDISE. *n.* Niggardliness.

For he whose daies in wilfull woe are worne
The grace of his Creator doth despise
That will not use his gifts for thankletse nigardise.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 15.

To NIGH. *v. n.* - - -

"Now day is done and night is nighing fast. *Hubberd.*"

Nothing requires rectifying more than a false
reference; as it leads the reader into a fruitless
search. The line, here quoted, is not in *Spenser's
Hubberd*, but *Epithalamion.*

NIGHT-SHADE. *n.* - - - A plant."

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,
Nighthshade, moonwort, libbards-bane.

B. Jonson's Masques.

NIGHT-WA'NDERER. *n.* One that wanders by
night.

A wand'ring fire

Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame
(Which oft, they say, some evil Spir't attends)
Hov'ring and blazing with delusive light
Misleads th' amaz'd night-wand'rer from his way.

Milton.

NIMBLE-FOOTED. *adj.* [from *nimble* and *foot.*]
Scampering.

Where's his son
The nimble footed madcap Prince of Wales?

Shaksf. Hen. IV. P. 1.

"NIMBLESE. *n.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*"

Seemed those little Angels did uphold

The cloth of state, and on their purpled wings
Did beare the pendants through their nimblese bold.

F. 2. B. V. C. IX. ft. 29.

NINE-MEN'S MORRIS. *n.* A sort of game played
at by the midland rustics, and accurately described
by Mr. Alchorne in a note to the following line.
The nine-men's morris is fill'd up with mud.

Shaksf. Mid. N. Dream.

NIS. [*ne is*] Is not.

Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see.

Spens. Sh. Calendar.

Of all my flock there nis fike another.

15.

"NO. *adj.* - - -"

4. In old plays, it was often used ironically to point
out an excess.

You are no pure rogues.

Middleton and Dekker's Roaring Girl.

O, here's no foppery. Death! I can endure the stocks
better.

B. Jonson's Every man in his Humour.

"NO'BLESS. *n.* - - - It is not now used in any sense."
A general negative is generally a most hazardous asser-
tion. At the very time that *Johnson* wrote this, and
ever since, the word has been current in polite con-
versation, and supported by the first literary authori-
ties.

The Intendant of Gascony, among other magnificent
festivities, treated the noblesse of the province with a din-
ner and desert.

H. Walpole in the World, No. 6.

My enquiries and observation did not present to me
any incorrigible vices in the noblesse of France. *Burke.*

"NODDY. *n.* - - - A simpleton."

2. [Because the knave is called noddy at that game.]
Cribbage.

He reckons so many postures of the pike and musket,
as if he were counting at noddy.

Overbury.

NO'GGING. *n.* [In building.] A partition framed
of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up
by bricks.

"NOISE. *n.* - - -

4. A concert;" a set of musicians.

There will be good company, a noise of choice fiddlers;
a fine boy with an excellent voice.

Green's Tu quoque.

See if thou canst find out Sneak's noise; Mrs. Tearsheet
would fain hear some music.

Shaksf. Hen. IV. P. II.

NOLT. [Though this word occurs in *Fairfax*, it seems
likely to be an error of the press for *n'ote*, the con-
traction of *ne wote.*] Know not.

But lo! (from whence I nolt) a falcon came.

B. XVIII. ft. 50.

NOMINALIST. *n.* One of a certain sect of scho-
lastic philosophers.

Roscelinus introduced a new doctrine, 'that there is
'nothing universal, but words and names.' By his elo-
quence and abilities, and those of his disciple Abelard,
the doctrine spread, and those who followed it were call-
ed *Nominalists.*

Reid.

NOMINATELY. *adv.* [from *nominate.*] Particu-
larly.

Locus religiosus is that which is assigned to some offices
of religion, and *nominately* where the body of a dead
person hath been buried.

Spelman.

NOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *nominatif*, Fr.] De-
noting (in grammar) the principal case.

The *nominative* case cometh before the verb.

Lilly.

He dares not think a thought, that the *nominative* case
governes not the verb.

Overbury.

“**NOMINATIVE.** *n.* [in grammar, &c.]”
Wherever this word occurs as a *substantive*, case is evidently understood.

NON-ATTENDANCE. *n.* The not giving personal attendance.

Non-attendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it.

Marq. of Halifax.

NON-CLAIM. *n.* [in law.]

Non-claim is the omission or neglect of him that ought to challenge his right within a time limited.

Termes de la Ley.

NON-COMPLIANCE. *n.* Refusal to comply with any request.

The first act of *non-compliance* sendeth you to gaol again.

Marq. of Halifax.

NON-CO'N. *n.* [abbreviation of] Non-conformist.

So at pure barn of loud *Non-con*,

(Where with my granam I have gone)

When Lobb had sifted all his text,

And I well hop'd the pudding next,

Now to apply has plagu'd me more,

Than all his villain cant before.

Prior.

NON-CONFORMING. *adj.* Not conforming.

A *non-conforming* minister of eminence.

Burke.

NON-DESCRIPT. *n.* [from *non descriptus*, Lat.]

Any natural production that has not been described.

“**NON-EXISTENCE.** - - -

“1. Inexistence.”

When *non-existence* bursts its close disguise,

How blind are mortals not to own the ikies?

Boyle.

NONES. *n.* [from *nonus*, Lat.] A certain day in each month of the old Roman Calendar.

The *Nones* were so called, because they reckoned nine days from them to the Ides.

Kennet's Roman Antiquities.

NON-E-SUCH. *n.* The name of an apple.

“**NON-JUROR.** *n.* - - - One who - - - refuses to “swear allegiance - - -.”

A *non-juror* shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict.

Blackstone.

NON-RESIDENT. *adj.* Not residing in the most requisite place.

Her household is her charge; her care to that makes her seldom *non resident*.

Overbury.

“**NON-RESISTANCE.** *n.* - - - The principle of “not opposing the king.”

If the doctor had pretended to have stated the particular bounds and limits of *non-resistance*, he would have been much to blame.

Sir Joseph Jekyll at Sacheverell's trial.

NON-RESISTANT. *adj.* Not resisting oppression.

This is that *Œdipus*, whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience, and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority.

Arbutnot.

NONSA'NE. *adj.* [from *non sanus*, Lat.] Unsound.

Persons of *nonsane* memory are not totally prohibited either to convey or purchase, but *sub modo* only.

Blackstone.

NONSUIT. *n.* [law term.] A stoppage of a suit at law.

If the plaintiff is guilty of delays against the rules of law in any stage of the action, a *nonsuit* is entered.

Blackstone.

NON-USER. *n.* [a law term.] Neglect of official duty.

An office may be forfeited either for mis-user, or *non-user*.

Blackstone.

NOONSHUN. *n.* A shady place to retire to at noon.

That harvest folkes (with curds and clouted cream,

With cheefe and butter, cakes and cates ynow

That are the yoeman's from the yoake or cove)

On sheafes of corne were at their *noonshuns* close.

W. Browne.

NOON-STEAD. *n.* The sun's station at noon.

Whilst the main tree, still found

Upright and found,

By this sun's *noonsteads* made

So great, his body now alone projects the shade.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

Long on the shore distressed Marina lay:

For he that opes the pleasant sweets of May

Beyond the *noonstead* so farre drove his team,

That harvest folkes, &c. [as under **NOONSHUN.**]

W. Browne.

NORROY. *n.* [from *nord* and *roy*, Fr.] The title of one of the heralds.

Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys*, and *Clarenceux*.

Burke.

“**NORTH-EAST.** *n.*” *Johnson* puts this word down as a *substantive*, and produces two examples, in both of which it is used as an *adjective*: indeed it is one properly, and made a *substantive* only by *ellipsis*.

Can they resist

The parching dog-star and the bleak *North east*.

Prior's Hen. and Em.

“**NOSOLOGY.** *n.* - - - Doctrine of diseases.”

Medical writers have endeavoured to enumerate the diseases of the body, and to reduce them to a system under the name of *nosology*; and it were to be wished, that we had also a *nosology* of the human understanding.

Reid.

“**NOTE.** [for *ne vote*.] May not.” It may be doubted whether it ever has this meaning. In *Johnson's* example from *Spenser* ‘could not’ makes better sense than ‘may not.’ It clearly signifies

1. Know not.

Deare sonne, great beene the evils which ye bore

From first to last in your late enterprise,

That I *no'te*, whether praise or pittie more.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. XII. st. 17.

2. Could not.

But he that last left helpe away did take,

And both her hands fast bound unto a stake,

That she *no'te* stirre.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IV. st. 13.

NOTE-WORTHY. *adj.* Worthy to be noted.

Think on thy *Protheus*, when thou haply seest

Some rare *note-worthy* object in thy travel.

Shakf. Two Gent. of Verona.

NOT-HEADED. *adj.* [from the hair being cropped short] With a head like a nut.

Your *not-headed* country gentlemen.

Chapman's Widow's Tears.

To **NO'TICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To observe. A word imported into English conversation from Ireland.

“**NOTORIOUSNESS.** *n.* - - - Notoriety.”

His actions are strong encounters, and for their *notoriousness* always upon record.

Overbury.

“**NOVELLIST.** *n.* - - -

“2. A writer of novels.”

As *novellists* generally delight in even numbers, it is not improbable, that the host was intended to be the thirtieth. *Tyrowhitt.*

“NOVICE. *n.* - - -

“2. Probationer.”

Helpe then, O holy virgin, chiefe of nyne,
Thy weaker *novice* to perform thy will.

Sp. Q.F. Intro. st. 2.

NOVICE. *adj.* [from the noun, or more properly the noun itself used as an adjective.] Suitable to a novice.

The wisest, unexperienced will be ever
Timorous and loath, with *novice* modesty. *Milton.*

“NOUL. The crown of the head. - See NOLL. *Spenser.*” The crown of the head may be the primary sense of the word; but *Spenser* uses it for *noddle*, as *Johnson* has interpreted it under *Noll*.

Then came October full of merry glee,
For yet his *noule* was tottie of the must,
Which he was treading in the winefat's see.

F. 2. B.VII. C.VII. st. 39.

“NOULD. Ne would, would not. *Spenser.*”

And how he flew with glauncing dart amisse
A gentle hynd, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life, above all worldly blisse:
For grieffe whereof the lad *nould* after joy.

F. 2. B.I. C.VI. st. 17.

But that, which yet I *nould* have further blaz'd,
To thee in secret shall be told and spoken.

Fairfax. B.VI. st. 10.

NOURICE. *n.* [Fr.] Nourse.

- Camden, thou *nourice* of antiquity.

Spenser's Ruines of Time.

NOURISH. *n.* [a mere orthographical variation of the foregoing article.]

Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears.

Shakf. Hen. VI. P. I.

To NOURISLE. *v. a.* [from *nourir*, Fr.] To breed; to educate.

Whether ye list him traine in chivalry,
Or *nouris*le up in lore of learn'd philosophy.

Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.IV. st. 35.

“NOURSLING: *n.* The creature nursed. *Spenser.*”

A little *noursling* of the humid air. *Virgil's Gnat.*

NOVUM. *n.* [probably corrupted from *novem*, Lat.; so called because it required *nine* to play at it. There are *nine* persons on the stage when the following example is spoken.] A game at dice.

Change your game for dice;

We are a full number for *novum*. *Green's Tu quoque.*

A bare throw at *novum*. *Shaksp. Love's Labour Lost.*

NUDE. *adj.* [a law term, from *nudus*, Lat.] Not covered by compensation.

Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being *nude*. *Blackstone.*

NUMBERS. *n.* The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament.

NUMERAL. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] A numeral letter; that is, any letter of the alphabet that denotes a certain number: as L fifty, C a hundred.

Mabillon and Vossius were too good judges to be imposed upon in the æra of *Numerals*. *Clubb.*

NUMPS. *n.* [a cant word for] A silly person.

There is a certain creature called a grave hobbyhorse, a kind of a she *numps*, that pretendeth to be pulled to a play, and must needs go to Bartholomew-fair, to look after the young folks. *Marq. of Halifax.*

“NUNCUPATIVE. *adj.* - - -

“2. Verbally pronounced, not written.” This sense is chiefly legal, and almost confined to *wills*.

Testaments are divided into two sorts; written and *nuncupative*; the latter depends merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator *in extremis* before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing. *Blackstone.*

NUP. *n.* [seemingly a contraction of] Numps.

'Tis he indeed; the vilest *nup*, yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *Brewer's Lingua.*

NUPSON. *n.* A kind of diminutive of NUP.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull, a mere fanatic *nupson*. *Brewer's Lingua.*

NYMPH-LIKE. *adj.* Like that of a nymph.

If chance with *nymph-like* step fair virgin pass. *Milton.*

O.

O S B

O L L

OAK-CLEAVING. *adj.* That cleaves oaks.
You sulphurous, and thought-executing fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts,
Singe my white head. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

“**OBEISANCE.** *n.* --- An act of reverence.”

2. [Formerly] Obedience, in general.
Not content with loyal *obéissance*,
Some gan to gape for greedy governance.

OBFU'SCATED. *part. adj.* [from *offuscatus*, Med. Lat.] Darkened in colour.
The sprightly green is then *obfuscated*. *Shenstone.*

“**OBJECTIVE.** *adj.* ---”

3. [A new term in grammar, best explained by the example.]

A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *Objective* case. *Lowth.*

“**O'BIT.** --- Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*”

Obit is a funeral solemnity, or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the funeral, when the corps lies in the church uninterred. *Termes de la Ley.*

“**OBLIGE'E.** --- The person bound by a legal or “written contract.” Poor *Johnson* seems to have met with the vilest possible assistance towards explaining terms of law. *Obligee* is not the person bound, but *he* to whom another is bound.

If the obligation be to do a thing that is *malum in se*, the *obligee* shall take no advantage from such a transaction. *Blackstone.*

“**OBLIGER.** *n.* He who binds by contract.”

What is the exact meaning of this definition may be difficult to say; but it is totally immaterial, since there is no such legal word as *obliger*.

OBLIGOR. *n.* [a law term.] He that binds himself by contract.

An obligation, or bond, is a deed whereby the *obligor* obliges himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money to another at a day appointed. *Blackstone.*

OBLIQUID. *adj.* [a word which seems coined by *Spenser* to suit his verse.] Oblique.

Besides, that power and virtue which ye spake, ---
Is checkt and changed from his nature trow,
By other's opposition or *obliquid* view. *F. 2. B. VII. C. VII. st. 54.*

OBSERVANCY. *n.* [from *observance*.] Attention.

We must think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such *observancy*,
As fits the bridal. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

OBSERVANT. *adj.* An epithet given to an order of Franciscan Friars instituted by Bernard.

Here sometime stood an house of *Observant* Friars, which came hither about the latter end of the reigne of King Edward the fourth. *Weever.*

OCCULTED. *adj.* [from *occult*.] Secret.

If his *occulted* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shak. Hamlet.*

“**OCEANICK.** *adj.* --- Pertaining to the Ocean.”

No one yet knows, to what distance any of the oceanic birds go to sea. *Cook's Voyage.*

OCTOSYLLABLE. *adj.* [from *otto*, Lat. and *syllable*.] Consisting of eight syllables.

He has imitated not unsuccessfully the regular *octosyllable* measure of his French original. *Tyrwhitt.*

ŒCONOM'ICALLY. *adv.* In an œconomical way.

The objects of a financier are, to secure an ample revenue; to impose it with judgement and equality; to employ it *œconomically*. *Burke.*

“**ŒCONOM'ICKS.** *n.* --- Œconomy and its

“derivatives are under *œconomy*.” The last word must be a misprint for *œconomy*; otherwise it tends to a total mis-information.

“**O'FFING.** *n.* --- The act of steering to a dis-

“tance from land.” Whoever adheres *literally* to this definition may find some difficulty to make clear sense of the word where it occurs in voyages.

Offing implies out at sea, or at a competent distance from the shore. *Hawke'sworth in nautical terms.*

We had by noon a pretty good *offing*.

Ib. Carteret's Voyage.

O'FTEST. *adv.* Superlative of *oft*. Most often.

[Though this is a regular superlative, and consequently need not have been specified, yet its being rarely used, and having so high an authority, were the inducements for inserting it.]

Discourse

Is *oftest* yours. *Milton's Paradise Lost. B. V. v. 489.*

OGDOA'STICON. *n.* [from *ogdoos* and *sticos*, Gr.]

A poem consisting of eight lines.

Will it please you read this *ogdoasticon* out of a manuscript penned by John Johnston of Aberdeen? *Weever.*

OIL-DRYED. *adj.* Dried of oil.

My *oil-dry'd* lamp, and time-bewasted light,
Shall be extinct with age. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

O'LIVE. *n.* [in cookery] A kind of collop.

Mrs. Glass.

O'LIVED. *adj.* Drest in *olives*, or collops.

Splitted, spitchcockt, *oliv'd*, hasht.

Carterwright's Ordinary.

O'LLA PODRIDA. *n.* [Span.] A medley dish of cookery.

Bring

Bring forth the pot. It is an *Olla podrida*,
But I have persons, to present the meats.

B. Johnson's Masques.

He brings you

No plot at all, but a mere *Olla Podrida*.

Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.

OM'LAND. *n.* A deputy of the Dutch province Friesland.

This act was signed by the deputies of Guelderland, Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and the Omlands of Fries.

OMNIUM. *n.* [Lat.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds.

You are my *omnium*. *Coleman's Polly Honeycomb.*

"OMNIVOROUS. *adj.* --- All devouring."

He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know, that it is *omnivorous*. *Burke.*

"ONE. *n.*" In all the examples of this noun in its various senses *Johnson* has neglected to produce any with the particle *a* prefixt to it: such however were formerly not unusual,

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Not a *one*

Shakes his tail, but I figh out a passion. *Albuzar.*

ON'ION-EYED. *adj.* [from the effect of an onion to make eyes water.] Given to weep.

Look, they weep;

And I, an afs, am *onion-eyed*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

"ONLY. *adj.* ---

"3. Above all other."

In which him chaunced false Dueffa meete,
Mine *only* foe, mine *only* deadly dread.

Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.VII. ft. 50.

ON'WARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.] Propitious.

In agonies of grief they curse the hour,
When first they left religion's *onward* way.

Glyn's Day of Judgment.

OPINIA'STER. *n.* [from *opinia'strie*.] One fond of his own opinions.

Opinia'sters have a kindness for all those, whom they find to agree with themselves in judgement.

Butler's Characters.

OPINIA'STRIE. *n.* [Fr.] An obstinate adherence to wrong opinions.

Opinia'strie is a fallen porter, and shuts out sometimes better things than it lets in. *Suckling.*

"OPINION. *n.* ---"

4. Reputation.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*.
Shak. Hen. IV. P. 1.

You have the *opinion*

Of a valiant gentleman, one that dares
Fight, and maintain your honour against odds.

Shirley's Gamester.

OPINIONATED. *adj.* Attached to certain opinions.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*. *Shenstone.*

OPOSSUM. *n.* A quadruped of Van Diemen's Land, and other islands of the same sea.

The only animal of the quadruped kind we got, was a sort of *Opossum*, about twice the size of a large rat.

Cook and King's Voyage.

"OPPIDAN. *n.* &c." This is also the local appellation of all the boys at Eton school, that are not

collegers.

"OPPOSITION. ---"

"6. Inconsistency." If you were to substitute *inconsistency* for *opposition* in the passage adduced from *Locke* to exemplify this meaning, it would make no sense at all. The explanatory word should be *contradiction*.

7. The collective body of Members of both Houses of Parliament who *oppose* the ministry.

He has never omitted a fair occasion, with whatever detriment to his interest as a member of *opposition*, to assert the very same doctrines which appear in that book.

Burke.

"OPTICIAN. *n.* --- One skilled in opticks."

By a lens *opticians* mean a transparent body of a different density from the surrounding medium, and terminated by two surfaces, either both spherical, or one plane, and the other spherical. *Adams.*

2. One who makes and sells optic glasses.

Opticians have daily experience of the truth of these observations. *Adams on vision.*

OPTIMISM. *n.* [from *optimus*, Lat.] The doctrine, that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

He seized every opportunity of combating and exposing the opinion of *optimism*. *Jos. Warton's Pope.*

[Instead of this omitted word *Johnson* has *optimity*, which he might well leave unexplained.]

OPTIONAL. *adj.* [from *option*.] Leaving something to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory.

Blackstone.

OPULUS. *n.* The guelder-rose.

Th' *Althea, opulus*, and Virgin's bower.

Anonym.

OPUNCTLY. *adv.* [seems to be a mere corruption of dialect for] Opportunely.

And you shall march a whole day, till you come *opunctly* to your mistress. *Grein's Tu quoque.*

"OR. *conjunc.* ---"

"5. Before; or ever is before ever. Obsolete." This is not perfectly accurate. *Or* in this sense, and *or ever* have exactly the same meaning, which is merely, *before*.

The shepherds on the lawn

Or *e'er* the point of dawn

Sat simply chatting in a rustic row. *Milton's Poem.*

ORANGE-PEEL. *n.* The peel of oranges, whether plain, or candied for sweetmeat.

ORANGE-TREE. *n.* The tree that bears oranges.

Flora herself to th' *Orange tree* lays claim,
Calls it her own; Pomona does the same.

Tate's Cowley.

ORATRESS. *n.* A female orator.

Had such an *oratresse* been heard to plead

For faire Polixena, the murth'rer's head

Had been her pardon.

W. Browne.

"ORDER. *n.* ---"

15. Custom.

Thereto they us'd one most accursed *order*,

To eat the flesh of men.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 36.

ORDINANT. *adj.* Ordaining.

Even in that was heaven *ordinant*.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

O'READ. *n.* [*opus*, Gr.] A mountain nymph.

Thus

Thus saying from her husband's hand her hand
Soft she withdrew, and like a wood-nymph light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the grove.

Milton.

ORGEAT. *n.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

ORIGINALITY. *n.* The quality of being *original*.

The owners really believed these pictures to be original, and among the best of the respective masters, to whom they were attributed; and it would have been the highest affront to have expressed a doubt of their *originality*.

Gough.

To ORIGINATE. *v. n.* To take existence."

I consider the address - - - - as *originating* in the principles of the sermon.

Burke.

To ORNAMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn.

This study will go hand in hand with their other pursuits: it will obstruct none of them; it will *ornament* and assist them all.

Blackstone.

ORPHANAGE. *adj.* [a London law term, from orphan.] Belonging to orphans.

In London the share of the children (or *orphange* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one.

Blackstone.

ORTHOEPY. *n.* [from *ὀρθος* and *ἔπος*, Gr.] Right speaking. This word is in Ash's Supplement.

The compiler has not met with *orthoepy* himself any where else, but inserts it on the authority of a friend, who minuted the word down when he read it somewhere, but cannot recollect either the passage or author.

OSTIARY. *n.* [from *ostium*, Lat.] An officer belonging formerly to churches.

The office of the *ostiarie* was to open and shut the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the vestrie.

Weever.

OSTMEN. *n. pl.* [from *eastmen*, as coming from a country east of Ireland.] Danish settlers in Ireland.

Anlave was chief of the *Ostmen* in that island and styled King of Dublin.

Lytelton.

OTACOUSTICON. *n.* [See "OTACOUSTICK" in Johnson.] "An instrument to facilitate hearing."

Sir, this is called an *otacousticon*.

Albumazar.

"OTHER. *pron.* - - - - -"

9. [Used in Spenser for] Left, in opposition to right.

Their feet unshod, their bodies wrapt in rags,
And both as swift on foot as chased stags;
And yet the one her *other* legge had lame.

F. Q. B. II. C. XI. st. 23.

A distaffe in her *other* hand she had.

Ib. B. V. C. XII. st. 36.

[In this last example (any more than in the preceding one) the word *other* cannot possibly be construed in its usual way, as no hand at all is previously mentioned; but the sense *left* equally accords with both passages, and makes each an explanation of each.]

OVER-BUILT. *part. adj.* Built over.

On either side

Disparted Chaos *over-built* exclaim'd.

Milton.

To OVER-CANOPY. *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.

I know a bank, whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows;

Quite *over-canopied* with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine.

Shak. Mid. N. Dream.

Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech

O'er-canopies the glade.

Gray.

To OVERCATCH. *v. a.* [perhaps only in Spenser]

To overtake.

She sent an arrow forth with mightie draught,
That in the very dore him *overcaught*.

F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 31.

To OVER-CRAW. *v. a.* [an old word for] To over-crow.

So spake this bold breere with great disdain:

Little him answer'd the oak again,

But yielded with shame and grief adaw'd,

That of a weed he was *over-craw'd*. Spenser's February.

Then gan the villain him to *overcraw*.

F. Q. B. I. C. IX. st. 50.

OVERDARING. *adj.* Too venturesome.

Overdaring Talbot

Hath sullied all his glofs of former honour

By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.

OVER-DIGHT. *part. adj.* [see To DIGHT.] Mantled over.

The soon as day discover'd heaven's face

To sinfull men with darknes *over-dight*,

The gentle crew gan from their eyelids chace

The drowfie humour of the dampish night.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. st. 34.

To OVERDO. *v. n.* To do too much.

This made him *overdo* in point of nourishment.

Marq. of Halifax.

OVERGONE. *part. pass.* Afflicted.

Sad-hearted men much *overgone* with care.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

OVER-KEST. *pret.* [used by Spenser for] Overcast.

There a sad cloude of sleepe her *overkest*.

F. Q. B. III. C. VI. st. 10.

To OVERLEAVEN. *v. a.* To constrain by prevalence.

Some habit, that too much *o'erleavens*

The form of plausible manners.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

To OVER-MULTITUDE. *v. a.* To overpower by multitude.

The herds would *over-multitude* their lords.

Milton's Comus.

To OVERPOST. *v. a.* To get quickly over.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'erposting* that action.

Shakespeare's Hen. IV. P. II.

OVER-SCUTCHT. *part. adj.* [from *over* and *scotch*.] Flogged with a whip.

Sung those tunes to the *over-scutcht* huswives, that he heard the carmen whistle.

Shakespeare's Hen. IV. P. II.

To OVERSTRIKE. *v. a.* To strike beyond.

For as he in his rage him *over strooke*,

He, ere he could his weapon backe repair,

His side all bare and naked overtooke.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 13.

OVER-TEEMED. *adj.* Worn down with teeming.

A clout upon that head,

Where late the diadem stood; and for a robe,

About her lank and all *o'er-teemed* loins,

A blanket, in th' alarm of fear caught up.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

OVER-WENT. [used by Spenser for] Overthrown.

But

But he like hound full greedy of his pray,
Being impatient of impediment,
Continued still his course, and by the way,
Thought with his speare him quight have *overwent*.

F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. st. 7.

“**OUGHT.** *verb.*” *Johnson* properly makes this verb have the sense of *owe*, and gives *owe* an old sense of *own*; but he should likewise have shewn that *ought* signified *owned*.

There of the knight, the which that castle *ought*,
To make abode that night he greatly was besought.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. st. 2.

OU'STER. *n.* [law Fr. for] Dispossession.

Ouster, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the amotion of possession. *Blackstone.*

OU'STERLEMAIN. *n.* [old law Fr.] Livery.

When the male heir arrives at the age of twenty-one, or the heir female to the age of sixteen, they might sue out their livery or *ousterlemain*, that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands. *Blackstone.*

OUT-CEPT. *adv.* [by change of *ex* Lat. into *out* Eng.]. Except.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, Sir, you can read with the left hand.

B. Jonf. Underwoods.

“**OUTCRY.** *n.* - -

3. A public sale; an auction. *Ainſw.*”

That my lords, the senators,
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bondwomen,
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods under the spear at *outcry*.

B. Jonson's Catiline.

Can you think, Sir,

In your unquestion'd wisdom, I beseech you,
(The goods of this poor man sold at an *outcry*,
His wife turn'd out of doors, his children fore'd
To beg their bread) this gentleman's estate
By wrong extorted can advantage you?

Massinger's City Madam.

To OUTLAN'CE. *v. a.* To push out.

Therein two deadly weapons fixt he bore,
Strongly *outlanced* towards either side.

Spens. Muipotmos.

To OUTLIE. *v. a.* To exceed in lying.

He outliewears an exorcist, and *outlies* the legend.

Butler's Characters.

OUTLIER. *n.* One neither resident, nor possessing property in the district with which his duty connects him.

The *outliers* are not so easily held within the pale of the laws.

Marq. of Halifax.

To OUTPARAMOUR. *v. a.* To exceed in whoredom.

Wine loved I deeply; dice dearly; and in woman,
out-paramour'd the Turk.

Shakspeare's Lear.

To OUTPEER. *v. a.* [from *out* and *peer*.] To surpass in nobleness.

Great men,

That had a court no bigger than this cave,
Could not *outpeer* these twain.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

OUTRECUI'DANCE. *n.* [Fr.] Presumption.

God doth often punish such pride and *outrcuissance* with scorn and infamy.

Eastward Hoe by *B. Jonson, Chapman, and Marston.*

To OUTREIGN. *v. a.* To reign through the whole of.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they *outrigned* had their utmost date.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. X. st. 45.

OUT-TERM. *n.* [out and *terminus*, Lat.] Outward figure.

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out-terms*,
Without the inward fires and lives of men.

B. Jonson's Poetaster.

To OUT-WIN. *v. a.* To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thorns and barren brakes environ'd round,
That none the same may easily *out-win*;
Yet many waies to enter may be found,
But none to issue forth when one is in.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. I. st. 20.

OWCHE. *n.* [derived by *Tyrwhitt* from *nusca*, Barb. Lat. for *fibula*, and supposed to be corrupted from *nowche*.] A jewel, properly set.

And on her head she wore a tyre of gold
Adorn'd with gemmes and *owches* wondrous fayre,
Whose passing price unreach was to be told.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. X. st. 31.

O'WLING. *n.* A particular offence against public trade.

Offences against public trade are felonious, or not felonious. Of the first sort is *owling*, so called from its being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom.

Blackstone.

“**O'X-EYE.** *n.* - - - A plant.”

Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis flower,
Fair *ox-eye*, goldy-locks, and columbine.

B. Jonson's Masques.

“**O'XGANG** of land. *n.* Twenty acres. *Ainſworth.*”

A bovat, or *oxgang* of land contains generally only about fifteen acres in the county of York, but varies according to the difference of soil. *Beckwith on Tenures.*

O'XHEAD. *n.* The head of an ox.

I'd set an *oxhead* to your lion's hide,

And make a monster of you. *Shakspeare's K. John.*

O YES. *n.* [from these words being used by public criers before any proclamation or advertisement.] The crier of a court.

Good faith! he looks like an *O Yes*. *Suckling's Goblins.*

P.

P A I

“**PACK.** *n.* - - - -”
 7. [Formerly] A name of reproach for a lewd male or female.

She's a varlet. - - - - A naughty pack.

Mid. and Dek. Roaring Girl.

Hence, you whore-master knave,

God's my passion, get a wench with childe,
 Thou naughty packe, thou hast undone thyselfe for ever.

Rowley's Shoemaker a gentleman.

“**PA'DDOCK.** *n.* A small inclosure for deer or other animals.”

Delectable country seats and villas environed with parks, paddocks, plantations, &c.

Evelyn.

“**PÆ'AN.** *n.* - - - A song of triumph.”

2. [In Gr. and Lat.] A metrical foot.

The foot thus described is no other than the *Pæan*, consisting either of one long syllable and three short, or three short and one long.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

“**PAIGLES.** *n.* - - - Flowers, called also cowslips.”

Blue harebells, pagles, pansies, calaminth, Flower-gentle and the fair-hair'd hyacinth.

B. Jonson's Masques.

“**PAINSTA'KING.** *adj.* - - - Laborious; industrious.”

All these *painstaking* men, considered together, may be said to have completed another species of criticism.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

PAINTER. *n.* [a sea term.]

Painter is a rope employed to fasten a boat either along-side of the ship to which she belongs, or to some wharf or key.

Nautical terms in Hawke'sworth's Voyages.

PAINTED-CLOTH. *n.* [an old word for] tapestry.

I bethink myself,

That I have seen in Mother Redcap's hall,
 In painted-cloth the story of the prodigal.

Randolph's Muse's Looking-glass.

PAIR of cards. [an old name for] A pack of cards.

A pair of cards, Nic'las, and a carpet to cover the table. Where's Sis'ly with her counters and her box.

T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.

PAIR-ROYAL. *n.* [at some games at cards] Three of a fort.

Each one prov'd a fool,
 Yet three knaves in the whole,

And that made up a pair-royal.

Butler's Remains.

TO PAIRE. *v. a.* [for *empaire.*] To impair.

No faith so fast, quoth she, but flesh does *paire.*
 Flesh may *empaire*, quoth he, but reason can repair.

Sp. F.Q. B.I. C.VII. st.41.

PAIS. *n.* [Fr.] The people out of whom a jury is taken.

P A L

The subject of our next enquiries will be the nature and method of the trial by jury; called also the trial per *pais*, or by the country.

Blackstone.

PALACE-COURT. *n.* A court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week (together with the court of Marshalsea) in the borough of Southwark.

Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia palatii*, or *palace-court*, to be held before the Steward of the household, and Knight-marshal, and the Steward of the court, or his deputy, with jurisdiction to hold pleas of all manner of personal actions whatsoever, which shall arise between any parties within twelve miles of his Majesty's palace at Whitehall.

Blackstone.

PALADINE. *adj.* [*Paladinus*, Barb. Lat.] An epithet for a Noble of eminent rank in the time of Charlemagne.

Such hath Orlando, Countie Paladine.

Harrington.

“**PALANQUIN.** *n.*” [In *Johnson* this word is accented on the middle syllable; which accent is here regarded as a mere erratum of the press, and rectified accordingly.] “A kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.”

He appeared with all the pomp known among a simple people, being carried in a sort of *palanquin* upon the shoulders of four men.

Robertson.

TO PALATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discover by the palate.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her
 (Not making any scruple of her soylure)
 With such a hell of pain, and world of charge;
 And you as well to keep her, that defend her
 (Not *palating* the taste of her dishonour)
 With such a costly loss of wealth and friends.

Shakf. Troil. and Cressida.

PA'LED. *adj.* [from *pale*, *n.* in heraldry.] Markt with bars.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
 Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part by part,
 As then the guize was for each gentle swayne.

Sp. F.Q. B.VI. C.II. st.6.

TO PA'LESATE. *v. a.* [from *palesement*, old Fr. à decouvert.] To manifest.

The counsell of the Turke had not *palesated* itself openly.

Sir A. Sherley.

“**PA'LINDROME.** *n.* - - - A word or sentence, which is the same read backwards or forwards.”

Had I compil'd from Amadis de Gaul,
 Th' *Esplandians*, *Arthurs*, *Palmerins*, and all

The

The learned library of Don Quixote,
And so some goodlier monster had begot;
Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fifty tomes
Of Logogriphes, and curious *Palindromes*, &c.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

“To PALL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give
“no reasonable account.”] This remark must be
meant of the original verb *appall*, of which this verb
neuter (for *a* in *Johnson* is an erratum,) is certainly
an abbreviation. See Glossary to HOCLEVE.

“PAMPHLET. *n.* [*par un filet*, Fr. Whence this
“word is written anciently, and by *Caxton*, *paunflet*.”]
For a full answer to this idle conceit, founded merely
on the vague orthography of *Caxton*, see Glossary
to HOCLEVE.

“PANACE'A. *n.* An herb.” It is named (from the
Greek) *all heal*.

There, whether it divine tobacco were,
Or *Panachæa*, or *Polygony*,
She found, and brought it to her patient deare.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 32.

“PANDECT. *n.* - - -

“2. The digest of the civil law.” With this sense
the word generally occurs in the plural.

A copy of *Justinian's pandects* being newly discovered
at *Amalfi*, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over
the west of Europe. *Blackstone.*

PANDORE. *n.* [*Pandora*, Lat.] A woman endowed
with all perfections.

To frame the like *Pandore*
The gods repine, and nature would grow poor.
Fuinus Trocs.

PANELESS. *adj.* Wanting panes of glass.

Who can paint
The shifts enormous, that in vain he forms
To patch his *paneless* window? *Shenstone.*

“PANICK. - - - A sudden fright without cause.”

There are many *panicks* in mankind, besides merely
that of fear. *Shaftsbury.*

PANNAGE. *n.* - - - [*pannagium*, Barb. Lat.] The
mafts that fall from oak and beech.

Acorns, which are included in the name of mast, are
the chief of those things which the ancient laws call
pannage. *Gibson's Codex.*

PANNIKELL. *n.* [*panicule*, Fr.] The brain pan.

To him he turned, and with rigor fell
Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 23.

“PANTHE'ON. *n.* - - - A temple of all the gods.”

Mark, how the dread *Pantheon* stands
Amid the domes of modern hands! *Akenfide.*

“To PAPER. *v. a.* - - - To register.”

2. To furnish with paper hangings.

PAPERKITE. *n.* A compagination of paper, so form-
ed as to soar in the air like a kite.

Though now he crawl along the ground so low,
Nor weeting how the muse should soar on high,
Witheth, poor star'ling elf! his *paperkite* may fly.

Shenstone.

“PARADIGM. *n.* - - - Example.”

Your Greek too, I dare say, keeps pace with your
Latin; and you have all your *paradigms* ad unguem.

Chesterfield.

PARADISIAN. *adj.* Of Paradise.

What the heathen poets recount of the happiness of
the golden age, sprung from some tradition they received
of the *Paradisiac* fare. *Evelyn.*

“PARAGON. *n.* - - -”

3. Emulation.

Bards tell of many wemen valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Perform'd, in *paragone* of proudest men.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 54.

4. A match for trial of excellence.

Minerva did the challenge not refuse;
But deign'd with her the *paragon* to make.

Spens. Mniopotmos.

Then did he set her by that snowy one,
Like the true faint beside the image set,
Of both their beauties to make *paragone*,
And trial, whether should the honor get.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 24.

PARALLELESS. *adj.* Without parallel.

Is she not *paralleless*? *Beaum. & Fleich. Philaster.*

“PARAMOUR. *n.* - - -”

3. A rival.

And ever, when he came in companie
Where *Calidore* was present, he would loure
And byte his lip, and even for jealousy
Was readie oft his owne hart to devoure,
Impatient of any *paramoure*.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 39.

“PARAPHERNALIA. *n.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.]

“Goods in the wife's disposal.” The very great in-
sufficiency of what is here cited from *Johnson* is rea-
son enough for making the word a new article.

PARAPHERNALIA. *n.* [from *παρα*, præter, and *δοσ*,
dos.] Goods, which a wife has a legal property in,
besides her dower.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a pro-
perty in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain
to her after his death, and shall not go to his executors.
These are called her *paraphernalia*; which is a term bor-
rowed from the civil law, and is derived from the Greek
language, signifying something over and above her dower.
Our law uses it to signify the apparel and ornaments of
the wife, suitable to her rank and degree: the jewels of
a peeress usually worn by her, have been held to be *pa-
raphernalia*. *Blackstone.*

PARAPHRAS'TICALLY. *adv.* In a paraphraistical
way.

Some copies of verses translated *paraphrastically* out of
Anacreon. *Title to Cowley's Imitations of Anacreon.*

“PARAQUITO. *n.* A little parrot.”

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to this question that I ask.

Shaksf. Hen. IV. P. I.

“PARASOL: *n.* A small canopy or umbrella carried

“over the head to shelter from rain, and the heat of
“the sun. *Dict.*” Umbrellas against rain are of
different materials and size from mere *parasols*, whose
use (according to their name) is only against the sun.
Their French name for umbrellas against rain
(though not Anglicised) is *parapluie*.

PARAVAIL. *adj.* [law Fr.] The epithet for the
lowest tenant of a fee.

The king was styled lord paramount; A was both ten-
nant and lord, or was a mesne lord; and B was called
tenant *paravail*, or the lowest tenant; being he who is
supposed to make *avail* or profit of the land. *Blackstone.*

PARA'VAUNT. *adv.* [*par avant*, Fr.] In front; in the face of the world.

Tell me some marke, by which he may appeare,
If chaunce I him encounter *paravaunt*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 16.

That fair One,
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom that Shepheard *pypt* alone.
Ib. B. VI. C. X. ft. 15.

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swaine, sith her I may not love,
Yet that I may her honour *paravant*,
And praise her worth, though far my wit above.

Sp. Colin Clout.

[*Upton's* interpretation of this word by *peradventure* by no means well accords with the foregoing usages of it.]

“**PARCENER.** *n.* &c.” The definition of this law word in *Johnson* is faulty, by being confined to *daughters* or *sisters*; as will appear by the following example of it.

Where a person seised in fee-simple (or fee-tail) dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they shall all inherit, - - - and these coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree, as sons, brother, uncles, &c. In either of these Cases, all the *parceners* put together make but one heir. *Blackstone.*

“**PARDONER.** *n.* - - -

“2. One of the fellows, that carried about the Pope's “indulgencies, and sold them.” The compiler despairs of producing an example equally *elegant* with this definition; but hopes his readers will accept of the following.

The *pardoner* was an itinerant ecclesiastick. *Tyrwhitt.*

To **PAR'GET.** *v. n.* [from the noun: formerly a cant term for] To paint the face.

She's above fifty too, and *pargets*. *B. Johnson's Epicene.*

To **PARLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance.

Shak. Love's Labour Lost.

PARMASENT. *n.* Parmasan cheefe, or cheefe of Parma.

My master said, he loved her almost as well as he loved *parmasent*.

Ford's 'Tis Pity She's a Whore.

PAROCHE. *n.* [*parochia*, Barb. Lat.] A parish.

Saint Peter is patron of the *parochie* and dedication of Westminster.

Spelman.

PAROL. *adj.* [from the noun.] By word of mouth.

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written, or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth.

Blackstone.

He is tenant by custom to the planets, of whom he holds the twelve house by lease *paroll*.

Overbury.

PARONOMASY. *a.* [*paronomasia*, Lat. from the Gr.; which Latin word *Johnson* has inserted in his dictionary instead of the English, but rightly defines it] “A rhetorical figure, in which by the change “of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded “to.”

Some words are to be called out for ornament or colour, as we gather flowers to make garlands; but we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasia*.

B. Johnson's Discoveries.

PARROT-FISH. *n.* A fish of the pacific ocean.

The other sorts were chiefly *parrot-fish*.

Cook and King's Voyage.

“**PARSONAGE.** *n.* - - - The benefice of a parish.”

2. The house appropriated to the residence of the parson.

In a garden of modern disposition belonging to the *parsonage*, formerly called the orchard, stands a Grecian temple.

Clubb's Wheatfield.

Dined by two o'clock at the Queen's Head, and then straggled out alone to the *parsonage*.

Journal in Gray's Letters.

PARTED. *adj.* Endowed with parts.

He is a gentleman, and has somewhat to take to; a youth of good hope: well friended, well *parted*.

Eastward Ho!

PARTHE'NIAD. *n.* [from *παρθενος*, Gr.] A poem in honour of a virgin.

Divers pieces of *partheniads*, and hymnes in praise of the most praise-worthy. *Harrington's Apologie of Poetrie.*

“**PARTICIPIAL.** *adj.* - - - Having the nature of a “participle.”

That these *participial* words are sometimes real nouns is undeniable; for they have a plural number as such.

Lowth.

PARTITIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar, from *partitio*, Lat.] Distributive.

Sometime of a noun *partitive*, or distributive. *Lilly.*

PARTITIVELY. *adv.* In a partitive way.

Nouns of the comparative and the superlative degree, being put *partitively*, that is to say, having after them this English *of* or *among*, require a genitive case. *Lilly.*

PARTURE. *n.* [for] Departure.

The tydings bad,
Which now in Faery Court all men do tell,
Which turned hath great mirth to mourning sad,
Is the late ruine of proud Marinell,
And sudden *parture* of faire Florimell
To find him forth. *Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ft. 46.*

“**PARTY.** *n.* - - -”

9. [An usage perhaps peculiar to *Spenser*.] Opposite party.

It often falls in course of common life,
That right long-time is overborne of wrong,
Through avarice or powre, or guile, or strife,
That weakens her; and makes her *party* strong.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XI.

“**PARTY-COLOURED.** *adj.* - - - Having diversity “of colours.”

2. Motley in a figurative sense.

The mixture of fool and knave maketh up the *party-coloured* creatures that make all the bustle in the world.

Marq. of Halifax.

PACE. *n.* [*pais*, Fr.] Country; district.

Faire Britomart, whose constant mind
Would not so lightly follow beautie's chace,
Ne reckt of ladie's love, did stay behind;
And them awayted there a certaine space,
To weet if they would turne back to that place: -
But, when she saw them gone, she forward went,
As lay her journey through that perloous *pace*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. I. ft. 19.

“**PASSAGE.** *n.* - - - - -”

11. A game at dice, to be played at but by two, and performed with three dice.

Bool.

8ool. a year: but let it pass, for *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune.

The Hog hath lost his pearl.

PA'SSING-MEASURES. *n.* A flow Spanish dance.

Pry'thee sit still; thou must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*.

Brewer's Lingua.

"**PA'SSION.** *n.* - - - - -"

9. A plaintive love song.

My meditations are loaded with metaphors, songs, and sonnets; not a one shakes his tail, but I sigh out a *passion*.

Albumazar.

"**PASSION-FLOWER.** *n.* - - - A flower."

The *passion-flower*, or Virginian climber. The first of these names was given it by the Jesuits, who pretended to find in it all the instruments of our Lord's passion.

Note to Cowley.

PASSIONED. *adj.* Expressing passion.

By lively actions he can bewray

Some argument of matter *passioned*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 4.

"**PA'SSIVELY.** *adv.* - - - - -"

3. [In grammar.] According to the form of a verb passive.

A verb neuter is englished sometimes actively (as *curro, I run*) and sometimes *passively*, as *agrote, I am sick*.

Lilly.

"**PA'TER-NOSTER.** *n.* [Lat.] The Lord's Prayer."

Nine hundred *Pater-nosters* every day,
And thrise nine hundred *Aves* she was wont to say.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 13.

In the like language are all the collects, epistles, and gospels, for the whole yeare, much what as we have them in our Church, as also the *Pater-noster*, and the creed.

Weever.

To **PATH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To walk abroad.

If thou *path*, thy native semblance on,

Not Erebus itself were dim enough

To hide thee from prevention. *Shaksf. Julius Caesar.*

PATRIARCHICAL. *adj.* Patriarchal.

By discovering the vanity of our author's whimsical *patriarchal* kingdom I am led to a certain conclusion.

A. Sidney.

"**PATRIOT.** *n.* - - - - -"

"2. It is sometimes used for a factious disturber of the government." This usage is merely *ironical*; and no writer, except the late Soame Jenyns, has *seriously* taken *patriot* in an ill sense,—if he can be considered as *serious*, when perverting the meaning of words from their universally acknowledged significations. To make *pisus* mean *hypocritical* would be just as good English.

PATRIOT. *adj.* [from the noun.] Animated with the love of one's country.

If time and books my ling'ring pain can heal,

And reason fix its empire o'er my heart,

My *patriot* breast a nobler warmth shall feel,

And glow with love where weaknefs has no part:

Hammond.

Ah let not Britons doubt their social aim,

Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire!

Cold interest melts before the vivid flame,

And *patriot* ardours, but with life, expire. *Shenstone.*

PATRIOTIC. *adj.* [from *patriot*.] Full of patriotism.

The latter declares with great *patriotic* vehemence, that he, who allows Shakspeare had learning, ought to be looked upon as a detractor from the glory of Great Britain.

Farmer.

Our people will find employment enough for a truly *patriotic*, free, and independent spirit, in guarding what they possess from violation.

Burke.

"**PA'TRIOTISM.** *n.* - - - Love of one's country."

I would not endeavour to defend my native country preposterously, nor to contradict the senses of mankind out of stark good *patriotism*.

H. Walpole in the World, No. 103.

"**PA'TRONAGE.** *n.* - - -"

"3. Right of conferring a benefice."

Advowson signifies the taking into protection, and therefore is synonymous with *patronage*.

Blackstone.

"**PA'TRONESS.** *n.* - - -"

"2. A female guardian saint."

If answerable stile I can obtain

Of my celestial *patroness*, who deigns

Her nightly visitation unimplor'd.

Milton.

"**PA'VAN.** } *n.* A kind of light tripping dance." The

"**PA'VIN.** } epithets here bestowed on this dance by no means agree with some other accounts of it.

The *pavan* (from *pavo*, a peacock) is a grave and majestic dance; the method of performing it was anciently by gentlemen dressed with a cap and sword; by those of the long robe in their gowns; by princes in their mantles; and by ladies in gowns with long trains, the motion whereof in the dance resembled that of a peacock's tail.

Sir John Hawkins.

Who doth not see the measure of the moon,

Which thirteen times she danceth ev'ry year?

And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soon,

As doth her brother:

Davies.

Your Spanish ruffs are the best wear, your Spanish *pavin* the best dance.

B. Jonson's Alchemist.

I have seen an ass and a mule trot the Spanish *pavin* with better grace.

Ford's 'Tis pity she's a whore.

PAUNCE. *n.* A pansy.

Yet both in flowres do live, and love thee beare,

The one a *paunce*, the other a sweet beare.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 37.

The shining meads

Do boast the *paunce*, the lilly, and the rose;

And every flower doth laugh as Zephyr blows.

B. Jonson's Masques.

PAVO'NE. *n.* [Ital.] A peacock.

And wings it had with sondry colours dight;

More sondry colours than the proud *Pavone*

Bears in his boasted fan, or Iris bright

When her discolour'd bow she spreads through heaven bright.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 47.

"**PAUPER.** *n.* [Lat.] A poor person." Though this word seems *anglicised* as a colloquial one, it is scarcely to be met with in books, except as a legal term.

Paupers, that is such as will swear themselves not worth five Pounds, are to have original writ, and sub-pœnas gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee.

Blackstone.

No Court allows those partial interlopers

Of Law and Equity, two single *paupers*,

T' encounter hand to hand at bars, and trounce

Each other gratis in a suit at once. *Butler's Remains.*

PEAZE. *n.* [an old word for] Poize, or weight.

Great Ptolemè it for his leman's sake

Ybuidled all of glasse by magicke powre;

And also it impregnable did make;

Yet, when his love was false, he with a *peaze* it brake.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 20.

“PECTORAL. *n.* - - - A breast-plate.”

2. A medicine for the stomach.

In your common diet they recommend an attention to *pectorals*, such as fago, barley, turnips, &c. *Chesterfield.*

PECTORALLY. *adv.* In the habit of using pectorals.

Be regular, and live *pectorally*. *Chesterfield.*

PECULATION. *n.* - - - Theft of public money.”

No corruption, no *peculation*, hardly any direct hostility which we have seen in the modern world, could in so short a time have made so complete an overthrow of the finances of a great kingdom. *Burke.*

PECULIARS is the name of one of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The Court of *Peculiars* is a branch of, and annexed to the Court of Arches. It has a jurisdiction over all those parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury in the midst of other dioceses. *Blackstone.*

PEDLERESS. *n.* A female pedler.

The companion of his travels is some foule funneburnt queane, that since the terrible statute recanted gyppisime, and is turned *Pedleresse*. *Overbury.*

PEECE. *n.* [seems to have been formerly used for] Any work of architecture or machinery. [This usage has been partly revived of late in the word *time-piece*. To what other parts of this extensive definition it once applied, the following enumeration will shew.]

1. A capital city.
Yet is Cleopolis for earthly frame
The fairest *peece* that eye beholden can.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. X. ft. 59.

2. A fortified castle.
And evermore their wicked Capitayn
Provoked them the breaches to assay,
Sometimes with threats, sometimes with hope of gayn,
Which by the ransack of that *Peece* they should attayn.
F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 14.

3. A ship.
The wondred Argo, which in venturous *peece*
First through the Euxine seas bore all the Flow'r of Greece.
F. Q. B. II. C. XII. ft. 44.

4. A tower that served for a moveable battery.
Such hap befell that tower; for on that side
Gainst which the Pagans force and batt'ry bend
Two wheels were broke, whereon the *piece* should ride;
The maimed engine could no further wend.
Fairfax. B. XI. ft. 85.
Disguis'd the fireth Godfrey's rolling Fort,
The burned *piece* falls smoaking on the sand.
Ib. Argument to B. XII.

5. A building.
Yet still he bet and bounst upon the dore,
And thund'ed strokes thereon so hideouslie,
That all the *peece* he shaked from the flore,
And filled all the house with fear and great uprore.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. ft. 21.
He is an ill-designed *Peece*, built after the rustic order,
and all his parts look too big for their height.
Butler's Characters.

PEGM. *n.* [*pegma*, Barb. Lat.] A wooden machine to hold statues.

In the centre or midst of the *pegm* there was an aback or square, wherein this elogy was written.
B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

PE'GMA. *n.* [Barb. Lat.] A written explanation of a pageant.

What presentments are towards; and who penned the *pegmas*; and so forth. *Chapman's Widow's Tears.*

To PEISE. *v. a.* [*pefer*, Fr.] To balance; to overbalance.

So first the *right* he put into one scale;
And then the Gyant strove with puiffaunce strong
To fill the other scale with so much *wrong*:
But all the *wrongs* that hee therein could lay,
Might not it *peise*. *Sp. F. Q. B. V. B. II. ft. 46.*
Commodity, the bias of the world;
The world, who of itself is *peifed* well,
Made to run even upon even ground. *Shak. K. John.*
I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap,
Left leaden slumber *peise* me down tomorrow.
Ib. Rich. III.

PELAGIANISM. *n.* The doctrine of the followers of *Pelagius*.

To assert antipodes might become once more as heretical, as Arianism or *Pelagianism*. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

“PELLITORY. *n.* - - - An herb.”

The *pellitory* healing fire contains,
That from a raging tooth the humour drains.
Tate's Cowley.

“PELT. *n.* - - -

“1. Hide.” Thence used for a shield.
Under the conduct of Demetia's prince
March twice three thousand, arm'd with *pelts* and glaves.
Fuinus Troes.

PEN'DICE. *n.* [Ital.] A covering in the form of a sloping roof.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairfax. B. XI. ft. 33.
He on his throne was set (to which in height
Who clomb, an hundred iv'ry stairs first told)
Under a *pendice* wrought of silver bright.
Ib. B. XVII. ft. 10.

“PEN'NSULATED. *adj.* - - - Almost surrounded
“with water.”

The bold craggy shore, and the broken *peninsulated*
knoles, which not unfrequently project from it.
Wyndham's Tour.

“PENITENTIARY. *n.* - - -”

4. One kind of Franciscan.
Many other reformations have been from time to time
of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, *Peniten-*
taries, Capuchins, &c. *Werver.*

“PEN'MAN. *n.* - - -

“1. One who professes the act of writing.” *Johnson*
was so fond of *act* for an explanatory term, that
either he, or his substitute has made it serve for
art.

PEN'NING. *n.* [from *to pen*.] Literary composition.

How shall he be thought wise, whose *penning* is thin
and shallow? *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

“PEN'NYROYAL. *n.* - - - A plant.”

First *Pennyroyal*, to advance her fame
(And from her mouth a grateful odour came)
Tells 'em, they say, how many ills that source
Threatens, whene'er &c. *Cowley Englished.*

PENTA'METER. *adj.* [*πενταμετρος*, Gr.] Consisting of five metrical feet.

Like

Like Ovid's *Fasti* in hexameter and *pentameter* verses.

Jo. Warton's Pope.

PENTICLE. *n.* [another name for] A *Pendice*.

Their targets hard above their heads they threw,
Which join'd in one an iron *pendice* make,
That from the dreadful storm preserv'd the crew:
Defended thus, their speedy course they take,
And to the wall without resistance drew;
For that strong *penticle* protected well
The knights, from all that flew, and all that fell.

Fairfax. B. XVIII. ft. 74.

PERDIE. *adv.* [*par dieu*, Fr.] It is used sometimes for *verily*, but often without any apparent meaning at all.]

That redcrosse knight, *perdie*, I never flew.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 42.

She wist not, silly Mayd, what she did aile,
Yet wist, she was not well at ease *perdy*;
Yet thought it was not love, but some melancholy.

Ib. B. III. C. II. ft. 27.

So she, not having yet forgot *perdy*
Her wanted shifts and sleights in Cupid's toys,
A sequence first of sighs and fobs forth cast,
To breed compassion dear, then spake at last.

Fairfax. B. VI. ft. 43.

Perdy your doors were lock'd, and you shut out.

Shak. Com. of Errors.

The knave turns fool, that runs away,

The fool no knave, *perdy*.

Ib. Lear.

PERDU. *n.* [Fr.] It was sometimes accented on the last syllable.]

1. One that keeps watch by night.

To watch (poor *perdu*),

With this thin helm.

Shakespeare's Lear.

I am fet here like a *perdu*,

To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress.

Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.

Call in our *perdues*.

Suckling's Goblins.

As for *perdues*,

Some choice fous'd fish brought couchant in a dish,
Among some fennel or some other grafs,
Shews how they lie i' th' field. *Cartwright's Ordinary.*

2. One of ruined fortunes.

I know him for a wild corrupted youth,
Whom profane ruffians, squires to bawds, and strumpets,
Drunkards spew'd out of taverns into th' sinks
Of tap-houses and stews, revolts from manhood,
Debauch'd *perdues*, have by their companies
Turn'd devil like themselves.

Chapman's Widow's Tears.

[With all these various authorities for this noun *Johnson* knew so little of any of them, as to style the word in general terms, "among us *adverbially* "taken."]

PERFECTIONIST. *n.* One who thinks *perfection* attainable by man.

The *perfectionists* may be refuted in their pretensions from their own avowed principles. *Conybeare.*

"PERFECTNESS. *n.* - -

"1. Completeness; consummate excellence."

How then can mortal tongue hope to express

The image of such endless *perfectness*? *Spens. Hymns.*

PERFICIENT. *adj.* [*perficiens*, Lat.] Effectual.

The king being the sole founder of all civil corporations, and the endower the *perficient* founder of all eleemosynary ones, the right of visitation of the former

results to the king, and of the latter to the patron or endower. *Blackstone.*

"PERFIDY. - - - Treachery."

The magician Merlin intended to build a wall of brass about Cairmardin; but being hastily called away by the Lady of the Lake, and slain by her *perfidy*, he left his friends still at work on this mighty structure. *T. Warton.*

"PERFORCE. *adv.* - - - By violence."

2. Of necessity.

But patience *perforce*; he must abide

What fortune and his fate on him will lay.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. ft. 3.

Meantime have patience.

I must *perforce*.

Shak. Rich. III.

To PERFUME. *v. a.* *Johnson* should have remarked, that *Shakespeare* sometimes accented this verb on the first syllable; this is the case in one of those very examples of the word he has taken from that author.

Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great.

Hen. IV. P. II.

To PERGE. *v. n.* [from *pergo*, Lat.] A vitious and pedantic fabrication, too near in sound to *purge*, and not follow'd (to the best of the compiler's knowledge) by any other author.] To go on.

Thou art a good Frank, if thou *pergest* thus.

Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

PERIPATE'TIC. *n.* [so called from *περιπατητικός*, Gr. because the students in this school imbibed their instructions *walking about*.] A follower of Aristotle: The *Peripatetics* adopted two errors; but the last served as a corrective to the first. *Reid's Inquiry.*

PERIPATE'TIC. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the *Peripatetics*.

After the *Peripatetic* system had reigned above a thousand years in the schools of Europe almost without a rival, it sunk before that of Descartes. *Reid's Inquiry.*

PERLING. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Pearly:

Though plaine she saw, by all that she did heare,

That she of death was guiltie found by right,

Yet would not let just vengeance on her light;

But rather let, instead thereof, to fall

Few *perling* drops from her faire lampes of light.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 50.

Her long loose yellow locks like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and *perling* flowres atween,
Did like a golden mantle her attire. *Spens. Epithalamion.*

[That in the *latter* of these foregoing citations the word *perling* could never mean *purling* is self-evident: whence it seems probable, that the ingenious *Upton* was mistaken, when he gave it that sense in the former.]

PERSEE. *n.* [See GAUR.]

The *Persees* of Indostan are originally the Gaur, but are a most industrious people, particularly in weaving and architecture of every kind. *Guthrie.*

To PERSE'VER. *v. a.* [*perseverer*, Fr.] To continue.

And though in vain thy love thou dost *persever*,

Yet all in vain dost thou adore her ever. *Britain's Ida.*

PERSONATER. *n.* One who personates any character.

Expressing a most real affection in the *personaters*.

B. Jonson's Masques at Court.

PERSON-

“ PERSONIFICATION. *n.* - - - The change of
“ things to persons : as

“ Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*”

Johnson seems here to have strayed a little from the nature of his work, by exemplifying his own explanation, but giving no example at all of the actual usage of the word explained.

When words naturally neuter are converted into masculine and feminine, the *personification* is more distinctly and forcibly marked. *Lowth.*

“ To PERSONIFY. *v. a.* To change from a thing to a person.

The poets take the liberty of *personifying* inanimate things. *Chesterfield.*

To PERSONIZE. *v. a.* To personify.

Milton has *personized* them and put them into the Court of Chaos. *Richardson on Milton.*

PE'RSUE. *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] Pursuit.

By tract of blood, which she had freshly seene
To have besprinkled all the grassy greene ;
By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd
Well hoped she, the beast engor'd had beene,
And made more haste the life to have bereav'd.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. st. 28.

“ PESTLE of pork. *n.* A gammon of bacon.”

With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of pork.

Damon and Pythias.

PE'TEREL. *n.* A kind of sea bird.

The *petrels*, to which sailors have given the name of mother Carey's chickens. *Hawke'sworth's Voyages.*

PE'TERMAN. *n.* [from *St. Peter*. It once meant] Any fisherman poaching in the Thames.

His skin is too thick to make parchment ; 'twould make good boots for a *peterman* to catch salmon in.

Eastward Hoe.

PE'TERPENCE. *n.* A tax formerly paid by England to the Pope.

Edward the third in the 39th yeare of his raigne ordained, that the tribute of *Peter-pence* should not be from thenceforth any more gathered within this realme.

Weever.

PE'TER-SA-MEE'NE. *n.* A kind of Spanish wine.

A pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *Peter-sa-meene*, a pottle of Charnico, and a pottle of Ziatticæ.

Dek. Hon. Whore, P. II.

“ PE'TITORY. *adj.* - - - Petitioning.”

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* file
With civet-speech.

Brewer's Lingua.

To PE'TTIFOG. *v. n.* To do business like a “ *pettifogger*.”

He is a common barreter for his pleasure, that takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis. *Butler's Characters.*

“ PE'TTITOES. *n.* - -

“ 1. The sect of a fucking pig.”

Giblets and *pettitoes* to fill up room.

Beaum. and Fletcher. Women-hater.

In PETTO. *adv.* [Ital.] In reserve.

The employments of treasurer of the navy, and secretary at war were to be kept *in petto* till the dissolution of Parliament. *Chesterfield.*

[This Italian phrase has been adopted into the French language as well as the English : ‘ Je me reserve *in petto*’ is a sentence in *Les Mœurs*.]

PHA'ETON. *n.* [from the fictitious person of that name.] A high open chaise on four wheels.

“ PHA'LANX. *n.* This word retains its *Latin* plural.

I'll speak nothing but guns, and glaves, and staves, and *phalanges*, and squadrons. *Brewer's Lingua.*

PHARISEE. *n.* One of a noted sect among the Jews in the time of Our Saviour.

Then the *Pharisees* went out and held a counsel against him, how they might destroy him.

Math. Ch. XII. v. 14.

“ PHEER. *n.* A companion. See FEER. *Spenser.*”
Whoever looks for FEER as an *article* in *Johnson* will look in vain ; but he may find FEAR in the same *general* sense. The particular kinds of *companion*, which this word (in its various orthography) was formerly used for, are

1. Friend.

Such were great Hercules and Hyllus deare ;
Trew Jonathan, and David trustie tryde ;
Stout Theseus and Pirithous his *Feare*.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. st. 27.

2. Wife.

For Triamond had Canace to wife,
With whom he led a long and happie life ;
And Cambel tooke Cambina to his *Fere*.

F. 2. B. IV. C. III. st. 52.

3. Husband.

But she thereof grew proud and insolent,
That none she worthie thought to be her *fere*,
But scorn'd them all that love unto her ment.

F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. st. 29.

This paragon should Queen Armida wed ;
A goodly swain to be a Princess' *pheer*!

Fairfax. B. IV. st. 47.

PHE'NTERER. *n.* [This word occurs in MASSINGER's *Picture* ; but from the passage, the compiler conceives it a misprint for *Phenterer* or FEUTERER, which makes an article in this Supplement : he gives the extract from MASSINGER as he finds it.]

If you will be

An honest Yeoman *Phenterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. Yeoman *Phenterer* !

A. V. sc. 1.

To PHILIPPIZE. *v. n.* [from *Philippic*.] To write or speak invectives.

With the best intentions in the world he naturally *philippizes*.

Burke.

PHILLYRE'A. *n.* [Botan. Lat.] An evergreen plant.

The *Phillyrea*, of which there are five or six sorts, and some variegated, are sufficiently hardy. *Evelyn.*

“ PHILO'LOGIST. *n.* - - - A critick ; a grammarian.”

A Menander had not as yet appeared ; who arose soon after to accomplish the prophecy of our grand Master of Art, and consummate *Philologist*. *Shafesbury.*

PHI'LOMATH. *n.* [*φ.λομαθης*, Gr.] A lover of learning.

Ask my friend L'Abbe Sallier to recommend to you some meagre *philomath* to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. *Chesterfield.*

Are there not *philomaths* of high degree,
Who always dunib before, shall speak for thee?

Churchill's Candidate.

PHLOGI'STIC. *adj.* Partaking of *Phlogiston*.

These bodies are called *phlogistic* bodies. *Adams.*

“ PHLOGI'STON. *n.* - - -

“ 2. The inflammable part of any body.”

The doctrine of *phlogiston*, as understood by modern chemists, implies, that a quantity of fire, or the matter of light and heat, is occasionally contained in bodies, as part of their composition. *Adams.*

PHRAMPEL. *adj.* Mettlefome.

Are we fitted with good *phrampel* jades?

Mid. and Dek. Roaring Girl.

PHRONTISTE'RION. *n.* [Gr.] Seminary of learning.

'Tis the learn'd *phrontisterion*
Of most divine Albumazar.

Albumazar.

"PHYSIOLOGIST. *n.* - - - - One versed in phy-
"fiology."

We see such actions no less skilfully and regularly performed in children, and in those who know not that they have such muscles, than in the most skilful anatomist and *physiologist.*

Reid's Inquiry.

PHY'SNOMY. *n.* [contracted from] Physiognomy.

Yet certes by her face and *physnomy*,
Whether she man or woman inly were,
That could not any creature well descry.

Sp. F. Q. B.VII. C.VII. st. 5.

Faith, Sir, he has an English name; but his *physnomy* is more hotter in France, than there. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

PHYTOLOGIST. *n.* [from *φυτον* and *λογος*, Gr.]
One skilled in plants.

As our learned *phytologist* Mr. Ray has done. *Evelyn.*

PICKARDI'LL. *n.* [formerly] An upright collar on a coat.

Ready to cast at one whose band fits ill,
And then leap mad on a neat *pickardill.*

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

PICKED. *adj.* Spruce in dress.

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd.

Shakf. Love's Lab. Lost.

'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a haire
About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.

Chapman's All Fools.

PICKEDNESS. *n.* [from *picked.*] Fincal spruceness.
Too much *pickedness* is not manly.

B. Jonson's Discoveries.

PICTURAL. *n.* [from *picture.*] A representation.

Whose walls
Were painted faire with memorable gestes
Of famous wifards; and with *pictureals*
Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.IX. st. 53.

PICTURE-LIKE. *adj.* Like a picture.

I (considering, how honour would become such a person; that it was no better than *picture-like* to hang by the wall, if renown made it not stir) was pleased to let him seek danger where he was like to find fame.

Shakspere's Coriolanus.

PICTURE'SQUE. *adj.* [*pittoreesco*, Ital.]

1. What pleases the eye.

You cannot pass along a street, but you have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most *picture'sque* and noble one can imagine. *Gray's Letters.*

The *picture'sque* spire of Mitchel Dean attracted our notice. *Skrine's Tour in South Wales.*

2. Remarkable for singularity.

That I have a *picture'sque* countenance, rather than one that is esteemed of regular features. *Shenstone.*

I think it would be still better to graft any wild *picture'sque* fable, absolutely of one's own invention, on the Druid-stock. *Gray's Letters.*

3. Striking the imagination with the force of painting. Isaiah adds a circumstance inimitably *picture'sque*—that the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp.

Jo. Warton's Virgil.

4. To be express in painting.

These three capital descriptions abound with ideas, which affect the ear more than the eye, and therefore are beyond the powers of *picture'sque* imitation.

Mason on Gray.

5. Affording a good subject for a landscape.

Mona is Anglesey, a tract of plain country, very fertile, but *picture'sque* only from the view it has of Caernarvonshire.

Gray's Letters.

6. Proper to take a landscape from.

The *picture'sque* point is always thus low in all prospects.

Mason on Gray.

[Though this word (of so extensive a meaning) has no place of its own in *Johnson*, he was not unacquainted with it: for he uses it in his 5th interpretation of prospect. So inadequate was his memorial faculty to the due performance of his undertaking.

"PIE'-POWDER *court. n.* [from *pie*, foot, and "*pouldrè*, dusty.] Such certainly was the old derivation of this word; but the late Daines Barrington, and Blackstone after him, derive it with much more probability from *pie* *puldreaux*, a pedler. "A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein."

The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England is the *court of piepoudre.*

Many are the yearly enormities of this Fair, in whose courts of *pie-pouder*s I have had the honour during the three days sometimes to sit as judge.

B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair.

PI'GEON-LIVERED. *adj.* Having a liver without gall, like a pigeon's; unnaturally mild.

But I am *pigeon-liver'd*, and lack gall

To make oppression bitter. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

PINA'STER. *n.* One species of the tree called *pine.*

The holly arm'd with gold and silver spines,
The branch'd *pinaster*, and the fir that shines. *Anonym.*

PINE. *n.* [from the verb *n.*] Pining away; woe.

But they were fors't through penurie and *pyne*
To doe those workes to them appointed dew;
For nought was given them to sup or dyne,

But what their hands could earne by twisting linnen
twyne. *Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.V. st. 22.*

The woful Virgin tarry'd, and gave heed

To the fierce looks of that proud Saracen

Till Vaseline's cry, full of sad fear and dread,

Pierc'd through her heart with sorrow, grief, and
pine. *Fairfax. B.XIX.*

PINIONIST. *n.* [from *pinion.*] Any bird that flies.

That all the flitting *pinionists* of ayre

Attentive fate.

W. Browne.

PINMONEY. *n.* [*pin* and *money.*] A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges.

In England the husband settles upon the wife a *pinmoney* as it is called. *Chesterfield.*

PINNACLED. *adj.* Adorned with pinnacles.

Or some old fane, whose steepled Gothic pride,

Or *pinnacled*, or spir'd, would boldly rise. *Mason.*

PINN'ER. *n.* The keeper of a pound or *pinfold.*

Now let him tell his lord,
That he hath spoke with George a greene, right pinner
Of merry Wakefield town. *George a greene.*

PINTADO-BIRD. *n.* A bird of South America.
We saw a great many *pintado-birds*, which are prettily
spotted with black and white, and constantly on the
wing, though they frequently appear, as if they were
walking on the water. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

“**PIONING.** *n.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*”
With painefull *pyonings*
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound.
F. 2. B. II. C. X. ft. 63.

PIRATICALLY. *adv.* [from *piratical.*] After the
manner of pirates.
Those to whom I allude were of earlier date, and such
as had been *piratically* taken and sold. *Bryant on Troy.*

“**PISCARY.** *n.* A privilege of fishing.”
Piscary is a liberty of fishing in any other man's waters,
or his own. *Termes de la Ley.*

PISCES. *n.* [Lat. for fishes.] The twelfth sign in the
Zodiac.
The planets run successively through Aries, Taurus,
Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagit-
tarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, *Pisces.* *Adams.*

PITCH-FARTHING. *n.* A play (otherwise called
chuck) of pitching copper money into a round
hole.
Your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin
and *pitch-farting*, may possibly divert your attention from
this object. *Chesterfield.*

PITUITARY. *adj.* [*pituitarius*, Lat.] That conducts
the phlegm.
When a body emits no effluvia, or when they do not
enter into the nose, or when the *pituitary* membrane, or
olfactory nerves are rendered unfit to perform their office,
it cannot be smelled. *Reid's Inquiry.*

“**PIX.** *n.* - - - A little chest or box in which the
“consecrated host is kept.”
2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.
By this indenture the trial or assay of the *pix* was esta-
blished, as a check upon the master of the mint. *Leake.*

PLAINANT. *n.* [from *to plain.*] Plaintiff.
The *plainant* is eldest hand, and has not only that advan-
tage, but is understood to be the better friend to the
court. *Butler's Characters.*

PLAINSONG. *n.* A term in music.
Our life is a *plaine-song* with cunning pend,
Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end.
Return from Parnassus.
Thy tedious *plain-song* grates my tender ears.
Brewer's Lingua.

PLANCHEN. *n.* [the old word for] Plank.
The prince an hundred pounds hath sent,
To mend the leads, and *planchens* wrent
Within this living tomb. *W. Browne.*

“**PLANT.** *n.* - - -
“3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot. *Ainsworth.*”
Knotty legs and *plants* of clay
Seek for ease, and love delay. *B. Jons. Masques at Court.*

PLATONIC. *n.* [from *Plato.*] One who professes
great sanctity of love.
The *Platonic* is ever so; they are as tedious
Before they come to the point, as an old man
Fallen into the stories of his youth. *Suckling's Aglaura.*

PLATONIST. *n.* One who adopts the sentiments of
Plato.
It seems probable, that the Pythagoreans, and *Platonists*

agreed with the Peripatetics in this general theory of per-
ception. *Reid.*

PLAYSE-MOUTH. *n.* [from *playse.*] A wry mouth.
That would stand with her hands thus, and a *playse-*
mouth, and look upon you. *B. Jonsen's Epicæne.*
Bate one at that stake, my *playse-mouth* yelpers.
Dekker's Satyromastix.

PLE'NARTY. *n.* [from *plenus*, Lat. A law term
applied to a benefice.] The state of being oc-
cupied.
Which seisin or possession it was impossible for the true
patron to remove by any possessory action, or other means,
during the *plenary* or fulness of the church. *Blackstone.*

PLE'NILUNE. *n.* [*Plenilunium*, Lat.] A full moon.
Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*)
Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.
B. Jonsen's Cynthia's Revels.

PLENITUDINA'RIAN. *n.* [from *plenitude.*] One
who allows no *vacuum* to exist in nature.
The *Plenitudinarian* on the other side brings his fluid in
play. *Shafesbury.*

PLI'GHTER. *n.* What plights.
To let a fellow that will take rewards,
And say, *God quit you*, be familiar with
My playfellow, your hand; this kingly seal,
And *plighter* of high hearts! *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

PLOT-PROOF. *adj.* Proof against plots.
The harlot king
Is quite beyond mine arm, out of the blank
And level of my brain, *plot-proof.*
Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

PLOUGH-BOTE. *n.* [*plough* and *bote*, Sax. com-
pensatio.] Allowance of wood sufficient for making
or repairing a plough.
Plough-bote and *cart-bote* are wood to be employed in
making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.
Blackstone.

“**PLUMP.** *n.* - - - A knot, a cluster. - - - I believe
“it is now corrupted to *clump.*”
[This is one of those words, that the *vulgar* con-
tinue to speak right, and for which they are laugh at
by politer corrupters of language.]

“**PLURALITY.** *n.* - - -
“3. More cures of souls than one.”
You have thrown off your Prelate Lord,
And with stiff vows renounc'd his liturgy,
To seize the widow'd whore *Plurality*
From them whose sin ye copied, not abhorr'd.
Milton's Sonnets.

PLURIES. *n.* [law Lat.] A writ of *capias*, when
issued a *third* time.
If the sheriff cannot find the defendant upon the first
writ of *capias*, there issues out an *alias* writ, and after
that a *pluries*, and this clause is inserted ‘*sicut pluries*
precipimus.’ *Blackstone.*

PLURISY. *n.* [from *pluris*, Lat. genitive case of
plus.] Superabundance.
The *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.
Maffinger's Unnatural Combat.

“**PNEUMATOLOGY.** *n.* - - - The doctrine of
“spiritual existence.”
The branch which treats of the nature and operations
of minds has by some been called *Pneumatology.* *Reid.*
“To **POACH.** *v. n.* (in sense 2.) **POACHY**, and
“**POACHINESS**” are all stiled by JOHNSON
(without reason) *cant* words. Nor does he seem to
have perfectly understood their meaning. They
are

are derived from the verb *active* in its 3d sense (*to pierce*), a state of moisture making grounds the more liable to be *pierced* by the tread of cattle.

“**POETESS.** *n.* --- A she poet.” A very good specimen this of the Doctor’s polite phraseology!

Is there a parson much be-mus’d in beer,
A maudlin poetess, a rhyming peer? *Pope.*

POINA’DO. *n.* [formerly] A poniard.

I, there is one that backes a paper steed,
And manageth a pen-knife gallantly;
Strikes his *poinado* at a button’s breadth.

Return from Parnassus.

“**To POINT.** *v. a.* -----”

7. [By contraction.] To appoint.

For he, the tyrant, which her hath in ward
By strong enchauntments and blacke magicke leare,
Hath in a dungeon deepe her close embard,
And many dreadfull feends hath *pointed* to her gard.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XI. ft. 16.

This to be, if you do not *point* any of the lower rooms for a dining-place of servants. *Bacon.*

POISONING. *n.* [from *to poison.*] The act of poisoning.

Sorceries,

Affinations, *poisonings*—the deeper

My guilt, the blacker his ingratitude. *Gray’s Agrippina.*

“**POLICE.** *n.* [Fr.] The regulation and government of a city or country.”

By the public *police* and economy I mean the due regulations, and domestic order of the kingdom.

Blackstone.

“**POLICY.** *n.* - -

3. [*Poliza.* Span.] A warrant for money in the “publick funds; a ticket.” Neither of these definitions extend to the most usual meaning of this word ‘*policy of insurance.*’ The interpretation should have been

A warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim.

A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A’s paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify, or insure, him against a particular event.

Blackstone.

“**POLITELY.** *adv.* - - - Genteely.”

With the use of which I have been *politely* favoured.

T. Warton.

A man in company, without uttering an articulate sound may behave himself civilly, *politely.* *Reid’s Inquiry.*

POLITE’SSE. *n.* [Fr.] Politeness: used ludicrously.

Mine are the gallant schemes of *politesse*

For books and buildings, politics and dress. *Bramston.*

POLITICAL. *adj.* [from *πολιτικός*, Gr. because adapted to the *vulgar.*] Denoting a kind of Greek accentual verse.

There are *political* veifes of the same barbarous character by Constantinus Manasses, John Tzetzes, and others of that period. *Harris’s Philological Inquiries.*

“**POLITICALLY.** *adv.* - -

1. With relation to publick administration.”

In the midst of either your studies or your pleasures, pray never lose view of the object of your destination: I mean the political affairs of Europe. Follow them *politically*, chronologically, and geographically, through the news-papers, and trace up the facts which you meet with there to their sources. *Chesterfield.*

POLITICK. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A politician.

I could never think the study of wisdom confined only to the philosopher; or of poetry to the divine; or of state to the *politick.* *B. Jonson’s Discoveries.*

It is the weaker sort of *politicks*, that are the great dissemblers. *Bacon.*

“**PO’LLARD.** *n.* - - -”

4. A stag that has cast his horns.

He had no horns, fir, had he?

—No, he’s a *pollard.* *Beaum. and Fletcher’s Philaster.*

5. A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth.*

[*Pollard* is the word in common usage to express this last sense; though *Johnson*, after *Bailey*, has only *POLLEN.*]

POLT-FOOT. *n.* A foot distorted.

You come a little too tardy; but we remit that to your *polt-foot*; we know you are lame.

B. Jonson’s Underwoods.

My eldest son had a *polt-foot*, crooked legs, a verjuice face, and a pear-colour’d beard. *Dekker’s Honest Whore.*

POLYGONY. *n.* [Gr. importing that it has many angles.] Knot-grafs.

There, whether it divine tobacco were,

Or Panachæa, or *Polygony*,

She fownd, and brought it to her patient deare.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. ft. 32.

POLYHE’DRON. *n.* [Gr. from its many sides.] A multiplying-glass.

We have instances, wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple, to one eye, without the help of a *polyhedron* or multiplying-glass.

Reid’s Inquiry.

POMEWATER. *n.* [*malus carbonaria.*] A kind of apple.

Ripe as a *pomewater*, who now hangeth like a jewel in the car of Cælo, - - - and anon falleth like a crab on the face of Terra. *Shak’s Love’s Labour Lost.*

PONE. *n.* [Lat.] A particular kind of writ so called, because *pone*, (now translated into *put*) used to be inserted therein.

Pone is a writ, whereby a cause depending in the County-court is removed into the Common-pleas.

Termes de la Ley.

“**PONTIFF.** *n.* - - -

2. The Pope.”

The then reigning *Pontiff*, having favoured Duke William in his projected invasion, took that opportunity also of establishing his spiritual encroachments.

Blackstone.

The *Pontiff*, to whom this application was made, eagerly seized the opportunity, that now presented itself.

Robertson.

PONTIFIC. *adj.* Of pontiffs.

Nor yet surceas’d with John’s disastrous fate

Pontife fury.

Shenstone.

PONTIFICIAL. *adj.* Proceeding from *Pontiff*’s or Popes.

Besides these *pontifical* collections, there is also a kind of a national canon law. *Blackstone.*

“**PONY.** *n.* - - - - A small horse.”

But who is that so lank, so lean, so bony,

That comes a-riding on a little *pony*?

Anonym.

POORJOHN. *n.* A coarse kind of fish.

I warrant now, he’d rather eat a pheasant than a piece of *poorjohn.*

Congreve.

PO’R-

PO'RPENTINE. *n.* [Such is the word in *Shakspeare*, both in the passage of *Hen. IV. P. II.* which *Johnson* has taken for an example of *PORCUPINE*, and also in the more famous speech of the Ghost in *Hamlet.*]
 I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
 Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood;
 Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres;
 Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
 And each particular hair to stand on end,
 Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*. A.I. sc. 5.

"PORRIDGE-POT. *n.* -- The pot in which meat
 " is boiled for a family."
 A proud man is a fool in fermentation, that swells,
 and boils over like a *porridge-pot*. *Butler's Characters.*

PORTCANNON. *n.* [probably] A kind of high
 boat.
 He walks in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in
 long grass. *Butler's Characters.*

PORT-FEUILLE. *n.* [Fr. *Ostener* *PORT-FOLIO.*]
 An empty binding of the size of a large book, to
 keep loose papers in.
 This you should lay in a *porte-feuille*. *Chesterfield.*

"PORTER. *n.* --"
 4. A kind of beer, almost peculiar to the breweries of
 London.

"PORTION. *n.* --"
 " 4. A wife's portion."
Das among the Romans signified the marriage *portion*
 which the wife brought to the husband. *Blackstone.*
 I give my daughter to him, and will make
 Her *portion* equal his. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

PORTMOTE. *n.* [*port* and *moot.*] A court of law
 in a haven town. *Termes de la Ley.*
 These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned
 by the crown; since to each of them a court of *portmote*
 is incident. *Blackstone.*

PORTREEVE. *n.* [*portz*, Sax. *civitas*, and *reeve* old
 Eng. *ballivus.*] The chief magistrate of a corpora-
 tion in former times.
Portreeves, since changed into mayors and bailiffs.
Blackstone.

"POSSESSIVE. *adj.* -- -- Having possession."
 This word is chiefly used in *grammar*, where its
 meaning is
 Denoting possession.
 This case answers to the genitive case in Latin, and
 may still be so called; though perhaps more properly
 the *possessive* case. *Lowth.*

POST AND PAIR. *n.* A game at cards not unlike
brag.
 If you cannot agree upon the game, to *post and pair.*
T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.
 Now *Post and Pair*, old Christmas's heir,
 Doth make and a gingling fally:
 And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
 Sons, cardmakers in Pur ally. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

POSTCHAISE. *n.* A carriage resembling a chariot
 without a box. [At the first appearance of these
 carriages (rather before the middle of the eighteenth
 century) they had only two wheels and the front
 opened by way of door.]
 In the afternoon we took a *Post-chaise* (it still snowing
 very hard) for *Boulogne*. This *chaise* is a strange sort
 of conveyance, of much greater use than beauty, re-

fembling an ill-shaped chariot, only with the door open-
 ing before instead of the side.
Gray's Letters, April 1st, 1739.

PO'STEA. *n.* [a Latin law term.]
 Whatever is done subsequent to the joining of issue
 and awarding the trial, is entered on record, and called
 a *postea*. *Blackstone.*

PO'STULANT. *n.* [*postulans*, Lat.] A candidate.
 I hear nothing more of Prince Ferdinand's garter:
 that he will have one is very certain; but when I be-
 lieve, is very uncertain; all the other *postulants* wanting
 to be dubbed at the same time; which cannot be, as
 there is not ribband enough for them. *Chesterfield.*

"POSTULATUM. *n.* [Lat.] This word is de-
 truded out of its alphabetical order below *POSTURE*.
 In *Johnson's* example from *Addison* the plural is
 anglicised, but its Latin plural is also in use.
 We proceed next to establish these as *postulata* in philo-
 sophy. *Duncan's Logic.*

POULTER. *n.* [formerly] A poulterer.
 We must have our tables furnish'd like *poulters'* stalls.
Nash.
 Hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-fucker, or a
poulter's hare. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. I.*
 He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.
Webster's White Devil.

"POUND. *n.* --"
 4. [Used by *Spenser* for] Scales.
 And 'mongst them all no change hath yet beene found:
 But if thou now shouldst weigh them new in *pound*,
 We are not sure they would so long remaine.
Sp. F. 2. B.V. C. II. ft. 36.

"To POWDER. *v. a.* -- --
 " 1. To reduce to dust." In this sense (with a varied-
 orthography) it occurs in *Spenser*.
 The *Geaunt* strooke so maynly mercileffe,
 That could have overthrowne a stony towre;
 And were not heavenly grace that him did blesse,
 He had been *pouldred* all as thin as flowre.
F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 12.

PO'WDIKE. *n.* A dike formed of earth *pounded* or
 rammed.
 Maliciously to destroy the *powdike* in the fens of Nor-
 folk and Ely is felony. *Blackstone.*

POY-BIRD. *n.* A bird of New Zealand.
 The *poy-bird* is less than the wattle-bird: the feathers
 of a fine mazarine blue, except those of its neck, which
 are of a most beautiful silver-grey. *Cook's Voyage.*

PO'YNANT. *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.] Piercing. Though
 this word is but an orthographical variation of *POIG-
 NANT* (already in *Johnson*,) there is no example of
 this its *literal* meaning.
 His *poynant* speare he thrust with puissant sway
 At proud *Cymochles*. *Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 36.*

PRACTICABILITY. *n.* [from *practicable.*] The
 possibility of being put in practice.
 It would be an easy matter to make a settlement of
 this kind; and the thinness of the inhabitants will
 make it a matter of easy *practicability*. *Portlock's Voyage.*

"PRA'CTICABLENESS. *n.* -- -- Possibility to be
 " performed."
 Demonstrating both the *equitableness*, and *practicable-
 ness* of the thing. *Locke.*

"PRACTICE. *n.* -- --
 " 1. The habit of doing any thing."
 It

It would be endless for me to enumerate all the particular instances in which a well-bred man shews his good-breeding in good company; your own good sense will point them out to you, and then your own good-nature will recommend, and your own self-interest enforce the *practice*. *Chesterfield.*

“ PRACTICK. *adj.* - - - ”

3. Skilful.

Right *practicke* was Sir Priamond in fight,
And throughly skil'd in use of shield and speare.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 7.

PRÆCIPE. *n.* [Lat.] A species of writ.

The *præcipe* is in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or shew the reason wherefore he hath not done it. *Blackstone.*

PRÆMUNI'RE. *n.* [Barb. Lat.] A writ so called.

Præmunire is a writ, that lies, where any man files another in the Spiritual Court for any thing that is determinable in the King's Court; for which great punishment is ordained by divers statutes. - - - Upon divers other offences is imposed by statutes the penalty that they incur who are attainted in *præmunire*.

Termes de la Ley.

Lord Cardinal, the king's further pleasure is,—
Because all those things you have done of late
By your power legatine within this kingdom.

Fall into the compass of a *præmunire*—

That therefore such a writ be su'd against you.

Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

[PREMUNIRE is in *Johnson*, but appeared to the compiler to want this additional illustration.]

PRÆSTIGIATORY. *adj.* [from *præstigiator*, Lat.] Juggling.

We have an art is call'd *præstigiatory*,
That deals with spirits, and intelligences
Of meaner office and condition.

Albumazar.

PRÆTORSHIP. *n.* The office of *Prætor* in old Rome.

He engaged in the prosecution of Verres, who during his *prætorship* in Sicily had drawn upon himself an universal hatred. *Lytelton.*

PRASEWORTHILY. *adv.* In a manner worthy of praise.

Her name was Envie, known well thereby;
Whose nature is, to grieve and grudge at all
That ever she sees doen *prays-worthily*.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. XII. ft. 31.

PRANK. *adj.* [from the verb.] Neatly dressed.

If I do not seem *pranker* now, than I did in those days, I'll be hanged. *Brewer's Lingua.*

PRE-AUDIENGE. *n.* The right of being heard first.

A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are intitled to such rank and *pre-audience*, as are assigned in their respective patents. *Blackstone.*

PREBENDAL. *adj.* Appertaining to a *Prebend*.

Mr Harte is returned in perfect health from Cornwall, and has taken possession of his *prebendal* house at Windsor. *Chesterfield.*

PRECEPTORY. *n.* [from *preceptor*.] A seminary of instruction:

Here was a religious foundation called a *preceptorie*. I should thinke it to have been a free-schoole. *Weever.*

PRECIPITIOUS. *adj.* [from *precipice*.] Dangerous: As to understand no way to be so *precipitious* for himself. *Sir A. Sherley.*

[In this cited passage the word is used figuratively; but the compiler of these sheets (preferring it to *precipitous*) applies it, in the sense of *steep*, to the banks of the Wye in his *Essay on Design in Gardening*.]

PRECISIANISM. *n.* [from *precisian*.] A stretch of rigour.

It is *precisianism* to alter that

With austere judgment, that is given by nature.

B. Jonson's Case is altered!

PREDICABILITY. *n.* [from the logical term *predicable*, and interpreted in the example.]

Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject. *Reid.*

PREDILECTION. *n.* [from *præ* and *dilectio*, Lat.] Preference of attachment.

To these he applied with such ardour and *predilection*, that he advanced with rapid proficiency in the study of them. *Robertson.*

PREDOMINATION. *n.* [from *predominate*.] Superior influence.

Quoth th' other, have thy starres maligne beene such,
That their *predominations* sway so much
Over the rest, that with a milde aspect
The lives and loves of shepherds doe affect?

W. Browne.

“ To PRE-ESTABLISH. *v. a.* - - - To settle beforehand.”

The operations of one correspond exactly with those of the other by a *pre-established* harmony. *Reid.*

PREJUDIZE. *n.* [*præjudicium*, Lat.] Forefight.

Forthy the first did in the forepart sit
That nought mote hinder his quicke *prejudize*;
He had a sharpe foresight and working wit
That never idle was, ne once would rest a whit.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. IX. ft. 49.

“ PRELITICAL. *adj.* - - - Relating to prelates or “prelacy.”

We hold it no more to be the hedge and bulwark of religion, than the Popish and *Prelatical* courts, or the Spanish Inquisition. *Milton.*

To PRELUDE. *v. n.* [*prælude*, Lat.] To play *previously*.

So love *preluding* plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing darts.

Congreve.

[*Johnson* call this verb *active*, and has framed his interpretation of it accordingly; but his only example (from Dryden) proves it to be *neuter*.]

PREMATURITY. *n.* [from *premature*.] The state of coming to maturity unusually soon.

He will appear to have been a singular instance of *prematurity* of abilities. *T. Watson.*

“ PREMISES. *n.* - - -

“ 2. In low language, houses or lands: as, *I was upon the premises.*” If *Johnson* had not added this example of his own making, one should naturally have supposed *low* a misprint for *law*. For, notwithstanding the stigma cast upon this usage of the word by so consummate an *arbiter of elegance* in diction, *premises* (in that sense) is a comprehensive term which our language would miss, and so far from *low* as to be used by the most eminent legal author of modern times.

Possession could not be acquired without both an *actual*:

actual intention to possess, and an actual seisin or entry into the premises, or part of them in the name of the whole.
Blackstone.

To PREPENSE. *v. n.* [*præ* and *pendo*, Lat.] To consider beforehand.

And ever in your noble hart *prepenfe*,
That all the sorrow in the world is lesse
Than vertue's might and value's confidence.

Sp. F.Q. B.III. C.XI. st. 14.

PREPO'NDERANT. *part. adj.* [*præponderans*, Lat.] Out-weighing.

The *preponderant* scale must determine. *Reid.*

"PRÆPOSITOR. *n.* --- A scholar appointed by "the master to overlook the rest." At the great seminary of Eton, where this word is most in use, it is always contracted into *præpostor*.

PRESA'GEFUL. *adj.* [from *presage*.] Foreknowing.

For garrets him and squalid walls await,
Unless *presageful* from this friendly strain
He glean advice. *Shenstone.*

PRESENSATION. *n.* [*præ*, Lat. and *sensation*.] Preconception.

Their females, newly pregnant, and before they have bore young, have a clear prospect or *presensation* of their state which is to follow. *Shaftesbury.*

PRESENTIMENT. *n.* [*presentiment*, Fr.] Previous idea.

He must have given us this discernment and sense of things, as a *presentiment* of what is to be hereafter; that is, by way of information beforehand, what we are finally to expect in his world. *Butler's Analogy.*

PRESIDIAL. *n.* [from *presider*, Fr.] A French tribunal or court of judicature.

The first president of every parliament, or *presidial* in France, &c. *A. Sidney.*

To PRESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*præ*, Lat. and *signify*.] To mark out beforehand.

—What types to be shewn to correspond with the antitypes they *presignify*? *R. Newton's Sermons.*

PRESSLY. *adv.* [from *press*.] Closely.

No man ever spoke more neatly, more *pressly*, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

"PRESUMPTIVE. *adj.* ---
2. Supposed: as, the *presumptive* heir."

Heirs *presumptive* are such, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances of things be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born. *Blackstone.*

"PRESUMPTUOUSNESS. *n.* ---- Irreverence."

Who going into extremes on different sides, and applying this truth in conformity to their own wrong dispositions, have run themselves either into *presumptuousness* of sinning on the one hand, or despair of performing any acceptable duty on the other. *Conybeare.*

"PRETERPLUPERFECT. *adj.* The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively "past, or past before some other past time."

The auxiliary To HAVEN was a complete verb, and being prefixt to the participle of the past time was used to express the preterperfect, and *preterpluperfect* tenses. *Tyrwhitt.*

PRETEXTA. *n.* [Lat.] The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.

'Tis the *pretexta's* utmost bound,
With radiant purple edg'd around,
To please the child. *Shenstone.*

"To PREY. *v. a.* ---
2. To plunder, to rob: with *on*." It is used in this sense by *Spenser* without *on*.

Amongst the rest, the which they then did *prey*,
They spoil'd old Melibee of all he had. *F. Q. B.VI. C.X. st. 40.*

And though my land he first did winne away,
And then my Love (though now it little skill)
Yet my good lucke he shall not likewise *pray*.
ib. B.V. C.IV. st. 14.

PRICEMENT. *n.* [from *price*.] Valuation.
Her yearly revenues did amount to 87*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* according to the *pricement* at the suppression. *Weever.*

"PRIEF for *proof*. *Spenser*."
Good growes of evils *priefe*. *F. Q. B.I. C.VIII. st. 43.*

2. Trial.
Tell then, O Lady, tell what fatal *priefe*
Hath with so huge misfortune you oppress.
F. Q. B.II. C.I. st. 48.

PRIESTLIKE. *adj.* Like a priest.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all things nearest to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils: wherein, *priestlike*, thou
Hast cleans'd my bosom. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

"PRIEVE, for *prove*. *Spenser*."
Besides her countenance and her likely hew,
Matched with equall yeares, do surely *prieve*,
That yond fame is your daughter sure which yet doth live.
F. Q. B.VI. C.XII. st. 18.

"PRIMER. *n.*" This word was formerly spelt *primer* and *primmer* indifferently; whence it still retains the sound of the latter.

PRIMITIÆ. *n. pl.* [Lat.] First-fruits. *Spenser* has Anglicised this word in a peculiar way by using its Latin accusative case.

The courtier next must recompensed be
With a benevolence, or have in gage
The *primitias* of your personage. *Hubbard's Tale.*

PRIMOGENITIVE. *n.* [the same as] "Primogeniture."

How could communities,
The *primogenitive* and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, crowns, scepters, laurels,
But by degree, stand in authentic place?
Shak. Tr. and Cressida.

PRIMY. *adj.* In its prime.

For Hamlet, and the trifling of his favour,
Hold it a fashion and a toy in blood;
A violet in the youth of *primy* nature,
Forward, not permanent. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

"PRINCIPAL. *n.* ---

4. President or governor." This title at present is chiefly confined (with very few exceptions) to the heads of small societies; as *Halls* in the University of Oxford, and Inns of Chancery in London. Probably it once appertained to some rich dignitaries of the Church.

How

How many honest men see ye arise
Daily thereby, and grow to goodly prise?
To Deans, to Archdeacons, to Commiffaries,
To Lords, to *Principals*, to Prebendaries;
All jolly Prelates, worthy rule to bear?

Spenser's Hubberd.

" PRINT. *n.* -----

" 8. Formal method. A low word." Whenever *Johnson* vilified any word, he made no scruple of supporting his reprobation by a fallacy. His example from *Suckling* to the 6th sense of *print* stands thus in the *Poet*.

It is so rare to see

Ought that belongs to young nobility
In print (but their own cloaths) that we must praise.

Now the words in the parenthesis plainly allude to that sense of *print*, which *Johnson* calls *low*; therefore they are silently left out of *his* quotation.

PRISE. *n.* [Fr.] Discomfiture. A Gallicism.

Then suffred he Disdaine up to arise,
Who was not able up himselve to rear,
By means his leg through his late luck-lesse *prise*
Was crackt in twaine. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 25.*

PRISER. *n.* An athletic contender for a *prize*.

Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bony *priser* of the humorous Duke?

Shak. As you like it.

" PRIVET. --- A plant."

The hardy thorn,
Holly, or box, *privet* or *pyracanth*.

Mason's Eng. Garden.

" PRIVITY. *n.* --- "

4. Privacy.

For all his dayes he drownes in *privitie*,
Yet has full large to live and spend at libertie.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IX. ft. 2.

PRIVY. *n.* [Of persons. A law term.]

Privies to a fine are such as are any way related to the parties who levy the fine, and claim under them by any right.

Blackstone.

PROBATE. *n.* [*probat*, Lat.] An official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

When the will is so proved, a copy thereof in parchment is made out under the seal of the ordinary, and delivered to the executor together with a certificate of its having been proved before him: all which together is usually filed the *probate*.

Blackstone.

PROCEEDENDO. *n.* [Lat.] A kind of writ.

A writ of *procedendo ad iudicium* issues out of the court of chancery, where judges of any court do delay the parties; for that they will not give judgement either on the one side, or on the other, when they ought so to do.

Blackstone.

PROCREANT. *n.* [from the adj.] One in copulation.

Some of your function, mistress,
Leave *procreants* alone, and shut the door,
Cough, or cry hem, if any body come.

Shakespeare's Othello.

" PROCURATION. *n.* --- The act of procur-
" ing."

2. [From *procurator*.] Commission for managing affairs.

The mind is brought far more easily to acquiesce in the proceedings of one man, or a few who act under a

general *procuracion* for the state, than in the vote of a victorious majority.

Burke.

PROCURATION-MONEY. *n.* [In law.] Money for *procuring* a loan.

If any scrivener or broker takes more than five shillings per cent. *procuracion-money*, he shall forfeit £20 with costs, and suffer imprisonment for half a year.

Blackstone.

" To PROCURE. *v. a.* ---- "

5. [Formerly] To solicit.

The famous Briton Prince and Faery Knight,
After long wayes and perilous paines endur'd,
Having their weary limbes to perfect plight
Restor'd, and fery wounds right well recur'd,
Of the faire Alma greatly were *procur'd*
To make there lenger sojourn and abode.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. I. ft. 1.

" To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* --- "

4. [In *Spenser*] To exhibit the appearance of.

So hideous is her shape, so huge her hed,
That even the hellish seends affrighted bee
At sight thereof, and from her presence flee:
Yet did her face and former parts *professe*
A faire young mayden full of comely glee.

F. 2. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 10.

" PROHIBITION. *n.* ---

" 2. A writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding
" of another."

A *prohibition* is a writ issuing, properly, only out of the court of King's Bench, being the king's prerogative writ, but it may also be had in some cases out of the court of chancery, common pleas, or exchequer, directed to the judge, and parties of a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof.

Blackstone.

" To PROJE'CT. *v. n.* To jut out."

The hanging tower in this part of the building *projects* about eleven feet beyond its base.

Wyndham's Tour.

PRO'NER. *n.* [from the verb *proin*, which *Johnson* ignorantly calls a corruption of *prune*, when the very reverse is the truth.] A pruner.

His father was

An honest *proiner* of our country vines.

Machin's Dumb Knight.

PRONO'MINAL. *adj.* [*pronominalis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a pronoun.

Some few *pronominal* adjectives must here be excepted, as having the possessive case.

Lowth.

" To PRONOUNCE. *v. a.* ---

" 4. To utter rhetorically."

I mean, that you should deliver, and *pronounce* what you say, gracefully and distinctly.

Chesterfield.

" PROPERTY. *n.* -----

" 7. Something useful; an appendage; a theatrical
" term." That *property* has a peculiar sense as a *theatrical term*, is well known; but *Johnson* is not very happy in his *explanation* of it: *Steevens* describes it much better by 'some little incidental necessary.'

No matter for *properties*—

We will imagine, Madam, you've a beard.

Shirley's Bird in a cage.

PROPHETLIKE. *adj.* Like a prophet.

Then *prophetlike*

They hail'd him father to a race of kings.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

PRO-

PROPOSE. *n.* [*propos*, Fr.] Discourse.
 There will she hide her,
 To listen our *propose*. *Shakspeare's Much ado.*

“**PROSA'ICK.** *adj.* --- Belonging to prose; re-
 “sembling prose.”
 In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic he [the
 reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater
 part by accent. *Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.*
 But who shall save by tame *prosaic* strain
 That glowing breast, where wit with youth conspires
 To sweeten luxury. *Shenstone.*

To PROSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make tedi-
 ous narrations.
 Marivaux is now held in such contempt that *mari-
 vander* is a fashionable phrase among the French,
 and signifies neither more nor less than our fashionable
 phrase of *prosing*. *Mason.*

“**4.** To sue criminally.”
 If he made his peace with the king, still he might be,
prosecuted at the suit of the party. *Blackstone.*

To PROSECUTE. *n.* [made neuter, as many other
 verbs are, merely by the elliptical usage of omitting
 the noun after it.] To carry on a legal prosecution
 against a criminal offender.
 He is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all
 public offences and breaches of the peace. *Blackstone.*

“**PROSECUTOR.** *n.* -- One who pursues another
 “by law in a criminal cause.”
 On a conviction of larceny the *prosecutor* shall have
 restitution of his goods. *Blackstone.*

PROSELYTISM. *n.* [from *profelyte*.] The desire of
 making converts.
 A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and *profelytism*, pervaded
 all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke.*

To PROSELYTIZE. *v. a.* [from *profelyte*.] To
 convert to one's own opinions.
 If his grace be one of those whom they endeavour to
profelytize, he ought to be aware of the character of the
 sect, whose doctrines he is invited to embrace. *Burke.*

PRO'SER. *n.* [from *to profe*.] A tedious relater of
 uninteresting circumstances. A colloquial word.

“**PRO'SODY.** *n.* --- The part of grammar which
 “teaches the sound and quantity of syllables.”
Profody and orthography are not *parts* of grammar,
 but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole.
B. Jonson.

PROTECTORATE. *n.* Government by a *protector*.
 During the continuance of his *protectorate* he was per-
 petually distressed for money to keep the wheels of his
 government going. *Guthrie.*

PROTECTORSHIP. *n.* The office of *Protector*:
 The *Protectorship* of Somerset was a plain usurpation.
Hume.

PROTE'NSE. *n.* [from *protendo*, Lat.] Extension.
 Begin, O Clio, and recount from hence
 My glorious Sovereign's goodly auncestrye,
 Till that by dew degrees and long *protense*
 Thou have it lastly brought unto her Excellence.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. III. ft. 4.

PROTE'ST. *n.* --- A solemn declaration of opinion
 “commonly against something.”
 Each peer has a right, by leave of the house, when a
 vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dis-
 sent on the journals of the house, with the reasons of
 such dissent; which is usually filed his *protest*.

2. [In commercial law.] A notification written upon
 a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or
 non-acceptance.
Protest must be made in writing, under a copy of such
 bill of Exchange by some notary public, or by any other
 substantial inhabitant in the presence of two credible
 witnesses; and notice of such *protest* must within four-
 teen days after be given to the drawer. *Blackstone.*

PROTESTANTISM. *n.* The protestant religion.
 It was still a line of hereditary descent, still an here-
 ditary descent in the same blood, though an hereditary
 descent qualified with *protestantism*. *Barke.*

“**PROTESTA'TION.** *n.* --- A solemn declara-
 “tion of resolution, fact, or opinion.”

2. [In law.] A peculiar form of pleading.
Protestation is a form of pleading, when any one will not
 directly affirm, nor directly deny any thing that is alledged
 by another; or which he himself alledges. *Terms de la Ley.*

PROVAND. *n.* [*provend*, Fr.] Provender.
 Who have their *provand*
 Only for bearing burdens, and sore blows
 For sinking under them. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

PROUD-MIN'DED. *adj.* Proud in mind.
 I am as peremptory, as the *proud-minded*.
Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

“**PROW.** *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.*” [From *prouer*,
 old Fr. faire des prouesses.]
 Great ayd thereto his mighty puissance
 And dreaded name shall give in that sad day:
 Where also prooffe of thy *proaw* valliance
 Thou then shalt make. *F. 2. B. III. C. III. ft. 23.*

“**PRUDERY.** *n.* --- Overmuch nicety in con-
 “duct.”
 What is *prudery*? 'Tis a beldam,
 Seen with wit and beauty seldom. *Pope.*

“**PSALMODY.** *n.* --- The act or practice of
 “singing holy songs.”
 Those which, where Lady Dulness with Lord Mayors
 Presides, disdain light and trifling airs,
 Hallow the feast with *psalmody*. *Churchill's Gotham.*

“**PSALTER.** *n.* --- The volume of psalms.”
 In the year 1640 he published the Saxon *Psalter* from
 an ancient MS. of Sir Henry's. *Gibson's Life of Spelman.*

PTI'SICK. *n.* [a corruption in *Shakspeare* for]
 “Phthisick.”
 A whorefoul *ptisick*, a whorefoul rascally *ptisick* so troubles
 me. *Troilus and Cressida. A. V. sc. 3.*

“**PUI'SSANCE.** *n.* --- [--- This word seems to
 “have been pronounced with only two syllables.”]
 It undeniably was so in *Shakspeare* and subsequent
 writers. But if *Johnson* had taken the pains of
 looking into *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, he might have
 found very near the beginning of the first canto,
 that the word was a *trifysyllable*.
 And ever, as he rode, his hart did earne
 To prove his *puissance* in battle brave
 Upon his foe. *ft. 3.*
 [The same may be seen here a few articles back,
 in the first line of the example to *Prow*. Yet was
 it also used by *Spenser* for a disyllable, as may be
 seen in the first line of the example to the verb *To
 LONG* in this Supplement, and in other places.]

“**PULLEN.** *n.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*”
 What, three and twenty years in law?
 —I have known those that have been five and fifty, and all
 about *pullen* and pigs. *Revsinger's Tragedy.*

PULMONIC. *n.* [from the adj.] One affected with a pulmonic disorder.

Pulmonics are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthma. *Arbutnot.*

PULPATOON. *n.* [from *pulpamentum*, Lat.] A delicacy.

I then sent forth a fresh supply of rabbits, pheasant, kid, partridge, quail, lark, plover, teal, tarts, &c. with a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, good and excellent. *Nabbes's Microcosmus.*

PUMY. *adj.* Perforated like pumice.

And in the midst a little river plaide
Amongst the *pumy* stones. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. st. 39.*

PUMY. *n.* [the adj. by ellipsis.] A pumy stone.

He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the *pumies* larched. *Spem. Mareb.*

PUNCH-BOWL. *n.* A bowl to hold punch.

If a boon companion should enlarge his idea of a *punch-bowl*, ornamented with all the romantic scenery the Chinese ever yet devised, it would perhaps afford him the brightest idea he could possibly conceive of earthly happiness. *Doddsley's Leafowes.*

PUNCTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *punctilious*.] In compliance with punctilio.

The two kinds of aristocracy were too *punctiliously* kept asunder. *Burke.*

PUNT. *n.* [Sax. *pontonium*.] A small flat-bottom'd boat. They are common on the Thames, and worked by a pole pushed upon the bed of the river.

The carpenter, assisted by the cooper and three other hands, began to build a *punt* of twelve feet long, six feet wide, and about three feet deep. *Portlock's Voyage.*

PUR. *n.* [from the verb.] A gentle moan made by a cat.

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, Sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk-cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure. *Shakspeare's All's Well.*

“ To PURCHASE. *v. a.* - - -

“ 1. To acquire.”

Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shak. As you like it.*

“ PURCHASE. *n.* - - - - -”

3. The act of thieving.

For on his back a heavy load he bare,
Of nightly stealths and pillage several,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. III. st. 16.

4. Goods stolen.

In the mean time

Do you two pack up all the goods and *purchase*,
That we can carry in the two trunks.

B. Jonson's Alchemist.

A pox of that young devil of a handfull long,
That has fraid many a tall thief from a rich *purchase*.

The Widow by B. Jonson, Fletcher and Middleton.

“ PURIST. *n.* - - One superfluously nice in the use
“ of words.”

We must apply singly to English, in which you are certainly no *puriste*. *Chesterfield.*

[One might imagine, that *Johnson* too here studied to prove himself no *puriste*—by his discordant phrase of *superfluously nice*. Such a composer must have been very unfit for defining synonymses.]

PURLING. *n.* [from *purl*, *v. n.*] The murmur of a stream.

Our *purlings* wait upon the spring. *B. Jonson's Masques.*

“ PURPOSE. *n.* - - -”

4. Discourse.

For she in pleasur'd *purpose* did abound,
And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
Of which a storhouse did with her remaine,
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. st. 6.

She, travelling with Guyon, by the way
Of sondry things faire *purpose* gan to find
T' abridge their journey long and lingring day.

Ib. B. III. C. II. st. 4.

5. Witty conceit.

Oft *purposes*, oft riddles he devys'd,
With thousands like, that flow'd in his braine,
With which he fed her fancy. *Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. st. 8.*

He is very industrious in waiting on the ladies, where his affairs lie; among which those of greatest concernment are, questions and commands, *purposes*, and other such received forms of wit and conversation. *Butler's Characters.*

“ To PURPOSE. *v. n.* To have an intention.”

2. To discourse.

Whom overtaking, she in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversly.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. XII. st. 16.

PURPRESTURE. *n.* [from *pourpris*, Fr.] A particular species of common nuisance.

When there is an house erected, or an inclosure made, upon any part of the king's demesnes, or of an highway, or common street, or public way, or such like public things, it is properly called a *purpresture*. *Blackstone.*

“ To PURR. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat.”

The fawning cats compassionate his case,
And *purr* around, and gently lick his face. *Shenstone.*

“ PURVEY'OR. *n.* - - -

“ 3. An officer who exacted provision for the King's
“ followers.”

Purveyors were ancient officers to provide victuals for the king. *Termes de la Ley.*

“ PUTTOCK. *n.* - - - A buzzard.” If there is any difference between a *buzzard* and a *kite*, the latter is the proper explanatory term for *puttock*; since both *Spenser* and *Shakspeare* have so taken it expressly:

Like as a *puttocke* having spyde in flight
A gentle falcon sitting on an hill,
(Whose other wing now made unmeet for flight
Was lately broken by some fortune ill)
The foolish *kyte*, led with licentious will,
Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine.

F. 2. B. V. C. V. st. 15.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the *kite* soar with unbloody'd beak?

Hen. VI. P. II.

[The two first lines of this last passage make *Johnson's* example of *puttock*; but the third line is sunk—whence we may conclude, upon the whole, *kite* synonymous to *puttock*, and *buzzard*—to *Doctor Johnson*.]

PYRAMIDIC. *adj.* [the same as] “Pyramidal.”

But when their gold deprest'd the yielding scale,
Their gold in *pyramidic* plenty pil'd,
He saw th'unutterable grief prevail.

Shenstone.

PYR.

Y

PYRRHONIAN. *adj.* Embracing the opinion of Pyrrho.

Nor do we scruple to act as regularly upon the mere supposition that we are, as if we had effectually proved it a thousand times to the full satisfaction of our metaphysical, or *Pyrrhonian* antagonist. *Shaftesbury.*

PYRRHONISM. *n.* Scepticism; universal doubt.

I cannot help carrying my *Pyrrhonism* still further, and extending it often to historical facts themselves. *Chesterfield.*

PYRRHONIST. [*n.* from *Pyrrho*.] A sceptic.

I shall admire their strength, when they have refuted what able metaphysicians object, and *Pyrrhonists* plead in their own behalf. *Shaftesbury.*

PYTHAGOREAN. *adj.* Founded on the opinions of *Pythagoras*.

The notion of eternal and immutable ideas, which Plato borrowed from the *Pythagorean* school, were totally rejected by Aristotle. *Reid.*

PYTHAGOREAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.] A *Pythagorean* philosopher.

No words, for he's
A *Pythagorean*, and professes silence. *Davenant's Wits.*

It seems probable, that the *Pythagoreans* and *Platonists* agreed with the *Peripatetics* in this general theory of perception. *Reid.*

Q.

Q U A

“ **QUADRILLE.** *n.* A game at cards.
“ *Diæ.*”

O filthy check on all industrious skill
To spoil the nation's last great trade—*quadrille!*

Pope.

“ **To QUAIL.** *v. n.*

“ 1. ---- To lose spirit. *Spenser.*” Yet no reference to that author.

For on his shield as thick as stormy showre
Their strokes did raine; yet did he never *quail*,
Ne backward shrinke.

R. 2. B. II. C. VIII. st. 35.

QUAKER. *n.* One of a peaceable sect of Christians, that originated in the early part of the 17th century.

Alas! what hope

Of converting the pope

When a *quaker* turns Italian!

Dcnham.

Is he a churchman? then he's fond of power :

A *quaker*? fly; a presbyterian? four.

A smart freethinker? all things in an hour.

} *Pope.*

QUAKERISM. *n.* The modes of a quaker.

Plainness, simplicity, and *quakerism*, either in dress or manners, will by no means do.

Chesterfield.

QUAKER-LIKE. *adj.* Like a quaker's.

I will express my wishes with a *quaker-like* simplicity.

Chesterfield.

“ **QUARTER-DECK.** *n.* --- The short upper “ deck.”

As I was walking on the *quarter-deck* all the people upon the fore-castle called out at once ‘land right a-head.’

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

QUARTER-SE'SSIONS. *n.* One kind of court of law.

The court of general *quarter-sessions* of the peace is a court that must be held in every county once in every quarter of a year.

Blackstone.

For seldom I with squires unite,

Who hunt all day and drink all night,

Nor reckon wonderful inviting

A *quarter-sessions*, or cock-fighting.

Soame Jenyns.

QUAT. *n.* A pimple; thence used for, an irritable person.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense,

And he grows angry.

Shakspeare's Othello.

“ **QUAY.** *n.* --- An artificial bank to the sea or “ river, on which, goods are conveniently un- “ laden.”

This occasioned the statutes, which enable the crown by commission to ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port, for the exclusive landing and loading of merchandize.

Blackstone.

Q U I

“ **QUEA'SINESS.** *n.* --- The sickness of a nau- “ seated stomach.”

And they did fight with *queafiness* constrained,

As men drink porions. *Shakspeare's Hen. IV. P. II.*

QUEINT. *part. pass.* of *quench*. [This participle is formed in the same way as *dreint* (in *Chaucer*) from *drench*: *Spenser* makes *drent* of it.] Extinguished,

All breathless, weary, faint

Him spying, with fresh onsett he assayld,

And kindling new his corage seeming *queint*,

Strooke him so hugely, that through great constraint

He made him stoupe perforce unto his knee.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. V. st. 11.

“ **To QUELL.** *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*” This interpretation (unsupported by any extract from the poet) seems too strong: to *quell* most probably signifies the same in *Spenser*, as to *quail*; that is, to lose force.

For winter's wrath begins to *quell*,

And pleasant spring appeareth. *Sheph. Kal. in March.*

To QUEME. *v. a.* [*cpeman*, Sax. *placere*.] To please.

Such merrymake holy-faints doth *queme*;

But we here siten as drown'd in a dreme. *Spenser's May.*

[*Johnson* (or his printer) makes this a verb *neuter*, and vouches *Spenser's* name for it; but produces no passage.]

To QUICH. *v. n.* [from *quicjan*, Sax. *vivificare*.] To stir.

Underneath her feet, there as she fate,

An huge great lyon lay (that mote appall

An hardy courage) like captived thrall

With a strong yron chain and collar bound,

That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. IX. st. 33.

“ **QUICK.** *adj.* --- ”

5. Pregnant with a live child.

Then shall Hector be whip'd for Jaquenetta that is *quick* by him.

Shakspeare's Love's Labour Lost.

QUICK-WITTED. *adj.* Having ready wit.

How likes Gremio these *quick-witted* folks?

Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.

QUIETIST. *n.* [from *quiescens*.] One of a certain sect of religious enthusiasts.

Read some delicate strokes of satire on the mystics and *quiescists* in the twelfth epistle of Boileau. *Jo. Warton's Pope.*

QUIETUS. *n.* [a latin word used in acquittances given from the Exchequer.] A final discharge.

Y 2

When

QUI

When he himself might his *quietus* make
 With a bare bodkin. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*
 Some younger brother would ha' thank'd me
 And given my *quietus*. *Shirley's Gamester.*

QUIGHT. *adj.* [from *to quite*.] Free.
 Nought from the Roman empire might be *quight*.
Sp. Ruines of Rome.

QUINCE-PIE. *n.* A pie made with quinces.
 He dispatches no public affair till he has thoroughly
 dined upon it, and is fully satisfied with *quince-pie* and *cut-*
tard. *Butler's Characters.*

“*To QUIP.* *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms.
 “*Ainsworth.*” Ainsworth had *Spenser's* authority for
 the word.

And still, when she complains,
 The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*.
F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. st. 44.

QUIPOS. *n. pl.* [a Peruvian word.] Knots, of va-
 rious colours, on cords.

The *quipos* seem to have been a device for rendering cal-
 culation more expeditious and accurate. *Robertson.*

QUIT-CLAIM. (*n.*) is a release or acquitting of a
 man for any action that he hath or might have
 against him. *Termes de la Ley.*

To QUITE. *v. a.* [from *quiter*, Fr.]

1. To disengage.

QUO

His boystrous club so buried in the ground
 He could not rearen up again so light,
 But that the knight him at advantage fownd;
 And whiles he strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
 Out of the earth, with blade all burning bright
 He smott off his left arm. *Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. st. 10.*

2. To requite.
 How shall I *quite* the paynes ye suffer for my sake!
Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. st. 26.

QUO-WARRANTO. (law Lat.) is a writ, that
 lies, where a man usurps any franchise on the
 king. *Termes de la Ley.*

“**QUORUM.** *n.* - - - A bench of justices.” This
 requires further explanation.

Formerly it was customary to appoint only a select num-
 ber of justices, eminent for their skill and discretion, to be
 of the *quorum*; but now the practice is to advance almost
 all of them to that dignity, naming them over again in the
quorum clause. *Blackstone.*

“*To QUOTE.* *v. a.* - - - To cite.”

2. To note.
 I have with exact view perus'd thee, Hector,
 And *quoted* joint by joint. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
 It is reported you possess a book,
 Wherein you have *quoted*, by intelligence;
 The names of all notorious offenders
 Lurking about the city. *Webster's White Devil.*

R.

R A I

RABBINICAL. *adj.* Belonging to the "RAB-
"BINS."

They reject the oral law, and all *rabbinical* literature.

Bolingbroke to Pope.

RABBIT-SUCKER. *n.* A sucking rabbit.

Hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*, or a poul-
ter's hare.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

RACE-HORSE. *n.* A south American bird.

Several other Indians came off to the ship, and brought
with them some of the birds called *race-horses*.

Hawkesworth's Voyages.

RACE-NAG. *n.* A race-horse.

He is very tender and careful in preserving his credit,
and keeps it as methodically as a *race-nag* is dieted, that in
the end he may run away with it.

Butler's Characters.

"**RAD** the old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*"

Who, when as each of other had a light,

They knew themselves, and both their persons *rad*.

F. 2. B. VI. C. I. st. 4.

Johnson might have added, that *Spenser* also uses it
for the *participle passive*.

But never let th' example of the bad

Offend the good: for good by paragone

Of evil, may more notably be *rad*.

F. 2. B. III. C. IX. st. 2.

"**RADISH.** *n.* - - - A root."

If I thought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of
radish.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

Yet euphrasy may not be left unsung,

That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around;

And pungent *radish*, biting infant's tongue,

And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound.

Shenstone.

"**RAFT.** *part. pass.* of *reave* or *raff*. *Spenser.* Torn;
"rent." Had *Johnson* searched his author, he cer-
tainly might have found *raft* as a *past tense*; but as a
participle the present compiler has not been able to
meet with it.

Halfe furious unto his foe he came, - - -

And stroke at her with more than manly force,

That from her body full of filthy sin,

He *raft* her hateful head without remorse.

F. 2. B. I. C. I. st. 24.

"**RAG.** *n.* - - -"

4. People of the lowest class.

Upon the proclamation they all came in both tag and *rag*.

Spenser's Ireland.

Tag, *rag*, and bobtail to Sir Harry's run.

Bramstone.

To **RAILE.** *v. n.* [from *raier*, old Fr. couler.] To
stream.

R A P

Large floods of blood adowne their sides did *raile*.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VI. st. 43.

Instead of rest thou lendest *railing* tears.

Ib. B. III. C. IV. st. 57.

Light was the wound; but through her amber hair

The purple drops down *railed*, bloody red.

Fairfax.

RAILING. *n.* [from *to rail*.] Contumelious speech.

Sir Guyon, grudging not so much his might,

As those unknighly *raylings* which he spoke,

With wrathful fire his courage kindled bright.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. st. 30.

"**RAIN-DEER.** *n.* - - - A deer with large horns,
"which in the northern regions draws sledges
"through the snow."

Their *rain-deer* form their riches.

Thomson's Winter.

RAIN-RESOLVING. *adj.* Pouring forth rain.

The gaudy peacock boasts not in his train

So many lights and shadows, nor the *rain-*

Resolving Iris, when the sun doth court her.

B. Jonson's Masques.

"**RAKE.** *n.* - - -"

3. A trench dug by miners.

They dig the mines orderly in a parallel line, they call
them the *rakes*.

Hobbes.

[In a similar sense to this, country people call
cart-ruts *rakes*.]

RANCK. *adv.* [Sax. *protervus*.] Fiercely.

The feely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*

And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. III. st. 6.

Say who is he, shews so great worthiness,

That rides so *rank*, and bends his lance so fell?

Fairfax.

RANCK-SCENTED. *adj.* Having a rank scent.

For the mutable *rank-scented* many, let them

Regard me as I do not flatter, and

Therein behold themselves.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

"**RAPE.** *n.* - - -"

5. A division of the county of Suffex answering to a
"hundred in other counties." No such thing. Suf-
sex has its hundreds as well as other counties; but
it has also an intermediate division into *Rapes*, each
rape containing a small number of hundreds.

In some counties there is an intermediate division be-
tween the shire and the hundred, as lathes in Kent, and
rapes in Suffex, each of them containing three or four hun-
dreds a piece.

Blackstone.

An accurate survey of the county of Suffex, divided into
rapes, hundreds, and deaneries, &c.

Gough.

RA'SCAL.

- “ RA’SCAL. *n.* - - -
 “ 2. Rascal deer are still mentioned for lean deer.”
 The noblest deer has them as huge as the *rascal*.
Shak. As you like it.
- To RASH. *v. a.* [*raschiare*, Ital.] To slice.
 There Marinell great deeds of armes did shew,
 And through the thickest like a lion flew,
 Rashing off helmes, and rying plates afonder.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 8.
- RA’T-CATCHER: *n.* One that catches rats. Used
 for an appellation of contempt.
 Tybalt, you *ratcatcher*, will you walk ?
Shak. Romeo and Juliet.
- RATIFIA. *n.* A liqueur flavoured with fruit-kernels.
 The red *ratifia* does your ladyship mean, or the cherry-
 brandy ?
Congreve.
- RA’VENING. *n.* [from *raven*, *v. n.*] Thirst for prey.
 He wears the vizor of a man, yet retains his fierceness,
 curtness, and *ravening*.
Overbury.
- RA’VIN. *adj.* [from the noun.] Ravenous.
 Better ’twere,
 I met the *ravin* lion, when he roar’d
 With sharp constraint of hunger. *Shak. All’s Well.*
- RAW. *adj.* - - - - -
 10. Bare of flesh.
 That in short space his wonted chearefull hew
 Gan fade, and lively spirits deaced quight ;
 His cheeke-bones *raw*, and eye-pits hollow grew.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 20.
- “ To RAY. *v. a.* - - - To streak.”
 2. To besmear ; to soil.
 From his soft eyes the teares he wypt away,
 And from his face the filth that did it *ray*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IV. ft. 23.
 A troupe of Satyrs in the place did rout,
 Which with their villain feet the stream did *ray*.
Spenser’s Bellay.
- “ RAY for array. *Spenser.*”
 Then all the people which beheld that day
 Gan shout aloud, that unto heaven it rong ;
 And all the damzels of that towne in *ray*,
 Came dauncing forth, and joyous carols song.
F. Q. B. V. C. XI. ft. 34.
 Now rise up, Elifa, decked as thou art
 In royal *ray* ;
 And now ye dainty damfels may depart,
 Each one his way. *April.*
- RAYON. *n.* [Fr.] A ray of light.
 Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view ;
 But shining chrystal, which from top to base
 Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.
Spenser’s Visions of Bellay.
- “ READ. *n.* - - - -
 “ 2. Saying ; saw ;” sentence ; motto.
 Then, preacing to the pillour, I repeated
 The read thereof, for guerdon of my paine,
 And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. X. ft. 11.
- “ To READ. *v. a.* - - - - -
 5. To imagine.
 And every body two, and two the foure did *read*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 25.
- “ To READ. *v. n.* - - - -
 4. [Formerly] To declare.

- Therefore, faire Sir, doe comfort to you take,
 And freely *read*, what wicked felon so
 Hath outrag’d you, and thrall’d your gentile make.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 15.
- [The verb read (whether *active* or *neuter*) is in all
 its senses abbreviated from the old AREAD.]
- “ READER. *n.* - - - - -
 4. An officer annually appointed by the great Inns of
 Court out of their barristers. This post was former-
 ly so expensive, that others were solicited to contri-
 bute to the charge of it.
 We were
 Sent for in haste by the benchers, to contribute
 To one of them that’s *reader*. *Maine’s City Match.*
- “ To REAR. *v. a.* - - - - -
 9. [From *reāran*, Sax. *moliri*.] To get possession of.
 He in an open turney lately held
 Fro me the honour of that game did *reare*.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 6.
- REBA’TO. *n.* [from *rebat*, Fr.] A kind of ruff former-
 ly worn about the neck : it seems to have required
 pinning.
 His reason was, that a *rebato* was worn out with pinning
 so often. *Dekker’s Satyromastix.*
 I would not have a bodkin, or a cuff,
 A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato* wire ;
 Nor any thing that ever was call’d hers
 Left me, by which I might remember her.
T. Heywood’s Woman killed with kindness.
- To REBLE’SS. *v. a.* To blefs again.
 Lay by thy hooke, and take thy pleasant reed,
 And with thy melodie *reblefs* mine care. *Chr. Brooke.*
- To REBRACE. *v. a.* To brace again.
 ’Tis a cause
 To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
 The slacken’d finews of time-wearied age.
Gray’s Agrippina.
- To REBUT. *v. a.* [from *rebuter*, Fr.] To drive back.
 But he, not like a weary traueilere,
 Their sharp assault right boldly did *rebut*.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. II. ft. 23.
- To REBU’T. *v. n.* [a law term, exemplified and ex-
 plained in the example to next article REBUTTER.]
- “ REBUTTER. *n.* An answer to a rejoinder.”
Johnson has not here got his law lesson perfect ; as
 may be seen by the following extract.
 The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder ;
 upon which the defendant may *rebut* ; and the plaintiff an-
 swer him by a sur-rebutter. Which pleas, replications,
 rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, *rebutters*, and sur-rebutters answer
 to the *exceptio, replicatio, duplicatio, triplicatio*, and *quadru-*
plicatio of the Roman laws. *Blackstone.*
- RECE’SSOR. *n.* [a term in painting.] The counter-
 setting recess.
 Thence it took shadows, *recessor*, light, and hightnings.
B. Jonson’s Discoveries.
- RECIPRO’CITY. *n.* Reciprocal obligation.
 Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the pact
 being nude. *Blackstone.*
- To RECLAIM. *v. a.* - - - - -
 5. To recover.
 So shall the Briton-blood their crowne agayn *reclame*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. III. ft. 48.
- RECLAIM.

RECLAIM. *n.* [from the verb.] Recovery.

The loving couple neede no reskew feare,
But leasure had and liberty to frame
Their purpos flight, free from all man's *reclame.*

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.X. ft. 16.

“**To RECLINE.** *v. n.* To repose.”

She ceas'd, and on a lily'd bank *reclin'd*;
Her flowing robe wav'd wanton with the wind. *Sbenstone.*

To RECOIL. *v. a.* [from the verb *n.*] To make to return.

Whose mariners and merchants with much toyle
Labour'd in vain to have recur'd their prize,
And the rich wares to save from pitteous spoyle;
But neither toyle nor travaill might her back *recoyle.*

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.XII. ft. 19.

RECOLLECT. *n.* A monck of a certain reformed order of Franciscans.

Many other reformations have been from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, *Recollects*, &c.

Wcover.

RECOMFORTLESS. *adj.* Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, *recomfortlesse.* *Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.VI. ft. 24.*

“**To RECONCILE.** *v. a.* - - -”

5. [A latinism.] To re-establish.

She them besought, during their quiet tregue,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile
To rest themselves, and grace to *reconcile.*

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.II. ft. 33.

To RECONNOITRE. *v. a.* [Fr.] To take a view of.

Those who had *reconnoitred* the place before chose their stations accordingly. *Cook's Voyage.*

To RECONSIDER. *v. a.* To turn in one's mind over and over.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield.*

RECONVERSION. *n.* A second conversion.

Pope Gregory the first, being zealously moved for the *reconversion* of this English nation, sent hither Austin the monke with other his associates. *Wcover.*

To RECORD. *v. a.* - - -”

4. [A latinism.] To call to mind.

Being returned to his mother's bowre,
In solitary silence far from wight,
He gan *record* the miserable stowre,
In which his wretched love lay day and night
For his deare sake. *Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.XII. ft. 19.*

To RECOURSE. *v. a.* [used by *Spenser* for] To recover.

Estfoones the others did the field *recoure*,
And on their foes did worke full cruell wracke.
F. 2. B.IV. C.IX. ft. 15.

No less did Daunger threaten me with dread,
When as he saw me, maugre all his powre,
That glorious spoyle of Beautie with me lead,
Than Cerberus, when Orpheus did *recoure*
His Lemn from the Stygian prince's boure.

Ib. C.X. ft. 58.

[Though this verb itself is omitted in *Johnson*, he gives “**RECOURD** for *recovered*. *Spenser*.” *Recover'd* is also in *Hughes's Glossary*, but has not been met with by the compiler in *Spenser's* own writings.]

“**RECREMENTITIOUS.** *adj.* - - - Drossy.”

As sensation will be the consequence of the ideal ailment to the mind, so muscular motion will be the expulsion of the *recrementitious* part of it. *Reid's Inquiry.*

“**RECTOR.** *n.* - - -

2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.”

A parson is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. - - - He is sometimes called the *rector*, or governor of the church. *Blackstone.*

RECTORIAL. *adj.* Belonging to the *rector* of a parish.

Wood is in some countries a *rectorial*, and in some a vicarial tithe. *Blackstone.*

RECTRESS. *n.* [*rectrix*, Lat.] Governess.

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate,
To whom all sway, all power, all empire bows,
Be present and propitious to our vows!

B. Jonson's Sejanus.

“**RECULE** for **RECOIL.** - - - *Spenser*.” *Spenser* uses both *recule*, and *recule*.

That oft he made him stagger as unstay'd,
And oft *recule* to shunne his sharpe despight.

F. 2. B.VI. C.I. ft. 20.

But that rude rout

Them also gan assaile with outrage bold,
And forced them, however strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt,
Back to *recule.* *Ib. B.V. C.XI. ft. 47.*

“**To RECURE.** *v. a.* - - - To recover from sickness “or labour.” As comprehensive as this interpretation may seem, it is not suited to all the usages of this verb in *Spenser*. We should add

2. To find a remedy for.

When those gainst states and kingdoms do conjure,
Who then can think their headlong ruine to *recure*?

F. 2. B.V. C.X. ft. 26.

Pleaseth you pond your suppliant's plaint,
Caused of wrong and cruel constraint,
Which I your poor vassal daily endure;
And but your goodness the same *recure*,
Am like for desperate dole to die.

February.

[This sense is also more suitable to the passage in *Milton*, than that for which *Johnson* gives it for an example.]

RED: *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] Red colour.

The George and garter dang'ling from that bed,
Where taudry yellow strove with dirty *red.* *Pope.*

To REDISBOURSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *disburse*.] To repay.

Then backe againe

His borrow'd waters forst to *redisburse*
He sends the sea his owne with double gaine.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.III. ft. 27.

REDISSEISIN. *n.* [In law] A writ for a particular species of injury to the possession of landed property.

Where a man is disseised, and recovers by assize of *Novel Disseisin*, and afterwards is again disseised by the same disseisor, he shall have against him a writ of *redisseisin*. *Termes de la Ley.*

REDOUNDING. *part. adj.* [in *Spenser*] Redundant.

Redounding tears did choke th' end of her plaint.

F. Q. B.I. C.III. ft. 8.

To REEF. *v. a.* [a sea term applied to sails.] To reduce in expanse.

We

We were obliged to take down our small sails, and reef our topfalls; and haul close to the wind.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

REEF. *v. a.* [a sea term.] A chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.

Hawkefworth's Nautical Terms.

The people told me, that the whole island was surrounded by a reef.

lb. Wallis's Voyage.

REEL. *n.* A reeling kind of dance.

Drink thou; increase the reels. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

[The interpretation of this noun may be sufficiently justified by the dance called a Scotch reel; and the cited passage from *Shakespeare* is supposed to allude to such motion; as it is uttered on board a ship.]

To REEL. *v. a.* [in *Spenser.*] To roll.

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did reels
Against an hill. *F. Q. B. I. C. V. st. 35.*

To REFLEX. *v. a.* [in *Shakespeare.*] To reflect.

May never glorious sun reflex his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.

Hen. VI. P. I.

“ To REFLOW. *v. n.* - - - To flow back.”

Why do not now
Thy waves reflow? *W. Browne.*

“ REFOCILLATION. *n.* - - Restoration of strength
“ by refreshment.”

Some precious cordial, some costly refocillation, a compo-
sure comfortable and restorative. *Middl. Mad World.*

“ REFORM. *n.* [Fr.] Reformation.

The reforms in representation, and the bills for shortening
the duration of parliaments, he uniformly and steadily op-
posed for many years together. *Burke.*

REFORMADO. *n.* A monk who adheres to rules
of reform.

Amongst others this was one of Celestin the Pope's ca-
veats for his new reformadoes. *Weever.*

REFRIGERENT. *n.* [the adj. by ellipsis.] A cooling
medicine.

In what lonely vale
Of balmy medicine's various field-aspires
The blest refrigerent! *Shenstone.*

REFUSE. *n.* [from the verb.] Refusal.

This spoken, ready with a proud refuse
Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scorn. *Fairfax. B. XII.*

REFUSE *me.* [formerly] A kind of oath.

God refuse me,
Might I advise you now, your only course
Were to lock up your wife. *Webster's White Devil.*
These wicked elder brothers that swear refuse them!

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

Refuse me if I did. *Shirley's Gamester.*

To REGALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feast.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, regaling! *Shenstone.*

“ REGALIA. *n.* [Lat.] Ensigns of royalty.”

The feudal writers distinguish the royal prerogatives
into the *majora* and *minora regalia.* *Blackstone.*

“ REGARD. *n.* - - -

8. Thing deserving notice.

First was a sage old fire, that had to name
The Kingdom's care, with a white silver hed,
That many high regards and reasons 'gainst her red.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 43.

Court of REGARD. *n.* One of the Forest-courts.

The Court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden
every third year, for the lawing or expedition of mas-
tiffs. *Blackstone.*

REGARDANT. *adj.* An epithet that formerly de-
noted a particular sort of villeins.

These villeins, belonging principally to lords of manors;
were either villeins regardant, that is, annexed to his
manor or land; or else they were *in gross*, or at large,
that is, annexed to the person of the lord, and transferable
by deed from one owner to another. *Blackstone.*

REGARDER. *n.* [from *regardeur*, Fr.] An officer
of the king's forest, sworn to take care of the vert
and venison, and to view and inquire of all the
offences committed within the forest, and of all the
concealments of them; and if the officers of the
forest do well execute their offices, or not.

Termes de la Ley.

“ REGARDLESS. *adj.* - - - Heedless; negligent.”

2. Unheeded.
Yes, traitor, Zara, lost, abandoned Zara
Is a regardless suppliant now to Osmyn. *Congreve.*

REGIMENTALS. *n.* The uniform military drefs of
a regiment.

REGISTERSHIP. *n.* The post of register.
The register-ships are in the gift of the High Admiral.

Spelman.

“ REGULAR. *adj.* - - -

“ 4. Instituted according to established forms.”

The regular clergy, and particularly the mendicant
freres, affected a total exemption from all ecclesiastical ju-
risdiction, except that of the Pope. *Tyrwhitt.*

“ REGULATION. *n.* - - -

“ 2. Method; the effect of being regulated.” Of this
sense no example is given; nor is it easy to find any,
where the word *regulation* would be perfectly
answerable to the meaning of *method*; which should
more properly be rule.

I may safely affirm, that nothing is, under due regulations,
improper to be taught in this place, which is proper for a
gentleman to learn. *Blackstone.*

REIF. *n.* The female of the bird called a ruff.

“ RE-IMPRESSSION. *n.* - - - A second or repeated
“ impression.”

I have caused a re-impression of this tract. *Clem. Spelman.*

To RE-IMPRINT. *v. a.* To imprint again.

I have been often solicited within these two years to re-
imprint this little treatise. *Spelman.*

RE-INCREAST. *part. adj.* Increased again.

Tho when they did perceive
Their wounds' recur'd, and forces re-increast,
Of that good Hermite both they tooke their leave.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. st. 15.

To RE'JOURN. *v. a.* To adjourn to a second
hearing.

You rejourne a controversy of three-pence to a second
day of audience. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

“ To RELATE. *v. a.* - - -

“ 4. To bring back; to restore. A latinism. *Spenser.*”

Abate
Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe
Both light of heven and strength of men relate.

F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. st. 51.

RELATIONSHIP. *n.* [from *relation.*] The state of
being related to another either by kindred, or any
artificial alliance.

Herein

Herein there is no objection to the succession of a relation of the half-blood, that is, where the *relationship* proceeds not from the same couple of ancestors (which constitutes a kinsman of the whole blood) but from a single ancestor only. *Blackstone.*

The only general private relation, now remaining to be discussed, is that of guardian and ward. - - - In examining this species of *relationship*, I shall first consider the different kinds of guardians. *Ib.*

“RELE/ASE. *n.* - - -”

5. [In law.] A mode of conveying land.

Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that has some former estate in possession. *Blackstone.*

“To RE/LEGATE. *v. a.* - - - To banish.”

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke.*

RELE/NT. *n.* [from the verb.] Relaxation.

She forward went
To seeke her Love where he was to be sought;
Ne rested till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent.

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.VII. ft. 24.

“RELIEF. *n.* - - -”

7. [In feudal law.] A payment to the superior lord by one coming into possession of an estate held under him.

Relief was before mentioned, as incident to every feudal tenure, by way of fine or composition with the lord for taking up an estate, which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. *Blackstone.*

Relief is due upon socage tenure, as well as upon tenure in chivalry: but the manner of taking it is very different. *Ib.*

RELIEVEMENT. *n.* [from *relieve*.] Release.

He kept his word with the state concerning the *relievement* of tributes, and never had subsidy that we find. *Weaver.*

RE/LIQUARY. *n.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] Reliques in rich cases richly adorned.

Stopt at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France, and the vast treasures of the abbey, rubies and emeralds as big as small eggs, crucifixes and vows, crowns and *reliquaries*, of inestimable value. *Gray's Letters.*

To RELI/VE. *v. a.* To restore to life from faintness.

His mother swooned thrise, and the third time
Could scarce recovered be out of her paine;
Had she not beene devoid of mortall slime,
She should not then have been *reliev'd* againe.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.IV. ft. 35.

“To RELY'. *v. n.* - - -”

2. To associate one's self.

There gan they change their sides, and new parts take;
For Paridel did take to Druon's side,
For old despight which now forth newly brake
Gainst Blandamour whom alwaies he envide;
And Blandamour to Claribell *relide*.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.IX. ft. 26.

“REMAI/NDER. *n.* - - -”

3. [In law.] The last chance of inheritance.” This is a kind of indefinite definition.

An estate in *remainder* may be defined to be an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. *Blackstone.*

“REMOR/SELESS. *adj.* - - - Unpitied.”

2. Unpitied.

Be all his days, like winter, comfortless?
Restless his nights, his wants *remorseless!*

Miseries of Inforst Marriage.

“REMO/VE. *n.* - - - - -”

11. The name of one of the classes in the feminary of Eton.

To REMUE. *v. a.* [*remuer*, Fr.] To remove.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The stedfast hills, and seas dry up in nought,
He prayd the Lord upon his flock to rue. *Fairfax.*

To RENCO/UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack personally face to face.

He thought atonce him to have swallowed quite,
And rush'd upon him with outrageous pryde;
Who him *rencounting* fierce as hauke in flight,
Perforce rebutted backe. *Sp. F. Q. B.I. C.XI. ft. 55.*
Which Scudamour perceiving forth illused
To have *rencountred* him in equal race.

Ib. B.IV. C.VI. ft. 3.

[*Johnson's* four unexemplified senses of this word, as a verb *neuter*, the compiler can only leave as he finds them.]

“To RENE/W. *v. a.* - - -”

5. To relate from the beginning.

Then gan he all his storie to *renew*,
And tell the course of his captivitye.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.VIII. ft. 64.

To RENFIER/CE. *v. a.* [*re en* and *fierce*.] To make fierce again.

Whereat *renferst* with wrath and sharp regret,
He stroke so hugely with his borrow'd blade,
That it empierst the Pagan's burganet.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VIII. ft. 45.

To RENFO/RCE. *v. a.* [contracted from *re-enforce*.] To compel a second time.

Yet twise they were repulsd backe againe,
And twise *renforst* backe to their ships to fly.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.X. ft. 48.

To RENFO/RCE. *v. n.* To exert fresh force.

Oft he *renforst*, and oft his forces sayld;
Yet yield he would not, nor his rancor slack.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.IV. ft. 14.

To RENVE/RSE. *v. a.* [from *re* and *inverse*.] To turn upside down.

First he his beard did shave, and sowlly shent;
Then from him rest his shield, and it *renversst*.

F. 2. B.V. C.III. ft. 37.

“RENVE/RSED. *adj.* [*renverse*, French.] Overturned. *Spenser.*” If *Johnson* had here any meaning of his own (and did not barely copy the article from *Hughes's Glossary*, as seems more likely) he must have referred to the following passage: but it may still be asked, why he styled it an *adjective*, and not a *participle*.

Whose shield he bears *renversst*. *F. Q. B.I. C.IV. ft. 4 r.*

RE-O/RDERING. *n.* [from *re* and *order*.] Re-establishment.

Yet, thinking they would never be so bold
To lead their Lord in any shameful wise,
But rather would conduct him as their king,
As seeking but the State's *re-ordering*,

Abroad sic looks, and notes the foremost train. *Daniel.*

“ To REPAIR. *v. a.* - - - ”

4. [A latinism.] To recover.

He, ere he could his weapon bæke *repaire*,
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mortall steel quite through the body strooke.
Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.XI. ft. 13.

REPENT. *n.* [Spenser's abbreviation of] Repentance.

Behinde him was Reproach, Repentance, Shame;
Reproch the first, Shame next, *Repent* behinde.

F. 2. B.III. C.XII. ft. 24.

To REPINE. *v. a.* To repine at.

His foot he set on his vile necke, in signe
Of servile yoke, that nobler harts *repine*.

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VII. ft. 26.

REPLEADER. (*n.*) is where the plea of the plaintiff, or defendand, or both, are ill, or an impertinent issue joined; then the Court makes void all the pleas that are ill, and awards the parties to *replead*.

Termes de la Ley.

REPLEVIN. *n.* [from *replevir*, law Fr.] A writ to recover the possession of distrained goods.

Termes de la Ley.

“ To REPLEVIN. } *v. a.* Spenser. - - - To take back,
“ To REPLEVY. } “ or set at liberty, upon secu-
“ rity, any thing seized.” *Replevy* is the verb in
Spenser.

And yet not his, nor his in equitie,
But yours the waif by high prerogative:
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to *replevie*.

F. 2. B.IV. C.XII. ft. 31.

Distresses for suit or services must remain impounded, till the owner makes satisfaction, or contests the right of distreining by *replevying* the chattles.

Blackstone.

[Turning the *noun* (*replevin*) into a *verb* (notwithstanding *Johnson's* example of it from *Hudibras*) lawyers would call as improper, as it is unnecessary.]

“ REPORTER. *n.* - - - Relator.”

2. [In law.] One who draws up *reports* of adjudged cases.

James the first, at the instance of Lord Bacon, appointed two *Reporters* with a handsome stipend.

Blackstone.

“ REPRESENTATION. *n.* - - -

“ 2. The act of supporting a vicarious character.”
Such obscure explanations can be of little service to the community of readers: supposing however, that a representative of the people in Parliament was meant to be included in *vicarious*, the compiler adduces his example:

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed for many years together.

Burke.

“ 4. Publick exhibit on.”

Many of these passages, to the shame of our national tale, are omitted constantly in the *representation*.

Mason's Life of Gray.

The reputation which our favourite author possessed, depended in some degree on the frequent *representation* of a very few of his plays at the theatre.

Preface to Old Plays.

REPRESENTATIVELY. *adv.* In consequence of *representation*.

Every man has many couples of ancestors, the descendants of all which respective couples are (*representatively*) related to him in the same degree.

Blackstone.

REPRIEF. *n.* [old Fr.] Reproof.

With wounding words, and terms of foule *reprise*
He pluckt from us all hope of dew reliefe.

Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.IX. ft. 29.

I thee enchanted, and allur'd to love;
Wicked deceit, craft worthy sharp *reprise*!
My honor gave I thee, all gifts above;
And of my beauties made thee Lord and Chief.

Fairfax. B.XVI. ft. 45.

REPRIEVAL. *n.* [from *repreieve*.] Respite.

His steps are but *repreivals* of his dangers.

Overbury.

To REPRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *repreief*.] To reprove.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, recomfortlesse, with heart deepe grieved,
Not suffering the least twiockling sleepe to start
Into her eye, which th' heart more have relieved,
But if the least appear'd, her eyes she streight *repreived*.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.VI. ft. 24.

To REPRIZE. *v. a.* [from *reprendre*, Fr.] To take again.

Foorthy he gan some other wayes advize
How to take life from that dead-living swayne,
Whom still he marked freshly to arize

From th' Earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprise*.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.XI. ft. 44.

He now begonne

To challenge her anew, as his owne prize,
Whom formerly he had in battel wonne,
And proffer made by force her to *reprise*.

Ib. B.IV. C.IV. ft. 8.

“ REPUBLICAN. *adj.* Placing the government in “ the people.”

You can better ingraft any description of republic on a monarchy, than any thing of monarchy on the *republican* forms.

Burke.

REPUBLICANISM. *n.* Attachment to a republican government.

He distinguishes it with the same care from the principles of regicide and *republicanism*.

Burke.

REPUBLICATION. *n.* A second publication; an avowed renewal.

The *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again.

Blackstone.

To REPUGN. *v. a.* [repugner, Fr.] To resist.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth
About a certain question of the law
Argued betwixt the Duke of York and him.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. I.

REQUESTS is a Court held in the King's Palace, before the Master of the Requests by petition, and it seems is a court of equity.

Termes de la Ley.

The Court of *Requests* was virtually abolished by the 16th Car. I.

Blackstone.

RESEISED. *part. adj.* [a law word] Restored to possession.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they outraigned had their utmost date,
And then therein *reseised* was againe,
And ruled long with honorable state
Till he surrendered realme and life to fate.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.X. ft. 45.

“ RESISTLESS. *adj.* - - - Irresistible.”

2. Not able to resist.

Like a grim lion rushing with fierce might
Out of his den; he seized greedily
On the *resistless* prey.

Spenser's Muirpotmos.

“ RESOLUTION. *n.* - - - - - ”

7. [Formerly]

7. [Formerly] Confirmed belief.
Ah! but the *resolution* of thy death
Made me to lose such thought.
T. Heywood's Four Prentices.

RESPE'CTLESS. *adj.* Void of respect.
My maiden-muse flies the lascivious swaines
And scorns to soyle her lines with lustfull straines:
Will not dilate (nor on her fore-head bear
Immodestie's abhorred character)
His shamelesse pryings, his undecent doings;
His curious searches, his *respectlesse* wooings. *W. Browne.*

RESPONDENTIA. *n.* [law Lat.] Security for money lent on a cargo of goods exported for sale.
If the loan is upon goods, which must necessarily be fold in the course of the voyage, the borrower in this case is said to take up money at *respondentia*. *Blackstone.*

To set up a REST. A term at an old game at cards, called *Primerò*.
The king 55 eldest hand sets up all rests, and discarded flush. *Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, vol. 2. p. 31.*
You that can set up a jeast at primerò, instead of a rest.
Prologue to Return from Parnassus.

RESTORE. *n.* [from the verb.] Restitution.
But that fierce ioster, which late fled away,
Stoutly fourth stepping on the further shore,
Him boldly bad his passage there to stay,
Till he had made amends and full restore
For all the damage which he had him doen afore.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. V. st. 18.

"RETRAIT. *n.* - - -
2. [*retrait*, Fr. *ritratto*, Ital.] A cast of the countenance." This exposition is sufficient for the example brought to support it from *Spenser*; but not for *Spenser's* usage of the word (derived from the same origin) in another place. Therefore add
3. Portraiture.

She is the mighty Queene of Faery,
Whose faire *retraite* I in my shield doe beare.
F. 2. B. II. C. IX. st. 4.

To RE'TRANSLATE. *v. n.* To translate one's own translation back into its first language.
Translate and *retranslate* from and to Latin, Greek, and English.
Chesterfield.

RETRA'TE. *n.* [in *Spenser*] A retreat.
Full fayne
And glad he was the slaughter so to stay,
And pointed for the combat twixt them twaine
The morrow next, ne gave him longer day,
So foundid the *retraite* and drew his folke away.
F. 2. B. V. C. XII. st. 9.

RETRA'XIT. (Lat.) is an open and voluntary renunciation of a suit in court. *Blackstone.*

"To RETREAT. *v. n.* - - -
2. To go to a place of security."
But yet so fast they could not home retreat,
But that swift Talus did the foremost win.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VII. st. 35.

RETRE'NCHING. *n.* [from *retrench*.] A purposed omission.
All ancient books, having been preserved by transcription, were liable through ignorance, negligence, or fraud, to be corrupted in three different ways, that is to say, by *retrenchings*, additions, and alterations.
Harris's Philol. Inquiries.

RETRIEVE. *n.* [from the verb.] Discovery.

With this they all were satisfied,
As men are wont o' th' bias'd side,
Applauded the profound dispute;
And grew more gay and resolute
By having overcome all doubt,
Than if it never had fall'n out;
And to compleat their narrative
Agreed t'insert this strange *retrieve*. *Butler's Remains.*

"RETURN. *n.* - - -
12. Report." To this unexemplified sense perhaps may be referred the *return* of Members of Parliament.

The members returned are the fitting members, until the house of commons upon petition shall adjudge the *return* to be false and illegal. *Blackstone.*

13. [In law.] A day, of which there are a certain number in each term.
On some one of these days in bank all original writs are returnable, and therefore they are generally called the *returns* of that term. *Blackstone.*

REVE'NGELESS. *adj.* Without revenge.
We full of hearty tears
For our good father's loss,
Cannot so lightly over-jump his death
As leave his woes *revengeless*. *Marston's Malcontent.*
"To REVE'RSE. *v. n.* - - - To return. *Spenser.*"
Beene they all dead, and laide in dolefull hearse?
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall againe *reverse*?
F. 2. B. III. C. IV. st. 1.

To REVIBRATE. *v. n.* To vibrate back again.
This elastic breast
Revibrates quick. *Stenstone.*

REVILEMENT. *n.* [from *revile*.] Opprobrious language.
Would she stent
Her bitter rayling and foule *revilement*.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. IV. st. 12.

[Though, in this example, the accent, to suit the metre, is put on the last syllable, such can never be considered as its proper place.]
"REVIVAL. *n.* - - - Recall from a state of languor, "oblivion, or obscurity."
The *Revival* of learning in most countries appears to have owed its first rise to translations. *T. Warton.*

REVIVOR. *n.* A species of bill occasionally requisite in the course of a Chancery-suit.
There may be also a bill of *revivor*, when the suit is abated by the death of any of the parties, in order to set the proceedings again in motion; without which they remain at a stand. *Blackstone.*

To REVOL'T. *v. a.* [from *revolve*, Lat.] To roll back.
As a thonderbolt
Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace
The foring clouds into sad showres ymolt;
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XI. st. 25.

REVOLUTIONARY. *adj.* Founded on a *revolution*.
They pursue even such as me into the obscurest retreats, and haul them before their *revolutionary* tribunals. *Burke.*

REVOLUTIONIST. *n.* An undistinguishing promoter of *revolutions* in government.
If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration, that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre. *Burke.*

REVOLUTION-MAKER. *n.* An advocate for a revolution in the constitution of this kingdom.

No persons were more fiercely active against Mr. Fox, than several of those *revolution-makers*, whom Mr. Burke condemns alike in his remonstrance and in his book. *Burke*

REW. *n.* [an old poetical word for] Row.

Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred,
And uncouth forms which none yet ever knew;
And every sort is in a fondry bed
Sett by itselfe, and ranckt in comely *rew.*

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 35.

There entred in, he round about him saw
Many brave knights whose names right well he knew,
There bound t'obey that Amazon's proud law,
Spinning and carding all in comely *rew.*

Ib. B. V. C. V. ft. 22.

Gainst him the second Azzo stood in *rew.* *Fairfax.*

"RHAPSODIST. *n.* One who writes without regular dependance, &c."

2. One who can make and repeat verses extempore.

Antipater the Sidonian could pour forth hexameters extempore: we may add to Antipater the antient *rhapsodists* of the Greeks. *Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

RHENISH. *n.* [from the river *Rhine.*] A German wine.

Drink the Pyrmont waters, and no wine but *Rhenish.*
Chesterfield.

RHETOR. *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] A teacher of oratory.

When consuls, cenfors, senators, and prators,
With great dictators, us'd t'apply to *rhetors.*

Butler's Remains.

"RHETORICALLY. *adv.* - - - Like an orator."

There is then absolutely nothing at all in this objection, which is so *rhetorically* urged. *Butler's Analogy.*

RHINOCEROTE. *n.* [*B. Jonson's* word for] A Rhinoceros.

A lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a *rhinocerote.* *Discoveries.*

RHODOENDRON. *n.* [Gr.] Dwarf rose bay.

Miller.

RHOMBUS. *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] A figure with oblique angles, and four equal sides.

A circle seen obliquely will appear an ellipse; and a square a *rhombus*, or an oblong rectangle. *Roid's Inquiry.*

RHYTHM. *n.* [*ῥυθμος*, Gr.] Harmonious measure.

From such Latin *Rythmus* and chiefly those of the Iambic form, the present poetical measures of all the nations of Roman Europe are clearly derived. *Tyrwhitt.*

Rhythm differs from metre, in as much as *rhythm* is proportion applied to any motion whatever.

Harris's Philol. Inquiries.

"RHYTHMICAL. *adj.* - - - Harmonical."

The Latin *Rhythmical* verses resembled the metrical in the number of syllables only, without any regard to quantity. *Tyrwhitt.*

RHYTHMUS. *n.* [Lat. from Gr.] Measured motion.

Who find out the true *rhythmus* and harmonious numbers, which alone can satisfy a just judgment, and muse-like apprehension. *Shaftesbury.*

"RIBBED. *adj.* - - -

"Marked with protuberant lines."

And plantain *ribb'd*, that heals the reaper's wound;
And marj'ram sweet in shepherd's posie found. *Shenstone.*

RI'BIBE. *n.* [*ribeba*, Ital. originally a guitar, but as early as *Chaucer's* time a cant word for] An old woman.

Or some good *ribibe*, about Kentish town
Or Hogfden, you would hang now for a witch.

B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.

RICE-BIRD. *n.* A kind of East-India bird.

For a dollar we might have bought two monkies, or a whole cage of *rice-birds.* *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

RI'CHESSE. *n.* [the old noun, which (by reason of its termination) had degenerated even before *Spenser's* time into the irregular plural noun, *riches.* Wealth.

Till that they came unto an yron dore,
Which to them open'd of his owne accord,
And shewed of *richesse* such exceeding store,
As eie of man did never see before.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. ft. 31.

[*Shakspeare* too uses this word in the singular number; though it is printed *riches.*

Riches, fineless, is as poor as winter. *Otello* A. III. sc. 3.]

RIDDLING. *n.* [from *riddle.*] Ambiguous sentences.

That sense of worth,
That found out profit, and foretold each thing
Now differed not from Delphick *riddeling.*

B. Jonson's Horace.

"RIDING. *n.* - - -

2. One of the divisions of Yorkshire, answering to "hundreds in other counties; corrupted from *trithing.*" The middle part of this definition is most notoriously false, and betrays a wonderful ignorance of English topography. Every body knows that the extensive county of York is divided into only *three* Ridings, each of which contains a number of hundreds, there called *wapentakes.*

Where a county is divided into *three* of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings.* These *trithings* still subsist in the large county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings.* *Blackstone.*

RIDINGHOUSE. *n.* An edifice in which the art of riding is taught.

I hope you apply the time you have saved from the *ridinghouse* to useful more than to learned purposes.

Chesterfield.

RIDOTTO. *n.* [Ital.] A public assembly of genteel company.

In lent, if masquerades displease the town,
Call 'em *Ridottos*, and they still go down. *Bramston.*

This letter will, I believe, find you at Venice, in all the dissipation of Masquerades, *Ridottos*, Operas, &c.

Chesterfield.

WRIT of RIGHT. The pure, proper, or mere *writ of right* lies only to recover lands in fee-simple, unjustly withheld from the true proprietor. *Blackstone.*

"To RING. *v. a.* - - -

4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose."

But then some pence 'twould coll the clowne
To yoke and eke to *ring* them. *W. Browne.*

She prays you to *ring* him by this token, and so you shall be sure his nose will not be rooting other men's pastures.

Dekker's Honest Whore, P. II.

"RING-TAIL. *n.* - - - A kind of kite with a whitish "tail."

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry. *Beaum. and Fletcher's Philaster.*

"RI'OTER. *n.* - - -

" 2. One.

" 2. One who raises an uproar or sedition."
 Any two justices may come with the *posse comitatus*, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, and arrest the rioters. *Blackstone.*

" RIOTOUS. *adj.* - - -
 " 2. Seditious; turbulent."
 The riotous assembling of twelve persons, or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation was first made high treason by statute. *Blackstone.*

" RIOTOUSLY. *adv.*
 " 2. Seditiously; turbulently."
 If any person so riotously assembled begin even before proclamation to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*

RIPIER. *n.* [from *riparius*, Barb. Lat.] One who carries fish to the inland parts from the coast.
 I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next ripier, that rides that way with mackerel. *Chapman's Widow's Tears.*

" To RIPPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water "swiftly running."
 Eemao runs rapidly on near the way rippling over the stones. *Gray's Letters.*

RIPPLING. *n.* [from *ripple*.] A moving roughness of surface.
 We perceived a considerable rippling on the water, which I have reason to think was occasioned by a current. *Portlock's Voyage.*

" RISE. *n.* - - -
 " 1. The act of rising locally or figuratively."
 Sit down, my masters, he cried, your rise hath been my fall.
 Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,
 From its decline determin'd to recede? *Prior.*

RI'SING. *n.* [from *to rise*.] Insurrection.
 He's follow'd both with body and with mind,
 And doth enlarge his rising with the blood
 Of fair King Richard scrap'd from Pomfret stones. *Shaks. Hen. IV. P. II.*

" RIVALITY. } *n.* [*rivalitas*, Latin; from *rival*.]
 " RIVALRY. } Competition; emulation." Jumbling these two words together makes a very confused article. Of *rivality* no example is given; and (according to *Johnson's* own note) it means in *Shakspeare*, Equal rank.
 Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*. *Antony and Cleopatra.*

" RIX-DO'LLAR. *n.* A German coin, worth about "four shillings and sixpence sterling. *Diët.*"
 The *Reicks Dollar* of Germany is worth four shillings four pence. *Moryson's Itinerary.*

" ROAN. *adj.* - - - Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey "or white spots interperfed very thick. *Farrier's Dictionary.*"
 What horse? a roan, a crop-ear, is it not? *Shaks. Hen. IV. P. I.*

ROBERTIN. *n.* [from *Robert*.] One of a certain order of monks.
 One Robert Flower got institution and confirmation of an order about the year 1137, which after his own name he called *Robertini*. *Weever.*

ROBUSTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *robustious*.] Furiously.

The multitude commend writers, as they do fencers or wrestlers, who, if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows. *B. Johnson's Discoveries.*

RO'CK-FISH. *n.* A fish in the Pacific Ocean.
 The other fish were chiefly parrot-fish, snappers, and a brown spotted rock-fish. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

" RO'FSTER. *n.* - - - A turbulent blustering fellow."
 Divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of roaring boys, bravadoes, *roysters*, &c. commit many insolencies. *Wilson's History of James I.*

" RO'LLING-PRESS. *n.* A cylinder rolling upon "another cylinder, by which engravers print their "plates upon paper."
 The *rolling press* (for so I think they call the machine with which these prints are taken off) hath of late years produced more incentives to vice and immorality, and more infamous libels against the best of governments, than have been ushered into the world by any other means. *Explanation of Oxford Almanack.*

ROMAN-CA'THOLIC. *adj.* Professing the religion of the Church of Rome.
 When you are in *Roman-Catholic* countries, go to their churches; see all their ceremonies. *Chesterfield.*

RO'MEKIN. *n.* [once] A kind of drinking cup.
 Wine ever flowing in large Saxon *Romekins*
 About my board. *Davenant's Wits.*

RO'MESCOT. *n.* [*Rome* and *scot*.] Peter-pence.
 Offa, the most magnificent King of the Mercians, in great devotion went also to Rome, and made every house within his territories subject to the payment of *Romescot*. *Weever.*

To ROOK. *v.* [from the northern word *ruck*.] To squat.
 The raven rook'd her on the chimney-top. *Shaks. Hen. VI. P. III.*

ROOM. *n.* - - - - -
 8. An appropriated seat in a room.
 With price whereof they buy a golden bell
 And purchase highest rooms in boure and hall. *Sp. Colin Clout.*

" To ROOT. *v. n.* - - -
 " 2. To turn up the earth: as, the hog roots the garden." This sense is certainly misplaced among those of the *neuter* instead of the *active* verb.
 What luckless planet-frowns
 Have drawn him and his hogs in fere
 To root our daisied downs? *W. Browne.*

ROO'T-BOUND. *adj.* Fixt to the ground by a root.
 If I but wave this wand,
 Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster,
 And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
 Root-bound, that fled Apollo. *Milton's Comus.*

ROO'T-BUILT. *adj.* Built of roots.
 The root-built cave by far extended rocks
 Around embosom'd how it foothes the soul! *Shenstone.*

ROO'T-HOUSE. *n.* An edifice of Roots.
 Here you are led through a thicket of many sorts of willows to a large root-house. *Dodley's Leaves.*

RO'SARY. *n.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A place abounding with roses.
 Is there a Hercules, that dares to touch
 Or enter the Hesperian *rosaries*? *Maehin's Dumb Knight.*

ROSE. *n.* [formerly] A ribband (shaped to imitate a rose) as an ornament to a shoe-string.

The Provençal *rofes* on my razed shoes. *Shakf. Hamlet.*
Have not many handsome legs in silk stockings villainous
splay-feet, for all their great *rofes*? *Roaring Girl.*
ROSICRUCIAN. *n.* [Of the holy cross.] A kind
of Hermetic philosopher.

He has as wife disputes about the original of government,
as the *Rosicrucians* had about the beginning of the world.
Butler's Characters.

RO'SINESS. *n.* [from *rosy*.] The colour of roses.
Some may delight themselves in a black skin, and others
in a white; some in a gentle natural *rosiness* of complexion.
Spence's Crito.

ROSMARINE. *n.* [*ros marinus*, Lat.] Rosemary.
And here trim *rosmarine*, that whilom crown'd
The daintiest garden of the proudest peer.
Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

"ROTA'TION. *n.* - - - Vicissitude of succession."
This is all the possible *rotation* our speculative state-botcher
can in reason promise to himself. *Butler's Characters.*

"ROTUNDO. *n.* - - - A building formed round both
"inside and outside."
On the brink of the precipice stands the Sibyl's temple,
the remains of a little *rotundo* surrounded with its portico.
Gray's Letters.

To ROVE. *v. n.* [formerly] To aim with an arrow
called a *rover*.

Faire Venus' sonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*
That glorious fire it kindled in hart,
Lay now thy deadly heben bowe apart. *Sp. F. Q. ft. 3.*
Even at the make-white of his hart she *roved*.
Ib. B. V. C. V. ft. 35.

RO'VEY. *n.* [formerly] A kind of arrow.
Here be of all forts; flights, *rovers*, and but-shafts.
B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

ROUGE-DRA'GON. *n.* [Fr.] The title of one of
the heralds.
Prouder by far, than all the Garters, and Norroys, and
Clarencieux, and *Rouge-Dragons* that ever pranced in a
procession. *Burke.*

ROUGH-RIDER. *n.* One that breaks horses for
riding.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to *rough-riders* give my choicest wine. *Bramston.*

"ROUND. *n.* - - -"
7. A roundel.
Her plaints were interrupted with a sound
That seem'd from thickest bushes to proceed;
Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*,
And to his voice had tun'd his oaten reed.
Fairfax. B. VII.

ROUNDLY. *adj.* Roundish.
About the edges of whose *roundly* form
In order grew such trees as doe adorne
The fable hearfe. *W. Browne.*

"RO'WEL. *n.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]
"1. The points of a spur turning on an axis." *Spencer*
extends it (according to its French original) to
the little iron wheels of a bit.
A goodly person! and could menage faire
His stubborn steed with curbed canon bitt,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chauf that any on his backe should sitt:
The yton *rowvels* into frothy some he bitt.
F. Q. B. I. C. VII. ft. 37.

"To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw: *Spencer*
"fer." This interpretation is given from *Upton*,
who corrects his own former one 'to growl'; but
this former one agrees much better with the context
in *Spenser*.

Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound,
And softly *royne* when salvage cholere gan redound.
F. Q. B. V. C. IX. ft. 33.

RU'BRICATE. *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Marked
with red.
Other festivals I enquire not after, that stand *rubricate*
in old kalendars. *Spelman.*

To RUE. *v. n.* To have compassion.
Full many a one for me deepe groan'd and sigh,
And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complaining out on me that would not on them *reue*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 20.

He pray'd the Lord upon his flock to *reue*. *Fairfax.*

"RUE'FULNESS. *n.* - - - Sorrowfulness;" a plaintive
manner.
For he was false, and fraught with fickleness,
And learned had to love with secret lookes,
And well could daunce, and sing with *ruefulness*.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 25.

RUFF. *n.* A bird much esteem'd for eating in some of
our Eastern counties.
Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit, if we can,
Knat, rail, and *ruff* too. *B. Jonson's Epigrams.*

RU'FFIN. *n.* A kind of fish.
Him follow'd Yar, soft washing Norwich wall,
And with him brought a present joyfully
Of his owne fish unto that festivall,
Whose like none else could shew, the which they *Ruffins* call.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 33.

RU'G-HEADED. *adj.* Whose head seems covered
with a rug.
We must supplant those rough *rug-headed* kerns.
Shakf. Rich. II.

RUINATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Brought to
ruin.
And that same city, so now *ruinate*,
Had bene the key of all that kingdom's crowne.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 26.

"RULE. *n.* - - -"
5. Realm.
But joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with unwearied wing each part t'enquire
Of the wide *rule* of his renowned site.
Spenser. Muipotmos.

"RUM. *n.* - - -"
"2. A kind of spirits distilled from Molasses."
Rum finds its market in North America. *Gutrie.*

RUNE. *n.* A literal mark of the Runic language.
The *Runes* were for long periods of time in use upon
materials more lasting than any others employed to the same
purpose. *Temple.*

RUNIC. *adj.* Denoting the old Scandinavian language.
Odin was the first inventor, at least the first engraver of
the *Runic* letters or characters. *Temple.*
There huge Colosses rose with trophies crown'd,
And *Runic* characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

RUPEE'

R U P

RUPEE'. n. A silver coin, current through all the dominions of the Great Mogul: it is worth about two shillings and four-pence; but its valuation in this country varies. It is called the *Sicca* rupee, in contradistinction to those of Bombay, and other mints, which a little differ from it in value. There is also a gold coin in the East Indies, commonly called a *rupee* from its similarity in value to a *Sicca* one; but its proper name is *Mohaur*.

R Y D

RY'DER. n. A clause added to an Act of Parliament at its third reading.

If a new clause be added, it is done by tacking a separate piece of parchment on the bill, which is called a *ryder*.
Blackstone.

RYE'-STRAW. adj. Made of rye-straw.
Your *rye-straw* hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country footing.

Shaksf. Tempest.

S.

S A G

SABLE-STOLED. *adj.* Drest in a *fable-stole*.

In vain with timbrel'd anthems dark
The *fable-stoled* forcerers bear his worshipt ark. *Milton.*

SACHÈM. *n.* The title of some American chiefs.
In Florida the authority of the *Sachems*, Caziques, or chiefs, was not only permanent, but hereditary. *Robertson.*

SA'CRAMENT. *n.* - - -

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

Here I begin the *sacrament* to all. *B. Jonson's Catiline.*

SA'CREDE. *adj.* - - - - -

7. [A latinism.] Accursed.

O *sacred* hunger of ambitious minds!

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.XII.

To **SA'CRIFY.** *v. a.* [in *Spenser*] To sacrifice; to offer up.

By his side

A mighty Mazer bowle of wine was sett,
As if it had to him bene *sacrifice*.

Sp. F. 2. B.II. C.XII. st. 49.

SA'D-HEARTED. *adj.* Melancholy.

Sad-hearted men, much overgone with care.

Shakf. Hen. VI. P. III.

SA'DLY. *adv.* - - -

3. In earnest; truly.

This can be no trick: the conference was *sadly* borne.

Shakf. Much Ado.

To tell thee *sadly*, Shepherd, without blame
Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. *Milton's Comus.*

SAFE. *n.* - - - - A pantry." Rather 'a moveable 'larder.'

To **SAFE.** *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To procure safety to.

Best you *safed* the bringer

Out of the host. *Shakf. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To **SAFE-CO'NDUCT.** *v. a.* [from the *noun.*] To conduct safely.

Are they not now upon the western shore

Safe-conducting the rebels from their ships?

Shakf. Richard III.

SAFE-GUARD. *n.* An outward petticoat.

On with your cloak and *safe-guard*.

Ram. Alley.

SAGITTARIUS. *n.* [Lat. for, one carrying bow and quiver.] The ninth sign of the Zodiac.

The planets run successively through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, *Sagittarius*, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pifces.

Adams.

SA'GO. *n.* A kind of eatable grain. - *Bailey.*

They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as *sago*, barley, turnips, &c. *Chesterfield.*

S A M

SAYL-MAKER. *n.* One that makes fails.

Thy father?

O villain, he's a *sail-maker* in Bergamo.

Shakf. Tam. of the Sbrew.

SAIN'T-PROTE'CTRICE. *n.* [from *saint* and *protect.*] A female tutelary saint.

These were the *Saint-Protectrices*, to whom the champions chiefly paid their vows. *Shaftebury.*

To **SALE'W.** *v. a.* [from *faleur*, Fr.] To salute.

But Glauce, seeing all that chaunced there,
Well weeting how their error to affoyle,
Full glad of so good end to them drew nere,
And her *salew'd* with seemly bel-accoyle,
Joyous to see her safe after long toyle.

Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.VI. st. 25.

SALOO'N. *n.* [Fr.] A spacious parlour.

The principal apartment of these buildings consists of one or more large *saloons*. *Chambers.*

SALT. *n.* [*saltus*, Lat. The *a* should be pronounced as in *fancy*.] A skip.

Frisking lambs

Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.

B. Jonson's Masques.

SALT-CELLAR. *n.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of "salt set on the table." But how came this small vessel to be denominated a *cellar*?—The old English word was *saler* [*Promptorium Parvulorum*] easily corrupted into *cellar*: after which, *salt* was prefixt, to identify its meaning.

SA'LVAGE. *n.* [from *salvus*, Lat.] Recompence for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, they paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is intitled *salvage*. *Blackstone.*

To **SALU'TE.** *v. a.* - - -

3. To kiss."

You have the prettiest tip of a finger—I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison's Drummer.*

SAMITE. *n.* [*samy*, old Fr.] A kind of filken texture.

In filken *samite* she was light aray'd,
And her fayre lockes were woven up in gold.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. st. 13.

SAM'PLE. *n.* - - - Specimen."

2. Example.

Thus he concludes: and ev'ry hardy knight
His *sample* follow'd.

Fairfax.
SANC-

SANCTIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* With sanctimony.

In spite of the gravity of my character, and the decency which I hope I have hitherto most *sanctimoniously* observed.
Walpole in the World, No. 28.

SANDPIPER. *n.* A kind of sea-bird.

The *sandpipers* of the striated species were seen about the ship: after staying near an hour, they flew away.
Portlock's Voyage.

"SANHE'DRIM. *n.* --- The chief council among "the Jews."

The government of the Hebrews, instituted by God, had a judge, the great *sanbedrin* and general assemblies of the people.
A. Sidney.

SAPP'PHIC. *adj.* [from *Sappho*, the inventress.] In a certain measure of verse.

I choose to call this delicate *Sapphic Ode* the first original production of Mr. Gray's Muse.
Mason.

SARSAPARILLA. *n.* An American ligneous shrub.

Jamaica supplies the Apothecary with *guaiacum, sarsaparilla*, china, cassia, and tamarinds.
Gutbrie.

"SA'SSAFRAS. *n.* A tree."

Might we not therefore attempt the more frequent, locust, *sassafras*, &c.
Evelyn.

SATA'NIC. *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Of the Devil.

His weakness shall overcome *Satanic* strength.
Milton.

SA'TRAP. *n.* [*satrapa*, Lat.] A rich nobleman.

Reflect how few, who charm'd the listening ear
Of *satrap*, or of king, her smiles enjoy'd!
Shenstone.

SA'TURN. *n.* One of the planets.

Before the discovery of the Georgium Sidus, *Saturn* was reckoned the most remote planet in our system.
Adams.
Saturn and *Venus* this year in conjunction.
Shakf. Hen. IV. P. II.

SA'TURNIST. *n.* [from *Saturn*.] One of a melancholy turn.

Such places heavy *Saturnists* doe crave.
W. Browne.

"SA'VIN. *n.* --- A plant."

Whilst sharp'ned leaves did *saVIN's* anger show,
As when a lion bristles at his foe.
Cowley Englished.

SAUNT, SAINT. *n.* [formerly] A game at cards.

Primerò, *saunt*, maw, or such like.
Husband, shall we play at *saint*?
My faint's turn'd devil.
T. Heywood's Woman killed with kindness.

SAUNTERER. *n.* One that saunters.

A fine lady will seem to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a *saunterer*.
Chesterfield.

"TO SAY. *v. a.* ---

4. To repeat."

For once she used ev'ry day to wend
'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to *say*.
Fairfax.

"SAY. *n.* ---

4. Silk.

5. A kind of woollen stuff." No example of either: and these senses seem improperly divided into two. *Say* was probably but one kind of stuff, not very different from silk.

His garment neither was of silke nor *say*,
But painted plumes in goodly order dight.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XII. ft. 8.

TO SCALE. *v. a.* To diffuse.

I shall tell you

A pretty tale, it may be, you have heard it:
But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To *scale* 't a little more.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

"TO SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with "segments of circles."

Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And *scallop* every winding shore?
Shenstone.

TO SCAND. *v. a.* [*scando*, Lat.] To ascend.

Whose silver gates (by which there sat an hory
Old aged fire, with hower-glass in hand,
Hight Time) she entred, were he lief or sory;
Ne staide, till she the highest stage had *scand*.
Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 8.

[Supposing this participle regularly formed, the verb would be *scan*; but as it is evidently a creation of *Spenser's* from *scando*, it is apprehended much more likely, that the participle was meant for a contraction from *scanded*.]

SCANDALUM MAGNA'TUM. [Lat.] is an evil

report invented or dispersed to the prejudice or slander of any great personage, or officer of the realm.
Termes de la Ley.

"SCATE. *n.* --- A kind of wooden shoe with a steel "plate underneath."

It is like sliding upon *skates*; no motion so smooth or swift, but none gives so terrible a fall.
Marg. of Halifax.

TO SCERN. *v. n.* [abbreviated from] To discern.

He closely nearer crept the truth to weert:
But as he nigher drew, he easily
Might *scerne*, that it was not his sweetest sweet.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. ft. 22.

SCHOLA'STICISM. *n.* Scholastic learning.

The talents of *Abelard* were not confined to the thorny paths of *scholasticism*.
Jo. Warton's Pope.

SCHOOL-ACQUAINTANCE. *n.* An acquaintance

made by young people whilst at school.
Lord Huntingdon writes me word that he has seen you,
and that you have renewed your old *school-acquaintance*.
Chesterfield.

SCHOOLERY. *n.* [from school.] Precepts.

To which him needs a guileful hollow heart
Marked with fair dissembling courtesy,
A filed tongue furnish'd with termes of art,
Not art of school, but courtier's *schoolery*.
Sp. Col. Clout.

SCHOOLMAID. *a.* A girl at school.

As *schoolmaids* change their names
By vain, though apt, affection.
Shak. Meas. for Meas.

SCLAVO'NIAN. *adj.* Used by the Sclavi.

If you were to write so to an antiquarian, he would certainly try it by the Runic, Celtic, or *Sclavonian* alphabet.
Chesterfield.

SCLAVO'NIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.] The *Sclavonian* language.

I could just as soon have talked Celtic or *Sclavonian* to them, as astronomy.
Chesterfield.

SCLAVO'NIC. *adj.* Denoting the language of the Sclavi.

The languages of Europe are derived from the six following: the Greek, Latin, Teutonic or old German, the Celtic, *Sclavonic*, and Gothic.
Gutbrie.

"SCOLOPE'NDRA. *n.* ---

1. A sort of venomous serpent."

More wine, you varlet,
And call your mistress, your *scolopendra*;
If we like her complexion, we may dine here.
Shirley's Gamester.

The *Scolopendra* is noted for the number of its legs branching out from its body. *Bryant on Troy.*

“SCORCE. *n.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse or power of reason.
 “Lively vigour rested in his mind,
 “And recompenc’d him with a better *scorce*. *Fairy Queen.*”
 Weake body well is *chang’d* for mind’s redoubled force.
 This concluding line of the passage [B.II. C.IX. st. 55.] is here added, to shew, how much better reason *Upton* and *Church* had for interpreting this word by *exchange*, than *Johnson* for his exposition of it.

“To SCORN. *v. n.*” Senses 3 and 4 are certainly misplaced (probably by the editor) as they clearly belong to the verb *adivoc.*

To SCORSE. *v. a.* [from *scorsa*, Ital.] To chase.
 Him first from court he to the citties coursed,
 And from the citties to the townes him prest,
 And from the townes into the countrie forsed,
 And from the country backe to private farmes he *scorsed*.
Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.IX. st. 3.

To SCOTH. *v. a.* [from *skotoz*, Gr.] To wrap in darkness.
 Each wight in mantle black the night doth *scoth*. *Sidney.*

“SCO’TOMY. *n.* --- A dizziness or swimming in “the head.”
 O, sir, ’tis past the *scotomy*; he now
 Hath lost his feeling. *B. Jonson’s Fox.*

“To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for “another;” to perform due turn.
 But Paridel sore bruised, with the blow
 Could not arise, the counterchange to *scorse*.
Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.IX. st. 16.

To SCOURSE. *v. n.* To deal for the purchase of a horse.
 Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy going hackney.
B. Jonson’s Bartholomew Fair.

“To SCREECH. *v. n.* ---
 “2. To cry as a night owl.”
 Whilst the screech-owl *screeching* loud
 Puts the wretch that lies in woe
 In remembrance of a shroud. *Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

SCRIBBET. *n.* A painter’s pencil.
 Sallow-coal is the soonest confused, but of all others the most easy and accomodate for painter’s *scribbets* to design their work, and first sketches on paper with. *Evelyn.*

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [applied to preparing wool.] To mix and card.

SCRUPULIST. *n.* One that entertains scruples.
 These are the sceptics and *scrupulists*, against whom there is such a clamour raised. *Shafesbury.*

To SCU’MBER. *v. n.* [probably from the noun, which (according to *Ainsworth*) means the dung of a fox.] To dung.
 Just such a one as you use to a brace of greyhounds,
 When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.
Massing. Picture.

SCU’TAGE. *n.* [*scutagium*, law Lat.] An assessment on knight’s fees.
 King John was obliged to promise in his *Magna Carta*, that no *scutage* should be imposed without the consent of the common council of the realm. *Blackstone.*

SCUTE. *n.* An Italian coin of different value in different places.

And from a pair of gloves of half a crown
 To twenty crowns, will to a very *scute*
 Smell out the price. *Chapman’s All Fools.*

SE/A-BORD. *adj.* Bordering on the sea.
 There shall a lion from the *sea-bord* wood
 Of Neustria come roring. *Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.III. st. 47.*
 The watry South-winde from the *seabord* coste
 Up-blowing doth disperse the vapour lotte.
Ib. C.IV. st. 13.

SEA-ENCIRCLED. *part. adj.* Surrounded by the sea.
 They fought, O Albion, next thy *sea-encircled* coast. *Gray.*

SEA-LION. *n.* A kind of beast.
 The coast abounds with *sea-lions*. --- They are as big as a middle-sized mastiff, and their fangs are remarkably long and sharp. --- They burrow in the ground like a fox. *Hawke’sworth’s Voyages.*

To SEAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take resting place.
 Him thether eke for all his fearfull threat
 He followed fast, and chased him so nie,
 That to the folds, where sheepe at night doe *seat*,
 And to the litle cots, where shepherds lie
 In winter’s wrathfull time, he forced him to flie.
Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.IX. st. 4.

“SE’CRETARISHIP. *n.* --- The office of a secretary.”
 The Duke of Newcastle and the Chancellor chose to kick him up stairs into the *secretaryship* of state. *Chesterfield.*

SECT. *n.* [used by some old dramatic authors for] Sex.
 Of thy house they mean
 To make a nunnery, where none but their own *sect*
 Must enter in; *men* generally *bar’d*.
Marlow’s Jew of Malta.

SE’DGED. *adj.* Decked with sedge.
 You nymphs, call’d Naiads, of the wandring brooks,
 With your *sedge’d* crowns and ever harmless looks
 Leave your crisp channels. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

“SEE. *n.* --- The seat of episcopal power.”
 2. [Formerly] Any dignified seat.
 Jove laught on Venus from his soverayne *see*.
Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.VI. st. 2.
 Nor that, which that wise king of Jurie framed.
 With endlesse cost to be th’ Almighty’s *see*.
Ib. B.IV. C.X. st. 30.

“SEE’LY. *adj.* ---
 “1. Lucky; happy.
 “2. Silly; foolish; simple.” *Johnson* has not been very lucky himself in exemplifying either of those two senses. The word seems to have sometimes had the latter; but more usually that of Harmless.
 As when a greedy wolfe through hunger fell
 A *seely* lamb far from the flock does take.
Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.VI. st. 10.
 On this poor child thy heav’nly looks down cast,
 With gracious eye this *seely* babe behold. *Fairfax.*

SEE’MLESS. *adj.* Unseemly.
 Thence he her drew
 By the faire lockes, and fowly did array
 Withouten pity of her goodly hew,
 That Attegall himselve her *seemlesse* plight did rew.
Sp. F. 2. B.VI. C.II. st. 25.
 Here

Here I vow
Never to dream of *seemless* amorous toys.
B. Jonson's Case is altered.

SEEMLYHED. *n.* [from *seemly*.] Good appearance.
Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so felcouth case;
And by his person's secret *seemlybed*
Well weend, that he had beene some man of place
Before misfortune did his hew deface.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 14.

SEIGNIOR. *n.* --- The title of honour given by
"Italians."
My cousin means *Signor* Benedick of Padua.
Shaksf. Much Ado.

To SEIZE. *v. a.* ----
6. To fix; to fasten.
He would no lenger stay him to advize,
But open breaks the dore in furious wize,
And entring is; when that disdainfull beaft
Encountering fierce him suddein doth surprize;
And *seizing* cruell claws on trembling brest,
Under his lordly foot him proudly hath supprest.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ft. 19.

So down he fell before the cruell beaft,
Who on his neck his bloody claws did *seize*;
That life nigh crush'd out of his panting brest.
Id. C. VIII. ft. 15.

SELCOUTH. *adj.* --- Rarely known; uncommon.
"mon. *Spenser*."
Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 14.

SELD. *adj.* [Sax. *infolens*.] Uncommon.
For honest women are so *seld* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish those poor few that are.
Revenge's Tragedy.

SELD. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Rarely.
Drudon he high, who guideth, as him list,
Th' adventrer's troop, whose prowess *seld* doth fail.
Fairfax.
As *seld* I have the chance. *Shaksf. Troil. & Cressida.*

SELF. ---
5. *Myself, Himself, Themselves*, and the rest, may
"be used, as nominatives." Here should follow two
examples from *Dryden*; which the blundering editor
has inserted after meaning 6.
8. It is much used in composition, which it is pro-
per to explain by a train of examples." It may
be equally proper to encrease this train by the follow-
ing additions to it.

In *self-assumption* greater
Than in the note of judgment.
Shaksf. Troilus and Cressida.
And earth *self-balanc'd* on her center hung. *Milton.*
I would not have your free and noble nature
Out of *self-bounty* be abused. *Shaksf. Othello.*
Thus they in mutual accusation spent
The fruitless hours; but neither *self-condemning*. *Milton.*
But *self-destruction*, therefore thought, refutes
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton.*

She cannot love,
Nor take no shape nor progress of affection,
She is so *self-endcared*. *Shaksf. Much Ado.*
This may be considered as the spring of modern philoso-
phy—to allow of no first principles of contingent truth,

but this one, that thoughts and operations of our own minds,
of which we are conscious, are *self-evidently* real and true.

Thyself is *self-mis-used*. *Shaksf. Rich. III.*
Self love, my liege, is not so vile a thing,
As *self-neglecting*. *Shak. Hen. V.*

The gate *self-open'd* wide.
The first sort by their own suggestion fell
Self-tempted, self-deprav'd. *Milton.*
"SELL. *n.* --- A faddle."
2. The feat of a throne.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell*.
Fairfax. B. IV.
"SEMI-COLON. *n.* --- Half a colon, to note a
"greater pause, than that of a comma."
The *semi-colon* is a less constructive part, or subdivision of
a sentence. *Lowth.*

SEMI-SCEPTIC. *n.* One that is half a sceptic.
Of the *semi-sceptics* I should beg to know, why they be-
lieve the existence of their own impressions and ideas.
Reid's Inquiry.

SENDAL. *n.* [*zendalo*, Ital.] A thin silk of Cyprus.
And how in *sendal* wrapt away he bore
That head with him. *Fairfax.*

SE'NESCHAL. *n.* --- One who had in great
"houses the care of feasts."
2. It afterwards came to signify other offices." *Spen-
ser* uses it for a military governor.

There eke he placed a strong garrison
And set a *seneschall* of dreaded might,
That by his powre oppressed every one,
And vanquished all venturous knights in fight.
F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 30.

SENS. *adv.* [used by *Spenser* for] Since.
With boastfull vain pretence
Stept Braggadochio forth, and as his thrall
Her claim'd, by him in battell wonne long *sens*.
F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 23.

SENSIBLE. *adj.* ----
7. Convinced; persuaded. A low use.
2. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of
"reasonable." Both reprohations are groundless.

Addison (from whom both these senses are exempli-
fied) did not write *low* language: Also in No. VII.
of the Correspondence laid before Parliament in No-
vember, 1800, is this sentence: 'He appears fully
'*sensible* of the attention shewn him;' and the phrase
of a *sensible* man for *reasonable* is by no means banish-
ed good company.

SENTENTIIOUSLY. *adv.* --- With striking
"brevity."
2. With dictatorial solemnity.

Tell them (not magisterially and *sententionly*) that you
will read two or three hours in the morning. *Chesterfield.*
SENTIMENT-MONGER. *n.* A dealer in senti-
ments.

Whatever poets, romance and novel-writers, and such
sentiment-mongers may be pleased to say. *Chesterfield.*
SEQUE'STER. *n.* [from the verb.] A disjunction.

This hand of yours requires
A *sequester* from liberty. *Shaksf. Othello.*
To SERMONIZE. *v. n.* [from *sermon*.] To preach
up rigid observances.

If you consider them as the dictates of a morose and
sermonizing father, I am sure they will be not only unar-
tended to, but unread. *Chesterfield.*

SER'VICEAGE. *n.* [from *service.*] State of servitude.

His threats he feareth, and obeys the rein
Of thralldom base and *serviceage.* *Fairfax.*

“SE'SSION. *n.* - - -

“4. A meeting of justices.”

There is sometimes kept a special or petty *session* by a few justices. *Blackstone.*

SET-OFF. *n.* [a law term.]

To this head may be referred the practice of what is called a *set-off*, whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. *Blackstone.*

“SETTLEMENT. *n.* - - - - -

“6. A colony.”

Who commanded for several years at Matagrosso, a *settlement* of the Portuguese in the interior parts of Brasil. *Robertson.*

SETTLING. *n.* [from *settle.*]

1. Sediment.

'Tis but the lees,
And *settlings* of a melancholy blood. *Milton's Comus.*

2. [In planting] A diminutive of *set.*

For *settlings*—they are to be preferred, that grow nearest the stock. *Evelyn.*

“To SEW, for *sue.* To follow. *Spenser.*”

He that made love unto the eldest dame,
Was hight Sir Huddibras, an hardy man;
Yet not so good of deedes, as great of name,
Which he by many rash adventures wan,
Since errant atmes to *sew* he first began.
F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 17.

SE'WSTER. *n.* [from *to sew.*] Spinster.

At ev'ry twilted thrid my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, that did sit me nigh.
B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

“SEXE'NNIAL. *adj.* - - - Happening once in six “ years.”

This evil was not so much the vice of their constitution itself; as it must be in your new contrivance of *sexennial* elective judicatories. *Burke.*

“SEXTANT. *n.* - - - The sixth part of a circle.”

2. An astronomical instrument made in that form.

At the beginning of the eclipse the moon was in the zenith, so that it was found most convenient to make use of the *sextant.* *Cook and King's Voyage.*

SHA'CKATORY. *n.* An Irish hound.

Tbat Irish *shackatory* beat the bush for him.
Dekker's Honest Whore. P. II.

SHA'CKLOCK. *n.* [from *shackle* and *lock.*] Some strong shackle.

The swarthy smith spits in his buckehorne fist,
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twift,
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gives, and chains.
W. Browne.

SHA'DDOCK. *n.* An inferior kind of orange.

Nor was this the time for roots and *shaddock.*
Cook's Voyage.

SHA'HSTAH. *n.* A book containing the religious ordinances of the Hindoos.

Though the original is lost, they are still possessed of a commentary upon it, called the *Shahstah.* *Guthrie.*

“SHAMBLING. *adj.* - - - Moving awkwardly. A “ low bad word.” The word is well adapted to the

purposes it serves. *Johnson* exemplifies it from *Dryden* and *Smith*; and *Lord Chesterfield* uses it.

A common country fellow taken from the plough and enlisted in an old corps, soon lays aside his *shambling* gait.
Vol. II. Letter 35.

To SHAPE. *v. n.* [from *v. a.*] To accord.

Their dear loss,
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shap'd*
Unto my end of stealing them. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To SH'ARPEN. *v. n.* To grow sharp.

Now the *sharpens* well said whetstone. *Shak. Tro. & Cress.*

SHAR'P-TOOTHED. *adj.* Having a sharp tooth.

She hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shak. Lear.*

“SHAW. *n.* - - - Thicket.”

Thither to seek some flocks or herds we went,
Perchance close hid beneath the greenwood *shaw.* *Fairfax.*

SHE'BANDER. *n.* A chief commercial officer in the Dutch East-India settlements.

The gentlemen came on board: they proved to be
Mr. Blydenburg the fiscal, Mr. Vall the *shebander*, &c.
Hawkefworth's Voyages.

The *shebander* had orders to supply me with what money I should require out of the company's treasury. *Id. vol. 3.*

SHEERWATER. A kind of sea bird.

During our passage along this coast, we saw a great number of sea birds, particularly albatrosses, gannets, *sheerwaters.*
Hawkefworth's Voyages.

SHELL. *n.* The name of the head form (or class) at Westminster School.

What you have already acquired will only place you in the second form of this new school, instead of the first. But if you intend, as I suppose you do, to get into the *shell*, you have very different things to learn from Latin and Greek. *Chesterfield.*

SHE'PHERDLING. *n.* [a diminutive of *shepherd.*]

Let each young *shepherdling*
Walk by, or stop his eare, the whilst I sing. *W. Browne.*

SHE'W-PLACE. *n.* [from *shew* and *place.*] Any place of public exhibition.

'T the common *shew-place*, where they exercise,
His sons he there proclaim'd the kings of kings.
Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

SHINE. *adj.* [altered from *shcen*, for rhyme's sake.] Shining.

These warlike champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field the challenge to define.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. st. 3.

SHININGNESS. *n.* [from *shining.* This word is an attempt to give the force of *Horace's nitor* in English: but these fabrications in *ness*, wherever they create a dissonant clutter of letters, seldom gain a reception in our language.]

The epithets *marmoræus*, *eburnæus*, and *candidus*, are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets, sometimes as to their shape, and sometimes as to the *shiningness* here spoken of. *Spence's Crito.*

SHIPLESS. *adj.* Without ships.

It is by no means a *shipless* sea, but everywhere peopled with white sails. *Gray's Letters.*

SHIP-MONEY. *n.* An arbitrary imposition, once laid upon this country by Charles the first, and abolished in the same reign.

The arbitrary levies of tonnage and poundage, *ship-money*, and other projects. *Blackstone.*

“SHOAL.

"SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow."

But this Molanna, were she not so shoal,
Were no less faire, and beautifull, than thee.

Sp. F. Q. B.VII. C.VI. ft. 40.

SHOCKINGLY. *adv.* [from *shocking*.] Offensively.

It would be *shockingly* ill-bred in that company; and indeed not extrinsevely well bred in any other. *Chesterfield.*

SHOOTERESS. *n.* [from *shooter*.] A female that shoots.

For that proud *shooter's* scorned weaker game. *Fairfax.*

"SHOP. *n.* - - -"

3. [Used by *Spenser* for] Place of residence.

Out of her gored wound the cruell steel
He lightly snatcht, and did the flood-gate stop
With his faire garment: then gan softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veynes did hop:
Which when he felt to move, he hoped faire
To call backe life to her forsaken *shop*.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.I. ft. 43.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS. *n.* - - - -

"1. Defect of sight from the convexity of the eye."

By often looking at remote objects the degree of *short-sightedness* may be much lessened. *Adams on Vision.*

SHOWERLESS. *adj.* Free from showers.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heav'ns indulge
Our melting clime. *Armstrong.*

To SHRIEVE. *v. a.* [an occasional variation of]

To thrive.

But afterwards she gan him soft to *shrieve*,
And woe with faire intreatie to disclose,
Which of the nymphes his heart to fore did mieve.

Sp. F. Q. B.IV. C.XII. ft. 26.

"SHRIGHT. for *shricked*. *Spenser.*"

But when she looked up, to weet what wight
Had her from so infamous fact assayd,
For shame, but more for feare of his grim sight,
Downe in her lap she hid her face, and lowdly *shright*.

F. Q. B.III. C.VIII. ft. 32.

SHRIGHT. *n.* [from the pret.] A shriek.

That with their piteous cries and yelling *shrightes*
They made the further shore refounden wide.

Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.VII. ft. 57.

SHRILL-TONGUED. *adj.* [from *shrill* and *tongue*.]

Having a shrill voice.]

Didst hear her speak? is she *shrill-tongued*, or low?

Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

To SHRIVE. *v. n.* To administer confession.

Where holy fathers went to *shrive*.

Spenser's August.

SHRIVING. *n.* [from *shrive*.] Shrift.

Better a short tale, than a bad long *shriving*.

Spenser's Hubberd.

SICKERNESS. *n.* [from *sicker*, secure.] Security.

Lightly she leaped, as a wight forlore,
From her dull horse, in desperate distresse,
And to her feet betooke her doubtful *sickernefs*.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.VII. ft. 25.

To SIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be at the side of.

But his blind eye, that *sided* Paridell,
All his demeaasure from his sight did hide.

Sp. F. Q. B.III. C.IX. ft. 27.

SIDERITE. *n.* [*sideritis*, Lat.] A loadstone.

Upon which he hangs in a cord a *siderite* of Herculean stone. *Brewer's Lingua.*

SIESTA. *n.* [Span. for the sixth hour of a real day.]

Sleeping-time at noon.

What, sister, at your *siesta* already?

Ld. Bristol's Elvira.

"SIEVE, *n.* &c."

2. A fruiterer's basket.

Colon keeps more noise,

Than mariners at plays, or apple-wives

That wrangle for a *sieve*.

Davenant's Wits.

SIFFLEMENT. *n.* [Fr.] Whistling.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,

Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements*.

Brewer's Lingua.

SIGHT. for *sighed*. *Spenser.*

Full many a one for me deepe ground and *sight*,

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,

Cumplayning out on me that would nor on them rew.

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VIII. ft. 20.

SIGNIFICAVIT. *n.* [a Lat. law term.] A writ for apprehending an excommunicated person.

There issues out a writ to the sheriff of the county, called from the bishop's certificate a *significavit*; or from its effect a writ *de excommunicato capiendo*.

Blackstone.

SIKE. *adj.* [an old word for such.]

Sike one (said Algrind) Moses was.

Spenser's July.

Sike lothed chance by fortune fell.

W. Browne.

"SIKER. *adj.* and *adv.* The old word used for *sure*

"or *surely*. *Spenser.*"

Spenser frequently uses *siker* as an *adverb* in the *Shepherd's Calendar*: that he ever uses it as an *adjective*, the compiler doubts, and imagines, that *Johnson* was misled by the explanatory word *sure* in some glossaries to *Spenser*, where it was certainly intended for the *adverb*.

Siker thy head very totty is.

February.

Siker, Willy, thou warnest well.

March.

"SILVER. *adj.* - - -

"4. Soft of voice." *Silver*, as expressive of softness in its metaphorical sense, formerly was used for an epithet to more things, than sounds.

The whyles his lord in *silver* slomber lay,

Like as the evening star adorn'd with deawy ray.

Sp. F. Q. B.VI. C.VII. ft. 19.

Me no such cares nor combrous thoughts offend,

Ne once my mind's unmoved quiet grieve;

But all the night in *silver* sleepe I spend.

Ib. C.IX. ft. 22.

SILVER-SHAFTED. *adj.* Provided with silver shafts.

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,

Fair *silver-shafted* queen.

Milton's Comus.

SIMILARLY. *adv.* [from *similar*.] Exactly alike.

The two pictures of the same object are formed upon points of the *retina* which are not *similarly* situate.

Reid's Inquiry.

SIMILITUDINARY. *adj.* Denoting Similitude.

Ut is *similitudinarius*.

Coke upon Littleton.

SIMPLE-MINDED. *adj.* [from *simple* and *mind*.]

Void of cunning.

The weak and simple-minded part of mankind (which is by far the most numerous) could never be secure of their possessions.

Blackstone.

To SIMPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *simplex* and *facio*, Lat.]

To reduce to first principles.

Let us *simplify* it, and see what it amounts to.

Chesterfield.

SIMUL-

SIMULTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *simultaneous*.] In concord.

He introduces the deities of both acting *simultaneously*.
Shenstone.

SIMULTY. *n.* [from *simul*, Lat.] Connection.

To enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.
B. Johnson's Discoveries.

SIN. *adv.* [abbreviated from] Since.

But whereas Calidore was comen in
And gan aloud for Pastorell to call,
Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. XI. ft. 44.

SIN-BRED. *adj.* Produced by sin.

Then was nor guilty shame, dishonest shame
Of nature's works, honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred.

Milton.

SIN-WORN. *part. adj.* Worn by sin, or sinful human race.

But for such,
I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds
With the rank vapours of this *sin-worn* mold.

Milton's Comus.

“ **SINGLE:** *adj.* - - - - - ”

9. [Formerly applied to beer.] Small.

I will drink *single* beer first. *Shirley's Gamester.*

“ **SINGULT.** *n.* [*singultus*, Lat.] Sigh. *Spenser.* ”

There an huge heape of *singultes* did oppresse
His strugling soule, and swelling throbs impeach
His foltring toung with pangs of dreriness,
Choking the remnant of his plaintife speach.

F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 12.

“ **SIR.** *n.* - - - - - ”

5. [Formerly] A person in holy orders.

But this good *Sir* did follow the plain word,
Ne meddled with their controversies vain;
All his care was, his service well to gain.

Spenser's Hubberd.

SIT'ED. *part. adj.* [*situs*, Lat.] Situated.

It *sited* was in fruitful foyle of old,
And girt in with two walls on either side,
The one of yron, the other of bright gold,
That none might thorough breake nor stride.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VI. ft. 21.

SITS. *v. impersonal* [old word for] Suits.

With shepherd *sits* not follow flying fame. *Spenser's June.*
[See Glossary to HOCLEVE.]

SIX. *n.* [formerly the name of some drink, probably] Small beer.

The very sight of him makes me long for a cup of *six*.
Rowley's Match at Midnight.

To SKE'LDER. *v. n.* To wander about begging or borrowing.

An honest decayed commander cannot *skelder*, cheat, nor
be seen in a bawdy-house, but he shall be trait in one of
their wormwood comedies. *B. Johnson's Poetafter.*

Wandering abroad to *skelder* for a shilling
Amongst your bowling alleys. *Marmion's Fine Companion.*

“ **SKILL.** *a.* - - - - - ”

3. Reason.

You have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale.*

[JOHNSON'S strange defect of memory in producing the last cited passage for an example of *skill*

in its modern sense is fully set forth in the Glossary to HOCLEVE.]

“ **SKILT.** *n.* [a word used by *Cleveland* of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

“ *Smeetymaus!* ha! what art?”

“ *Syriack?* or *Arabick?* or *Welch?* What *skilt?*?”

After this confession (of not understanding the word) *Johnson* yet ventures to put it down for a *noun*; and here seems to be the foundation of his puzzle. He has plainly taken it for granted, that *skilt* must be the same part of speech with *Arabick* and *Welch*; whereas *What* (with a *capital* initial) might have made him suspect otherwise. Would it not agree best with the context to take *skilt* for the second person of the verb *skill* formed according to *wilt?* *What skilt* would then mean *what art thou skilled in.*

SKINFUL. *n.* [a sailor's phrase, applied to drink, for] A full quantity.

They thought it hard not to have an opportunity of spending their own money, and therefore determined once more to get a *skinful* of liquor. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

To SKINCK. *v. a.* [*scencan*, Sax. potum administrare] To pour out for drinking.

Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar *skinke*.

Marfion's Sophonisba.

Skinke out the first glass ever; and drink with all companies. *B. Johnson's Bartholomew Fair.*

“ **SKIPPER.** *n.* - - - A ship-master or ship boy.”

2. A youngster.

Skipper stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.

Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

SKITTLES. *n.* A game of a similar kind to that of nine-pins.

SKY-TINCTURED. *adj.* Sky-coloured.

The third his feet

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,

Sky-tinctured grain.

Milton.

“ **SLAB.** *n.* - - -

“ 1. A puddle.”

They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*, and ooze. *Evelyn.*

“ 2. A plane of stone.” Not confined to *stone*.

A *slab*. The outside plank of a piece of timber, when sawn into boards. It's a word of general use. *Ray.*

SLAM. *n.* [a term at cards.] Winning all the tricks.

Thus all the while a club was trump,
There's none could ever beat the rump;
Until a noble general came,
And gave the cheaters a clear *slam*.

Loyal Songs.

To SLAT. *v. a.* To dash.

Ray.

Slatted his brains out, then soured him in the briny sea. *Marfion's Malcontent.*

To SLA'TTERN *away.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by negligence.

I have known people *slattern away* their character, without really polluting it. *Chesterfield.*

SLA'TTERNLY. *adv.* [from *slattern*.] With extreme negligence.

A fine suit ill made, and *slatternly* or stiffly worn, far from adorning, only exposes the awkwardness of the wearer. *Chesterfield.*

SLEEPING. *n.* [from *sleep*.] The state of not being agitated.

You

You ever

Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, never
Desir'd it to be stirr'd. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

“SLEEPY. *adj.* [from *sleep.*] Admitting tardiness.”

’Tis not *sleepy* business,
But must be look’d to speedily and strongly.

Shak. Cymbeline.

SLEIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *sleight.*] Full of cunning.
And *sleightful* wretches left the putting grills. *W. Browne.*

SLEIGHTY. *adj.* Performed by sleight.

Belike he was some ingenious conceited gentleman who
did use some *sleighty* tricks for his own disports. *W. Bever.*

“To SLEAVE. *v. a.* [See *To SLEAVE.*] To part or
“twist into threads.

“Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein
“of *stey’d* silk.” *Shakspeare.*”

The whole of this article is a mere fabrication of
Johnson’s, and full of fallacies. The article which he
refers to [*To SLEAVE*] is not in his dictionary;
and the word in *Shakspeare* [*Troilus & Cressida*
A&T. V. sc. 1.] is not *stey’d*, but *stewe*: it stands so
in *Johnson’s* own editions. To say what *stewe* pre-
cisely means in the cited passage, the compiler
confesses to be beyond him; but has heard, that
stewe silk means silk in a state prepared for twist-
ing.

SLIDING. *n.* [from *slide*] Misdemeanour.

You seem’d of late to make the law a tyrant,
And rather prov’d the *sliding* of your brother
A merriment than a vice. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*

“SLIGHT. *interj.* [probably from *God’s light.*] A kind
of oath.

’*Slight*, I could beat the rogue. *Sba. Twelfth Night.*

’*Slight* will you make an ass of me! *Ib.*

“To SLIGHT. *v. a.* - - -

“3. To overthrow, to demolish.

Junius, Skinner, Ainsworth.”

The compiler apprehends, that this sense of the
word is only applied to dismantling fortified places
by the power that has the actual possession of them.

“SLIM. *adv.* [A cant word, as it seems, &c.]” *Slim*
is certainly an *adjective*, and perhaps never an *ad-
verb*, except by composition, as in *Lestranger’s slim-
guttet*. But *Johnson’s* other example is from *Addi-
son*, where the word is single; and *Addison’s* using
it may be deemed a sufficient reply to the supposition
of its being *cant*.

“SLIP. *n.* - - -

7. A piece of false coin.

We have brought you here a *slip*, a piece of false coin.

Machin’s Dumb Knight.

But put your *slip* to trial, the slight gold

Is soon rubbed off. *Day’s Law Tricks.*

SLOBBERY. *adj.* [probably what farmers call *specwy.*]
Sodden with wet.

I will sell my dukedom,

To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm

In that nook-shotten isle of Albion. *Shak. Hen. V.*

[Whoever turns to *NOOK* in *Johnson* will find
this passage mis-quoted by silently altering *SLOB-
BERY* into *foggy.*]

“SLOOP. *n.* A small ship.

The Tamar was a *sloop* mounting sixteen guns.

Hawke’sworth’s Voyages.

“SLOT. *n.* - - - The track of a deer.”

For by his *slot*, his entries, and his porr,
His sayings, fewmets, he doth promise sport.

B. Johnson’s Sad Shepherd.

“SLOUCH. *n.* - - - A downcast look; a depression
“of the head. In Scotland an ungainly gait.” This
Scotch sense (exemplified by *Johnson* from *Swift*)
seems to be the general and only usage of the word.

“To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a
downcast clownish look.” The sense of the *noun*
(here referred to) is controverted in the article.
Downcast and *clownish* are by no means qualities ne-
cessarily united in the same person. The more
common acceptation of the verb is

To have an ungainly gait.

Ease, gracefulness, and dignity compose the air and
address of a man of fashion, which is as unlike the affected
attitudes and motions of a *petit maitre*, as is the awkward,
negligent, clumsy, and *sloouching* manner of a booby.

Chesterfield.

SLOW-GAITED. *adj.* [from *slow* and *gait.*] Slow
in motion.

He is very *slow-gaited*. *Shak. Lear’s Labour Lost.*

“SLUR. *n.* - - - Faint reproach.”

2. Sleighty contrivance.

All the politics of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat,
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone;
But never lets a true one stir

Without some *fin’ring* trick or *slur*. *Butler’s Remains.*

SMALL BEER. *n.* The weakest sort of beer.

I will make it felony to drink *small beer*.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. 2.

SMIRK. *n.* [from the verb.] A settled smile.

A constant *smirk* upon the face, and a whistling activity
of the body, are strong indications of futility. *Chesterfield.*

“SMITHERY. *n.* - - - The shop of a smith;” the
work carried on there.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other pos-
sibly wake this noble duke. *Burke.*

SMOOTH-HAIRED. *adj.* [from *smooth* and *hair.*]
Having a smooth pile.

Millions of spinning worms

That in their green shops weave the *smooth-hair’d* silk.

Milton’s Comus.

SMUGGLING. (*n.*) or the offence of importing
goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws
of the customs and excise, is restrained by a great
variety of statutes. *Blackstone.*

SNAIL-LIKE. *adj.* Like that of a snail.

And drowsy sloth, that counterfeiteth lame,
With *snail-like* motion measuring the ground. *Silvester.*

SNAIL-PACED. *adj.* Tardy as a snail.

And bid the *snail-paced* Ajax arm for frame.

Shak. Troilus & Cressida.

SNAIL-SLOW. *adj.* Slow as a snail.

Snail-slow in profit.

Shak. Merchant of Venice.

“SNAKE-ROOT. *n.* - - - A species of birthwort.”

Some of them ascended the highest hills in the neigh-
bourhood, on the sides of which they found good quan-
tities of *snake root*.

Portlock’s Voyages

“SNAP-DRAGON. *n.* - - -

“1. A plant.”

Antirrhinum,

Antirrhinon, more modest, takes the stile
Of Lions-mouth, sometimes of Calf-snout vile;
By us *snap-dragon* call'd to make amends.

But say, what this chimeric name intends?

SNAPPER. *n.* A fish in the Pacific Ocean

The other sorts were chiefly parrot-fish, *snappers*, &c.
Cook and King's Voyage.

To SNAR. *v. n.* [in *Spenser.*] To snarl.

Some were of dogs that barked day and night,
And some of cats that wrawling still did cry,
And some of beares that grow'd continually,
And some of tygres that did seeme to grin,
And *snar* at all that ever passed by.

F. 2. B. VI. C. XII. st. 27.

To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle. I know not that it
"is well authorized." It is authorized by *Spenser.*

But Fury was full ill appareild
In rags, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull dreihed;
For from her backe her garments she did teare
And from her head oft rent her *snarled* heare.

F. 2. B. III. C. XIII. st. 17.

To SNUFF pepper. [formerly] To take offence.

I brought them in, because there are some of other
cities in the room that might *snuff* pepper-elfe.

Davenport's City Nightcap.

"SO. *adv.* - - -

"SO *so.* - - - Indifferently." This *doubled* word is
more an *adjective* than an *adverb*: the examples
adduced from *Shakspeare* and *Felton* both make it
such; as does also the following from *Prior*:

The maid! was she handsome? why truly *so so.*

Downball.

"SOAP'WORT. *n.* - - - A species of campion."

Soapwort, though coarse thy name, thou dost excel
In form, and art enriched with fragrant smell.

Tate's Cowley.

SOAR. *adj.* The epithet given to hawks in their first
year.

Of the *soar* falcon so I learn to flye. *Spenser's Hymns.*
Stand forth, transform'd Antonio, fully mued
From brown *soar* feathers. *Albumazar.*

SOCIABILITY. *n.* Natural tendency to be *sociable.*

He introduceth the system of human *sociability*, by show-
ing it to be the dictate of the Creator. *Warburton.*

SOCIABLE. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A kind of less exalted
Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a
box for the driver.

SOCI'NIAN. *n.* One who adopts the tenets of
Socinus.

The *Socinians* take precedence from God. *Warburton.*

"SOCMAN. *n.* &c."

Socmans are the tenants in ancient demesne, that held
their lands by socage. *Termes de la Ley.*

A certain number of free *socmen* appears to have been
necessary to every lord of a manor. *Lytelton.*

"SOD. The preterite of seeche." Also the partic-
iple passive.

Twice *sod* simplicity? *bis coctus!*

Shak. Love's Labour Lost.

SO FORTH. This phrase serves to supply the re-
mainder of a sentence broken off in the middle; its
usage is at least as old as *Shakspeare's* time.

Sicilia is a—*so forth.*

Winter's Tale.

SOFTLY. *adj.* [from *soft.*] Gentle.

Etisoons they pricked forth with forward pryde;
And ere that little while they ridden had,
The gentle prince not far away they spyde,
Ryding a *softly* pace with portance sad.

Sp. F. 2. B. VII. C. VI. st. 6.

SOIL. *n.* [a term (in hunting) for a deer's] Taking the
water.

As when a chased hind her course doth bend
To seek by *soil* to find some ease or good,
Whether from craggy rock the spring descend,
Or softly glide within the shady wood,
If there the dogs she meet, where late she wend
To comfort her weak limbs in cooling flood,
Again she flies.

Fairfax.

SO'LDIER-BREEDER. *n.* A female that brings forth
children likely to make good *soldiers.*

You must therefore needs prove a good *soldier-breeder.*

Shakf. Hen. V.

SOLECI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *solecism.*] Not
clearly.

Which I had formerly for my own use set down, some
of them briefly, and almost *solecistically.* *Wollaston.*

SO'LEMN-BREATHING. *adj.* Preserving a so-
lemn tone.

O sovereign of the willing soul!
Parent of sweet and *solemn-breathing* airs!
Enchanting shell! the fullen cares,
And frantic passions bear thy soft controul.

Gray.

SO'LEMNIZE. *n.* [in *Spenser,* for] Solemnization.

Fidelia and Speranza virgins were,
Though spouses'd, yet wanting wedlock's *solemnize.*

F. 2. B. I. C. X. st. 4.

SO'LENESS. *n.* The state of being not implicated
with others.

An advantage which France has over and above its abili-
ties in the cabinet; which is its *soleness.* *Chesterfield.*

SOLIDARE. *n.* [according to *Shakspeare*] Some
coin.

Here's three *solidares* for thee. *Timon of Athens. A. III.*

"SOLITAIRE. *n.* - - -

"2. An ornament for the neck."

Before a *solitaire*, behind

A twisted ribband. *Sbenstone.*

"SO'LO. *n.* - - - A tune played by a single instru-
"ment."

Solo by the Doctor.

Sbenstone.

"SO'LVENCY. *n.* - - - Ability to pay."

They see the debtor prescribing at the point of the bay-
onet the medium of his *solvency* to the creditor. *Burke.*

"SO'MERSAUT. *n.* &c.

As when some boy trying the *somersaut*
Stands on his head and feet.

W. Broome.

And if at first he fail, his second *somersaut*

He instantly attays. *Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.*

SO'NNETING. [from *sonnet.*]

1. The act of singing.

Leafy groves now mainly ring
With each sweet bird's *sonnetting.*

W. Broome.

2. The act of writing songs.

Sweete honey-dropping Daniell doth wage
Warre with the proudest big Italian,
That melts his heart in sugred *sonnetting.*

Return from Parnassus.

"SOON. *adv.* - - -

4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an *adjective*,
 "whether licentiously or according to the custom of
 "his time." It is also used as an *adjective* by *Shak-*
speare, though his editor *Johnson* did not know it.
 Make your *soonest* haste. *Ant. & Cleop. A.III. sc.4.*

SOOTE. *adv.* [from *sote*, old Eng. sweet.] Sweetly.
 They daunced deffily and lingen *soote*. *Spenser's April.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [soð, Sax. verus.] True.
 For in his falt'ring mouth unstable
 No word is firm or *sooth*. *Milton's Psalms.*

SOOTH. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Augury.
 And tried time yet taught me greater things ;
 The suddain rising of the raging seas,
 The *sooth* of birds by beating of their wings.
Spenser's December.

SOOTHLICH. *adv.* [*sooth*, *adj.* and *lich*, like.] In
 truth; indeed.

Ne *soothlich* is it easy for to read,
 Where now on earth, or how he may be fownd ;
 For he ne wonneth in one certeine stead,
 But restlesse walketh all the world around.
Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.II. st.14.

SOOTHSAÏ. *n.* [from the verb.] Prediction ;
 maxim.

Phocys, the father of that satall brood,
 By whom those old Heroës wonne such fame ;
 Aud Glaucus, that wise *soothsayer* understood.
Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.XI. st.13.

Cambelloes sifter was fayre Canacee,
 That was the learnedst ladie in her dayes,
 Well seen in everie science that mote bee,
 And every secret work of nature's wayes,
 In wittie riddles, and in wise *soothsayer*s. *Id. C.II. st.35.*

SOOP-IN-WINE. *n.* A flower.
 Pinks, goulands, king cups, and sweet *sops-in-wine*.

Sweet-william, *sops-in-wine*.
B. Jonson's Masques.
Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.

SORB. *n.* [*forbus*, Lat.] The service tree.
 The timber of the *soorb* is useful to the joyner. *Evelyn.*

SORTITION. *n.* [*sortitio*, Lat.] Appointment by
 lot.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *sortition*
 or rotation can be generally good in a government conver-
 sant in extensive objects. *Burke.*

SOTE. *adj.* [old Eng.] Sweet.
 The height was green with herbs and flowrets *sote*.
Fairfax.

SOUCHONG. *n.* The finest sort of bohea tea.

SOVEREIGN. *n.* [formerly] A gold coin worth
 two nobles.

This king [Hen. VII.] is the first that coined pieces
 called *Sovereigns*, or, as some called them double rose-
 nobles. - - - *Sovereigns* were coined in every reign after-
 wards to James I. inclusive. *Leake.*

SOULDAN. *n.* [the old word for] A Turkish po-
 tentate.

So was this *souldan* rapt, and all to rent,
 That of his shape appear'd no little monument.
Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.VIII. st.43.

SOU'L-VEXT. *part. adj.* Vext at heart.

One worse,
 And better used, would make her fainted spirit
 Again possess her corps - - - *soul-vext*.
Shak. Winter's Tale.

SOUNDLESS. *adj.* Not to be *founded* or fathomed.
 You could make shift to paint an eye,
 An eagle tow'ring in the sky,
 The sun, or sea, or *soundless* pit.
B. Jonson's Underwoods.

SOUP-LADLE. *n.* A ladle for taking soup out of a
 dish.

Nor piddling with a tea-spoon's slender form
 See with *soup-ladles* devils gormandize. *Shenstone.*

SOUR-EYED. *adj.* Having a four look.
 Barren hate,

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestrow
 The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,
 That you shall hate it both. *Shak. Tempest.*

"SOUS. *n.* [sol, Fr.] A small denomination of mo-
 "ney."

Sixtie *Sous* make a French crowne. *Moryson's Itinerary.*

SOUSE. *n.* [from the verb.] The action of any bird
 of the hawk kind falling on its prey; any attack in
 the same way.

Eft fierce returning, as a faulcon fayre,
 That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
 Remounts againe into the open ayre.
Sp. F. Q. B.II. C.XI. st. 36.

With that his murderous mace he up did reare,
 That seemed nought the *souse* thereof could beare,
 And therewith smote at him with all his might.
Id. B.IV. C.VIII. st. 44.

"SO'WBREAD. *n.* - - - A plant."

The *sowbread* does afford rich food for swine,
 Physick for man, and garland for the shrine.
Tate's Cowley.

SO'WNE. *n.* [in *Spenser* for] Sound.

And ever-drizzling raine upon the loft,
 Mixt with a murmuring winde, much like the *sowne*
 Of swarming bees, did cast him in a *sowne*.
F. Q. B.I. C.I. st. 42.

To SPACE. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] to range about.

But she, as *Fayes* are wont, in privie place
 Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space*.
Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.II. st. 44.

SPADILIO. *n.* "Spadille," or the ace of spades.

Spadiko first, unconquerable lord,
 Led off two captive trumps and swept the board. *Pope.*

"SPALL. *n.* - - - Shoulder.

"Their mighty strokes their harbigeons dismay'd,
 "And naked made each other's manly *spalles*. *Fairfax.*"
 [These lines are not in *Fairfax*, but in *Sp. F. 2.*
B.II. C.VI. st. 29.]

SPANISH. *n.* [the adjective, by ellipsis, for] The
 Spanish language.

Italian and *Spanish* will come in their turns; and indeed
 they are both so easy to one who knows Latin and Greek,
 that neither of them will cost you much time or trouble.
Chesterfield.

"SPAR. *n.* - -

2. A small beam, the bar of a gate."
 The prince staid not his aunswere to devise,
 But opening streight the *sparre* forth to him came,
 Full nobly mounted in right warlike wife.
Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.XI. st. 4.

He had lost his main-top gallant-yard, and neither had
 another, nor a *spar* to make one. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

SPARELY. *adv.* [from *spare*.] Sparingly.

On whose fresh lap the swart star *sparely* looks. *Milton.*
 B b "SPAR-

“ SPA’RROWHAWK. *n.* --- The female of the
“ musket hawk. *Hanmer.*”

One of our seamen caught a *sparrowhawk*, which had
settled on the mizen-topmast-yard. *Portlock’s Voyage.*

SPECIFIC. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, for] A specific
medicine.

That yieldingness, whatever foundations it might lay to
the disadvantage of posterity, was a *specific* to preserve us
in peace for his own time. *Marq. of Halifax.*

SPECK & SPAN. *adv.* [a proverbial phrase, which
the compiler will not attempt giving the etymology
of.] All over; in every part.

I shall appear *speck and span* gentleman. *Albumazar.*

“ SPECULAR. *adj.* ---

“ 2. Assisting sight. Improper.” This censure upon
Philips, (from whom the example is taken) can only
be founded on the supposition, that all senses of *spe-*
cular must necessarily have a reference to *speculum*.
But *Milton* had also used this adjective as derived
from another sense of *specularis*, (commanding
vision.)

Look once more ere we leave this *specular* mount.

P. Reg. B. IV. v. 236.

SPECULATIST. *n.* One fond of speculation.

As *speculativists*—he is a glorious subject for their experi-
mental philosophy. *Burke.*

“ SPECULATIVE. *adj.* ---”

3. Prying.

Counsellors should not be too *speculative* into their sove-
reign’s person. *Bacon.*

SPEECE. *n.* [*species*, Lat.] Kind.

Tempests shall grow hoarse,
Loud thunder dumb, and every *speece* of storm
Laid in the lap of list’ning nature hush.

B. Jonson’s Sad Shepherd.

To SPERRE. *v. a.* [spannan, Sax. obdere.] To shut.

The other, which was entred, laboured fast
To *sperre* the gate; but that same lump of clay,
Whose grudging ghost was thereout fled and past,
Right in the midst of the threshold lay,
That it the posterne did from closing stay.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. X. st. 37.

Priam’s six-gated city

With corresponsive and fulfilling bolts,
Sperrs up the sons of Troy.

Shak. Troilus and Cressida.

SPHE’RE-BORN. *adj.* Born of the *sphere* of heaven.

Sphere-born harmonious sisters Voice and Verse.

Milton’s Poems.

SPHEROIDAL. *adj.* Having the form of a *spheroid*.

If the surface of the earth was covered with water, it
would put on a *spheroidal*, or egg-like figure.

Adams on Globes.

SPHEROIDITY. *n.* [from *spheroid*.] Deviation from
a sphere.

The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity more than
double in proportion to the *spheroidity* of its globe. *Adams.*

SPHERY. *adj.* [from *sphere*.] Spherical.

What wicked and dissembling *glafs* of mine
Made me compare with *Hermia’s sphony* eyne?

Shak. M. N. Dream.

“ SPICK and SPAN. --- Quite new.” This is only
a modernization of *speck and span* already inserted in
this Supplement. *Johnson’s* interpretation of it is
not supported by the two first of his three examples;

for in both these *new* is added; and consequently
spick and span signifies no more than *quite*. *Swift*
indeed, in a kind of elliptical phrase makes *new* im-
plied in the former words.

“ SPIDERWORT. *n.* --- A plant with a lily-
“ flower.”

Thou, *spiderwort*, dost with the monster strive,
And from the conquered foe thy name derive.

Tate’s Cowley.

SPI’LIKINS. *n.* A set of small ivory instruments of
many kinds resembling such as are used in husbandry
and gardening. They serve for a game to play at,
being thrown on a table in a heap. The player
(with an ivory hook of the same size) is to remove as
many as he can one by one *without stirring any other*;
for as soon as he does that, he must resign the hook
to another player; each instrument reckons for a
certain number; and the player who thus takes off
the greatest amount, wins the game.

SPILT. *part. adj.* [in *Spenser*] Inlaid.

Though all the pillows of the one were guilt,
And all the other’s pavement were with ivory *spilt*.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. X. st. 5.

“ SPI’NDLE-TREE. *n.* [*eudymus*, Lat.] Prickwood.

There is a shrub called the *spindle-tree*, commonly
growing in our hedges, which bears a very hard wood.

Evelyn.

SPINET. *n.* [*spinetum*, Lat.] A coppice of young
wood.

The invention was to have a Satyr lodged in a little *spinet*.

B. Jonson’s Entertainment at Aliborpe.

SPINNY. *n.* [perhaps a corruption of the last arti-
cle.] A small piece of woodland. This word is by
no means uncommon in the midland counties, and
is to be met with in some part of *Dugdale’s War-*
wickshire.

“ To SPIRE. *v. n.* ---

“ 2. To breath. Not in use. *Spenser.*” The com-
piler has searched in vain for such usage of the word
in *Spenser*, and suspects that *Johnson* had no other
authority for it than *Hughes’s Glossary*.

SPI’RED. *adj.* Having a *spire*.

Or pinnaced, or *spired*.

Mason.

SPI’RITING. *n.* The duty of a *spirit*.

I will be correspondent to command,

And do my *spiriting* gently. *Shakespeare’s Tempest.*

“ To SPLASH. *v. a.* --- To daub with dirt in great
“ quantities.”

Then answer’d squire Morley, pray get a calash,

That in summer may burn, and in winter may *splash*.

Prior.

“ To SPLICE. *v. a.* --- To join the two ends of a
“ rope without a knot.”

I caused preparation to be made for striking the top-
masts, and *spliced* one of the new cables of the best bower.

Portlock’s Voyage.

“ To SPLINT. *v. a.*” To this verb *Johnson* tacks
splinter, and leaves *splint* unexemplified.

The broken rancour of your high-swoll hearts,

But lately *splinted*, knit, and join’d together,

Must gently be preserv’d, cherish’d, and kept.

Shak. Rich. III.

SPOO’LER. *n.* One that works with the spool at the
weaving trade.

The

The weavers supply the office of *spooler* and *warpet*.

Hale on the Poor.

SPO'RTLING. *n.* A poetical diminutive of *sport*.

The shepherds' boys with hundred *sportlings* light
Gave wings unto the time's too speedy haste.

Britain's Ida.

To SPOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To marry.

Who being freed from Proteus cruell band
By Marinell, was unto him affide,
And by him brought againe to faerie land,
Where he her *spous'd*, and made his joyous bride.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. III. ft. 2.

[Had *Johnson* been acquainted with this *verb*, he
would not have classed *spoused* in *Milton* for an ad-
jective.]

SPRAD. an old participle of *spread*.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincolne-greene, belay'd with silver lace :
And on his head an hood with aglets *sprad*,
And by his side his hunter's horne he hanging had.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 5.

“ **SPRING.** *n.* ----- ”

1. [From *springe*, old Eng. a young tree. *Promp-
torium Parvulorum.*] Any assemblage of living plants
of any age or of any lize.

Whose eccho made the neighbour groves to ring,
And taught the birds (which in the lower *spring*
Did shroud in shady leaves from sunny rays)
Frame to thy song their cheerful chirping lays.

Spenser's June.

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens therefore,
Nor twist, nor twig, cut from that facted *spring*.

Fairfax.

If I retire, who shall cut down this *spring* ?

Ib.

To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish *spring*s.

Shak. Rape of Lucrece.

The time shall quickly come, thy groves and pleasant
*spring*s,

(Where to the mirthful merle the warbling mavis sings)
The painful labourer's hand shall stock, the roots to burn.

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song XIV.

Within the gloomy shades of some thicke *spring*
Sad Philomel gan on the hawthorne sing. *W. Browne.*
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and *spring*
Would soon unbosom all their ecchoes mild:

Milton on the Passion.

From haunted *spring* and dale

Edg'd with poplar pale

The parting genius is with sighing sent. *Milton's Poems.*

In yonder *spring* of roses intermix'd

With mirtle.

Paradise Lost. B. IX. v. 218.

[Though the fore-cited authorities come no lower
than *Milton*, *spring* to this day is a common appel-
lation for many a piece of woodland.]

SPRING-HEA'D. *n.* [*spring* and *head*.] Source:

Now this *spring-head* of science is purely fantastical.

Bolingbroke to Pope.

SPRING-TIME. *n.* [metaphorically.] Prime season.

Who now doth spend the *spring-time* of her life
In holy pilgrimage. *Beaumont and Fletcher's Philaster.*

SPRINGAL. *n.* [from *springan*, Sax. *germinare*.]

A youth.

Amongst the rest, which in that space befell,
There came two *springals* of fülle tender yeares
Farre thence from forrein land where they did dwell
To seeke for succour.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. X. ft. 6.

That lusty *springal*, Millicent, is no worse man
Than the Duke of Milan's son.

Davenport's City Night-cap.

SPRINKLE. *n.* [from the verb.] An utensil to sprinkle
with.

She always smyl'd, and in her hand did hold

An holy water *sprinkle* dipt in dewe,

With which she sprinkled favours manifold

On whom she list.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 13.

SPRIT'SAIL. *n.* [a nautical word.] A sail attached to
a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.

Hawkefworth's Nautical Terms.

The *Resolution's spritsail* top-sail-yard supplied this want.

Cook and King's Voyage.

“ **SPRUCE.** *n.* A species of fir.”

Those from Prussia (which we call *spruce*) and Norway
are the best. - - - The hemlock-tree (as they call it in
New England) is a kind of *spruce*. *Evelyn.*

“ **SPRUCE-BEER.**” - - - Beer tinged with the
“ branches of fir.” No satisfactory description.

Spruce-beer is made of the tops of the spruce fir, with
the addition of a small quantity of molasses. *Gutrie.*

“ **SPRU'CENESS.** *n.* - - - Neatness without ele-
“ gance.” Rather ‘ Neatness in dress.’

Now in the time of *spruceness* our plays follow the nice-
ness of our garments. *Middleton's Prologue to Roaring Girl.*

By dress, I mean your clothes being well made, fitting
you, in the fashion and not above it; your hair well done,
and a general cleanliness and *spruceness* in your person.

Chesterfield.

SPUR-RIAL. *n.* A gold coin (value 15 shillings) in
the reign of James the first.

His *spur-rial* has his figure like the old rial or noble,
standing in a ship, in armour, and crowned. *Leake.*

She has nine *spur-ryals*, and the servants say she hoards
old gold. *Beaumont and Fletcher's Scornful Lady.*

To SPYRE. *v. a.* [from *spirare*, Ital.] To shoot
forth.

In gentle ladie's breste, and bounteous race

Of woman-kind, it sayrest flowre doth *spyre*,

And beareth fruit of honour and all chaste desyre.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. V. ft. 52.

“ **SQUALL.** *n.* - - -

“ 2. A sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.”

The wind in a hard *squall* suddenly shifted, and took the
vessel right ahead. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

“ **SQUALLY.** *adj.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty.”

At noon we had very strong gales and *squally* weather.

Portlock.

“ **SQUARE.** *n.* - - -

“ 4. A rule or instrument, by which workmen mea-
“ sure or form their angles.”

Forth to the solemn oak you bring the *square*,

And span the massy trunk before you cry, 'tis fair.

Sbenstone.

“ **SQUE'AMISHLY.** *adv.* - - - In a fastidious man-
“ ner.”

Were these exhaustless, Nature would grow sick,

And cloy'd with pleasure *squeamishly* complain,

That all was vanity.

Armstrong.

SQUIREHOOD. *n.* Dignity of a squire.

To which purpose he brings his *squire* and his groom
to vouch.

Bulter's Characters.

" STADTHOLDER. *n.* - - - The chief magistrate of the United Provinces."

Neither *Stadholder* or governor, or any person in military charge, has session in the States General. *Temple.*

" STAGE. *n.* - - -

" 1. A floor raised to view, on which any shew is exhibited."

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The clownish mimick traverses the stage.

Prior's Merry Andrew.

STALE. *n.* A particular situation of a game at chess.

They stand at a stay, like a *stale* of chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir. *Bacon.*

" STALLWORN. *adj. &c.*" *Johnson* is certainly right in supposing this word should be *stalworth* in the example, which he produces: indeed it is so printed in the last edition of *Fairfax*—for the cited line is *Fairfax's* and not *Shakspeare's*, as the accurate Doctor has called it.

STAMMEL. *adj.* of a light red colour.

Do you wear a *stammel* petticoat with two guards.

Eastward Ho.

Is it not

A misery, and the greatest of our age,
To see a handsome, young, fair enough, and well-mounted wench,
Humble herself in an old *stammel* petticoat.

Beaumont and Fletcher's Woman Hater.

STANNYEL. *n.* [from *stanzilla*, Sax. *pelicanus*.] A stone-hawk.

And with what wing the *stannyel* checks at it.

Shak. Tw. Night.

STAR-BRIGHT. *adj.* Bright as a star.

At last, as from a cloud, his fulgent head
And shape *star-bright* appear'd.

Milton.

STAR-CROST. *adj.* [star and *cross*.] Ill-fated.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of *star-cross* lovers take their life.

Shak. Prol. to Romeo and Juliet.

STAR-LED. *adj.* Guided by a star.

See how from far upon the eastern road,
The *star-led* wifards haste.

Milton's Poems.

" STAR-READ. *n.* - - - Doctrine of the stars; Astronomy."

And if to those Egyptian wifards old
(Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight)
Faith may be given, it is by them told
That since the time they first tooke the sunnes hight,
Foure times his place he shifted hath in sight.

F. Q. B. V. Intr. st. 8.

STATE-EMPIRIC. *n.* An empiric in politics.

He is a *state-empiric*, that has receipts for all the infirmities of government, but knows nothing of their constitution; nor how to proportion his dose.

Butler's Characters.

" STATES. *n. pl.* - - - Nobility." What is here put as a *general* meaning of the word, seems only applicable to a certain number of *Dutch* nobility.

" To STATION. *v. a.* To place in a certain post."

He gained the brow of the hill, where the English phalanx was *stationed*.

Jyttelton.

" To STAY. *v. a.* - - -"

5. To wait for.

Perdy, said he, here comes, and is hard by
A knight of wondrous powre and great affay,
That never yet encountred enemy,

But did him deadly daunt, or fowle dismay;

Ne thou for better hope, if thou his presence stay.

Sp. F. 2. B. 11. C. IV. st. 40.

" STAY. *n.* - - -"

" 9. Steadiness of conduct." This is one of those interpretations, which might well be destitute of an example. 'Steadiness of force', (though equally foreign to modern usage) might perhaps be exemplified by a passage in the *Fairy Queen*:

But Thame was stronger, and of better stay;
Yet seem'd full-aged by his outward sight,
His head all hoary, and his beard all gray.

B. IV. C. XI. st. 25.

STAYMAKER. *n.* One that follows the trade of making stays.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *stay-maker*.

Spence's Critic.

" STEAN for stone." This is transcribed from *Hughes's* glossary to *Spenser*; as the word stands in the author, it may be difficult to say whether it is used as a substantive or an adjective.

Upon a huge great earth-pot *steane* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the *Romane*
flood.

F. 2. B. VIII. C. IV. st. 42.

STEEPLED. *adj.* Adorned with forms like steeples.

A *steepled* turban on her head she wore.

Fairfax.

To STELLIFY. *v. a.* [from *stellam facere*, Lat.] To convert into a star.

And therefore now the Thracian Orpheus' lyre,
And Hercules himself are *stellified*.

To STENT. *v. a.* [used once in *Spenser* for *stint*.] To stop.

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first emprise,
And turning to that woman, fast her hent
By the hoare lockes that hong before her eyes,
And to the ground her threw: yet would she *stent*
Her bitter rayling and foule revilement.

F. 2. B. II. C. IV. st. 12.

STEPSON. *n.* The son of a woman's husband by his former wife.

This Queene endured some troubles in the reign of her *stepsonne* King Henry the fifth.

Weever.

" STEPT for steeped. *Spenser.*"

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he ferly lept,
And deeps himselfe beducked in the same,
That in the lake his lostie crest was *stept*,
Ne of his safetie seemed care he kept.

F. 2. B. II. C. VI. st. 42.

STEREOGRAPHIC. *adj.* [from *stereography*.] Delineated on a plain.

The angles made by the circles of the sphere are equal to the angles made by their representatives in the *stereographic* projection.

Reid's Inquiry.

" STERLING. *n.* - - -

" 2. Standard rate."

Sterling was the known and approved standard in England in all probability from the beginning of King Henry the Second's reign.

Leake.

To STERVE. *v. n.* [recomp. Sax. *perire*.] To perish.

Seven

Seven moneths he so her kept in bitter smart,
 Because his sinfull lust she would not serve,
 Untill such time, as noble Britomart
 Relcased her, that else was like to *serve*
 Through cruell knife that her deare heart-did kerve.
Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. I. st. 4.
 To her came message of this murderment,
 Wherein her guiltles friends should hopeles *serve*.
Fairfax.

STEW'POT. *n.* A pot with stewed flesh.
 Upon one of the Sheriff's custards he is not so greedy,
 nor so sharpe set, as at such a *stewpot*.
Overbury.

STIBIUM. *n.* [Lat.] Antimony.
 I will compound a medicine out of their two heads,
 stronger than garlick, deadlier than *sibium*.
Webster's White Devil.

STILL-LIFE. *n.* [A term in painting.] Things that
 have only vegetable life.
 Even that, which according to a term of art we com-
 monly call *still-life*, must have its superiority and just pre-
 ference in a tablatore of its own species.
Shafesbury.

To STIRE. *v. a.* [in *Spenser*.] To stir.
 Him als accompaynd upon the way
 A comely palmer, clad in blacke attyre,
 Of ripest yeares, and heares all hoarie gray,
 That with a staff his feeble steps did *stire*,
 Least his long way his aged limbes should tire.
F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 7.
 His steed was bloody red, and foamed yre,
 When with the maistring sput he did him roughly *stire*.
Ib. C. V. st. 2.

"STIVER. *n.* - - - A Dutch coin."
 Four orkees or doights make a *stiver*. *Moryson's Itinerary.*
 "STOAT. *n.* A small stinking animal," nearly re-
 sembling a weasel.
 Ne armed knight ydrad in war
 With lyon fierce will I compare :
 Ne judge unjust with furred fox
 Harming in secreet guise the flocks :
 Ne pieilt unworth of Goddes coat
 To swine ydrunk, or filthy *stroat*. *Prior in Chaucer's stic.*

STOCCADE. *n.* [In fortification. From *stocade*, Fr.]
 A fence made with pointed stakes.
 As round some citadel the engineer
 Directs his sharp *stoccade*. *Mason's Eng. Garden.*

"STOCK-FISH. *n.* - - - Dried cod."
 I'll turn my mercy out of doors, and make a *stockfish* of
 thee. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

STOIC. *n.* [from *στωα*, Gr.] One who holds the doc-
 trines of the heathen philosopher Zeno.
 Ask a *Stoic*, which philosophy is true, he will prefer his
 own. *Bacon.*

Others in virtue plac'd felicity : - - -
 The *Stoic* last in philosophic pride
 By him call'd virtue. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
 The *Stoics* in particular observed, that there was a fitness
 and beauty in virtue. *Bryant.*

STOIC. *adj.* [from the noun.] Denoting a Stoic.
 O foolishness of men ! to lend their ears
 To those budge doctors of the *Stoic* fur. *Milton's Comus.*
 Th' exalted *Stoic* pride. *Thomson.*

STOICAL. *adj.* [from *stoa*.] Rigid ; severe.
 There is a great deal of difference between that purity
 of character which I so earnestly recommend to you, and
 the *Stoical* gravity and austerity of character, which I do
 by no means recommend to you. *Chesterfield.*

STOICITY. *n.* The behaviour of a *Stoic*.
 Leave this *stoicitie* alone, till thou mak'st serious.
B. Jonson's Epicene.

STOMACH-QUALMED. *adj.* Troubled with
 qualms in the stomach.
 If you are sick at sea,
 Or *stomach-qualm'd* by land, a dram of this
 Will drive away distemper. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

STOMACHING. *n.* [from *stomach*.] Repentment.
 'Tis not a time for private *stomaching*.
Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.

STONE-BOW. *n.* A bow which shoots stones.
 O for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye !
Shak. Twelfth Night.
 Whoever will hit the mark of profit, must, like those
 who shoot with *stone-bows*, wink with one eye.
Marston's Dutch Courtesan.

STOVER. *n.* [from *estover*, law Fr.] Fodder.
 The turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
 And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
Shak. Tempest.

"To STOUND. *v. n.*
 "1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use." The
 difficulty would be, to shew, when it was in use, as
 a *verb neuter*, or in this sense.
 "2. For *stunned*. *Spenser*."
 So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile.
F. Q. B. V. C. XI. st. 29.

[But how comes this to be put down for the second
 sense of a *verb neuter* ? This is one of those many
 pieces of confusion, which it is impossible to ac-
 count for.]

"STOUND. *n.* - - -
 "3. Hour ; time."
 O ! who is that, which bringes me happy choice
 Of death, that here lye dying every *stound*,
 Yet live perforce in baleful darknesse bound ?
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 38.

For till that *stound* could never wight him harme
 By subtilty, nor sight, nor might, nor mighty charme.
Ib. C. XI. st. 36.
 His legs could bear him but a little *stound*. *Fairfax.*

4. A smarting pain.
 One day as he was searching of their wounds,
 He found that they had festred privily ;
 And rankling inward with unruly *stounds*
 The inner parts now gan to putrify.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VI. st. 5.

5. A noise.
 With that he roar'd aloud, as he were wood,
 That all the palace quaked at the *stound*. *Sp. Hubbard.*

6. [By poetical license for *stound*.] Place.
 He lyes, said he, upon the cold bare ground -
 Slayne of that errant knight with whom he fought,
 Whom afterwards my selfe with many a wound
 Did slay againe, as ye may see there in the *stound*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. st. 16.

"STOULTLY. *adv.* - - - Lustily."
 The general and his wife are talking of it,
 And she speaks for you *stoutly*. *Shaks. Othello.*

STOWP. *n.* [from *stupa*, Lat.] A post fastened in the
 earth. *Ray*.
 It might be known hard by an ancient *stowp*,
 Where grew an oak in elder days. *Tancred & Gismund.*
 STRAIGHT-

STRAIGHTFORTH. *adv.* [*straight* and *forth.*] Instantly.
 She smote the ground, the which *straightforth* did yield
 A fruitful olive tree. *Spenser's Muioptomos.*

STRAIGHT-PIGHT. *adj.* Straight in shape.
 For feature, laming
 The shrine of Venus, or *straight-pight* Minerva.
Shaksf. Cymbeline. sc. last.

STRAINT. *n.* [from *strain.*] Strong tension.
 Which oddes whenas Sir Artegall espide,
 He saw no way but close with him in haft;
 And to him driving strongly downe the tide
 Upon his iron collar griped fast,
 That with the *straint* his wefand nigh he braft.
Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. II. ft. 14.

“**STRANGE.** *adj.* -----”

9. Shy; coy.
 I was *strange*; in the nice timorous temper of a maid.
Rowley's Match at Midnight.

STRANGLEABLE. *adj.* Liable to be strangled.
 I own, I am glad, that the capital strangler should in his
 turn be *strangleable*, and now and then strangled.
Chesterfield.

“**STRANGURY.** *n.* ---- A difficulty of urine at-
 tended with pain.”
 The liquor of the birch is most powerful for the dis-
 solving of the stone in the bladder, bloody water, and
strangury. *Evelyn.*

STREIGHT. [*adj. strictus, Lat.*] Restrained.
 Whereas he meant his corrosives t'apply,
 And with *streight* diet tame his stubborne malady.
Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. X. ft. 25.

STRENE. *n.* [*strenus, Sax. stirps.*] Descent; gene-
 ration.
 Those did upon Mercillaes throne attend,
 Just Dice, wise Eunomie, myld Eirene;
 And them amongst, her glorie to commend,
 Sate goodly Temperance in garments clene,
 And sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly *strene.*
Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. IX. ft. 32.
 For that same beast was bred of hellish *strene*,
 And long in darksome Stygian den upbrought,
 Begot of foule Echidna, as in bookes is taught.
Ib. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 9.

STREWING. *n.* [from *strew.*] Any thing fit to be
 strewed.
 Th' herbs, that have on them the cold dew o' th' night,
 Are *strewings* fit't for graves. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*

“**STRICK.** *n.* ---- A bird of bad omen.” *Johnson*
 exemplifies this word from *Spenser*; but in the cited
 lines (*F. 2. B. II. C. XII. ft. 36.*) it is not *strick*, but
strich.

“**STRICTURE.** *n.* ----”

4. Strict demeanour.
 A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.
Shaksf. Measure for Measure.
 [Some commentators on *Shakspeare* have been
 startled at his singular usage of this noun; and *War-*
burton divides it into *strict ure*---with what probabi-
 lity of being right, readers will judge for themselves.]

“**STRIKING.** *part. adj.* ---- Affecting.”
 Though colour be the lowest of all the constituent parts
 of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most *striking.*
Spence's Crito.

“**STROPHE.** *n.* -- A stanza.” [See **ANTISTRO-**
PHE.]

The regular succession of *strophe*, antistrophe, and epode,
 puts so strong a curb on the wayward imagination, that when
 he has been paced in it, she seldom chooses to submit to it
 a second time. *Mason on Gray's Poems.*

“**To STROUT.** *v. n.* --- To swell out.”
 Whose cheeks were bloodless, and whose locks were hoar,
 Mustachoes *strouting* long. *Fairfax.*

STUD. *n.* [*stubu, Sax. destina.*] The stem of a
 plant.
 Seeft not thilk same hawthorn *stud*,
 How bragly it begins to bud? *Spenser's March.*

To STULTIFY. *v. a.* [from *stultum facere, Lat.*] To
 prove void of understanding.
 No man shall be allowed to *stultify* himself. *Blackstone.*

“**To STY.** *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*”
 The beast impatient of his smarting woound,
 And of so fierce and forcible despight,
 Thought with his wings to *stye* above the ground.
F. 2. B. I. C. XI. ft. 25.
 Yet love can higher *stye*
 Than reason's reach. *Ib. B. III. C. II. ft. 36.*

STY'CA. *n.* [*Sax.*] A small copper coin in Saxon
 times.
 They had copper *stycas* also smaller than the penny, hav-
 ing the king's name on one side, and coiner's on the
 other, eight of which made a penny. *Leake.*

SUBDU'AL. *n.* The act of subduing.
 Good is not only produced by the *subdual* of the passions,
 but by the turbulent exercise of them. *Warburton.*

SUB-FU'SK. *adj.* [*subfuscus, Lat.*] Of a dark colour.
 O'er whose quiescent walls
 Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
 Curtains *subfusk.* *Shenstone.*

SUBINFEUDATION. *n.* [from *sub, Lat. in* and
feud.] The act of granting a fief to be held under
 one.
 The superior lords observed, that by this method of *sub-*
infeudation they lost all their feudal profits of wardships,
 marriages, and escheats. *Blackstone.*
 It was unusual for a fief to be held of the crown without
 any *subinfeudation.* *Lytelton.*

“**SUBPCE'NA.** *n.* -- A writ commanding attendance
 “in a court under a penalty.”
 John Waltham, who was Bishop of Salisbury, and chan-
 cellor to King Richard II. by a strained interpretation of
 the statute of Westm. 2. devised the writ of *subpœna.*
Blackstone.

“**SUBSTITUTE.** *n.* ----
 “2. It is used likewise for things.”
 Instead of being a *substitute* for money, it only facilitates
 its entry, its exit, its circulation. *Burke.*

SUBTRACTION. *n.* [as a law word.] The with-
 holding.
Subtraction happens, when any person who owes any
 suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws or
 neglects to perform it. *Blackstone.*
Subtraction, the withholding or detaining of legacies is
 apparently injurious. *Ib.*

SUBTRACTOR. *n.* [As this word only occurs from
 the mouth of drunken Sir Toby, it is much to be
 doubted whether it was intended for legitimate: if it
 has any meaning of its own it must be that of] An
 underhand detractor.
 They are scoundrels and *subtractors*, that say so of him.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.
To SUB-

“ To SUBVERSE. *v. a.* --- To subvert. *Spenser*
 “ uses *subvert* in the same sense.” Here the reader
 is left to find out, what part of a verb *Spenser* uses
subvert for: it is the *participle passive*.

Returning back, those goodly rowmes, which erst
 She saw so rich and royally array'd,
 Now vanish utterly and cleane *subvert*
 She found, and all their glory quite decay'd.

F. Q. B. III. C. XII. ft. 42.

“ SUCCEDANEUM. *n.* [Lat.] That which is put
 “ to serve for something else.”

The fan-palm requires more particular notice; for at
 certain times it is a *succedaneum* for all other food, both to
 man and beast. *Hawkefworth's Voyages.*

SUFFRUTEX. *n.* [Lat.]

Suffrutices are low shrubs, lignescant, and approaching
 to the stalky herbs. *Evelyn.*

SUGAR-CANE. *n.* The cane that yields sugar.

There is a great quantity of land, which is fit for pro-
 ducing *sugar-cane*. *Portlock's Voyage.*

“ SUIT. *n.* ---”

10. [In feudal law.] Personal attendance.

This [the feudal service] in pure, proper, and original
 fends was only two-fold: to follow, or do *suit* to the lord
 in his courts, and in his armies or warlike retinue.

Blackstone.

Then found he many missing of his crew,
 Which went doe *suit* and service to his might.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 34.

SUMACH. *n.* A flowering shrub.

The *sumach*, tutsan, and acacia soft. *Anonymous.*

SUMMITTY. *n.* [from *summit*.] The top.

That which is easily shaken from the boughs, or gathered
 about November immediately upon its spontaneous fall, or
 taken from the tops and *summitties* of the fairest and soundest
 trees, is best. *Evelyn.*

— the war above mentioned between the learned
 about the higher *summitty* of Parnassus. *Tale of a tub.*

SUMNER. *n.* [contracted from *summener*.] An officer
 attendant on the spiritual courts, now called an *ap-
 paritor*.

I'll fet a *sumner* upon thee. *Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

This! 'tis a *sumner's* coat. *Id.*

“ SUN-CLAD. *part. adj.* --- Cloathed in radiance.”

To him, that dares

Arm his profane tongue with contemptuous words

Against the *sun-clad* pow'r of Chastity,

Fain would I something say. *Milton's Comus.*

“ SUN-FLOWER. *n.* --- A plant.”

The *sun-flower*, thinking 'twas for him foule-shame

To nap by day-light, strove t'excuse the blame.

Tate's Cowley.

SUN-LIGHT. *n.* The light of the sun.

Where highest woods, impenetrable

To star or *sun-light*, spread their umbrage broad. *Milton.*

“ SUPERB. *adj.* Grand; --- Magnificent.”

Thus if you dine with my Lord May'r, ---

--- Tulip leaves and lemon-peel

Serve only to adorn the meal;

And painted flags, *superb* and neat,

Proclaim you welcome to the treat. *Prior's Aluia.*

The most *superb* edifice, that ever was conceived or con-
 structed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with
 sight, feeling, and locomotivity. *Bryant.*

SUPERBLY. *adv.* --- In a *superb* manner.”

With labour'd visible design

ART strove to be *superbly* fine.

Churchill's Ghost.

“ SUPERFLUITY. *n.* --- Not in use.” These
 last three words could never possibly be intended by
Johnson for this article; of which he gives a series of
 examples from *Hooker* to *Pope*. They are more like-
 ly to belong to SUPERFLUITANCE, and to have
 been misplaced by the very insufficient editor of the
 posthumous publication.

“ SUPERFLUOUS. *adj.* --- Unnecessary.”

2. Living in superfluity.

Let the *superfluous*, and lust-dieted man,

That slaves your ordinance, that will not see

Because he doth not feel, feel your power quickly.

Shaksp. Lear.

To SUPER-PRAISE. *v. a.* [*super*, Lat. and *praise*.]

To praise beyond measure.

To vow, and swear, and *super-praise* my parts,

When I am sure, you hate me with your hearts.

Shaksp. Midsum. Nighb's Dreams.

“ SUPERSTITIOUS. *adj.* ---

“ 2. Scrupulous beyond need.”

Have I with all my full affections

Still met the king? lov'd him next heav'n? obey'd him?

Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?

Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

SUPERSUBTLE. *adj.* Over subtle.

If sanctimony and a trait vow betwixt an erring Barbarian
 and a *supersubtle* Venetian be not too hard for my wits.

Shaksp. Orsello.

SUPERVIZE. *n.* [from the verb.] Inspection.

That on the *supervize*, no leisure bated,

No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,

My head should be struck off. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

“ SUPINE. *n.* --- In grammar, a term signifying a
 “ particular kind of verbal noun.” That is, in
Latin grammar.

There be also pertaining unto verbs two *supines*. *Lilly.*

“ SUPPLETORY. *adj.* --- Brought in to fill up
 “ deficiencies.”

They admit the party himself to be examined in his
 own behalf, and administer to him what is called the *sup-
 pletory* oath. *Blackstone.*

SUPPLIAL. *n.* The act of supplying.

Society is preserved by mutual wants, the *supplial* of
 which causeth mutual happiness. *Warburton.*

SUPPLIANCE. *n.* [from *supply*.] Continuance.

A violet in the youth of prime nature,

Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,

The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.

Shakspere's Hamlet.

SUPPLICA'VIT. (Lat.) is a writ issuing out of
 chancery, directed to the Sheriff and some justices
 of the peace in the county, or to one or more justices
 without the sheriff, for taking surety of such a one
 as it is prayed against, that he should keep the peace.

Termes de la Ley.

SUPPLYMENT. *n.* [from *supply*.] Prevention of
 deficiency.

I will never fail

Beginning, nor *supplyment*.

Shaksp. Cymbeline.

“ SUPPORT. *n.* ---

“ 3. Necessaries of life.”

Theirs be the produce of the soil!

O may it still reward their toil!

- Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain! *Shenstone.*
- “ 4. Maintenance.”
Let us next consider the ward, or person within age, for whose assistance and *support* these guardians are constituted by law. *Blackstone.*
- “ SUPPORTER. *n.* - - - -
“ 5. *Supporters.* *n. pl.* [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.” Why this limitation to *beasts*, when not only *birds* but also *men*, *maidens*, and *angels* are used for *supporters of arms*? “Beasts” should be altered into ‘Figures resembling some live creature.’
- “ To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* - - - -
4. To deflower by force.
Even he it was, that erst would have *supprest*
Fair Una. *Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VI. st. 40.*
- SURD. *n.* A term for particular numbers in Algebra.
The roots of Algebraic quantities are either those of rationals or *surds*. *Hutton's Arithmetic.*
- SURF. *n.* [a nautical word.] The swell of the sea that beats against shore or rock.
Hawkefworth's terms explained.
There is a rock greatly resembling a spire, which one might suppose could never resist the heavy *surfs* that constantly beat against it. *Portlock's Voyage.*
- SURFEIT-SWELLED. *part. adj.* Swollen with surfeits.
I know thee not, old man: Fall to thy prayers;
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit-swell'd*, so old, and so profane.
Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.
- “ SURRENDER. *n.* - - - -
3. A mode of conveying copyholds.
Surrender (*sursum redditio*) is the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord for such purposes, as in the *surrender* are expressed. *Blackstone.*
- “ SUSCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [- - - *Prior* has accented “this word improperly on the first syllable.” Perhaps it is *Johnson* who has *improperly* placed the accent upon the *second* syllable.
- “ SUSPECT. *n.* - - - - Suspicion.”
2. A thing to be suspected.
There be so many false points of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon.*
- “ To SUSPIRE. *v. n.* - - - -
“ 2. It seems in *Shakspeare* to mean only to begin to “breathe.” Had our editor of *Shakspeare* studied his author with any degree of attention, he must have known, that the word is used by him for *breathe* in its usual sense.
By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather which stirs not:
Did he *suppire*, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Hen. IV. P. II. A. IV.*
- SUSTAIN. *n.* [from the verb.] What sustains or supports.
I lay and slept, I wak'd again,
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord. *Milton's Psalms.*
- To SUSTENE. *v. a.* [See Glossary to HOCLEVE.]
To sustain.
This thy demand, O Lady, doth revive
Fresh memory in me of that great Queene
(Great and most glorious virgin Queen alive)

That with her sovaine power and scepter shene
All faery land does peaceably *sustene*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 40.

- SWAG-BELLIED. *adj.* Big-bellied.
Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander are nothing to your English. *Shakspeare's Othello.*
- “ To SWALE, } *v. n.* - - - - To waste or blaze away;
“ To SWEAL, } “to melt.” This is to be found among *Ray's North country words*.
- SWAN-LIKE. *adj.* Like that of a swan.
Let music sound while he doth make his choice,
Then, if he lose, he makes a *swan-like* end.
Fading in music. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- “ To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise.”
How this interpretation can be made to accord with the two examples adduced to support it (more especially with the first) would be difficult to say. What sense is there in the phrase of a *clattering* outside? *To assume fierceness* might suit tolerably well with both the passages from *Shakspeare*.
- SWASH-BU'CKLER. *n.* [from *swash* and to *buckle* with.] A furious combatant.
Make those spiritual *swash-bucklers* deliver up their weapons and keep the peace. *Butler's Characters.*
- SWEET-C'ISTUS. *n.* A shrub; called also Gum cistus.
A better claim *sweet-cistus* may pretend,
Whose sweating leaves a fragrant balsam send.
Tate's Cowley.
- SWEET-MARJORAM. *n.* [*origanum*.] A sweet herb.
Give the word. *Sweet-marjoram.* *Shakf. Lear.*
- SWEET-SMELLING. *part. adj.* Smelling sweetly.
Here in close recess
With flowers, garlands, and *sweet-smelling* herbs
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*
- “ SWEET-WILLIAM. } *n.* [*arceria*, Lat.] Plants.
“ SWEET-WILLOW. } A species of gilly-flow-
“ ers.” It would puzzle any botanist, to find out, why these two words are coupled together, or how *sweet-willow* comes to be a species of *gilly-flower*. The editor (or his printer) must have made the blunder from the article beneath. The following may serve for an example of *Sweet-william*.
Sweet-william small has form and aspect bright.
Tate's Cowley.
- “ To SWELT. *v. n.* To break out in sweat, if that “be the meaning.
“ ——— Cheerful blood in faintness chill did melt,
“ Which like a fever fit through all his body *swelt*.
“ *Spenser's Fairy Queen. B. I. C. VII. st. 6.*”
Johnson might well hesitate with regard to his interpretation of this word, even from the cited passage; since the breaking out in a *sweat* is rather a relief than a symptom of *fever*. Conformably to this idea *Upton* supposes it to mean *burnt*, but without offering any thing further to strengthen this conjecture. The compiler rather takes it for a poetical variation of *swelled* both in the foregoing and the following passage:
With huge impatience he *swelt*.
Sp. F. B. III. C. XI. st. 27.
Still there is such a word as *swelt*, and used by *Spenser*; as may be seen in the next article.

To SWELT.

To SWELT. *v. n.* [from *appeltan*, Sax. *occumbere*.]

To swoon.

For other none such passion can contrive
In perfect forme, as this good Lady felt,
When she so faire a daughter saw survive
As Pastorella was, that nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy.

F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. st. 21.

[This article is given on the supposition that *Spenser* uses *swelt* for *swelled*; but it may be the preterite of the old English verb *swelle*.]

SWIFT-WINGED. *adj.* Supplied with swift wings.

If you will live, lament; if die, be brief;
That our *swift-winged* souls may catch the king's.

Shakf. Rich. III.

SWINDLER. *n.* [a modern colloquial word.] One well practised in some ingenious mode of cheating.

"SWIVEL. *n.* Something fixed in another body so "as to turn round in it."

2. [From the manner in which it is managed] One kind of gun on board a ship.

After drawing out the shot, we fired six four-pounders, and six *swivels*.

Portlock's Voyage.

"SWOM. The preterite of swim."

And yet you never *sworn* the Hellespont.

Shakf. Two Gent. of Verona.

"SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* - - - Tale bearing; maliciously officious." No example is given of either of these similar senses; yet it is not improbable, but such may exist.

2. Fawning.

'Tis well known, that in these times the illiberal *sycophantick* manner of devotion was: by the wiser sort contemped.

Shaftesbury.

"SYLLABICAL. *adj.* - - - Relating to syllables."

In order to form any judgment of the verification of Chaucer, it is necessary that we should know the *syllabical* value of his words, and the accentual value of his syllables.

Tyrwhitt.

"SYLLABICK. *adj.* - - - Relating to syllables."

The accentual quantity in the Greek; as well as in the English, totally destroys the *syllabic*.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

"SYLLABUS. *n.* [Lat.] An abstract; a compendium."

It appears in a printed *syllabus*, published in the last summer for the purpose of inviting subscriptions for shares in the globe corporation.

Stonestreet's Portentous Globe.

"SYMBOL. *n.* - - -"

3. [In Spenser.] A memorial.

That as a sacred *symbole* it may dwell
In her sonne's flesh to mind revengement.

F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 10.

"SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* - - - Proportionate."

I have known many a woman with an exact shape, and a *symmetrical* assemblage of beautiful features, please nobody.

Chesterfield.

To SYMMETRIZE. *v. a.* To bring to *symmetry*.

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion.

Burke.

SYNECPHONE'SIS. *n.* [Gr.] A contraction of two syllables into one.

It is unnecessary to trouble the reader with an enumeration of *syncope*, *apostrophus*, *synecphonesis*, &c.

Tyrwhitt.

SYNONYMALLY. *adv.* As if *synonymous*.

The fifth canon uses them *synonymally*.

Spelman.

SYNONYME. *n.* [Fr. from *syn* and *onyma*, *Æol. Gr.*]

A word of the same meaning as some other word.

Most *synonymes* have some minute distinction.

Reid.

SYRIAC. *adj.* Spoken in old Syria.

For the more languages a man can speak,

His talent has but sprung the greater leak;

The Hebrew, Chaldee, and the *Syriac*

Do, like their letters, set men's reason back.

Butler's Remains.

SYRIAC. *n.* [by ellipsis.] The *Syriac* language.

Not Hebrew, Arabic, *Syriac*, Coptic, nor even the Chinese language seems half so difficult to me as the language of refusal.

Shenstone.

SYRINGA. *n.* A flowering shrub.

The sweet *syringa* yielding but in scent

To the rich orange.

Mason's Eng. Garden.

SYSTASIS. *n.* [Gr.] A political association of the constituent parts of government.

It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *syssaks* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland.

Burke.

To SYSTEMATIZE. *v. a.* To reduce to a *system*.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

SYSTEMATIZER. *n.* [from *systematize*.] One who reduces things of any kind to a *system*.

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

SYSTEM-MAKER. *n.* One who forms *systems*.

We *system-makers* can sustain

The thesis, which you grant was plain.

Prior's Alma.

SYSTEM-MONGER. *n.* One fond of framing *systems*.

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a *system* of it in his dusty cell, lays it down, that flattery is pleasing.

Chesterfield.

T.

T A F

* **T'ABERD.** *n.* - - - A herald's coat."
 Conservor of the records of either forest, as witnesseth the brief *taberd*, or coat-armour, he carries.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.
 " **T'ABLATURE.** *n.* - Painting on walls or cielings."
 This definition serves only to indicate in its author a total ignorance of the thing to be defined. To such expositions as these the following extract may appear as a contrast.

By the word *tablature* we denote (according to the original word *tabula*) a work not only different from a mere portraiture, but from all those wilder sorts of painting, which are in a manner absolute and independent: such as paintings in fresco upon the walls, the cielings, the stair-cases, the cupolas, and other remarkable places either of churches or palaces. - - - It is not merely the dimension of a cloth or board, which denominates a piece or *tablature*. - - - 'Tis then, that in painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

Shaftebury's Introduction to his Judgment of Hercules.
 To **TABOO'**. *v. a.* [a word imported from the Friendly Islands, where it has an extensive signification in the way of *laying an interdict*.] To put under a prohibition.

The topic of France is *tabood* and forbidden ground to Mr. Burke. *Burke.*

TABOO'. *n.* [from the verb.]

1. The practice of tabooing.
 The *taboo* also prevails in Atooi to its full extent, and seemingly with more vigour than even at Tongataboo. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

2. The prohibition itself.
 The *taboo*, which Eappo had laid on it the day before at our request, not being yet taken off. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

TACAMAHA'CA. *n.* A resinous American plant.

" **T'ACTION.** *n.* - - - The act of touching."
 They neither can speak, or attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction*. *Chesterfield.*

" **T'A'EN**, the poetical contraction of *taken*."
 The Prince hath *ta'en* it hence. *Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.*
 That you have *ta'en* these tenders for true pay
 Which are not sterling. *Ib. Hamlet.*
 Why should all honour then be *ta'en*
 From lower parts to load the brain? *Prior's Alma.*

T'AFFAREL. *n.* The upper part of a ship's stern, being a curved piece of wood, usually ornamented with sculpture. *Hawke'sworth's Nautical Terms.*
 The first thing he did after coming on board, was to

T A N

measure the length of the ship by fathoming her from the *taffarel* to the * *stem*. *Cook's Voyage.*

[* This word is printed *stem*; which the compiler has considered as an *erratum*, being assured by nautical gentlemen, that the passage must be utterly unintelligible without such a correction.]

T'A'G-RAG. *adj.* [composed of *tag* and *rag*.] Of the lowest degree.

If the *tag-rag* people did not clap him and hiss him, I am no true man. *Shakf. Julius Caesar.*

" **TA' TAKE.** *v. a.* - - - - -

" 118. - - - I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion." A very wide one indeed; and perhaps by that means more calculated to encrease the labour of a searcher, than to assist him. Still there is one usage of this verb in *Shakspeare* which *Johnson's* expansion of it has not extended to:

To *infiict* on.
 And if he *took* you a box o'the ear, you might have your action of slander too. *Measure for measure.*

To **TAKE** *with you.* *v. a.* To inform clearly what you mean.

Soft, *take me with you, take me with you, wife.*
Shakf. Rom. & Juliet.

Take me with you, Lady. *Middleton's Mad World*

" **T'ALBOT.** *n.* - - - A hound."
 The bold *Talbot* kind

Of these the prime, as white as Alpine snows. *Somerville.*

" **TALL.** *adj.* - - -"
 4. Courageous.

He's as *tall* a man as any's in Illyria. *Shakf. Tw. Night.*
 That has fraid many a *tall* thief from a rich purchase.

The Willow by B. Jonson, Fletcher & Middleton.
 By heaven, as *tall* a man as ere drew sword. *Ram Alley.*

T'ALLOW-FACE. *n.* One of a sickly complexion, like the colour of *tallow*.

Out, you green-sickness carrion! out you baggage!
 You *tallow face.* *Shakf. Romeo and Juliet.*

" **T'ALMUD.** *n.* The book containing the Jewish " traditions."

The Legend, *Talmud*, nor the Alcoran
 Have not such doubtful tales as these. *Davenant's Wits.*

T'A'MBOUR. *n.* [Fr.] A cushion, in the shape of a drum, for facilitating a particular kind of work, resembling needle-work.

" **T'A'NSY.** *n.* - - - An odorous plant."
Tansy hot and cleansing; but with regard to its domineering relish, sparingly mixed with our cold sallet. *Evelyn.*
 My winding-sheet of *tansies.*

Beaumont and Fletcher's Woman-hater.
 Strong *tansy*, fennel cool, they prodigally waste.

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.
T'ANTI.

T'ANTI. *interj.* [Lat.] So much: an expression of contempt.

Tanti for all your power.

Finimus Troes.

TANTIVÉE. *adj.* [from the adverb.] Over hasty.

This fort however is not in esteem with high *tantivee* scar-mouches.

Arbutnot.

TAPHOUSE. *n.* [*tap* and *house*.] A house where beer is sold in small quantities,

I never come into any room in a *tap-house*, but I am drawn in.

Shaksf. Measure for measure.

TAPISHED. *adj.* [from *tapi*, Fr.] Squatted close.

When the fly beats, *tapiß'd* in bush or brier,

No art nor pains can rouse out of his place. *Fairfax.*

TARDY-GAITED. *adj.* [from *tardy* and *gait*.]

Moving slowly.

The confident and over-lusty French

Do the low-rated English play at dice;

And chide the cripple *tardy-gaited* night,

Who like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp

So tediously away.

Shaksf. Hen. V.

TARE. *n.* - - - A weed that grows among corn."

2. A name frequently given to the common vetch.

TAROC. *n.* A game at cards, now (or once) in fashion at Turin.

One goes to see people play at ombre and *taroc*, a game with 72 cards, all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks.

Gray's Letters.

To TATTO'W. *v. a.* [a word of Otaheite.] To mark by staining, or puncture, or both, on the skin.

They have a custom of staining their bodies nearly in the same manner as is practised in many other parts of the world, which they call *tattooing*. *Hawkeſworth's Voyages.*

The men are punctured or curiously *tattooed* from head to foot. The figures are various, and seem to be directed more by fancy than custom.

Cook's Voyage.

TAURUS. *n.* [Lat. for a bull.] The second sign in the Zodiac.

Thou hast shot off one of *Taurus's* horns. *Titus Andron.*
Were we not born under *Taurus*?

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

"TAUTOLOGIST. *n.* - - - One who repeats tediously." No example is given; nor can the compiler recollect having ever met with one of this word; but according to the common meaning of *tautology*, this definition of its derivative does not seem to be accurate. "Tediously" should be altered into 'the same thing.'

TA'WNY-FINNED. *adj.* Having tawny fins.

My music playing farr off, I will betray

Tawny-finn'd fishes.

Shaksf. Antony and Cleopatra.

TE HE. *interj.* A sound to express a laugh half stifled.

And all the maids of honour cry *te he*. *Heroic Epistle.*

TEA'-CUP. *n.* A small cup for drinking tea out of.

Under a *tea-cup* he might lie,

Or creas'd like dog's-ears in a folio. *Gray's Long Story.*

TEA'-POT. *n.* A pot for making tea in.

Or cement

His batter'd *tea-pot*, ill-retentive vase. *Sbenstone.*

TEA'-SPOON. *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea.

Nor piddling with a *tea-spoon's* slender form

See with soup-ladles devils gormandize. *Sbenstone.*

TEA'-TABLE. *n.*

1. A small table, sufficient for holding all the necessaries for drinking tea.

2. The fashion of drinking tea.

To the dominion of the *tea-table* I submit. - - - I banish all auxiliaries to the *tea-table*, as orange-brandy, &c.

Congreve's Way of the World.

"TEAGUE. *n.* A name of contempt used for an "Irishman."

His case appears to me like honest *teague's*,

When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

TEAR-STAINED. *part. adj.* Stained with tears.

I'll prepare

My *tear-stain'd* eyes to see her miseries.

Shaksf. Hen. VI. P. II.

"To TEASE. *v. a.* - - -

1. To comb or unravel wool.

Coarse complexions,

And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply

The sampler, and to *tease* the husband's wool.

Milton's Comus.

"TEEN. *n.* - - - Sorrow; grief."

2. Inclemency.

An aged root

Thicke lynde with mosse, which (though to little boot)

Seem'd as a shelter it had lending beene

Against cold winter's storms and wreakfull *teene*.

W. Browne.

3. [From *τεον*, Sax. *largiri*.] Allotment.

She both th' extreames hath felt of Fortune's *teene*:

For never have we heard from times of yore,

One sometime envy'd and now pitt'y'd more. *W. Browne.*

"To TEEN. *v. a.* - - - To excite. - - - *Spenser.*"

Religious reverence doth buriall *teene*,

Which whoſo wants, wants so much of his rest.

F. Q. B. II. C. I. st. 59.

TELD used by *Spenser* for *told*.

Then forth he cald from sorrowfull dismay

The sad Briana which all this beheld,

Who coming forth yet full of late affray,

Sir Calidore up-chear'd, and to her *teld*

All this accord to which he Crudor had compeld.

F. Q. B. VI. C. I. st. 44.

Witnesse, ye heavens, the truth of all that I have *teld*.

Ib. B. VII. C. VI. st. 27.

TELEGRAPH. *n.* [from *τελος* and *γραφω*, Gr.] An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.

TELESTICK. *n.* [from *τελος* and *σικκος*, Gr.] A poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name.

Acrosticks and *telessticks* on jump names.

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

"To TEMPT. *v. a.* - - -

5. To make trial of.

And it came to pass after these things, that God did *tempt* Abraham.

Gen. Ch. XXII.

He stayde his hand, and gan himselfe advise

To prove his sense, and *tempt* her feigned truth.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. st. 50.

"TENACIOUSNESS. *n.* - - - Unwillingness to "quit, resign or let go." *Refusal* seems to be much more expressive of this word's meaning than "unwillingness.

You must by a steady perseverance and decent *tenaciousness* shew the fortiter in re.

Chesterfield.

"TENDER. *adj.* - - -

8. Expressive of the softer passions."

The *tender* accent of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die.

Prior's Celia to Damon.

Oft would his voice the silent valley charm,
Till lowing oxen broke the *tender* song.

Hammond.

TENDER-MINDED. *adj.* [from *tender* and *mind*.]
Compassionate.

To be *tender-minded*.

Does not become a sword. *Shaksf. Lear.*

TENDERNESS. *n.* - - -

"7. Soft pathos of expression."

We must not expect to trace the flow of Waller, the landscape of Thomson, the fire of Dryden, the imagery of Shakspeare, the simplicity of Spenser, the courtliness of Prior, the humour of Swift, the wit of Cowley, the delicacy of Addison, the *tenderness* of Otway, and the invention, the spirit, and the sublimity of Milton in any single writer.

Shenstone.

TENDRE. *n.* [Fr.] A tender passion.

I have a *tendre* for your Ladyship. *Congreve.*

TENEMENTAL. *adj.* [In law.] To be held by certain tenure.

The other *tenemental* lands they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone.*

TENEMENTARY. *adj.* [from *tenement*.] Usually let out.

Corals among the Saxons were of two sorts; one hired the lord's *tenementary* land like our farmers. *Spelman.*

TENNIS-BALL. *n.* The ball used to play at tennis with.

The old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis-balls*. *Shaksf. Much Ado.*

TENTER. *n.* - - -

"1. A hook on which things are stretched."

Would it not be a good fit of mirth, to make a piece of English cloth of him, and to stretch him on the *tenters*.

Dekker's Honest Whore. P.II.

TENTIGINOUS. *adj.* - - - Stretched."

Were you *tentiginous*? ha? *B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.*

TERMER. *n.* One who travels up to the term." This appellation, which was no very reputable one, extended to females.

Country ladies twelve; *termers* all. *Suckling's Goblins.*

TERMOR. *n.* [In law.] One possessed of a certain term in any kind of property.

The *termor* (that is, he who is entitled to the term of years) was protected against these fictitious recoveries.

Blackstone.

TERN. *n.* A bird of the Sandwich islands.

Under the low trees sat infinite numbers of a new species of *tern*. *Cook & King's Voyage.*

I brought home a specimen of the white *tern* with me. *Portlock's Voyage.*

TERRACE. *n.* - - -

"1. A small mount of earth covered with grass." Neither *small* nor *covered with grass* ought to make any part of this definition. Some *terraces* are of considerable extent in length; others (particularly that which adjoins to Windsor Castle) are gravelled all over.

TERRAR. *n.* (from *terra*, Lat.) is a book or survey, containing the several lands, with their bounds and limits, of any particular person, or of a town or manor. *Termes de la Ley.*

TERRE'NE. *n.* [from the adjective.] The surface of the whole earth.

The teeming rav'nous brutes

Might fill the scanty space of this *terrene*. *Somerville.*

TERRETENANT. *n.* [In law.] The tenant who occupies the land.

The superior lords observed, that by this method of subinfeudation they lost all their feudal profits of wardships, marriages, and escheats; which fell into the hands of these mesne or middle lords, who were the intermediate superiors of the *terre-tenant*, or him who occupied the land.

Blackstone.

TESTAMENT. *n.*

"2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scriptures."

Josephus, a learned Jew, who was born about five years after the death of our Saviour, has given us a list of the books of the *Old Testament*, as they stood in his time.

Bryant.

He insisted upon the inutility of the former law: which was inconsistent with the gospel of Christ, which was styled the Law of the *New Testament*. *ib.*

TESTER. *n.* - - - The cover of a bed."

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run hurry-scurry round the floor,

And o'er the bed and *tester* clamber. *Gray's Long Story.*

TESTIFIER. *n.* - - - One who testifies."

The belief we give to testimony in many cases is not solely grounded upon the veracity of the *testifier*. *Roid.*

TESTOON. *n.* [Ital.] A silver coin of King Henry the Eighth.

His *testoon* was called *testoon* from the Italian, because it had the King's head upon it. *Leake.*

TETRAMETER. *adj.* [τετραμετρος, Gr.] Consisting of four measures.

Every reader who has an ear for measure will easily perceive, that it is written very exactly in verses of fifteen syllables without rhyme, in imitation of the most common species of the Latin *tetrameter* Iambic. *Tyrwhitt.*

TE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infect with a tetter.

As for my country I have shed my blood,

Not fearing outward force, so shall my lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those meazels,

Which we disdain should *tetter* us. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*

TEUTONIC. *adj.* Spoken by the *Teutones* or ancient Germans.

The languages of Europe are derived from the six following: the Greek, Latin, *Teutonic* or old German, the Celtic, Slavonic, and Gothic. *Guthrie.*

THAN and **THEN** (*adverbs*) have mutually exchanged their original significations. *Each* in old English had the meaning which the *ether* has now. The case however was *partially* altered before *Spenser's* time; and thenceforward to about the middle of the seventeenth century, the orthography for *both* meanings was *then*. *Spenser* however (for rhyme's sake) twice uses *than* in the present sense of *then*.

That may not be, said then the ferryman,

Least wee unweeting hap to be fordonne;

For those same islands, seeming now and *iban*,

Are not firm land nor any certain wonne.

F. Q. B. II. C. XII. st. 11.

Whom by his name saluting, thus he gan:

Haile, good Sir Sergis, trust knight alive,

Well tried in all thy ladies troubles *than*,
When her that Tyrant did of crowne deprive.

Sp. F. 2. B.V.C.X. ft. 38.

To THEE. *v. n.* [from *jean*, Sax. *proficere.*] To thrive.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may report thrice happy newes.

Sp. F. Q. B.II.C.I. ft. 33.

So taking courteous congé, he behight
Those gates to be unhard, and forth he went.
Fayre mote he *thee*, the prouest and most gent,
That ever brandished bright steel on hie. *Ib. C. XI. ft. 17.*

THEFT-BOTE. *n.* [In law.] The offence of receiving stolen goods again from the thief by way of amends.

Of a nature somewhat similar to the last is the offence of *theftbote*, which is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute. *Blackstone.*

THEISM, *n.* [from *theist.*] The belief, that there is a God.

Theism can only be opposed to polytheism or atheism.

Shafesbury.

THEIST. *n.* [from *θεος*, Gr.] One who believes in God.

To be a settled christian, it is necessary to be first of all a good *theist*.

Shafesbury.

THEISTICAL. *adj.* Pertaining to a *theist*.

There remains for us to consider a yet further advantage to virtue in the *theistical* belief above the atheistical.

Shafesbury.

THEN was the prevailing orthography of *than* till about the middle of the 17th century.

He can no more abide to have himself concealed, *then* his land.

Overbury, as printed in 1630.

“THEOGONY. *n.* --- The generation of the “ gods.”

The *theogony* of the heathens could admit of such different turns and figurative expressions, as suited the fancy and judgment of each philosopher or poet. *Shafesbury.*

THEORETIC. *adj.* [*theoretique*, Fr.] Speculative.

What had Mr. Burke’s opinion of the danger of introducing new *theoretic* language into a parliamentary proceeding, to do with the French Assembly? *Burke.*

“THEREAFTER. *adv.* --- According to that.”

2. Used by *Spenser* for] After that.

Herfelfe then tooke he by the slender waft
In vaine loud crying, and into the flood
Over the castle walle adowne her cast,
And there her drowned in the dirty mud. ---

Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of people’s evil gotten good,
The which her sire had scrap’t by hooke and crooke.

F. Q. B.V.C.II. ft. 27.

“THEREBY. *adv.* --- By means of that.”

2. By that place.

There was an holy chappell edifyde,
Wherein the hermite dewly went to say
His holy things each morne and eventyde:
Thereby a christall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway.

Sp. F. 2. B.I. C.I. ft. 34.

Whom he likewise right forey did constraîne
Like scatter’d sheepe to seeke for safetie,

After he gotten had with busie paine
Some of their weapons which *thereby* did lie.

Ib. B.VI.C.VI. ft. 38.

THEREFORE. *adv.* [as used by *Spenser*] For that purpose.

So to his steed he got, and gan to ride
As one unfitt *therefore*, that all might see
He had not trayned bene in chevalree.

F. 2. B.II.C.III. ft. 46.

THEURGIC. *adj.* [from *theurgy.*] Imploring supernatural help from a deity.

The most learned Philosophers and Emperors were addicted to the practice of *theurgic* and diabolical rites.

Leecbman’s Sermon.

“THEURGY. *n.* --- The power of doing supernatural things by prayer to God.” This explanation does not *exactly* accord with the following:

There were two kinds of magic in the heathen world; the one was called *Theurgy*, and the other Sorcery. The first was employed in the worship of the good and beneficent *demons*.

Note to Leecbman’s Sermon.

THIEF-STOLEN. *adj.* Stolen away by a thief.

Had I been *thief-stolen*

: Like my two brothers, happy!

Shak. Cymbeline.

“THE’VERY. *n.* ---”

3. Stolen joys.

But to declare the mournful tragedyes,
And spoyles wherewith he all the ground did strew,
More eath to number with how many eyes
High heaven beholdes sad lover’s nightly *thieveries*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.XI. ft. 45.

“THIRD-BOROUGH. *n.* An under constable.”

I must go fetch the *third-borough*.

Shak. Introd. to Tam. of the Shrew.

[*Headborough* and *thirdborough* are two distinct persons of the drama in *B. Jonson’s Tale of a tub.*]

“THISTLE. *n.* --- A prickly weed growing in “ corn fields.” As if thistles did not grow upon land in general, whether cultivated or waste, not too poor to bear them.

THISTLE-CROWN. *n.* [*thistle* and *crown.*] A gold coin of James I.

Thistlecrowns at four shillings and four-pence three-farthings.

Leake.

The *Thistle-crown* has a rose slipt and crowned between I. R.

Ib.

“THO. *adv.* ---

“1. Then. *Spenser.*”

Tho shall we sporten in delight,
And learn with Lettice to wex light,
That scornfully looks askaunce;

Tho will we little love awake,

That now sleepeth in Lethe lake,

And pray him leaden our daunce.

March.

THOLE. *n.* [*tholus*, Lat.] The centre of the arched roof of a temple.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoiles.

Fuinus Troes.

“THORP. *n.* --- A village.”

Within a little *thorp* I stay’d at last.

Fairfax.

“To THOU. *v. a.* --- To treat with familiarity;” or ‘with obloquy.’

I will *thou* thee, thou false traitor.

Sir Edward Coke on Sir W. Raleigh’s Trial.

THOUGHT-EXECUTING. *adj.* Executing as quick as thought conceives.

T H U

You sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunder bolts,
Singe my white head. *Shakspeare's Lear.*

THREE-LEGGED. *adj.* Having three legs.

To comb your noddle with a *three-legged stool*
Her care shall be,
Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

THREE-NOOKED. *adj.* [from *three* and *nook*]
Triangular.

Be this a prosperous day, the *three-nooked* world
Shall bear the olive freely.
Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.

THRID. *n.* [used by *Spenser* for] Thread.
Sad Clario held the rocks the whiles the *thrid*
By grieffly Lachesis was spun with paine,
That cruell Atropos estfoones undid,
With cursed knife cutting the twist in twaine :
Most wretched men whose dayes depend on *thrids* so
vaine. *Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. st. 48.*

“ **THRIFFULLY.** *adv.* - - - Frugally.”

2. [Formerly] To good purpose.
How often have we seen (and worthily) these censors of
the family undertaken by some honest rustick and cudgelled
thriftily. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

THRIST. *n.* [by transposition of *i* and *r* means]
Thirst.
Who shall him rew, that swimming in the maine
Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse ?
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. st. 17.

THRISTY. *adj.* [from *thrist*.] Thirsty.
Not all so satisfide, with greedy eye
He sought all round about, his *thristy* blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy,
Who all that while lay hid in secret shade.
Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. V. st. 15.

“ **THROATWORT.** *n.* [- - - *digitalis*, Lat.] A
“ plant.” The right botanical name is *trachelium* :
it is also called *flos cardinalis*.

My Muse grows hoarse, and can no longer sing,
But *throatwort* haste her kind relief to bring :
The Colleges with dignity enstall
This flower, at Rome he is a cardinal. *Yate's Cowley.*

THROW. *n.* [called Sax. by *Tyrwhitt*.] A short pe-
riod of time present.

His wearisome pursuit perforce he stay'd,
And from his lofty steed dismounting low
Did let him forage : downe himselfe he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw*.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. IV. st. 53.
You can fool no more money out of me at this *throw*.
Shak. Tw. Night.

THRUST. *n.* [by transposition of *u* and *r* for *thurst*,
which is the Saxon original of] Thirst.

But ever all the countrie she did raunge
To seeke young men to quench her flaming *thrust*,
And feed her tancy with delightful change.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VII. st. 50.

To **THRUST.** *v. n.* [from the noun in last article.]
To thirst.

Is this the joy of armes ? be these the parts
Of glorious knighthood, after blood to *thrust*,
And not regard dew right, and just deserts.
Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 29.

THUMB-RING. *n.* A ring worn on the thumb.
I could have crept into an Alderman's *thumb-ring*.
Shak. Hen. IV. P. I.

“ To **THUNDER.** *v. a.* - - -”

T I L

3. To urge noisily, to inflict with vehemence.

Tho forth the boaster marching brave begonne
His stolen steed to *thunder* furiously.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. X. st. 33.

Therewith they gan, both furious and tell,
To *thunder* blows, and fiercely to assaile
Each other bent his enemy to quell. *Id. B. I. C. VI. st. 43.*
Now at his helm, now at his hawberk bright
He *thunder'd* blows, now at his face and fight.
Fairfax.

THUNDER-BEARER. *n.* The supposed thunderer
of the Heathens.

I do not bid the *thunder-bearer* flourish,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shak. Lear.*

THUNDER-DARTER. *n.* The supposed wielder of
thunder among the heathen deities.

O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus.
Shak. Tro. & Creffida.

THUNDER-MASTER. *n.* The fictitious master of
thunder, Jupiter.

No more, thou *thunder-master*, shew
Thy spite on mortal flies :
With Mars fall out, with Juno chide. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

THUYA. *n.* A plant.

Thuya, by some called *arbor vitæ* (brought us from
Canada) is an hardy *Green* all the winter, though a little
tarnished in very sharp weather. *Evelyn.*

THWART. *adv.* [þwɪr, Sax. oblique.] Obliquely.

Yet whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
The tempreed feele did not into his braynepan byte.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VI. st. 30.

THYMY. *adj.* Abounding with thyme.
Guide my way

Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats
Of Academus, and the *thymy* vale,
Where oft enchanted with Socratic sounds
Ilissus pure devolv'd his tuneful stream
In gentler murmurs. *Akenside.*

TIB. *n.* A term in the game of gleck.

The welcomest thing to Mrs. Abigail, but *tib* and tom
in the stocks. *Killigrew's Parson's Wedding.*

“ **TICK-TACK.** *n.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables.”

This word may possibly be a kind of diminutive of
trictrac, as both are games at tables; but it is not
the same.

As for the enjoying of thy life, who I should be sorry
should be thus foolishly lost at a game of *ticktack*.
Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.

He'll play
At fayles and *ti ktack*.
B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

[*Whalley* in a note on this passage erroneously supposes
ticktack an error for *tricktrack*—from not knowing
that they are two different games, though both at
tables.]

TIGHT for *tied*. *Spenser.*

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight*,
With which he drew him forth even in his own despight.
F. 2. B. VI. C. XII. st. 34.

“ To **TILL.** *v. a.* - - - To cultivate.”

2. To prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring :
Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till*. *W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

TILLER. *n.* [A technical word with wood-men.] A
young timber-tree in a growing state.

“ **TILTH.**

TILTH. *adj.* --- Tilled. I know not how this
"word can be so used.

" He beheld a field
" Part arable and tilth, &c."

Here *Johnson* gets into a puzzle from his own pre-
vious misconception of the word in the cited passage,
where *tilth* is not an *adjective*, but means *tilled ground*,
as it does in one of his examples, of it as a noun in
Shakspeare's Tempest.

Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard none.

TILT-YARD. *n.* An area set apart for tilts.

Because I got it in the *tiltyard*, there was a herald broke
my pate for taking it up.

Webster's Induction to the Malcontent.

TYMBRELED. *adj.* Accompanied with the sound
of *timbrels*.

In vain with *timbrel'd* anthems dark
The fable-stoled forcerers bear his worshipt ark.

Milton's Poems.

TIME-BEWA'STED. *adj.* Wasted by time.

'My oil-dry'd lamp and *time-bewasted* light
Shall be extinct with age and endless night.

Shak. Rich. II.

TIME-HO'NOURED. *adj.* Honoured with age.

Old John of Gaunt, *time-honoured* Lancafter.

Shak. R. II.

TIME-KEEPER. *n.* A machine for exactly marking
the progress of time, in a voyage.

This rate will now be used for finding the longitude by
the *time-keeper*.

Cook & King's Voyage.

TIMELESSLY. *adv.* [from *timeless*.] Immaturely.

O fairest flow'r, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft filken primrose fading *timelessly*.

Milton's Poems.

The cruel meed

Of virtuous ardor, *timelessly* display'd.

Shenstone.

TIME-PIECE. *n.* A machine of the watch kind.

Messieurs Wales and Bailey made observations on
Drake's Island to ascertain the latitude, longitude, and
for putting the *time-pieces* or watches in motion.

Cook's Voyage.

TIN'DER-LIKE. *adj.* Inflammable as tinder.

I am known to be a humorous patrician; --- hasty and
tinder-like upon too trivial motion.

Shakf. Coriolanus.

" To **TINE.** *v. n.* To smart. *Spenser.*"

Eden, though but small

Yet often stainde with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tyned* on his strand.

F. 2. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 36.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.

Id. B. II. C. XI. ft. 21.

" To **TIRE.** *v. n.* To fail with weariness."

A merry heart goes all the day,

Your sad *tires* in a mile-a.

Shak. Winter's Tale.

To **TIRE.** *v. a.* with *on*. [*timan*, Sax. mordere.] To
prey on.

Whose haughty spirit winged with desire
Will coast my crown, and like an empty eagle
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*.

Id. Timon.

What! and be *tired* on by yond vulture.

B. Johnson's Poetaster.

TIRRA-LI'RRRA. *n.* The note of the lark.

The lark, that *tirra-lirra* chaunts—

With hey! with hey! the thrush and the jay

Are summer songs for me and my aunts,

While we lay tumbling in the hay. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

" **TITTLE.** *n.* ---"

6. Badge of honour. A latinifin.

And every pillour decked was full deare

With crownes and diadems and *tittles* vaine

Which mortal princes wore, whiles they on earth did raine.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VII. ft. 43.

TITLE-LEAF. *n.* The leaf containing the title of a
book.

Yes, this man's brow, like to a *title-leaf*,

Foretels the nature of a tragic volume.

Shak. Hen. IV. P. II.

" **TITTER.** *n.* ---"

3. Joyous spirits.

It comforts age for not being able to take a part in the
joy and *titter* of youth.

Chesterfield.

" **TO.** *adv.* ---"

7. [Formerly used in a kind of expletive manner, but
adding force to the verb that followed it.]

This ugly creature in his armes her snatch,

And through the forest bore her quite away

With briars and brushes all to rent and scratcht.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 8.

Full dreadful wight he was as ever went

Upon the earth, with hollow eyes deep pent,

And long curl'd locks, that downe his shoulders snagged,

And on his backe an uncouth veltiment

Made of straunge stuffe, but all to worne and ragged,

And underneath his breech was all to torne and jagged.

Id. B. V. C. IX. ft. 10.

TOAD-SPOTTED. *adj.* Spotted like a toad.

Thou art a traitor;

False to thy Gods, thy brother, and thy father;

Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince;

From the extremest upward of thy head,

To the descent and dust beneath thy feet,

A most *toad-spotted* traitor.

Shakspeare's Lear.

To **TOD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make up a *tod* of
wool in quantity.

Every 'leven weather *tods*; every *tod* yields pound odd

filling.

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

[Such the compiler is convinced must be the plain
construction of this word in *Shakspeare*; which not
occurring to some of his commentators has set them
upon altering the text.]

TODDY. *n.* A drink extracted from some trees in
the East Indies.

The date, being grown to about seven or eight feet in
height, they wound for the sap, which they call *toddy*, a
very famous drink in the East Indies.

Evelyn.

A kind of wine, called *toddy*, is procured from this
tree [the fan palm] by cutting the buds which are to pro-
duce flowers soon after their appearance, and tying under
them small baskets made of the leaves, which are so close
as to hold liquids without leaking.

Hawkesworth's Voyages, vol. 3. p. 689.

TOFORE. *prep.* [to-*foran*, Sax. *cofam*.] Before.

With jolly plumes their crests adorn'd they have,

And all *tofore* their chieftain muttered been.

Painfac.

8 TOU

“TOFT. *n.* - - - A place where a messuage has stood.”
For some such reason most probably the seat of a very respectable family in Cheshire is called *Toft*.

“T’OKEN. *n.* - - -”

4. [Because formerly private coinage, and current by sufferance.] A farthing.

Maid, see a fine hobby horse for your young master; cost you but a *token* a week his provender.

B. Johnson’s Bartolomew Fair.

Buy a *token’s* worth of great pins. *Ib.*

TO’LE. *n.* [a word peculiar to East Kent.] A grove on an eminence. The following passage, though not a sufficient example of the word, may point out its origin.

The *Tooles* are called of the old British word *tol*, that is a hill country. *Spenser’s Ireland.*

TOLE’DO. *n.* [from the city.] A Spanish rapier.

You sold me a rapier: you told me it was a *Toledo*.

B. Johnson’s Every man in his humour.

TOLL-BOOK. *n.* A book kept at fairs for entering the sale of horses.

E’en at sun-set are now perhaps, i’ th’ *toll-book*.

Revenger’s Tragedy

TOLL-DISH. *n.*

1. The dish by which the Miller measures his *toll* for grinding.

2. The certain quantity of grist due to the miller for grinding.

She must be endowed specially of the third presentation to a church, the third *toll-dish* of a mill, or the like.

Blackstone.

TOLT. *n.* [from *tollo*, Lat.] A writ by which a cause is removed from a court-baron into the county-court.

Termes de la Ley.

TONGUE-DOUGHTY. *adj.* Valiant in tongue.

Tongue-doughty giant, how dost thou prove me these?

Milton’s Samson Agonistes.

TONIC. *adj.* [τονωος, Gr.] Drawn tight.

And soon the *tonic* irritable nerves

Feel the fresh impulse.

Armstrong.

TONSILE. *adj.* [tonsilis, Lat.] Patient of being clipped.

For dwarfe and more *tonsile* in due place.

Evelyn.

The *tonsile* box

Wove in Mosaic mode of many a curl.

Mason’s Eng. Garden.

“To TOOT. *v. n.*” This article seems to want rectifying throughout. *Johnson’s* derivation of the word from *topezan*, Sax. *to know, to examine*, is (as the compiler conceives) grounded on a misapprehension of this verb’s primary meaning. It probably came from *to-zean*, Sax. *atrahere*; for which reason the tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells, who do (or did some years ago) make a practice of meeting company whilst on their way thither, to solicit their custom, were called *tooters*. The verb was sometimes *active*, and signified

To utter in an alluring strain.

Joekie, say what might he be

That sits on yonder hill,

And *tooteth* out his notes of glee?

W. Browne’s Shepherd’s Pipe.

Johnson’s examples of the verb certainly make it *neuter*; but with no more variation from its *active*

sense, than such change necessarily requires. For the idea of its signifying “*To pry*” arises only from the words “*in bushes*” being falsely quoted “*and bushes*” in the extract from *Spenser*.

“T’OPER. *n.* - - - A drunkard.”

But I no *topers* envy; for my mien

Is always gay, and my complexion green.

Cowley Englished.

TOPIARY. *adj.* [topiarius, Lat.] Shaped by ton-sure.

No *topiary* hedge of quickset

Was ere so neatly cut or thick set. *Butler’s Remains.*

“TOR. *n.* - - -”

2. A high pointed rock or hill.”

The Dev’ls power go with these *torrs* for me.

Cotton’s Peake.

Thorp cloud, and Mattock high *torr* were engraved after Smith by Mason. 1781.

Gough.

“TORE. *n.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.] If *Johnson* had not been too indolent to enquire, he might easily have learnt, that *tore* means tufts of strong grass remaining on the ground in winter.”

TORPESCENT. *adj.* [torpescens, Lat.] Growing torpid.

Their *torpescent* soul

Clenches their coin. *Shenstone.*

“TOR’TIOUS. *adj.* - - - -Injurious. *Spenser.*”

Ne ought he car’d whom he endamaged

By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereav’d of right.

F. 2. B. II. C. II. st. 18.

“TORTUOUS. *adj.* - - -

1. Wreathed - - -

2. Mischievous.” This 2d sense, with all that *Johnson* says of it, is much ado about nothing; for the word in *Spenser* is undoubtedly *tortious*.

TORYISM. *n.* The profession of a *tory*.

The peace was to be the date of a new administration, and the period at which the millenary year of *toryism* should begin.

Bolingbroke.

“TOTALITY. *n.* - - - A complete sum; whole quantity.” ‘A complete whole’ would be more expressive of this word’s proper signification.

So much for *totality*, that common, and essential character to every legitimate composition.

Harris’s Philolog. Inquiries.

To TOTE. *v. n.* [from *totian*, Sax. *eminere in fronte*.]

To look intently.

Nor durst Orcaño view the Soldan’s face,

But still upon the ground did pore and *toite*. *Fairfax.*

TOUPE’E. *n.* [*coupet*, Fr.] An edging of hair growing next the face, left for the purpose of being combed over a periwig.

TOURN. *n.* [In law.] A court leet held by the Sheriff.

The Sheriff’s *tourn*, or rotation, is a court of record held twice every year within a month after Easter and Michaelmas, before the Sheriff in different parts of the county.

Blackstone.

“TOWARD. *prep.* - - - -”

7. This word used sometimes to have its two syllables separated from each other, and the noun governed put between them.

Whose

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
Here back return, and to their spring ward go.

Fairfax.

By our state I mean, what our condition is to God ward.
Whole Duty of Man.

“TO’WARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn.”

Why, that is spoken like a toward prince.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. III.

TOXICODENDRON. *n.* [Gr. for poison-tree.] A North-American plant.

“To TOY. *v. n.* --- To dally amorously.”

Yield all, my love; but be withall as coy,
As if thou knew’st not how to sport and toy. *Sackling.*

“TRACE. *n.* ---”

4. Track.

But where ye ended have, now I begin
To tread an endless *trace*, withouten guye
Or good direction, how to enter in
Or how to issue forth in waies untryde,
In perils strange, in labours long and wide.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. I. ft. 6.

To TRACE. *v. n.* To travel.

Tho waxing weary of that toylefome paine
In travelling on foote so long a space,
Not wont on foote with heavy armes to *trace*,
Downe in a dale forby a river’s syde
He chaunft to spie a faire and stately place.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 29.

TRACING. *n.* [from *trace*.] Regular track.

Not all these precious gems in heav’n above
Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold
With all their turns and *tracings* manifold.

Davies on Dancing.

To TRACT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trace out.

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate,
As shepherdes curie, that in darke eveninges shade
Hath *tracted* forth some salvage beasts trade.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. ft. 39.

Speak to me, Muse, the man, who after Troy was
sackt,

Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*.

B. Jon. Horace.

TRACTATION. *n.* [*tractatio*, Lat.] Manner of handling a subject.

There is a certain clue of reason, whose beginning is in the dark, but by the benefit of whose conduct we are led as it were by the hand into the clearest light, so that the principle of *tractation* is to be taken from that darknes, and then the light to be carried thither for the irradiating its doubts.

Hobbes.

“TRANSCENDENCE. *n.* ---

“1. Unusual excellence.”

In a most weak and debile minister great power, great *transcendence*.

Shakespeare’s All’s Well.

“TRANSIT. *n.* --- In astronomy, &c.”

He found, that the Endeavour was equipping for a voyage to the South Seas in order to observe the *transit* of Venus.

Hawkefworth’s Voyages.

TRANSITORY. *adj.* [In law, as applied to actions.] Not local.

In *transitory* actions, for injuries that might have happened any where, as debt, detinue, slander and the like, the plaintiff may declare in what county he pleases.

Blackstone.

To TRANSMOVE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *moveo*, Lat.] To transform.

As he did for Erigone it prove,

That to a centaure did himself *transmove*.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XI. ft. 43.

To TRANSPASS. *v. n.* [*trans*, Lat. and *pass*.] To pass away.

Which shall so soon *transpass*

Though far more fair than is thy looking glaſs.

Daniel.

“To TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* ---

“2. To escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately “innovated from France without necessity.” [If ever there is a *necessity* for enriching a language by foreign importation, it is when that language has no term of its own to express the same meaning with equal elegance and perspicuity. Such is literally and incontrovertibly the case in the present instance.]

If they have raised a battery, as I suppose they have, it is a masked one, for nothing has *transpired*. *Chesterfield.*

“TRANSPORTATION. *n.* ---

“3. Banishment for felony.”

Such *transportation* or banishment being allowable and warranted by the Habeas Corpus Act. *Blackstone.*

TRANSVERSE. *adv.* [from the *adj.*] Transversely.

A violent cross wind from either coast

Blows them *transverse*, ten thousand leagues awry

Into the devious air.

Milton.

TRANTERS. *n.* Men who carry fish from the “seacoast to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*”

Country people, amongst whom alone this word is current, extend its meaning to all those who purchase any kind of provisions in order to sell them again.

“To TRAVAIL. *v. n.* ---

“1. To labour; to toil.”

Obey our will, which *travails* in thy good.

Shak. All’s Well.

TRAVERSE. *n.* [In law.] A traversed indictment.

They usually give security to the Court, to appear at the next assizes or sessions, and then and there try the *traverse*.

Blackstone.

TRAVESTY. *n.* [from the *adj.*] A burlesque translation.

His most celebrated poem of this kind is his *travesty* of the first and fourth books of the *Aeneid*.

Biographia Drammatica.

“TREACHERY. *n.* --- Perfidy; breach of faith.”

I am justly kill’d with mine own *treachery*.

Shakespeare’s Hamlet.

His falsehood and *treachery* were equal to his other vices.

Bryant.

TREAGUE. *n.* [*treuga*, Barb. Lat.] A truce.

Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,

After their weary sweat and bloody toile,

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*

Into her lodging to repaire a while,

To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. II. ft. 33.

TREASURES. *n.* A female treasurer.

You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor

Begot of Memory, wisdom’s *treasures*,

To your divining tongue is given a power

Of uttering secrets large and limitless.

Davies.

TREASURE-TROVE. (*n.* from *treasure*, Eng. and *trove*, old Fr.) is when any money, gold, silver,

plate, or bullion, is found in any place, and no man knows to whom it belongs; then the property there-of appertains to the king. *Termes de la Ley.*

There is also another kind of negative misprision; namely the concealment of *treasure-trove*. *Blackstone.*

TRE'BUCHET. *n.* (old Fr.) is a tumbrel or cucking stool. *Termes de la Ley.*

"**TRE'LLIS.** *n.* --- A structure of iron, wood, or "osier, like a lattice."

Nonfuch in gay description still displays

The false magnificence of Tudor's days.

Rich *trellis-work* the gardens there unfold. *Anonym.*

TRENCHER-FRIEND. *n.* [*trencher* and *friend*.] A parasite.

You fools of 'fortune, *trencher-friends*, time's flies.

Shakf. Timon.

TRENCHMORE. *n.* The name of an old dance.

Here be such youths

Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*.

Beaum. & Fletcher's Pilgrim.

All the windows i'th'town dance a new *trenchmore*.

Beaum. & Fletcher's Island Princess.

I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword.

Ram Alley.

"**To TREND.** *v. n.* --- It seems a corruption of "*tend*." The word is merely nautical.

To *trend*, to run off in a certain direction.

Harvekefworth's Nautical Terms.

We now found the coast to *trend* very much to the west.

Cook and King's Voyage.

TRE'SAYLE. *n.* [law Fr.] Grandfather's grandfather.

Blackstone.

"**TRE'SPASS.** *n.* ---

"2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground."

The second species of real injuries, or wrongs that affect a man's lands, tenements, or hereditaments is by *trespass*.

Blackstone.

"**TRE'SSES.** *n.* without a singular. A knot or curl of hair." This noun is *without a singular* in meaning, as well as in grammatical form, and should be explained by *locks*.

And twin'd of sixty ells of lawn and more

A turban strange adorn'd his *treffes* hoar.

Fairfax.

"**TRIAD.** *n.* --- Three united." This and other words similarly formed seem to retain their Greek plurals.

Monades, *triades*, and decades are with them a kind of philosophical fulhams.

Butler's Characters.

TRIBUNAL. *n.* [this word differs no otherwise from the article in *Johnson*, than by being accented on the first syllable by *Spenser*.]

Whose wals

Were painted faire with memorable gestes

Of famous wizards, and with picturals

Of Magistrates, of courts, of *tribunals*.

F. 2. B. II. C. IX. ft. 53.

"**TRIFOLY.** *n.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] Sweet trefoil.

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.

B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

TRILLO. [Ital.] Tone of voice.

Began, transported with the twang

Of his own *trillo*, thus t' harangue.

Butler's Remains.

TRIMETER. *adj.* [*τριμετρος*, Gr.] Consisting of three measures.

Two rests, a short and long, th' iambic frame;

A foot, whose swiftness gave the name

Of *trimeter*, when yet it was six-pac'd.

B. Jonson's Horace.

Though the iambick verse consists of six feet, yet it is called *trimeter*, two feet being joined together in scanning it.

Roscommon.

TRINE. *n.* [from *trinus*, Lat.] The Trinity.

Thou, by whose hand the sacred *Trine* did bring

Us out of bonds.

W. Browne.

TRINITARIAN. *adj.* [from *Trinity*.] Of a certain monastic order.

About the year 1357 the Order of the *Trinitarian* Friars came into England.

Weever.

TRIOR. *n.* [In law.] One appointed to try the validity of a challenge to a jurymen.

The *triors* are two indifferent persons named by the court; and if they try one man and find him indifferent, he shall be sworn; and then he and the two *triors* shall try the next; and when another is found indifferent and sworn, the two *triors* shall be superseded, and the two first sworn on the jury shall try the rest.

Blackstone.

TRIPARTITED. *adj.* "Tripartite."

In Britain here we find our Severn, and our Tweed,

The *tripartited* isle do generally divide,

To England, Scotland, Wales, as each doth keep her side.

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 15.

TRIPLE-TURNED. *adj.* Thrice changed.

Triple-turn'd whore, 'tis thou

Hast sold me to this novice. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

TRIST. *adj.* [*tristis*, Lat.] Gloomy.

Amaz'd, aham'd, disgrac'd, sad, silent, *trist*,

Alone he would all day in darkness sit.

Fairfax.

To TRISTITATE. *v. a.* [from *tristitia*, Lat.] To make sorrowful.

Nor is there any, whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy.

Feltham's Resolves.

"**TRISYLLABLE.** *n.* --- A word consisting of "three syllables."

Nature should perhaps be accented on the last syllable, or rather the last but one, supposing it a *trisyllable*.

Tyrwhitt.

TRITHING. *n.* [Sax.] The third part of a county.

Where a county is divided into three, these intermediate jurisdictions are called *trithings*. These *trithings* still subsist in the county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings*.

Blackstone.

[*Johnson* having heard something by halves of this corruption has made the word *triding* of it.]

TROCHAIC. *adj.* Of a trochee; chiefly composed of trochees.

An intermixture of those different feet (iambic and *Trochaic* particularly) into which our language naturally falls.

Jos. Warton's Pope.

The greatest part of these compositions were in imitation of the iambic and *Trochaic* metres.

Tyrwhitt.

TROCHAIC. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, for] A trochaic verse.

The sublime hexameters of Homer were debased into miserable *trochaics*, not even legible as *verses*, but by a suppression of real quantity.

Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.

"**TRO'NAGE.** *n.*"

Tronage is a certain toll taken for weighing.

Termes de la Ley.

TRO-

TROPICALLY. *adv.* [from *tropical.*] Figuratively.

The moufe-trap. Marry how? *Tropically.* *Shak. Hamlet.*
TROTH-PLIGHT. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Marriage-vow.

As rank as any flax-wench that puts to
 Before her *troth-plight.* *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

“TROTTER. *n.* -----”

“2. A sheep's foot.”

Now we have spoken of glew, I need not tell you it is made by boiling the sinews, &c. of sheep's trotters, pairings of raw hides, &c. to a jelly, and straining it. *Evchnr.*

TROUBADOUR. *n.* [from *trouver*, Fr.] A general appellation for any of the early poets of Provence.

About the beginning of the eleventh century, and for a century or two after, flourished the tribe of *troubadours*, or Provençal poets. --- They were called *troubadours* from *trouver*, to find, or to invent. *Harris's Philol. Inquiries.*

“To TROW. *v. n.* To conceive. A word rarely “used even in ancient writers, but in familiar language.” There are some such strong exceptions to this remark, that one may well question the propriety of its having been inserted where it stands.

Live, and alleagaunce owe

To him, that gives thee life and liberty;
 And henceforth by this daie's ensample *trow*,
 That hasty wroth and heedlesse hazardry
 Doe breede repentance late and lasting infamy.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. V. ft. 13.

Her looks to heav'n the cast; their eyes, I *trow*,
 Downward for pity cast both Heav'n and Sun. *Fairfax.*
Trow'st thou, that e'er I'll look upon the world,
 Or count them happy that enjoy the Sun?

Shak. Hen. VI. P. II.

TRUCHMAN. *n.* [Fr.] An interpreter.

Then Emyren his host put in array,
 And rode from band to band, from rank to rank:
 His *truchmen* now, and now himself doth say,
 What spoil his folk shall gain, what praise, what thank.

Fairfax.

And after, by the tongue
 (Her *truchman*) she reports the mind's each throw.

B. Jonson's Horace.

Now I have by labour
 Attain'd thy language, I'll thy *truchman* be;
 Interpret for thee. *Habington's Queen of Arragon.*

TRUEMAN. *n.* [formerly] An honest man; not a thief.

Now, *trueman*, try if thou canst rob a thief.

T. Heywood's Four Prentices.

TRUNDLEBED. *n.* A trucklebed.

With a chain and a *trundle-bed* following at th' heels:
 And will they not cry then, the world runs on wheels?

B. Jonson's Vision of delight.

TRUSTILY. *adv.* [from *trusty.*] Faithfully.

Thus having her restored *trustily*
 As he had vow'd, some small continuance
 He there did make. *Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. ft. 19.*

TUCH. *n.* A natural production like marble.

The porch was all of porphyry and *tuch.* *Harrington.*
 Thou art not, Penfuirist, built to envious show
 Of *tuch* or marble. *B. Jonson's Forest.*

A faire tombe of marble and *tuch*, inlaid with brasse.
Weever.

“TUFFY. *adj.* --- Adorned with tufts: A word of “no authority.” Then follows an example of the word from *Thomson*; whom *Johnson* (as may be seen under *To FREAK*) has before charged with using

unauthorized words—only to the manifestation of his own ignorance in the matter. Such is also the present case.

Two springs arise, and delicately trill
 In gentle chidings through an humble dale,
 Where *tusy* dailies nod at ev'ry gale. *W. Browne.*

“TULIP-TREE. *n.* A tree.” It grows in North America and was called *Tulipifera*, because the shape of its flowers in some degree resemble a tulip.

The *tulipree*, that bears its flowers aloft. *Anonymous.*
 To TUMULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be agitated tumultuously.

Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations
 Muse a vain thing? *Milton's Psalms.*

TUNA. *a.* [not known by this name.] Some exotic tree.

The *tuna*, to the Indian fig a kin,
 (The glory of *Tlascalla*) next came in. *Tate's Cowley.*

“TUN-DISH. *n.* --- A tunnel.”

For filling a bottle with a *tun-dish.* *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

“To TUNE. *v. a.* ---

“3. To put into order, so as to produce the proper “effect.”

Especially he hath incurred the everlasting displeasure of the king, who had even *tuned* his bounty to sing happiness to him. *Shakespeare's All's Well.*

TUNING. *n.* [from *to tune.*] A musical strain.

All organs of sweet stop,

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire

Temper'd soft *tinings.* *Milton.*

“TURBARY. *n.* --- The right of digging turf.”
 Common of *turbary* is a right of digging turf upon another's ground. *Blackstone.*

“TURFY. *adj.* --- Full of turfs.” Rather Covered with turf.

Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep.

Shakespeare's Tempest, A. IV. masque.

“TURGE'SCENCY. *n.* --- The state of being swollen.”

This kind of awkwardness may be compared to the stiffness of a fine piece of brocade, whose *turgescency* indeed constitutes and is inseparable from its value. *Stenstone.*

TURNEYING. *n.* [from *turney*] The act of tilting with spears.

Which he to shun, and stop vile envie's sting.

Hath lately caus'd to be proclaim'd each where

A solemn feast with publike *turneying*,

To which all knights with them their ladies are to bring.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. II. ft. 26.

“TURNPIKE. *n.* ---

“1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the “end, and turning on a pin.” This unexemplified meaning was certainly the original one.

I move upon my axle, like a *turnpike.*

B. Jonson's Staple of News.

“TURNSOL. *n.* --- A plant.”

Her chaplet of heliotropium or *turnsole.*

B. Jonson's Coronation Entertainment.

TURRIBANT. *n.* A turbant.

Like as the mother of the gods, they say,

In her great iron chariot wents to ride,

When to Jove's pällace she doth take her way,

Old Cybele, array'd with pompous pride,

Wearing a diadem embattl'd wide

With hundred turrets, like a *turribant.*

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 28.

[From these lines it should seem as if *Spenser* had framed this word from *turris*, Lat.]

" TURTLE. *n.* - - -

" 2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise. This assertion is not even true; for the appellation of *turtle* does not extend to tortoises in general. If all the *land-men* who call a *sea-tortoise* a turtle are therefore gluttons, every body who understands the word must incur the imputation. So leaving the Doctor's *bad English* to itself, let us exemplify this usage.

In the morning of the 27th we made the island of Sal, one of the Cape de Verds, and seeing several *turtle* upon the water, we hoisted out our jolly boat, and attempted to strike them; but they all went down before our people could come within reach of them.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

TUSCAN. *adj.* [from *Tuscany*.] Denoting the rudest of the five orders of architecture.

The *Tuscan* column is coarse, clumsy, and unpleasant.

Chesterfield.

TUTORIAL. *n.* [from *tutor*.] Course of instruction.

Reason and reflection must superadd their *tutorial* in order to produce a Bacon or a Newton.

Reid's Inquiry.

TUTSAN. *n.* [*ascirum magno flore*.] A low evergreen plant, that spreads by its roots, and bears a large yellow flower.

The fumach, *tutsan*, and acacia soft.

Anonymous.

" TWIGGY. *adj.* - - - Full of twigs."

Though they grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees, yet do they recompense it by the larger crop.

Evelyn.

To TWIGHT. *v. a.* [from *eb-pidan*, Sax. *exprobrare*]

To twit.

Oft did she blame herself, and often rewe,
For yielding to a stranger's love so light,
Whose life and manners strange she never knew;
And evermore she did him sharply *twight*

For breach of faith to her, which he had firmly plight.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VI. st. 12.

To TWINE. *v. n.* [See *twynne* in Glossary to Hoccleve.] To depart.

But yet the knight, wise, wary, not unkind,

Drew forth his sword, and from her careless *'twyn'd*.

Fairfax.

" TWIST. *n.* - - -

" 6. A pliable twig."

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens therefore,
Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that sacred spring.

Fairfax.

TWYBILLED. *adj.* [from *twibill*.] Armed with halberts.

But if in this reign

The halberted train

Or the constable should rebel,

And make this *twybill'd* militia to swell, &c.

Loyal Songs.

TWYFOLD. *adj.* Twofold.

Her *twyfold* teme, of which two blacke as pitch,

And two were browne, yet each to each unlich,

Did softly swim away. *Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. V. st. 28.*

TYGER-FOOTED. *adj.* [*tyger* and *foot*.] Fierce and sudden.

This *tyger-footed* rage, when it shall find

The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will too late

Tie leaden pounds to his heels. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

" TYPE. *n.* - - -

" 4. A printing letter."

Baskerville, before he could make use of his elegant *types*, was obliged to manufacture his own ink. *Shipley.*

5. [Formerly] Loftiness.

Such be the meede of all that by such mean

Unto the *type* of kingdomes title clymes.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. IX. st. 42.

The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory.

Shaks. Rich. III.

" TYPOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* - - -

" 2. Belonging to the printer's art."

Mr. Mussendine's *typographical* character was entirely forgot in the university. *Blackstone.*

" TYPOGRAPHY. *n.* - - -

" 2. The art of printing."

The overplus of the money collected for the maintenance and repair of the schools is to be employed in setting up and maintaining a learned *typography*. *Blackstone.*

" TYRANNICALLY. *adv.* - - - In manner of a " tyrant."

When a lady comes *tyrannically* to insult a ruined lover, and make manifest the cruel triumphs of her beauty, the barbarity of it something surprises me. *Congreve.*

They are not *tyrannically* to exact from those who officiate in the state an abject submission to their occasional will.

Burke.

" TYRANNICIDE. *n.* - - - The act of killing a " tyrant."

It was in the most patient period of Roman servitude, that themes of *tyrannicide* made the ordinary exercise of boys at school. *Burke.*

TYRANNING. *part. adj.* playing the tyrant.

Great God of love, that with thy cruell darts

Dost conquer greatest conquerours on ground,

And sets thy kingdome in the captive harts

Of kings and Keasars to thy service bound,

What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found

In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore?

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. st. 1.

TYRANNOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannous*.] Unmercifully.

There being both together in the flood

They at each other *tyrannously* flew.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. II. st. 13.

V.

V A N

V E N

“**VACANT.** *adj.* ---”

6. Free from function.

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.

Milton.

“**To VADE.** *v. n.* --- To pass away. *Spenser.*”

However gay their blossome or their blade
Doe flourish now, they into dust shall wade.

F. 2. B. V. C. II. st. 40.

Her power, dispers'd through all the world, did wade,
To shew that all in th' end to nought shall fade.

Ruines of Rome.

“**VAIVODE.** *n.* --- A prince of the Dacian pro-
“vinces.”

The *Vayvod* of Wallachia caused a cross of oak of a
prodigious bigness to be planted before his tent at Vienna.

Rycaut.

VALENTIDE. *n.* Valentine's Day.

On a day when Cupid kept his court,
As he is wont at each Saint *Valentide*,
Unto the which all lovers do resort.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. st. 32.

VALETUDINAIRE. *n.* [Fr.] One that nurses his
bodily constitution.

The gayest *valetudinaire*,
Most thinking rake alive.

Pope.

VALETUDINARIAN. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis.] A
weakly person; one remarkably attentive to his
health.

A glass or two of wine extraordinary only raises a
valetudinarian to that warmth of social affection, which
had naturally been his lot in a better state of health.

Shenstone.

Though I would not have you be a *valetudinarian*, I
must tell you, that the most robust health requires some
degree of attention to preserve.

Chesterfield.

“**VALUABLE.** *adj.* ---”

“1. Precious.”

Remote countries cannot convey their commodities by
land to those places, where on account of their rarity they
are desired and become *valuable*.

Robertson.

To Mr. Banks the Public is indebted for the designs of
the engravings, which illustrate and adorn the account of
this voyage, all of them (except the maps, charts, and
views of the coast as they appear at sea) being copied from
his *valuable* drawings.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

VANT. *n.* [used by *Shakspeare* for] Van.

Place those that have revolted in the *vant*.

Ant. & Cleopatra.

“**VARLET.** *n.* ---”

3. [Once a cant term for] A bum-bailiff.

May *varlets* be your barbers now, and do
The same to you they have been done unto:
That's law and gospel too; may it prove true,
When they shall do pump-justice upon you.

Butler's Remains.

VARYING. *n.* [from *vary.*] Variation.

Neither king nor people would now like just the original
constitution without any *varyings*.

Marq. of Halifax.

To VA'SSAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maintain
a superiority over.

Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassals the fruitful vale's circumference.

W. Browne.

“**VA'SSALAGE.** *n.* ---”

2. State of inferiority.

Now runs it with such fury and such rage,
That mighty rocks, opposing *vassalage*,
Are from the firm earth rent and overborne
In fords where pibbles lay secure before.

W. Browne.

“**VA'SSALESS.** *n.* A female vassal.

That man, who doth the whole world's rule possess,
Should to a beast his noble heart embase,
And be the vassal of his *vassalefs!*

Spenser's Daphnida.

To VAUNCE. *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for] To advance.

Then took the bold Sir Satyrane in hand
An huge great speare, such as he wont to wield,
And *vauncing* forth from all the other band
Of knights, addrest his maiden-headed shield.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IV. st. 17.

VAUNT-COURIER. *n.* [*avant-courier*, Fr.] Fore-
runner.

You sulphurous and thought-executing fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts,
Singe my white head.

Shakspeare's Lear.

VE'GET. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Lively.

In truth, a stone of lustre: I assure you,
It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark;
It seems an eye upon your breast.

Cartwright's Ordinary.

VE'NEW. *n.* [*venue*, Fr. a term in fencing.] A bout.
A sweet touch: a quick *venue* of wit.

Shak. Love's Labour Lost.

[*Veney*, in the same sense is in *Johnson*.]

VE'NGEMENT. *n.* [from *venge*.] Due punishment.

Witness thereof he shewed his head there left,
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. st. 18.

VE'NGER. *n.* [from *venge*.] An avenger.

Him

Him booteth not resist, nor succour call,
His bleeding hart is in the *wenger's* hand,
Who streight him rent in thousand peeces small.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. III. ff. 20.

VENICE-GLASS. *n.* A drinking-glass brought from Venice.

We'll quaff in *Venice-glasses.* *Ram Alley.*

VENIRE FACIAS. *n.* [Lat.]

1. A writ for summoning a jury to try a civil cause.
When an issue is joined, the court awards a writ of *venire facias*, commanding the sheriff, 'that he cause to come here on such a day twelve free and lawful men, to recognize the truth of the issue between the parties.' *Blackstone.*

2. A summons in certain cases.
The proper process on an indictment for any petty misdemeanor, or any penal statute, is a writ of *venire facias*, which is in the nature of a summons to cause the party to appear. *Blackstone.*

VENOM-MOUTHED. *adj.* [from *venom* and *mouth.*]
Apt to bite.

This butcher's cur is *venom-mouth'd*, and I
Have not the power to muzzle him. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

"To VENT. *v. a.* ---

1. To let out at a small aperture." No example is given of this sense; but *Spenser* uses it in one something similar.

To lift up for a vent.
But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only *vented* up her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

F. Q. B. III. C. I. ff. 42.

"To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth* in the "air. *Spenser.*"

The passage which *Johnson* alludes to is probably the following.

See how brag yon bullock bears,
So smirk, so smooth, his pricked ears!
His horns been as brade, as rainbow bent,
His dewlap as lythe, as las of Kent.
See how he *venteth* into the wind. *February.*

2. [From *venio.* Lat.] To come forth.
As when the morning-star, escap'd and fled
From greedy waves, with dewy beams up flies,
Or as the Queen of love, new-born and bred
Of th' Ocean's fruitful froth, did first arise,
So *vented* she. *Fairfax, B. XV. ff. 60.*

VENTAGE. *n.* [from *vent.*] One of the small holes of a flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb. *Shak. Ham.*

"VENTAIL. *n.* --- That part of the helmet made "to lift up."

Estsoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold,
And *ventails* reare, each other to behold.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. ff. 12.

As white as snow upon the Alpine cliff
The virgin shone in silver arms array'd;
Her *vental* up so high, that he desery'd
Her goodly visage and her beauty's pride.

Fairfax, B. VI. ff. 26.

VENTOSITY. *n.* [from *ventosus,* Lat.] Windiness.

We have an account in history of a certain nation, who seem to have been extremely apprehensive of the effects of this frothiness or *ventosity* in speech. *Sbaftebury.*

VENTURING. *n.* [from *venture.*] The act of running risks.

Wise *venturing* is the most commendable part of human prudence. *Marg. of Halifax.*

VE'NUE. *n.* [law Fr. from *vicinia,* Lat.] The district in which a cause is ordered to be tried.

The courts of law will often change the *venue,* or country wherein the cause is to be tried. *Blackstone.*

VENUS. One of the planets.

Venus is the brightest and largest in appearance of all the planets, distinguished from them all by a superfluity of lustre. *Adams.*

Yet you, the murd'rer, look as bright, as clear,
As yonder *Venus* in her glimm'ring sphere.
Shakf. Mid. Night's Dream.

"VE'NUS' looking-glass. *n.* A plant."

But say, Corp-violet, why thou dost claim
Of *Venus' looking-glass* the pompous name?
Thy studded purple vies, I must confess,
With the most noble and patrician dress;
Yet wherefore *Venus' looking glass?* *Tate's Cowley.*

VE'NUS' NAVEL. *n.* [*cynoglossum*] A flower.

Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces, lillies
The checqu'd, and purple-ringed daffodillies,
Bright crown-imperial, king-pear, holy-hocks,
Sweet *Venus'-navel,* and soft lady-smocks.
B. Jonson's Masques.

"VERA'CITY. *n.* ---

1. Moral truth; honesty of report."
Another objection to the *veracity* of the scriptures has been founded upon a notion, that the negroes are a separate race of men. *Bryant.*

And what can we say? Even that which the man in Terence said to a person, whose *veracity* he suspected.

Ib. on Troy.

"VE'RBAL. *adj.* ---

7. [Fr. in grammar.] "Belonging to a verb."
Here the participle or gerund is deprived of its *verbal* regimen. *Lowth.*

"VE'RDERER. *n.* --- An officer in the forest."

The Court of attachments is to be held before the *verderers* of the forest once in every forty days. *Blackstone.*

VERMEIL-TINCTURED. *adj.* Tinged (as it were) with *vermeil.*

What need a *vermeil-tinctur'd* lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn?
Milton's Comus.

VERMILY. *n.* Vermillion.

The same she temper'd with fine Mercury,
And virgin wax that never yet was seald,
And mingled them with perfect *vermily,*
That like a lively sanguine it seem'd to the eye.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. VIII. ff. 6.

"VE'SPERS. *n.* [without the singular -s] The "evening service of the Romish Church."

When you are in Roman Catholic countries, go to their churches, see all their ceremonies, ask the meaning of them, get the terms explained to you. As for instance, Prime, Tierce, Sexte, Nones, Mattins, Angelos, High Mass, *Vespers,* *Complies,* &c. *Chesterfield.*

VE'STED. *adj.* [In law.] Not liable to be set aside by a contingency.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one, as, when he attains the age of twenty one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. But a legacy to one, to be paid when he attains the age of twenty one years, is a *vested* legacy. *Blackstone.*

"VE'STIBULE. --- The porch or first entrance of "a house."

Looking

Looking upon knowledge to pass into the mansions of the mind through language, they were careful not to offend in the *vestibule*.

Harris's Philolog. Inquiries.

VIA. *interj.* [Ital.] Away!

Via! to London will we march amain.

Sbakf. Hen. VI. P. III.

Then *Via!* for the spacious bound of France.

Play of Edward III.

"VIA'TICUM. *n.* [Latin.]

"1. Provision for a journey.

"2. The last rites used to prepare the parting soul for "its departure." Neither of these senses are exemplified: in the following passage the speaker seems to allude to both.

Ye're heartily welcome,

A poor *viaticum!* very good gold, Sir;

But holy men affect a better treasure.

Beaum. and Fletcher. Pilgrim.

VIBRATORY. *adj.* [from *vibrate.*] Vibrating continually.

The continuance of all our sensations being thus established, it follows, that external objects impress *vibratory* motions on the medullary substance of the nerves and brain; because no motion, besides a *vibratory* one, can reside in any part for a moment of time.

Reid stating Hartley.

VICARIAL. *adj.* Belonging to a *vicar*.

Wood is in some countries a rectorial, and in some a *vicarial* tithes.

Blackstone.

VICE-ADMIRALTY. *adj.* [In law.] Denoting certain courts in the British Plantations.

Appeals from the *vice-admiralty* courts in America, and our other plantations and settlements, may be brought before the courts of admiralty in England.

Blackstone.

"VICE-CHANCELLOR. *n.* - - - The second magistratate in the universities."

This privilege, so far as it relates to civil causes, is exercised at Oxford in the chancellor's court, the judge of which is the *vice-chancellor*, his deputy, or assessor.

Blackstone.

"VICINAGE. *n.* - - - Neighbourhood."

Common because of *vicinage* or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another.

Blackstone.

VICONTIEL. *adj.* [law Fr.] Committed to the Sheriff's management.

This writ of admeasurement is one of the writs, that are called *vicontiel*, being directed to the Sheriff, and not to be returned to any superior court, till finally executed by him.

Blackstone.

VICTRICE. *n.* [*vitrix*, Lat.] A victress.

To have her captiv'd spirit freed from flesh,

And on her innocence a garment fresh,

And white as that, put on: and in her hand

With boughs of palm, a crowned *vitrice* stand.

B. Johnson's Underwoods, elegy on L. V. Digby.

VIDAME. *n.* [from *vice-dominus*, Barb. Lat.] One next beneath a peer.

The first name of dignity, next beneath a peer, was antiently that of *Vidames*, who are mentioned by our antient lawyers; and Sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Our legal antiquarians are not so much as agreed upon their original or antient office.

Blackstone.

VIDAMESHIP. *n.* The office or dignity of *Vidame*. These officers obtained of their lords the bishops to have

the office of *vidameship* in fee, and thereby brought it from an office to a dignity.

Spelman.

VIEW OF FRANKPLE'DGE is a court of record, held once in the year and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor before the steward of the leet.

Blackstone.

VILD. *adj.* [formerly used in all the senses of] Vile.

Who, after Archinago's fowle defeat,

Led her away into a forest wilde,

And turning wrathfull fyre to lustful heat,

With beastly sin thought her to have deside,

And made the vassal of his pleasures *vilde*.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 3.

Is not enough, that to this lady mild

Thou falsed hath thy faith with perjuree,

And sold thyselfe to serve *Duesla vild?* *Ib. C. IX. ft. 46.*

The soule being divine alone,

Exempt from grosse and *vild* corruption.

Drayton.

When the world was but in his infancy

Revenge, desires unjust, *vilde* jealousye,

Hate, envy, murther, all these fixe then reign'd.

W. Browne.

VILDLY. *adv.* [from *vild.*] Filthily; basely.

Which stunk so *vildly*, that it forst him slacke

His grasping hold, and from her turne him backe.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 30.

He now, lord of the field, his pride to fill,

With foul reproches and disdainful spight

Her *vildly* entertaines.

Ib. C. III. ft. 43.

"VILLAINOUS. *adj.* - - -

"1. Base; vile; wicked."

There is nothing but roguery to be found in *villainous* man.

Sbak. Hen. IV. P. I.

Wherein crafty, but in villainy? wherein *villainous*, but in all things?

Ib.

VILLAINOUS *Judgement* is that which is given upon an indictment of conspiracy; viz. that the party found guilty shall lose the benefit of the law; shall nevermore be sworn in juries or assizes, nor admitted to give any testimony elsewhere; that his lands, goods, and chattels shall be seised in the king's hands, and his trees digged up, and his body imprisoned.

Termes de la Ley.

It now is the better opinion, that the *villainous judgement* is by long disuse become obsolete.

Blackstone.

VIOL DI GAMBO. *n.* [Ital. It is thought to have formerly meant] A base viol.

O cousin, come, you shall sit between my legs here.

—No indeed, cousin, the audience then will take me for a *viol di gambo*, and think that you play upon me.

Webster's Induction to Malcontent.

He plays on the *viol di gambo*.

Sbak. Tw. Night.

To VIOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure.

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any,

Nor nature *violenced* in both these.

B. Johnson's Devil is an Ass. A. II. sc. 6.

"VIPERS-GRASS. *n.* - - - A plant."

Vipergrass, &c. though medicinal and excellent against the palpitation of the heart, &c. are besides a very sweet and pleasant salter.

Erucyn.

"VIRGE. *n.* - - - A dean's mace." *Johnson* here (unless it is the fault of his blundering editor) ridiculously repeats what he had given before under

"VERGE," only altering the orthography of the word in the citation from *Swift*, to make it *literally*

suu

suit the article. The meaning of *virge* is wand, which seems to be a legal one merely.

Some be called copyholders, some customary, some tenants by the *virge*. *Calthorp on Copyholds.*

VIRGO. *n.* [Lat. for virgin.] The sixth sign in the Zodiac.

Good boy! in *Virgo's* lap: give it to Pallas.

Titus Andronicus, A.IV. sc.3.

VIRTU'. *n.* [Ital.] A taste for the elegant arts, and curiosities of nature.

Far more elated to pursue

The lowest task of dear *virtu'.*

Shenstone.

Ler his Holiness's taste of *virtu'* be ever so bad, pray get somebody to present you to him before you leave Rome.

Chesterfield.

VIRTUO'SOSHIP. *n.* The taste of a *virtuoso*.

Let us view philofophy like mere *virtuoso'ship* in its usual career.

Sbafterbury.

VIS-A-VIS. *n.* [Fr. for over against; in which position to each other the passengers must sit.] A narrow coach.

“ **VISCOUNTESS.** *n.* --- The lady of a viscount; “ a peeress of the fourth order.”

Jesu-Maria! Madam Bridget,

Why what can the *Viscountess* mean?

Gray's Long Story.

[Though *Gray*, to suit his verse, accents this word as Johnson does, yet in colloquial language the accent is on the first syllable.]

VISOUR. *n.* [from *visus*, Lat.] The fore part of the helmet with apertures to see through.

Which on his helmet martelld so hard,

That made him low incline his lofty crest,

And bow'd his batter'd *visour* to his breast.

Sp. F.Q. B.III. C.VII. st.42.

“ **VISTA.** *n.* --- View; prospect through an avenue.”

The first of these definitions is too general, and the second too confined: so that the examples accord precisely with neither: *perspective* would suit them better. Whoever would know the compiler's idea of a *vista* more fully, may see it in his *Essay on design in gardening*, p. 55, &c.

“ **VIVARY.** *n.* --- A warren.” That this is a very partial definition may appear by the following extract:

Vivary is a place on land or water where living creatures are kept.

Termes de la Ley.

VIZARD-MASQUE. *n.* [seems an unnecessary compound, meaning no more than *vizard* alone.] A mask for the face.

When he salutes a friend, he pulls off his hat, as women do their *vizard-masques*.

Butler's Characters.

VIZOR-LIKE. *adj.* Like a vizor, or mask.

But that thy face is *vizor-like*, unchanging,

Made impudent with use of evil deeds,

I would assay, proud queen, to make thee blush.

Shak. Hen.VI. P.III.

“ **UMBLES.** *n.* --- A deer's entrails.”

Faith, a good well-fet fellow, if his spirit

Be answerable to his *umbles*.

Middeton & Dekker's Roaring Girl.

UMBRA'NA. *n.* The name of some fish, whose head was much esteemed for a dish at table.

For the duke's own table

The head of an *umbrana*. *Beaumont & Fletcher's Woman-hater.*

UMBRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*umbraticus*, Lat.] Recluse.

I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides.

B. Johnson's Discoveries.

“ **UMBRIERE.** *n.* The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*”

He at his entrance charg'd his powerfull speare

At Arthegall in midst of his pryde,

And therewith smote him on his *umbriere*

So sore, that rombling backe he downe did flyde.

F.2. B.IV. C.IV. st.44.

“ **UN** a privative or negative particle. --- It is placed

“ almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

“ All instances of this kind of composition cannot

“ therefore be inserted; but I have collected a

“ number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient,

“ to explain it.” Not to load a dictionary with

words existing merely in *potentia* was undoubtedly right; but *Johnson* should have known, that

one uniform effect is not always created by *un* prefixt.

Thus the word *unexpressive* (as used by both

Shakspeare and *Milton*) is not barely made *negative* by

the composition, but is also changed from *active* to

passive. For such reasons the compiler has inserted

all the words of this formation, that he found supported by authorities.

UNACCENTED. *adj.* Not accented.

It being enough to make a syllable long, if it be accented; and short if it be *unaccented*.

Harris's Philological Inquiries.

UNADMON'ISHED. *adj.* Not being admonished.

Lest wilfully transgressing he pretend

Surprisal, *unadmonish'd*, *unforewarn'd*.

Milton.

UNADVISABLE. *adj.* Not advisable, imprudent.

When the Greeks had assembled their combined fleet at

Egina, they thought it *unadvisable* to fail to Samos.

Robertson.

UNALIENABLY. *adv.* [from *unalienable*.] So as

not to admit of alienation.

The great mass of property held by the crown [was]

by a maxim of the French law held *unalienably*.

Burke.

UNAMBIGUOUS. *adj.* Clear of ambiguity.

Every paragraph should be so clear and *unambiguous*,

that the dullest fellow in the world may not be able to mis-

take it.

Chesterfield.

UNAMBITIOUSNESS. *n.* [from *unambitious*.] Indolence.

Others through *unambitiousness* of temper are gradually

sinking, till they have fixed themselves at length among

the lowest part of mankind.

Conybeare.

“ **UNANE'LED.** *adj.* Not having the bell rung. This

“ sense I doubt.” It may well be doubted; since

Tyrwhitt and *Brand* by their notes on the word in

Hamlet prove it to mean ‘not having extreme

unction.’

UNAPPROACHABLE. *adj.* Not to be approached.

Who reigns

In splendor *unapproachable* entrin'd.

Bally.

UNASSOCIATED. *adj.* Not united by any bond of

society.

That there ever was such a condition, or state of men,

when as yet they were *unassociated*, unacquainted, and

consequently without any language or form of art.

Sbafterbury.

UNAVENGED. *adj.* Not avenged.

If the French King has really deserved these *unavowed*,

but *unavenged*, murderous attempts, such a person would

ill deserve even that subordinate executory trust, which I

understand is to be placed in him.

Burke.

UNAVOWED.

UNAVO'WED. *adj.* Not avowed; not owned. [See example to **UNAVENGED.**]

UNBAPTIZED *part. adj.* Not baptized.
 He being but a childe, in his clear bosome felt
 The most undoubted truth, and yet *unbaptiz'd* long;
 But as he grew in years, in spirit so growing strong.
Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 24.

UNBARBARISED. *n.* Cured of barbarism.
 The courts of Manheim and Bonn I take to be a little
 more *unbarbaris'd* than some others. *Chesterfield.*

"UNBATED. *adj.* - - - Not repressed; not blunted."
Johnson's example hardly reaches to the latter of
 these senses; yet it is in *Shakspeare*.
 The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and envenom'd. *Hamlet, scene the last.*

UNBECOMINGLY. *adv.* [from *unbecoming.*] In
 an unfit manner.
 I could almost have said, with regard to the ancients,
 what Cicero, very absurdly, and very *unbecomingly* for a
 philosopher, says of Plato. *Chesterfield.*

UNBEQUEATHED. *adj.* Not bequeathed.
 He croakes like a raven against the death of rich men,
 and so gets a legacy *unbequeathed*. *Overbury.*

UNBITTERED. *adj.* Not made bitter. [See example
 to **UNPALLED.**]

"UNBLE'NCHED. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured
 "by any foil." This ill-express'd explanation seems
 to have been framed at random with a view of suiting
 the example from Milton's *Comus*: *Unblest*,
 which is regularly deduced from *bleach* the verb
active, might perhaps suit it better.

UNBLINDFOLD. *adj.* Released from being
 blindfolded.
 He had his eyes to be *unblindfold* both,
 That he might see his men, and muster them by oth.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. s. 33.

"UNBORROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native: one's
 "own." To suit some usages of this word, it will
 be necessary to take its *literal* exposition
 Not borrowed.
 Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
 Such forms, as glitter in the Muse's ray
 With orient hues *unborrow'd* of the sun. *Gray.*

UNCA'NDID. *adj.* Void of candour. This word is
 not uncommon in parliamentary debates; but the
 compiler has not happened to meet with any *written*
 authority for it.

UNCA'NOPIED. *adj.* Not covered with any ca-
 nopy.
 Gladly I took the place the sheepe had given,
Uncanopied of any thing but heaven. *W. Browne.*

To UNCA'PE. *v. n.* [un and *cape* or hood. A hunting
 term for] To turn out a bag fox.
 I'll warrant we'll unkennel the fox—let me stop this
 way first—so now *uncape*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

"UNCAUSED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause."
 We ascribe to God a necessary existence, *uncaused* by
 any agent. *Butler's Analogy.*

UNCHEERFUL. *adj.* Dismal.
 My life at death's *uncheerful* door
 Unto the grave draws nigh. *Milton's Psalms.*

UNCOCKED. *adj.* [applied to hats.] Not set up in
 due form.
 Others go in brown frocks, leather breeches, gear
 oaken sticks in their hands, their hats *uncocked*, and
 their hair unpowdered. *Chesterfield.*

"UNCOMFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerful-
 "ness." This definition rather contracts than ex-
 plains the obvious sense of the word. 'Without
 comfort' would be less exceptionable.

UNCOMPLAISANTLY. *adv.* With want of com-
 plaissance.
 Sons shall be admitted before daughters: or, (as our male
 law-givers have rather *uncomplaisantly* expressed it)
 the worthiest of blood shall be preferred. *Blackstone.*

UNCORE PRIS [*n* Fr.] is a plea for the defendant
 in debt, who pleads that he tendered the money,
 and that he is yet ready to pay it. *Termes de la Ley.*
 His love-letters of the last yeare of his gentlemanship are
 stuffed with discontinuances, remitters, and *uncore priss*.
Overbury.

UNCRU'DDED. *adj.* Not curdled.
 Her cheeks like apples which the sun hath rudded,
 Her lips like cherries charming men to bite,
 Her breast like to a bowl of cream *uncruded*.
Spens. Epithalamion.

UNDECENT. *adj.* Unbecoming.
 Your slighting him in company is in itself such an *unde-*
cent way of assuming, that it may provoke the tame crea-
 ture to break loose. *Marq. of Halifax.*

UNDECENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent.*] Unbecom-
 ingly.
 In public be still and calm, neither *undecently* careless,
 nor affected in the other extrem. *Marq. of Halifax.*

"UNDECLINED. *adj.*
 "1. Not grammatically varied by termination."
 Grammar in vain the sons of Priscian teach;
 Good parts are better than eight parts of speech:
 Since these declin'd, those *undeclin'd* they call,
 I thank my stars, that I declin'd them all. *Bramston.*

UNDECORATED. *adj.* Not adorned.
 A sufficient quantity of *undecorated* space is necessary to
 exhibit decorations to advantage. *Shenstone.*

UNDECYPHERABLE. *adj.* Not to be decyphered.
 I only stare at the present *undecypherable* state of affairs.
Chesterfield.

UNDELEGATED. *adj.* Not delegated.
 It is one instance among many of your assumption of
undelegated power. *Burke.*

UNDELIBERATING. *adj.* Without deliberation.
 It much avails to serve the present hour,
 And *undeliberating* call around
 Thy hungry creditors. *Shenstone.*

UNDELIVERED. *adj.* Not produced into life by
 birth.
 This mighty burthen, wherewithal they go,
 Dies *undeliver'd*, perishes unborn. *Daniel.*

To UNDERCRE'ST. *v. a.* [a metaphor from heral-
 dry.] To support worthily.
 I mean to stride your steed; and at all times
 To *undercrest* your good addition. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

UNDERCROFT. *n.* The lowest divided part of the
 area of an edifice.
 In the *undercroft* of our Ladie's Chappell is an ancient
 monument. *Weever.*

UNDER-FARMER. *n.* One employed under a far-
 mer of the French revenue.
 All who served, cheated the public, from the highest
 offices down to the lowest, from the commissioners of the
 treasury down to the *under-farmers* and *under-treasurers*.
Balingbroke.

“ To UNDER-RA’TE. *v. a.* - - - To rate too low.”
 When people see a political object, which they ardently desire, but in one point of view, they are apt extremely to palliate or *under-rate* the evils which may arise in obtaining it. *Burke.*

“ To UNDERTA’KE. *v. a.* - - -
 5. [A kind of Saxonism: as *unden-niman* is both *capere* and *intelligere*.] To recognize.
 Whose voice so soon as he did *undertake*,
 Eitsoones he stood as still as any flake.
Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. II. ft. 34.

UNDER-TIME. *n.* Evening.
 He coming home at *undertime*, there found
 The fayrest creature that he ever saw,
 Sitting beside his mother on the ground.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VII. ft. 13.

UNDER-TREA’SURER. *n.* A subordinate treasurer.
 [See UNDER-FARMER.]

“ To UNDERWRITE. *v. a.* - - - To write under
 “ something else.”
 2. [Formerly.] To pay submission to.
 And *underwrite* in an observing kind
 His humourous predominance.
Shakf. Tro. & Cressida. A. II. sc. 3.

UNDESERVEDNESS. *n.* from *undeserved*.] Want
 of being worthy.
 If much be due to God from us on account of the
 greatness of our blessing, how much more is due, when
 we consider the *undeservedness* of it? *R. Newton’s Sermons.*

UNDESIGNEDLY. *adv.* Without being designed.
 All these casual references seem to have been portions
 of traditional history well known in the time of Homer:
 and as they are introduced almost *undesignedly*, they are
 generally attended with a great semblance of truth.
Bryant on Troy.

UNDEXTEROUS. *adj.* Awkward in management.
 You must be very *undexterous*, if, when your husband
 shall resolve to be an ass, you do not take care he may be
 your ass. *Marq. of Halifax.*

UNDIGEST. *adj.* [a contraction of *undigested*.] Not
 maturely fashioned.
 Thy mother felt more than a mother’s pain,
 And yet brought forth less than a mother’s hope;
 To wit—an *undigest* deformed lump.
Shak. Hen. VI. P. III. A. V.

“ UNDI’GHT. *preterite.* Put off. It is question-
 “ able whether it have a present tense.” Not at
 all—since *Spenser* uses its infinitive mood.
 Each gan *undight*
 Their garments wet, and weary armour free.
F. 2. B. III. C. IX. ft. 19.
 Thenceforth she streight into a bowre him brought
 And caus’d him those uncomely weeds *undight*.
Ib. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 43.
 So also did that great Oetean knight
 For his love’s sake his lion’s skin *undight*. *Ib. C. VII. ft. 2.*

2. [It was also the *participle passive*.] Untied.
 Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
 Embreaded were for hind’ring of her haste,
 Now loose about her shoulders hung *undight*.
F. 2. B. III. C. VI. ft. 18.

UNDISPUTABLE. *adj.* Not to be disputed.
 In the other there is nothing *undisputable*, because it
 compareth men, and meddeth with their right and profit.
Hobbes.

UNDISSEMBLING. *adj.* That never dissembles.
 They lov’d; but such their guileless passion was,

As in the dawn of time inform’d the heart
 Of innocence and *undissembling* truth. *Thomson.*

UNDOUBTFUL. *adj.* Beyond a doubt.
 His fact, till now in the government of Lord Angelo,
 came not to an *undoutful* proof. *Shak. Meas. Measure.*

UNDROWNED. *adj.* Not drowned.
 ’Tis as impossible that he’s *undrown’d*,
 As he that sleeps here swims. I have no h oe,
 That he’s *undrown’d*. *Shakspere’s Tempest.*

UNEFFECTUAL. *adj.* Having no effect.
 The glow-worm shews the matin to be near,
 And gins to pale his *unefectual* fire. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

UNELASTIC. *adj.* Not elastic.
 Are the small vessels distended with some redundant
 elastic, or *unelastic* fluid? *Reed’s Inquiry.*

UNEMBARRASSED. *adj.* Not embarrassed.
 A public orator cannot distinguish himself for his elo-
 quence on both sides of the question, but immediately out
 comes a print of an *unembarrassed* countenance.
Explanation of Oxford Almanack, 1755.
 Observe their natural and careless, but genteel air, their
unembarrassed good breeding. *Chesterfield.*

UNENGA’GING. *adj.* Not engaging.
 Without them your learning will be pedantry, your
 conversation often improper, always unpleasant, and your
 figure, however good in itself, awkward and *unengaging*.
Chesterfield.

UNENSURED. *adj.* Not ensured against accidental
 loss.

UNENTERPRISING. *adj.* Declining enterprises.
 Some rejected the scheme in general, upon the credit of
 a maxim, under which the ignorant and *unenterprising* shelter
 themselves in every age. *Robertson.*

UNENTERTAININGNESS. *n.* The quality of
 being unentertaining.
 Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made
 excuses for its *unentertainingness*. *Gray’s Letters.*

UNENVIOUS. *adj.* Void of envy.
 You too, O Nymphs, and your *unenvious* aid
 The rural powers confels. *Akenside’s Hymn to Naiads.*

“ UNE’QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees.”
 2. Unjustly.
 Who right to all dost deal indifferently,
 Damning all wrong and torious injurie,
 Which any of thy creatures do to other
 Oppressing them with power *unequally*.
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. ft. 14.

UNEXERTED. *adj.* Not exerted.
 Still *unexerted* in th’ unconscious breast
 Slept the lethargic powers. *Thomson.*

“ UNEXPRESSIVE. *adj.*” This word in the qua-
 tation from *Shakspere*, and in the latter of the two
 from *Milton*, is mis-printed *in-expressive*.

UNEXTINCT. *adj.* Not extinguished.
 You shall find, great Sir,
 That nothing makes a civil war long-liv’d,
 But ransom, and returning back the brands,
 Which *unextinct* kindled still fiercer fire.
Suckling’s Brennoralt.

UNFAIRNESS. *n.* [from *unfair*.] Disingenuity.
 This cannot proceed from the reason of the thing, but
 must be owing to an inward *unfairness*. *Butler’s Analogy.*

“ UNFA’VOURABLE. *adj.* Not kind.”
 2. Disapproving.
 Talivera at last made an *unfavourable* report to Ferdinand
 and Isabella. *Robertson.*

UNFIRE. *adj.* Not over-heated.

Such gifts she to the happy few imparts,
To judging heads and to determin'd hearts;
To heads *unfir'd* by youth's tumultuous rage,
To hearts *unnumb'd* by the chill ice of age.

Earl Nugent.

UNFOLDING. *n.* [from *unfold.*] Disclosure.

Most gracious duke,

To my *unfolding* lend a gracious ear. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

UNFOREWARNED. *adj.* Not forewarned. [See example to **UNADMONISHED.**]

UNFOSTERED. *adj.* Not nourished by patronage.

No youth of genius, whose neglected bloom
Unfoster'd sickens in the barren shade?

Armstrong on Health, B.II. v. 170.

UNFOUNDED. *adj.* Void of foundation.

From them I go

This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread
Th' *unfounded* deep.

Milton.

UNFUMED. *adj.* Not fumigated.

From sweet kernels press'd

She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to hold
Wants her fit vessels pure, then strews the ground

With rose and odors from the shrub *unfum'd.* *Milton.*

UNFUNDED. *adj.* [chiefly applied to articles of the national debt.] Not making part of any specific fund.

UNFURNISHED. *adj.* - - -

“ 2. Unfurnished.”

We shall be much *unfurnish'd* for this time.

Shak. Romeo and Juliet.

UNGAINED. *adj.* Not gained.

Men prize the thing *ungain'd* more than it is.

Shak. Tro. & Cress. A.I. sc. 2.

UNGENITURED. *adj.* Without genitals.

This *ungenitur'd* agent will unpeople the province with
contiguity.

Shak. Meas. for Measure.

UNGENTEE'L. *adj.* Not genteel.

The laws of marriage run in a harsher style towards your
sex. Obey is an *ungentee'l* word.

Marq. of Halifax.

UNGENTLEMANLIKE. *adj.* Unlike a gentleman.

They come home the *unimprov'd*, illiberal, *ungentleman-*
like creatures one daily sees them.

Chesterfield.

“ **To UNGIRD.** *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with
“ a girdle.”

2. [Used metaphorically in *Shakespeare.*]

I prythee now, *ungird* thy strangeness.

Twelfth Night. A.IV. sc. 1.

UNGLAZ'ED. *adj.* With windows stript of glafs.

O now a low ruin'd white shed I discern
Unlazz'd and *unglaz'd*; I believe 'tis a barn.

Prior's Down-hall.

UNGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* In an ungraceful manner.

I tell you truly and sincerely, that I shall judge of your
parts by your speaking gracefully or *ungracefully.*

Chesterfield.

“ **UNGRAMMATICAL.** *adj.* - - - Not according to
“ grammar.”

Our ears are grown familiar with I have *wrote*, I have
drank, I have *bore*, &c. which are altogether *ungrammatical.*

Lowth.

UNGUARDEDLY. *adv.* [from *unguard.*] For want
of guard.

If you find, that you have a hastiness in your temper,
which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch
it narrowly.

Chesterfield.

UNGUILTY. *adj.* Void of guilt.

Ne her *unguilty* age
Did weene unwares, that her unlucky lot
Lay hidden in the bottom of the pot.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.II. st. 26.

“ **UNHAPPILY.** *adv.* Unfortunately.”

2. Wantonly.

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily.*

I am glad

Your grace is grown so pleasant. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
I know you always talk'd *unhappily.* *Shirley's Andromans.*

“ **UNHAPPY.** *adj.* - - -

“ Unlucky; mischievous; irregular.”

O most *unhappy* strumpet?

Shak. Com. of Errors, A.IV. sc. 4.

A strew'd knave, and an *unhappy.*

Ib. All's Well, A.IV. sc. 5.

UNHEALTHINESS. *n.* State of being unhealthy.

In less than a week we were sensible of the *unhealthiness*
of the climate.

Harkefworth's Voyages.

“ **To UNHE'LE.** *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to
“ view. *Spenser.*”

Then suddenly both would themselves *unble.*

F. 2. B.II. C.XII. st. 64.

Next did Sir Triatmond unto their fight

The face of his dear Canacee *unbeate.*

Ib. B.IV. C.V. st. 10.

Would I were forc'd

To burn my father's tomb, *unbeal* his bones,
And dash them in the dirt, rather than this.

Marston's Malcontent.

To UNHERSE. *v. a.* To pull down from *herse* or
standard.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly slent,
Then from him rest his shield and it reverst;
And blotted out his armes with falshood blent;
And himself bafful'd, and his armes *unberst.*

Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.III. st. 37.

To UNHORD. *v. a.* To steal from a hord.

Or as a thief, bent to *unhord* the cash
Of some rich burgher.

Milton.

UNHURTING. *adj.* Harmless.

As if she (in her kinde *unhurting* else)
Did bid me take such lodging as herselfe. *W. Browne.*

UNIMPA'SSIONED. *adj.* Not endowed with passions.

Correct her pencil to the purest truth
Of nature, or the *unimpassion'd* shades

Forsaking, raise it to the human mind. *Thomf. Aut. v. 970.*

“ **UNIMPORTANT.** *adj.*

“ 1. Not momentous.”

I shall not be much concerned, if graver readers think
them *unimportant.*

Mason's Life of Gray.

“ **UNIMPROVED.** *adj.*

“ 1. Not made better.” [See example to **UNGEN-**
TLEMANLIKE.]

UNINCHANTED. *adj.* Not enchanted.

But beaury, like the fair Hesperian tree
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard

Of dragon-warch with *uninchant'd* eye. *Milton's Comus.*

UNINDEARED. *adj.* Not indeared.

Not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unindear'd*;
Casual fruition.

Milton.

UNINFEC'TED. *adj.* Not infected.

The observance of which was enjoined by their divine
legislator, with an intention of preserving them a separate
people, *uninfected* by idolatry.

Robertson.

UNINVENTED. *adj.* Not invented.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.

Milton's P.L. B.VI.

The UNION. *n.* [emphatically.] The junction of the
two kingdoms of England and Scotland into one.

It is enacted, that these two acts shall for ever be ob-
served, as fundamental and essential conditions of *the union.*

Blackstone.

UNIQUE. *n.* [Fr. *adj.*] Any thing of which no other
of the same identical kind is known to exist.

"To UNITE. *v. n.* ---

"To coalesce."

To lead with secret guile the prying sight
To where component parts may best unite.

Knight's Landscape.

"3. To grow into one."

From my Loins

Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God most high; so God with Man unites.

Milton.

"UNIVERSITY. *n.* --- A school, where all the
"arts and sciences are taught and studied."

2. [In some early writers.] The universe.

Man is a little world, and bears the face

And picture of the *university.*

Bastard.

"UNKE'MPT. *adj.* Not combed." Such undoubt-
edly was the word's primary meaning; but in *John-*
son's example from *Spenser's November* it is applied to
rhymes, and consequently means (as in the Fairy
Queen) Not polished.

Thy offers base I greatly loth

And eke thy words uncourteous and *unke'mpt.*

B.II.C.X. ft.29.

UNKINGLIKE. *adj.* Not kinglike.

For myself

To shew less sov'reignty than they, must needs

Appear *unkinglike.*

Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

"UNLAID. *adj.* ---"

3. Not treated as a corpse.

Parts of me they judg'd decay'd,

But we last out still *unlaid.*

B. Jonson's Underwoods.

UNLARDERED. *adj.* Not intermixt.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak
it purely, and *unlarded* with any other.

Chesterfield.

UNLAVISH. *adj.* Not wasteful.

Unlavish Wisdom never works in vain. *Thomson's Spring.*

UNLICH. *adj.* [old word for] Unlike.

Her twyfold teme (of which two blacke as pitch,

And two were browne, yet each to each *unlich*)

Did softly swim away.

Sp. F.2. B.I. C.V. ft.28.

UNMARKETABLE. *adj.* Not saleable at the usual
price.

Their customers would be seduced from them by artifice
as well as power—their trade would be rendered unpro-
fitable—their shares *unmarketable*, and thus the *GLOBE*
would in a few years obtain possession of that *MONOPOLY*,
which although they have not dared to solicit it in terms,
it cannot be doubted has been held in prospect.

Stonestreel's Portentous Globe.

UNMARRRED. *adj.* Not spoilt.

And at the source thereof a gentle stud

His silver waves did softly tumble downe

Unmarr'd with ragged moisse or filthy mud.

Sp. F.2. B.VI. C.X. ft.7.

UNMEDDLING. *adj.* Not meddling with the busi-
ness of others.

A good wife, a tender mother, and an *unmeddling* queen.

Chesterfield.

UNMEETLY. *adv.* [from *unmeet*.] Unsuitably.

So both together travell'd, till they met

With a faire mayden clad in mourning weed

Upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* fet.

Sp. F.2. B.VI. C.VI. ft.16.

UNMILLED. *adj.* [of coin] Not milled.

It is called by some the *unmilled* guinea, as having no
graining upon the rim.

Lcaker.

UNMITIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be mitigated.

She did confine thee,

By help of her more potent ministers,

And in her most *unmitigable* rage,

Into a cloven pine.

Shakspeare's Tempest.

UNMONEYED. *adj.* Having no money.

Apples with cabbage-net y-cover'd o'er,

Galling full fore th' *unmoneyed* wight are seen.

Shenstone's Schoolmistress.

To UNNATURALIZE. *v. a.* to divest of one's na-
ture.

Thus by *unnaturalizing* himselfe some would think him-
a very dangerous fellow to the state.

Overbury.

UNNAVIGATED. *adj.* Not sailed over.

I could venture to traverse a far greater space of sea, till
then *unnavigated.*

Cook's Voyage.

UNNOTICED. *adj.* Not taken notice of.

UNNUMBERED. *adj.* Not numbered. [See example to
UNFIRED.]

UNOBSCURED. *adj.* Not obscured.

How oft amidst

Thick clouds and dark doth heav'n's all-ruling Sire

Choose to reside, his glory *unobscur'd*?

Milton.

UNPACIFIED. *adj.* Not made calm.

A western, mild and pretty whisp'ring gale

Came dallying with the leaves along the dale,

And seem'd as with the water it did chide,

Because it ranne so long *unpacified.*

W. Browne.

UNPA'LLLED. *adj.* Not deadened, in the way that
liquor is.

Though pure the spring, though every draught sincere

By pain *unbitter'd*, and *unpall'd* by fear.

Earl Nugent.

UNPARTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honest. Not in use."

But in *Shakspeare.*

(The Court of Rome commanding) you, my lord

Cardinal of York, are join'd with me their servant,

In the *unpartial* judging of this business.

Hen. VIII. A.II. sc.2.

UNPAVED. *adj.* Stript of paving materials.

It is a vice in her ears, which horse-hairs, cats-guts, nor
the voice of *unpaved* eunuch to boot, never can mend.

Shak. Cymbeline. A.II. sc.3.

UNPLAINED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Then be it so, quoth I, that thou art bent

To die alone, unpitied, *unplain'd.* *Spenser's Daphnida.*

UNPOLICIED. *adj.* Wanting policy.

Couldst thou speak,

That I might hear thee call great Cæsar, as

Unpolicied!

Shaks. Antony & Cleopatra.

UNPOWDERED. *adj.* Not decorated with powder.

You must have observed them in the streets here, in-
dirty blue frocks, with caken sticks in their hands, and
their hair greasy and *unpowdered.*

Chesterfield.

UNPROSTITUTED. *adj.* Not debased.

Observe their unassuming, but yet *unprostituted* dignity.

Chesterfield.

UNPURVAID. *adj.* Bereaved.

And eke the heavens, and all the heavenly crew
Of happy wights, now unpurvaide of light,
Were much afraid, and wondred at that sight.

Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 14.

UNQUA'LITYED. *adj.* Deprived of one's usual qualities.

He is *unquality'd* with every shame.

Shak. Antony and Cleopatra. Act. III. sc. 9.

UNQUELLED. *adj.* Not kept down.

Beneath thy meadows glow, and rise *unquell'd*

Against the mower's scythe. *Thomson's Summer.*

UNREADY. *adj.* ---

4. [Formerly] *Undrest.*

You are not going to bed; I see you are not *unready.*

Chapman's Monf. d'Olive.

[The word has also the same meaning in *Shak. Hen. VI. P. I. A. II. sc. 2*; as is evident from the previous stage-direction 'The French leap over the wall in their shirts.' *Johnson* makes this passage an example of his 1st sense of *unready*.]

UNRECOMPENSED. *adj.* Without recompense.

To retire at last *unrecompens'd* was beyond all power of resolution.

Shenstone.

UNRE'D. *part. adj.* Not discovered.

Then blame me not, if I have err'd in count

Of Gods, of Nymphs, of rivers yet *unred.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 2.

UNREDRE'ST. *adj.* Past relief.

Loe! hard behind his backe his foe was prest

With dreadful weapon aymed at his head,

That unto death had doen him *unredrest,*

Had not the noble prince his readie stroke repress.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. VIII. ft. 41.

UNREFU'SING. *adj.* Without resistance.

There *unrefusing* to the harness'd yoke

They lend their shoulder.

Thomson's Spring.

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not registered.

Besides what hotter hours,

Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have

Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shak. Antony & Cleopatra.*

UNRELATED. *adj.* Unconnected with any thing.

Since more good might have been produced, without any scheme, system, or constitution at all, by continued single *unrelated* acts of justice.

Butler's Analogy.

UNRELATIVE. *adj.* Not related.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it.

Chesterfield.

UNREPEALED. *adj.* Not repealed. Generally said of Acts of Parliament.

UNREPRIEVED. *adj.* Not reprieved.

There to converse with everlasting groans,

Unrespited, unpitied, *unrepriev'd,*

Ages of hopeless end.

Milton.

UNREQUITED. *adj.* Not compensated for.

Benefits, too great

To be repaid, sit heavy on the soul,

As *unrequited* wrongs.

Gray's Agrippina.

UNREVIVED. *adj.* Not revived.

Calling the richer sort into question for the breach of certain moth-eaten *unrevived* penal laws.

Weever.

UNRULIMENT. *n.* Unruliness.

They, breaking forth with rude *unruliment,*

From all foute parts of heaven, doe rage tull fore,

And toss the deepes, and teare the firmament.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. IX. ft. 23.

UNSA'NDALED. *adj.* Without scandals.

Where it ait

E'er dar'd to tread, 'twas with *unsandal'd* feet.

Mason's Eng. Garden.

UNSA'TED. *adj.* Infatiate.

Few are the maids that now on merit smile!

On spoil and war is bent this iron age;

Yet pain and death attend on war and spoil,

Unsat'd vengeance and remorseless rage. *Hammond.*

UNSCIENTIFIC. *adj.* Not according to science.

This word (as well as **UNSCIENTIFICAL** and the adverb **UNSCIENTIFICALLY**) is not uncommon with learned disputants: but the compiler's recollection does not afford him any written example of either of them.

To **UNSCREW.** *v. a.* To loosen from being screwed.

Ains. and other *Dict.*

UNSEARCHED. *adj.* Not searched.

Search through this garden, leave *unsearch'd* no nook.

Milton.

UNSEMINARED. *adj.* Made an eunuch.

'Tis well for thee,

That, being *unseminar'd,* thy freer thoughts

May not fly forth of Egypt.

Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra. A. I. sc. 5.

UNSENSIBLE. *adj.* Insensible.

Your land has lain long bed-rid and *unsensible.*

Beaum. & Fleich. Wit. without money.

UNSETTLE. *v. n.* To grow unsettled.

His wits begin to *unsettle:*

Shaksp. Lear.

To **UNSHA'PE.** *v. a.* To disorder.

This deed *unshapes* me quite, makes me unpregnant,

And dull to all proceedings. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*

UNSHED. *adj.* Not spilt.

2. [In *Spenser.*] Not freed from clots.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet

To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,

He let to grow, and grievly to concrew,

Uncomb'd, uncurl'd, and carelessly *unshed.*

F. Q. B. IV. C. VII. ft. 40.

UNSHUNNED. *adj.* Unavoidable.

An *unshunned* consequence: it must be so.

Shaksp. Meas. for Measure. A. III. sc. 2.

UNSINCERE. *adj.* ---

1. Not hearty; not faithful."

Ne'er may my vintage glad the fordid breast!

Ne'er tinge the lip, that dares be *unsincere!* *Shenstone.*

UNSMIRKING. *adj.* Not with a smirk.

An open, chearful, but *unsmirking* countenance.

Chesterfield.

UNSO'BER. *adj.* [rather used as a negative to *sober* in 'sober sadness,' than with any distinct sense of its own.]

He takes pleasure in nothing, but his own *unsober* sadness.

Butler's Characters.

UNSO'CIAL. *adj.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society.

Why brand these pleasures with the name

Of soft *unsozial* toils? *Shenstone's Rural Elegance.*

They were not addicted to any singular and *unsozial* form of superstition.

[*Robertson.*

UNSOLICITED. *adj.* Not asked for.

Thanks must be voluntary; not only unconstrained, but *unsolicited*; else they are either trifles or snares.

Marq. of Halifax.

UNSO'LID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent."

2. Unstable.

Farewel visions of *unsolid* glory!

Shenstone.

UNSOO'T for *unsweet.* *Spenser.*"

And

And I, that whilom wont to frame my pipe
Unto the shifting of the Shepherd's foot,
Sike follies now have gather'd, as too ripe,
And cast hem out, as rotten and *unfoot*. *December.*
"UNSORTED." *adj.* Not distributed by proper sepa-
"ration."

2. Not suitable.
The purpose you undertake is dangerous; the friends
you have named uncertain; the time itself *unsorted*.
Shakf. Hen. IV. P.I. A. II. sc. 3.

UNSOUL'ED. *adj.* Without a soul.
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath;
Ne ought to see, but like a shade to wcene,
Unbodied, *unfoul'd*, unheard, unseene.
Sp. F. Q. B. VII. C. VII. st. 46.

UNSTO'RED. *adj.* Not laid up in store.
Nor shall a passion move
Across my bosom unobserv'd, *unstor'd*
By faithful memory. *Akenfide.*

UNSUBMITTING. *adj.* Not readily yielding.
A manly race
Of *unsubmitting* spirit, wife and brave.
Thomson's Autumn.

UNUSPECTEDLY. *adv.* In an unsuspected man-
ner.
His views are carried on (and perhaps best and most *un-*
suspectedly) at balls, suppers, assemblies, and parties of
pleasure. *Chesterfield.*

UNTEMPERATE. *adj.* Void of temper.
Since we see you're grown
So far *untemperate*. *Beaum. & Fletch. Captain.*

UNTEMPERING. *adj.* Unable to excite love.
Notwithstanding the poor and *untempering* effect of my
visage. *Shak. Hen. V. A. V. sc. 2.*

UNTHINKINGNESS. *n.* Constant want of
thought.
In this kind of indifference or *unthinkingness* I will sup-
pose he might pass some considerable part of his youth.
Marg. of Halifax.

UNTHOUGHT. *part. adj.* Not supposed to be.
So sweetly taken to the court of bliss,
As spirits had stol'n her spirits in a-kiss
From off her pillow and deluded bed,
And left her lovely body *unthought* dead,
B. Jonson's Underwoods in Epheme.

UNTHRIFTYHEAD. *n.* Unthriftness.
Amongst them was sterne strife, and anger stout,
Unquiet care, and fond *unthriftthead*.
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XII. st. 25.

UNTIDY. *adj.* Reverse of tidy. A colloquial word.
UNTI'LED. *adj.* Stript of tiles. [See example to
UNGLAZED.]

"UNTIMELY." *adj.* Happening before the natural
"time."
2. Ill-timed, in any respect.
So *untimely* breach
The prince himselte half seem'd to offend.
Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. X. st. 68.

UNTRA'DED. *adj.* [probably] Not customary.
By Mars his gauntlet, thanks!
Mock not, that I affect the *untraded* oath.
Shakf. Tro. & Cress. A. IV. sc. 5.

UNTRANSFERRED. *part. adj.* Not transferred.
For unreclaim'd and *untransferr'd*
Her powers and rights remain. *Earl Nugent.*

UNTRANSLA'TABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being
translated.
To me they appear *untranslatable*. *Gray's Letters.*
UNTRIMMED. *adj.* Undrest—but whether in a
literal, or only *colloquial* sense, Shakspeare's commen-
tators differ.

The devil tempts thee here
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride.
King John, A. III. sc. 2.

UNTRUSSED. *adj.* Not trussed up.
Whose arms half-naked, looks *untrussed* be. *Fairfax.*

UNVENERABLE. *adj.* Not worthy of respect.
For ever
Unvenerable be thy hands, if thou
Tak'st up the princess by that forced baseness
Which he hath put upon't. *Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

"UNUSED." *adj.* - - -
3. [In *Spenser*] Proceeding from disuse.
And on his arme a bough of keys he bore,
The which *unused* rust did overgrow.
F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. st. 30.

UNVULGAR. *adj.* Above what is common.
Heat my brain
With Delphick fire,
That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.
B. Jonson's Underwoods, Ode to E. of Desmond.

UNWEARIEDLY. *adv.* [from *unwearied*.] With-
out remission.
Absolute perfection is, I well know, unattainable: but I
know too, that a man of parts may be *unweariedly* aiming
at, and pretty near attain it. *Chesterfield.*

UNWEETINGLY. *adv.* [from *unweeting*.] With-
out foreknowledge.
As by the way *unweetingly* I strayed.
Sp. F. Q. B. V. C. VIII. st. 15.

UNWELL. *adj.* Not in perfect health.
I am neither well nor ill, but *unwell*. *Chesterfield.*

"UNWIST." *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spen-*
"ser."
Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound.
F. Q. B. III. C. II. st. 26.

2. [Applied to *persons*.] Unapprised.
He found himselte *unwist* so ill bestad,
That him he could not wag. *F. Q. B. V. C. I. st. 22.*

UNWONT. *adj.* [a contraction of *unwonted*.] Not
accustomed.
But my flowing youth is foe to frost,
My ship *unwont* in storms to be tost. *Spenser's February.*

UNWREAKED. *adj.* Not avenged.
How sufficest thou such shameful cruelty
So long *unwreaked* of thine enemy?
Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. st. 9.

UNYIELDING. *adj.* Not pliant.
These strength'ning by degrees
To hard *unyielding* unelastic bone. *Armstrong's Health.*

VOCATIVE. *adj.* [used in Greek and Latin gram-
mars. *Vocativus*, Lat.] Denoting a certain case.
The *vocative* case is known by calling or speaking to.
Lilly.

"VOCATIVE. *n.*" Wherever this word is used as
a noun *substantive*, the word *case* is understood after it.
VOIDING-KNIFE. *n.* A kind of knife, used for-
merly for sweeping, from the table into a *voider*, bones
&c. after a meal.

Gustus with a *voiding-knife* in his hand.

Stage-direction in Brewer's Lingua.

"VOIDNESS. *n.* - - -

"1. Emptiness; vacuity."

Through him the cold began to covet heat,
And water fire; the light to mount on hie,
And th' heavy down to poize; th' hungry t'eat,
And *voidness* to seek full satiety. *Spenser's Colin Clout.*

VOIR DIRE. *n.* [law Fr.] A particular kind of oath.

If the court has upon inspection any doubt of the age of the party, it may proceed to examine the infant himself upon an oath of *voir dire*, that is, to make true answer to such questions as the court shall demand of him. *Blackstone.*

VOUCHEE'. *n.* [a law term.] The person *vouched* in a common recovery.

The crier of the court (from being frequently so *vouched*) is called the common *voucher*. *Blackstone.*

"VOWED. *part. pass.* - - - Consecrated by solemn "declaration."

Me in my vow'd

Picture the sacred wall declares t'have hung
My dank and dropping weeds
To the stern God of sea. *Milton from Horace.*

UPBRAID. *n.* [from the verb.]

1. Upbraiding.

Through lewd *upbraide*

Of Atè and Dueffa they fell out.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. st. 24.

2. Indignity.

They can remember of the fowle *upbraide*,
The which that Britoness had to them donne
In that late turney for the snowy maide.
Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. IX. st. 28.

UPBRAIDING. *n.* [from *upbraide*.] Reproach.

Thou say'st his meat was sauc'd with thy *upbraidings*.
Shaksf. Com. of Errors.

UPBRA'ST. *part.* Burst open.

But Calidore with huge resistless might
The dores assayed, and the lockes *upbra'st*.
Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. XI. st. 43.

UPBRA'Y. *n.* Upbraiding.

And his trew love faire Psyche with him plays;
Fayre Psyche to him lately reconcyl'd,
After long troubles and unmeet *upbrayes*
With which his mother Venus her revyl'd.
Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. VI. st. 50.

To UPDRA'W. *v. a.* To draw up.

From her side the fatal key,
Sad instrument of all our woe, she took,
And tow'rd's the gate rolling her bestial train
Forthwith the huge portcullis high *updraw*. *Milton.*
Which through veins
Of porous earth with kindly thirst *updrawn*,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Ib.*

To UP-GROW. *v. n.* To grow up.

Over head *up-grow*
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade. *Milton's P. Lost.*
This man born, and now *up-grown*,
To shew him worthy of his birth divine
And high predication, henceforth I expose
To Satan. *Ib. Par. Regained.*

To UP-HEAVE. *v. a.* To heave up.

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs *upheave*
Into the clouds. *Milton.*
Scarce from his mold
Behemoth (biggest born of earth) *upbeav'd*
His vastness. *Ib.*

To UP-LEAD. *v. a.* To convey aloft.

Up-led by thee

Into the heav'n of heav'ns I have presum'd,
An earthly guest. *Milton.*

UPRIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* In a righteous manner.

I do make myself believe, that you may most *upright-*
cously do a poor wronged lady a merited benefit.
Shaksf. Measure for Measure.

UPRI'ST. *part.* [for] Uprisen.

Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower,
That now is *upris't* from bed. *Spenser's March.*

UP-RO'LL'ED. *part. adj.* Rolled up.

Thither they

Hasted with glad precipitance, *up-roll'd*
As drops on dust conglobing from the dry. *Milton.*

To UPSPRING. *v. n.* To spring up out of the ground.

Those rare and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds *upsprung*. *Milton.*

UPSTART. *part.* [in *Spenser* for] Upstarted.

Their dam *upstart* out of her den effraide.
F. 2. B. I. C. I. st. 16.

All in amaze he suddenly *upstart*

With sword in hand. *Ib. C. II. st. 5.*

To UPTEAR. *v. a.* To tear up.

The rest in imitation to like arms
Berook them, and the neighb'ring hills *uptore*. *Milton.*

UPWHIRLED. *part. adj.* Whirled upwards.

All these *upwhirl'd* aloft
Fly o'er the backside of the world. *Milton.*

To URE. *v. a.* [from the old noun] To enure.

Thou must begin
Now to forget thy study, and thy books,
And *ure* thy shoulders to an armour's weight.
Play of Edward III.

URE. *n.* A wild ox.

As the swift *ure* by Volga's rolling flood,
Chac'd through the plains the mailiff curs to forni,
Flies to the succour of some neighbour wood. *Fairfax.*

URSULINE. *adj.* [from *Ursula*.] Denoting an order of nuns.

We went also to the Chapels of the Jesuits, and *Ursuline* nuns, the latter of which is very richly adorned.

Gray's Letters.

"USANCE. *n.* - - -"

3. [In bills of exchange] A certain period of time, but different in different countries.

An *usance* is said to be regularly a month; but it varies according to the custom of particular countries.

Cunningham.

USE. *n.* [In law.] The profit of anything, of which the nominal possession is in another.

— distinguishing between the possession and the *use*, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the land remained in the nominal seoffee. *Blackstone.*

"USQUEBAUGH. *n.* - - - A compounded distilled "spirit, &c."

The Irishman for *Usquebaugh*. *Marston's Malcontent.*

UTOPIAN. *adj.* [from Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*.] Ideal.

Two chests of silver, and two *Utopian* trunks full of gold and jewels. *Rowley's Match at Midnight.*

"To UTTER. *v. a.* - - -"

5. To put forth.

Seest thou think some hawthorn stud,
How bragly it begins to bud,
And *utter* his tender head?

Spenser's March.

"To WAFT.

W.

W A L

W A P

- “ **TO WAFT.** *v. a.*
 “ 3. To beckon.”
 But loft! who *wafis* us yonder?
Sbak. Com. of Errors. Act. II. fc. 2.
4. To turn.
 Even now I met him
 With customary compliment; when he
Wasting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
 A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.
Sbak. Winter's Tale. A. I. fc. 2.
- “ **WAGE.** *n. - - -*
 “ 2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*
 But th' elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
 Disdain'd to loofe the meed he wonne in fray.
Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. IV. ft. 39.
- “ **WAGER.** *n. - - -*
 “ 3. [In law.] An offer to make oath.” This *legal*
fenfe is not confined to *making oath*, but extends to
 offering justification or proof in any way.
 The next species of trial is still in force, if the parties
 choofe to abide by it. I mean the trial by *wager of battel*.
Blackstone.
- WA'GMOIRE.** *n.* [the fame as] Quagmire.
 For they been like foul *wagmoires* overgraft.
Spenser's September.
- WA'GONSPOKE.** *n.* A spoke of the wheel of a
 waggon.
 Her *wagonspokes* made of long spinner's legs.
Sbak. Romeo and Juliet.
- “ **WA'GTAIL.** *n. - - -* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
 Spare my grey beard, you *wagtail*. *Shakspeare's Lear.*
- “ **WAIF.** *n. - - -* Goods found, but claimed by no-
 “ body.” This is a *legal* word, but not *legally* ex-
 plained.
Waifs are goods stolen, and *waived*, or thrown away
 by the thief in his flight. *Blackstone.*
- WAIFT.** *n. - - -* [from *waif*.] Thing or perfon loft
 or deserted.
 For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
 Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie;
 And yet nor his, nor his in equitie,
 But yours the *waift* by high prerogative.
Sp. 2. B. IV. C. XII. ft. 31.
- WAKING.** *n.* [from *wake*, *v. n.*] The period of
 continuing awake.
 His sleeps and his *wakings* are fo much the fame, that
 he knows not how to distinguish them. *Butler's Characters.*
- “ **To WALK.** *v. a. - - -*
 3. To pafs over on foot.

- Through the dear might of him, that *walk'd* the waves.
Milton's Lycidas.
- WALLOWISH.** *adj.* [from *wallow*.] Muddy.
 As unwelcome to any true conceit, as fluttish morsels,
 or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomach. *Overbury.*
- “ **WA'LNUT.** *n.*” Here no distinction is made be-
 tween the *tree* and the *fruit*; which are surely very
 different things. There should be separate exam-
 ples of each.
1. The tree.
 The shooter yew, the broad-leav'd fycamore,
 The barren platane, and the *walnut* found. *Fairfax.*
 2. The fruit.
 Black foot, or yellow *walnut* shall disgrace
 The little red and white of Emma's face. *Prior.*
- With a WANNION.* A kind of execration. It
 occurs in old plays.
 Look, how thou stirrest now: come away, or I'll fetch
 thee *with a wannion*. *Pericles.*
- A cuckold is,
 Where'er he puts his head *with a wannion*,
 If his horns be forth, the Devil's companion.
B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.
- Is here any work for Grace, *with a wannion* to her.
Davenport's City Nightcap.
- WA'NNISH.** *adj.* Of a wan hue.
 The ancient foe to man and mortal feed
 His *wannish* eyes upon them bent askance. *Fairfax.*
 The leaves should all be black whereon I write,
 And letters where my tears have wash'd a *wannish* white.
Milton's Poems.
- WA'NTING.** *n.* [from *to want*.] Need.
 Sit you down in gentleness,
 And take upon command what help we have,
 That to your *wanting* may be minister'd.
Sbakf. As you like it.
- WA'NTLESS.** *adj.* [from *want* and *less*.] Abundant.
 Upon whose fruitful banks therefore, whose bounds are
 chiefly said,
 The *wantlesse* counties Essex, Kent, Surrey, and wealthy
 glayde
 Of Hartfordshire, for cities store participating ayde,
 Did Brute build up his Troynovant.
Warner's Albion's England.
- To WA'NTONIZE.** *v. n.* To play the wanton.
 Do not thyself betray
 With *wantonizing* years. *Daniel.*
 So when the prettie rill a place espies,
 Where with the pibbles she would *wantonize*.
W. Browne.

WAPED.

“WAPED. *adj.*” This word does not seem to have existed since *Chaucer's* days: *Johnson's* example of it from *Shakspeare* [in *Timon*] is a false one; for the word there is *wappen'd*; which is also either of disputable authority, or indecent meaning.

“WAPENTAKE. *n.*” For a plainer example of this word than either of those in *Johnson* take the following:

King Alfred divided this realme into shires, the shires into lathes, rayes, or rydings, and them again into *wapentakes* or hundreds. *Spelman.*

WARDEN-PIE. *n.* A pie made of pears called wardens.

I must have saffron to colour the *warden-pies*. *Shakf. Winter's Tale.*

“WARELESS. *adj.* - - - Uncautious; unwary; “*Spenser.*”

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spake so *warelesse* word,
To be her thrall, and service her afford. *Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.V. ft. 17.*

2. Suffered unawares, or contrary to expectation.

That when he wak'd out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himselfe unwill to ill bestad
That tim he could not wag. *Sp. F. 2. B.V. C.I. ft. 22.*

WARIMENT. *n.* [from *wary*.] Caution.

Foill many strokes, that mortally were ment,
The whites were enterchanged twixt them two;
Yet they were all with so good *wariment*
Or warded, or avoyded, and let goe,
That still the Life stood fearlesse of her foe. *Sp. F. 2. B.IV. C.III. ft. 17.*

WAR-MARKED. *adj.* Marked with wounds got in war.

Molt worthy Sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldieryship you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of *war-mark'd* footmen. *Shakf. Ant. & Cleopatra.*

“WARMING PAN. *n.* &c.”

The idle story of the Pretender's having been introduced in a *warming-pan* into the Queen's bed has been much more prejudicial to the cause of Jacobitism, than all that Mr. Locke and others have written. *Chesterfield.*

WARMONGER. *n.* One that sells his chivalrous exploits.

As much disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a *warmonger* to be basely nempt. *Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.X. ft. 29.*

“To WARN. *v. a.* - - -”

5. [In *Spenser*] To keep off.
Yet can they not *warne* death from wretched wight. *F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 36.*

“To WARP. *v. n.* - - -”

3. To turn.” *Johnson* gives this sense by guess, and then confesses, that he does not understand the word in his example from *Milton*. Two of *Milton's* commentators (*Hume* and *Richardson*) call *warping* here a *sea-term*, and explain it by ‘working themselves forward.’

WARPROOF. *n.* Valour known by proof.

On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is set from fathers of *warproof*. *Shakf. Hen. V.*

“WARRENER. *n.* - - - The keeper of a warren.”
He hath fought with a *warrener*. *Shakf. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

WARRIOURESS. *n.* A female warrior.

Estfoones that *warriouresse* with haughty crest
Did forth issue, all ready for the fight.

Sp. F. Q. B.V. C.VII. ft. 27.

“WAS the preterite of To BE.” *Spenser* (who was no very regular grammarian) uses it for *had been*.

There she him found much better than he was.

F. 2. B.VI. C.III. ft. 14.

“WA'SSAIL. *n.* - - -”

3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*” A particular song (called *wassail*) is still sung by boys at Christmas from houle to house in some parts of Suffex. To a custom of such kind a passage in *Benj. Jonson's* *Christmas-masque* seems to allude.

This, I you tell, is our jolly *Wassell*,
And for iwelfth-night more meet too.

“WAST the second perfon of was.”

Thou from the first

Wast present.

Milton.

WASTERS. *n. pl.* Cudgels.

If o'er husbands their wives will needs be masters,
Women will have a law to win't at *wasters*.

Dekker's Honest Whore. P. II.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venics at *wasters*.

Beaumont & Fletcher's Philaster.

WATER-FLY. *n.* A fly that frequents the surface of water; a busy trifler.

Doft thou know this *water-fly*? *Shakf. Hamlet.*

WATER-ORDEAL. *n.* An old mode of trial by water.

Water-ordeal was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby: or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt. *Blackstone.*

WATERSHUT. *n.* Any thing that dams up a current of water.

Who all the morne

Had from the quarry with his pickaxe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some *watershut*. *W. Browne.*

WATTLE-BIRD. *n.* A bird of New Zealand.

The *wattle-bird*, so called because it has two wattles under its beak as large as those of a small dunghill-cock, is larger, particularly in length, than an English blackbird. Its bill is short and thick, and its feathers of a dark lead colour; the colour of its wattles is a dull yellow, almost an orange colour. *Cook's Voyage.*

WAVES. *n. pl.* Perturbation.

Yet there that cruell Queene avengeresse,
Not satisfide so far her to estrange
From courtly blis and wonted happinesse
Did heape on her new *waves* of weary wretchednesse.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.VIII. ft. 20.

WAVE-WORN. *part. adj.* Worn by waves.

— the shore, that o'er his *wave-worn* basis how'd.
Shak. Tempest. A. II. sc. 1.

“WAWES. - - - used by *Spenser* - - -”

“1. For waves. - - -”

“2. In the following passage it seems to be for *waves*.”
Whoever reads the passage, will wonder how such an idea could have entered into *Johnson's* head: the word evidently means *waves*.

“WAY'BREAD. *n.* [*plantago*.] A plant.”

Next *Waybread* rose, propt by her seven nerves
Who th' honour of a noble house preserves.

Cowley Englished.

“WAYFA'RINGTREE. *n.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A
“plant.”

The *Viburnum* or *wayfaringtree* makes pins for the yokes
of oxen. *Evclyn.*

WAYMENT. *n.* [from *pa*, Sax. *dolor*.] Lamentation.

She made so piteous mone and deare *wayment*,
That the hard rocks could scarce from tears refrain.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 35.

WAYS and MEANS. The title of a particular committee
of the House of Commons.

The Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled,
when they have voted a supply to his Majesty, and settled
the *quantum* of that supply, usually resolve themselves into
what is called a committee of *ways and means*, to consider
of the ways and means of raising the supply so voted.

Blackstone.

“WEAL *away*. *interj.* Alas. *Spenser.*”

Now out alas! he cride, and *wel* away!

I wounded am full fore.

Spenser's Poems.

WEALSMAN. *n.* [a sneering word for] Politician.
Meeting two such *wealmen* as you are, I cannot call you
Lycurgusses.

Shak. Coriolanus.

To WEAR. *v. a.* with the regular preterite, *wear'd*.

To carry off. [Perhaps this verb is used only by
Fairfax, whose glossarist leaves it unnoticed.]

Down fell the bridge: swelled the steam, and *wear'd*

The work away.

B. XVIII. ft. 21.

To WEA'THER-FEND. *v. a.* [from *weather* and
defend.] To shelter.

In the lime-grove which *weather-fends* your cell.

Shak. Tempest.

“WEB. *n.* - - -

“2. Some part of a sword.” It seems to have been
the *blade*.

Down fell the *blade* in pieces on the mold. . . .

The brittle *web* of that rich sword, he thought
Was broke through hardness of the Country's shield.

Fairfax. B. VII. ft. 93, 94.

[The last editor of *Fairfax* further supposes *web*
to mean in that author any thing manufactured into a
flat surface.]

And Christians slain roll'd up in *webs* of lead. *B. X. ft. 26.*

“WEDLOCK. *n.* - - - Matrimony.”

2. [In old plays] A wife.

To lie with one's brother's *wedlocke*, O my dear Herod,
it is vile and uncommon lust.

Marston's Fawne.

He watches

For quarrelling *wedlocks*, and poor shifting sisters.

Mid. and Dekker's Roaring Girl.

If you be sweetmeats, *wedlock*, or sweet flesh,
All's one: I do not like this hum about you.

B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.

WEDLOCK-BOUND. *adj.* Bound in wedlock.

He his happiest choice too late

Shall meet already linckt and *wedlock-bound*

To a fell adversary.

Milton.

“WEEK. *n.* The space of seven days.” In old
English it was sometimes used for *period* or *season*; of
which usage there is a remnant in *Shakspere*.

At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;

But at fourscore it is too late a *wreck*.

As you like it.

WEEKE. *n.* [in *Spenser*] Wick.

But true it is, that, when the oyle is spent,
The light goes out, and *weeke* is throwne away.

F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 30.

“WEEL. *n.* - - -

“1. A whirlpool.” A *Lancashire* word. *Ray.*

“2. A twiggen trap for fish.”

'Slight, who would think your father should lay *wecels*
To catch you thus?

Mayne's City Match.

WE'ETINGLY. *adv.* [from *to weet*.] Knowingly.

He deeply sigh'd and groaned inwardly,

To think of this ill state in which she stood,

To which she for his sake had *wecetingly*

Now brought herself. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. III. ft. 11.*

“WEE'TLESS. *adj.* - - - Unknowing. *Spenser.*”

And now all *wecetlesse* of the wretched stormes

In which his Love was lost, he slept full fast.

F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 47.

2. Unsuspected.

But the false archer, which that arrow shot

So slyly that she did not feel the wound,

Did smile full smoothly at her *wecetlesse* wofull sound.

F. Q. B. III. C. II. ft. 26.

“WEFT. The old preterite and *part. pass.* from *To*

“WAVE. *Spenser.*”

Soon she that island far behind her leste,

And now is come to that same place where first she *wefte*.

F. Q. B. II. C. VI. ft. 18.

Ne of thy late life memory is leste

Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *wefte*.

Ib. B. III. C. IV. ft. 36.

WEIRD. *adj.* [from *pynb*, Sax. *fatum*.] Professing
witchcraft.

The *weird* sisters hand in hand

Posters of the sea and land

Thus do go about, about.

Shakf. Macbeth.

To WELD for *To wield*. *Spenser.*” and others.

He cast to suffer him no more respire,

But gan his sturdy sterne about to *weld*.

F. Q. B. I. C. XI. ft. 28.

I took him up, and wound him in mine arms,

And *welding* him unto my private tent

There laid him down.

Spanish Tragedy.

WELL. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Well being.

O how, said he, mote I that well out-find,

That may restore you to your wonted *well*?

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VI. ft. 43.

It cannot subsist with your *well* and safety.

Drummond's History.

“WELL. *adv.* - - -

“16. It is used much in composition.” Then follows
a considerable number of examples, setting forth
the usage of such words—many of which would make
much better English, if uncompounded again and
separated into two. Some however there are in the
language, whose sense would be prejudiced by such
a treatment; and a few of these have, notwithstanding
ing, been omitted by *Johnson*.

WELL-HA'LOWED. *adj.* Just.

Tell you the Dauphin, I am coming on

To venge me as I may, and to put forth

My tightfull hand in a *well-ballow'd* cause.

Shakf. Hen. V.

WELL-NEAR, *adv.* Well-nigh; almost.

When

When *well-near* in her pride great Troinovant she scorn'd.

Drayton.

WELL-PLEA'SEDNESS. *n.* Disposition to be pleased.

Contentedness is a *well-pleas'dness* with that condition, whatever it is, that God hath placed us in.

Whole Duty of Man.

WELL-WISHED. *adj.* Well beloved.

The general, subject to a *well-wish'd* king,
Quit their own part, and in obsequious fondness
Crowd to his presence.

Shakf. Measure for Measure.

“ To WELT. *v. a.* --- To sew any thing with a “ border.”

Be cover'd, George: this chain and *welted* gown
Bare to this coat? *Dekker's Honest Wbores. P. II.*

WENCH-LIKE. *adj.* Habitual to wenchers.

Prythee have done;

And do not play in *wench-like* words with that
Which is so serious. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

WEND for *wened.* *Spenser.*

Boldly she bid the Goddesse downe descend,
And let herselfe into that iv'ry throne;
For she herselfe more worthy thereof *wend.*

F. Q. B. VII. C. VI. ft. 11.

“ WENT. *pret.* [See WEND & GO.]” It was also *part. pass.* of those verbs.

But when he saw her gentle soul was *went*,
His manly courage to relent began.

Fairfax. B. XII. ft. 70.

WENT. *n.* [from *wend.*] Tread; reach of one turn in ploughing; turn of a road.

By wondrous skill and many hidden wayes
To the three fatal Sisters' house she went,
Farre under ground from tract of living *went.*

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 47.

But here my wearie teeme nigh over-spent
Shall breathe itselfe a while after so long a *went.*

Ib. C. V. ft. 46.

He knew the diverse *went* of mortal wayes.

Ib. B. VI. C. VI. ft. 3.

WE'REN. The old word for *were.*

In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,
About the which two serpents *weren* wound.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. III. ft. 42.

WERGILD. *n.* [Teutonic.] *n.* A mulct for homicide of any kind.

It is well known to the learned, that the Anglo-Saxons, in conformity to a custom they derived from their ancestors, in case of homicide contented themselves with a pecuniary compensation, which they called the *wergild*, the price of blood.

Foster's Crown Law.

In the laws of king Henry I. we have an account of what other offences were then redeemable by *wergild*, and what were not so.

Blackstone.

WERN. [contracted from *weren.*] Were.

Her name was Agapè, whose children *werne*
All three as one. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 41.*

To WEST. *v. n.* To set (as the sun now does) in the West.

It is by them told,

That since the time they first took the Sunne's hight,
Four times his place he shifted hath in fight,
And twice hath risen where he now doth *west*,
And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright.

Sp. F. Q. B. V. Introd. ft. 8.

“ WESTERN. *adj.* --- Being in the west.”

2. [Metaphorically] Declining.

Fie, that a gentleman of your discretion,
Crowned with such reputation in your youth,
Should in your *western* days lose th' good opinion
Of all your friends! *Albumazar.*

WHAT. *n.* [in *Spenser*] Matter.

They pray'd him sit, and gave him for to feed
Such homely *wbat* as serves the simple clowne.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. IX. ft. 7.

Come down, and learn the little *wbat*,

That Thomalin can saine.

July.

“ To WHEEL. *v. n.* ---

1. To move on wheels.”

Who sees a clock moving in every part,
A sailing pinnace, and a *wheeling* cart,
But thinks, that reason, ere it came to pass,
The first impulsive cause and mover was.

Davies on Dancing.

WHE'R. A contraction of *whether.*

They cry, though you forbid,
That they will guard you, *whe'r* you will or no,
From such fell serpents as false Suffolk is.

Shakf. Hen. VI. P. II.

Who shall doubt, Donne, *whe'r* I a poet be,
When I dare send my epigrams to thee?

B. Jonson's Epigr. 96.

“ WHERE. *adv.* ---”

7. [Formerly] Whereas.

And *where* you wish he should himself submit
To hear the censure of your upright laws,
Alas! that cannot be; for he is flit
Out of his camp.

Fairfax. B. V. ft. 58.

“ WHEREWITHAL. *adv.* ---

3. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever used in *quest-*
“ tion.” Who would have suspected one educated in
the University of Oxford to have been so little ac-
quainted with the Psalms in the Liturgy?

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way. *Psal. 119.*

“ WHIG. ---

2. The name of a faction.” This definition was so generally scouted for its political bigotry, that it would be superfluous for an individual to enter into it.

WHIM-WHAM. *n.* Any whimsical piece of dress.

'Tis more comely,

I wis, than their other *whim-wbams.*

Maffinger's City Madam.

WHIPSTOCK. *n.*

1. A carter's whip.

For by his rusty outside he appears
To have practis'd more the *whipstock* than the lance.

Pericles.

2. The carter himself.

Out carter:

Hence, dirty *wbipstock.*

Albumazar.

“ WHIST. ---

3. Be still.”

Whist! Whist! my master! *Dekker's Honest Wbores.*

WHITELIMED. *adj.* Covered with white plaister

Ye *white-lim'd* walls! *Titus Andronicus.*

“ WHITE-LIVERED. *adj.* --- Cowardly.”

White-liver'd runagate, what doth he there?

Shak. Rich. III.

WHITE-RENT. *n.* A small quit-rent.

F f 2

When

When these payments were referred in silver or white money, they were anciently called *white-rents*. *Blackstone*.
To WHITEWASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with whitewash.

WHITSON-ALE. *n.* A public merry meeting at Whitfuntide.

By my hook, this is a tale,
 Would besit our *whitson-ale*. *W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

WHITSUN. *adj.* Celebrated at Whitfuntide.

And let us do it with no shew of fear:
 No, with no more, than if we heard, that England
 Were busied with a *Whitsun* morris-dance. *Shaks. Hen.V.*

WHY'-NOT. *n. - - -* A term at the game of tic-tac.

“ **WICKET.** *n. - - -* A small gate.”

2. A pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other, to be bowled at in the game of cricket.

Full fast the Kentish *wickets* fell. *Duncombe's Ballad.*

WIDOWHEAD. *n.* [formerly the same as] Widowhood.

All comfortless doth hide her cheerless head
 During the time of that her *widowhead*.

Spens. Tears of the Muses in Euterpe.

WIDOW'S CHAMBER. *n.* [in London law] Certain effects coming to a widow on her husband's decease.

Deducting the widow's apparel and furniture of her bed-chamber, which in London is called the *widow's chamber*.

Blackstone.

WIELDLESS. *adj.* [wield and less.] Unmanageable.

That with the weight of his own *wieldless* might
 He falleth nigh to ground, and scarce recovereth flight.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. III. ft. 19.

“ **WIG.** *n. - - -*

2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*” In this sense the word seems derived from *wig*, Sax. aliquid consecratum, as resembling the consecrated water. *Ainsworth* renders it in Latin by *libum*.

WIGWAM. *n.* A South-American hut.

We fell in with a great number of the huts or *wigwams* of the Indians.

Hawke'sworth's Voyages.

To WILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beguile.

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
 That he Malbecco's halfen eye did *wile*,
 His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous well.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. X. ft. 5.

WILK. *n.* [peole, Sax. cochlea.] A shell fish, being a larger kind of periwinkle.

“ **To WIN.** *v. a. - - -*”

8. [Formerly] To get the advantage of.

But Calidore did follow him so fast,
 That even in the porch he did him *win*,
 And cleft his head asunder to his chin.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. I. ft. 23.

To WINCH. *v. a.* To elevate as by a *winch*.

I'll *winch* up thy estate. *Fuinus Troes.*

“ **WIND.** *v. a.* preter. *wound*, in *Pope* *winded*; par. “ *wound*.” Here *Johnson* charges *Pope* with a single inaccuracy, while he is guilty of a double or treble one himself. For he gives the participle *wound* without exception; and yet it is *winded* in his own example from *Hudibras* to his 3d sense: it is also so in *Shakspeare*.

That I will have a recheat *winded* in my forehead.

Much ado about Nothing, sc. 1.

“ **WINDER.** *n. - - -*”

3. A winding step in a stair-case.

WINDLAY. *n.* [pinble, Sax. flexus.] Flexion.

As on the Rhine, when winter's freezing cold
 Congeals the streams to thick and harden'd glass,
 The beauties fair of Shepherds' daughters bold,
 With wanton *windlays* run, turn, play and pass.
Fairfax. B. XIV. ft. 34.

WINDLESS. *adj.* Out of wind.

Like as the weary hounds at last retire,

Windless, displeas'd, from the fruitless chace. *Fairfax.*

WINDSHOCK. *n.* A particular defect in trees.

The *windshock* is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible, yet leading the warp from smooth renting, caused by over-powerful winds when young, and perhaps by subtil lightnings. *Evelyn.*

WIND-SWIFT. *adj.* Swift as the wind.

And therefore hath the *wind-swift* Cupid wings.

Shaks. Rom. & Juliet.

WING-FOOTED. *adj.* [from *wing* and *foot*. A latinism from Ovid's *alipes*.] Fleet.

And his *wing-footed* coursers him did beare so fast away.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. VIII. ft. 33.

WINGS. *n. pl.* Protection.

Thus did the warlike Maide herselfe repose

Under the *wings* of Isis all that night.

Sp. F. 2. B. V. C. VII. ft. 12.

Under the shadow of thy *wings* will I rejoice.

Psalms LXIII. v. 8.

WISDOM-GIVING. *adj.* Imparting wisdom.

O sacred, wise, and *wisdom-giving* plant! *Milton.*

“ **To WISH.** *v. a. - - -*”

5. [Formerly] To recommend.

He says he was *wished* to a very wealthy widow.

Rowley's Match at Midnight.

To WIST. *v. n.* [seemingly a poetical word for *wis*]

To think.

Better cannot be I *wist*;

Descant on it he that list. *W. Browne's Sheph. Pipe.*

“ **WITE.** *n. - - -* Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*”

He pass'd forth with her in faire array,

Fearless who ought did thinke, or ought did say,

Sith his owne thought he knew most cleare from *wite*.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. III. ft. 16.

WITHERNAM. *n.* [a law term.]

If a distress be carried to a distance, the party replevying shall have a writ of *capias in withernam* or *de vetito namio*; a term, which signifies a second or reciprocal distress in lieu of the first which was elogned. *Blackstone.*

WITHOUT-DOOR. *adj.* External.

Praise her but for this her *without-door* form.

Shaks. Winter's Tale.

“ **WITHY.** - - - Willow. A tree.” Properly the white willow.

The *withy* is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten foot about. *Evelyn.*

WIVEHOOD. *n.* Behaviour becoming a wife.

That girdle gave the virtue of chaste love

And *wivehood* true to all that it did beare.

Sp. F. 2. B. IV. C. V. ft. 3.

That I do give you in precept

No less than counsel on your *wivehood*, wife.

B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass.

WO. *adj.* [from the noun.] Sorry.

By this Sir Guyon from his trauce awak't

(Life having maystered her fenceless foe)

And

And looking up, when as his shield he lakt,
And sword saw not, he wexed wondrous *woe*.

Sp. F. 2. B. II. C. VI. ft. 53.

Whom whenas Blandamour approaching nie
Perceiv'd to be such as they seem'd in vew
He was full *woe*, and gan his former grief renew.

Ib. B. IV. C. I. ft. 38.

[By these instances it plainly appears, that *wo* was formerly an *adjective*, though *Johnson* (in his 4th sense of the noun) styles it "improper and ungrammatical" in *Shakspeare* to have made it so.]

WOE-WEARIED. *adj.* Tired out with *woe*.

So many miseries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe-wearied* tongue is still and mute.

Shak. Rich. III.

"WOLD. *n.* ---- A plain open country."

A youthful shepherd of the neighbour *wold*
Missing that morne a sheep out of his fold,
Carefully seeking round to find his stray,
Came on the instant where this damself lay. *W. Browne.*

WOMAN-TIRED. *adj.* [see *To TIRE. v. a.*] Hen-peckt.

Thou dotard, thou art *woman-tir'd*. *Shak. Winter's Ta.*

WOMAN-WRO'NGER. *n.* One that wrongs a woman:

Then one of them aloud unto him cryde,
Bidding him turne againe, Falso traytour knight!
Foul *woman-wronger*! for he him defyde.

Sp. F. 2. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 7.

To WON. *v. n.* [contracted from *wont*.] *To use.*

She also doste her heavy haberjeon
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hyde;
And her well-plighted frock, which she did *won*
To ruck about her short when she did ryde,
She low let fall.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IX. ft. 21.

"WONDERMENT. *n.* - - - Amazement."

2. Wonderful appearance.

But Britomart would not thereto assent,
Ne her owne Amoret forgoe so light
For that strange dame, whose beautie's *wonderment*
She lesse esteem'd than th' other's vertuous government.

Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. V. ft. 20.

WONDER-WOUNDED. *adj.* Stricken with wonder.

What is he, whose grief

Bears such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like *wonder-wounded* hearers? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

"WOOD. *n.* - - -"

3. [A Grecism and Latinism] A stock of separate things formed into a collection. Hence *Ben Jonson* uses it contemptuously for

A particular set of persons.

You must feast all the silenced brethren once in three days; salute the sisters; entertain the whole family or *wood* of 'em.

Epicene. A. II. sc. 2.

[The same phrase occurs in the *Alchemist*, A. III. sc. 2.]

WOOD'BIRD. *n.* A bird of the wood.

Begin those *woodbirds* but to couple now?

Shak. Mid. N. Dream.

"WOOD-LARK. *n.* - - - A melodious sort of wild "lark."

Where smit with undiffembled pain
The *wood-lark* mourns her absent love.

Sherstone.

WOOD-MOTE. *n.* A name of one of the forest courts.

The court of attachments, *woodmote*, or forty days court is to be held before the verderors of the forest once in every forty days.

Blackflose.

WOODNESS. *v.* [from *wood*, *adj.*] Fury.

With fell *woodness* he effierced was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounse his head and breast full fore.

Sp. F. 2. B. III. C. XI. ft. 27.

"WOODSORREL. *n.* - - - A plant."

Woodforrel is of the nature of other sorrels. *Evelyn.*

"WORD. *n.* - - -"

13. [In *Spenser*] A motto.

And round about the wreath this *word* was writ,
Burnt I doe burne. *F. 2. B. II. C. IV. ft. 38.*

Therero well agreed

His *word*, which on his ragged shield was writ,
Salvageffe sans finesse. *Ib. B. IV. C. IV. ft. 39.*

WORD-CATCHER. *n.* A caviller at words.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *word-catcher* that lives on syllables;
E'en such small critics some regard may claim,
Preserv'd in *Milton's*, or in *Shakspeare's* name. *Pope.*

WORKMANLIKE. *adj.* Skilful. *Johnson* uses this word as explanatory of *workmanly*, but gives it no place of its own; whereas it is the more common word of the two.

WORLD-WEARIED. *adj.* Tired of the world.

O here

Will I set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars
From this *world-wearied* flesh. *Shak. Romeo & Juliet.*

To WOTE. *v. n.* [a variation of "WOT." *To* know.

The things that grievous were to do or beare
Them to renew, I *wote*, breeds no delight.

Sp. F. 2. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 44.

"WOVEN. The participle passive of *to weave*."

No man living

Could say, that is my wife there: all were *woven*
So strangely in one piece: *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

WOULD-BE. *adj.* Foolishly pretending to be.

Scorn even to laugh at the pert things, that those *would-be* wits say upon such subjects.

Chesterfield.

WOUNDILY. *adv.* [a ludicrous word for] Excessively.

The private news from Hambrugh is, that his Majesty's Resident there is *woundily* in love.

Chesterfield.

"WOUNDLESS. *adj.* exempt from wounds."

Turn thee to those that weld the awful crowne;
To doubred knights, whose *woundless* armour rusts,
And helms unbrouzed wexen daily brown.

Spenser's Odeber.

To WOVE. *v. a.* [in *Spenser*.] *To woo.*

With looks, with words, with gifts he oft her *wowed*.

F. Q. B. VII. C. XI. ft. 4.

"WOXEN. The participle of *To wax*. *Spenser*."

By that which lately happened Una saw,
That this her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his sinews *woxen* weak and raw.

F. 2. B. I. C. X. ft. 2.

"WRACK. *n.* - - -"

3. [In *Spenser* (for rhyme's sake) used instead of *wreck*.] Vengeance.

Then

Then gan he me to curse and ban, for lacke
Of that faire bootie, and with bitter *wracke*
To wreak on me the guilt of his own wrong.

F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 21.

To WRAST. *v. a.* [once in *Spenser* for] To wrest.

Which thereon seizing took no great effect,
But, byting deepe, therein did sticke so fast,
That by no means it backe againe he forth could *wrast*.

F. Q. B. V. C. XII. ft. 21.

WRA' TH-KINDLED. *adj.* Heated with wrath.

Wraib-kindled gentlemen, be rul'd by me. *Shakf. Rich. II.*

To WRAWL. *v. n.* To make the noise of a cat.

And therein were a thousand tonges empight
Of sundry kindes and sundry quality;
Some were of dogs, that barked day and night,
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.

F. Q. B. VI. C. XII. ft. 27.

“ WRECK. *n.* - - -

“ 5. The thing wrecked.”

That most ungrateful boy there by your side,
From the rude sea's enrag'd and foamy mouth
Did I redeem; a *wreck* past hope he was.

Shak. Twelfth Night.

6. [In law.] That ruinous state of a ship at sea, that alters the property of it and its cargo.

Wreck, by the ancient common law, was where any ship was lost at sea, and the goods and cargo were thrown upon the land; in which case the goods, so wrecked, were adjudged to belong to the king.

Blackstone.

WRE'CKFUL. *adj.* Creating wreck.

There to they usde one most accursed order,
To eat the flesh of men whom they mote fynde,
And strangers to devoure, which on their border
Were brought by error, or by *wreckfull* wynde.

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VIII. ft. 36.

“ WREST. *n.* - - -”

4. [Used by *Spenser* for] Wrift.

And Guyon's shield about his *wrest* he bond.

F. Q. B. II. C. VIII. ft. 22.

And her white Palfrey, having conquered

The maist'ring raines out of her weary *wrest*

Perforce her carried wherever he thought best.

Ib. B. III. C. VII. ft. 2.

“ WRETCHED. *adj.* - - -

“ 2. Calamitous; afflictive.” This unusual sense may be exemplified from *Spenser*.

The weary Britons, whose war-hable youth

Was by Maximian lately led away,

With *wretched* miseries and woeful ruth

Were to those pagans made an open pray.

F. Q. B. II. C. X. ft. 62.

“ To WRIT' HLE. *v. a.* - - - To wrinkle.

“ Her *writbled* skin *Spenser*.”

This article is a downright falsity throughout; as may be seen in the next article.

WRIZ'LED. *part. adj.* Wrinkled.

Her *wrizled* skin, as rough as maple rind

So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind.

Sp. F. Q. B. I. C. VIII. ft. 47.

It cannot be, this weak and *wrizled* shrimp
Should strike such terror to his enemies.

Shak. Hen. VI. P. I. A. II. sc. 3.

“ WROKEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak*. *Spenser*.”

Who lookt a little up at that his speech,
Yet would not let their battell so be broken,
Both greedie fiends on other to be *wroken*.

F. Q. B. IV. C. II. ft. 21.

WRONGHEA'DEDNESS. *n.* [from *wrongheaded*.]

Perverse humour.

He was enabled to connect the various and jarring Powers of the Grand Alliance, and to carry them on to the main object of the war, notwithstanding their private and separate views, jealousies, and *wrongheadednesses*. *Chamberfield.*

WRO'NGNESS. *n.* Wrong disposition.

The best have great *wrongnesses* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.

Bulter's Analogy.

WRO' THFULLY. *adv.* [the old word for] Wrathfully.

But where then is (quoth he halfe *wrothfully*)

Where is the bootie, which therefore I bought?

Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 16.

[In *Hughes's* edition of *Spenser* this word is modernized into *wrathfully*; but *Upton's* and *Church's* preserve the *old* word.]

Y.

“ YACHT. *n.* - - - A small ship for carrying passengers.”

The evening before, we met, off the sound, Lord Sandwich in the *Augusta yacht*.

Cook's Voyage.

YAM. *n.* A root, that grows in America and the South Sea islands.

Both ships were by this time crowded with a great number of the natives, who brought with them cocoa-nuts, plantains, bananoes, apples, *yams*, and other roots.

Cook's Voyage.

YARD-LAND. *n.* A specific quantity of land, but different in different places.

Yard-land contains in some counties 20 acres, in some 24, and in some 30 acres of land.

Termes de la Ley.

YATE. *n.* [still a provincial word for] Gate; door.

And if he chance come, when I am abroad,

Spar the *yate* fast, for fear of fraud. *Spenser's May.*

“ YAWL. *n.* A little vessel belonging to a ship.”

James Parker a seaman was drowned, and the most valuable boat I had (the *yawl*) sunk. *Gazette* Sept. 22, 1800.

To YAWL. *v. n.* To make a howling noise.

There howl'd Silenus' foul and loathsome rout,

There Sphinges, Centaurs fierce, and Gorgons fell,

There hideous Scyllas *yawling* round about,

There serpents hiss, there sev'n-mouth'd Hydras yell.

Fairfax.

Y'DLESS. *n.* [in *Spenser*.] Idleness.

All which my daies I have not lewdly spent,

Nor spilt the blossome of my tender yeares.

In *ydlesse*.

F. Q. B. VI. C. II. ft. 31.

“ YDRAD.

"YDRAD. The old preterite of *To dread*. *Spenser*."
Such *preterite* in *Spenser* the compiler has not found,
but both *ydrad* and *ydrad* as *participles passive*.
Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was *ydrad*.

F. Q. B. I. C. I. ft. 2.

Yet the bold Britoness was nought *ydrad*.

ib. B. III. C. XII. ft. 2.

YEARBOOK. *n.* A book containing reports of cases
adjudged in the chief court of law during a whole
year.

The reports from the reign of King Edward the second
inclusive to that of Henry the eighth were taken by pro-
thonotaries or chief scribes of the court, at the expence of
the crown, and published *annually*; whence they are
known under the denomination of the *yearbooks*. *Blackstone*.

"To YEARN. *v. a.* --- To vex."

2. [*Spenser* uses it for] To earn.

But put away proud looke and usage sterne,
The which shall nought to you but soule dishonour *yearne*.

F. Q. B. VI. C. I. ft. 40.

YELLOW. *n.* [the adj. by *ellipsis*.] Yellow colour.

The George and garter dangling from that bed,
Where taudry *yellow* strove with dirty red. *Pope*.

YELLOW-GOLDS. *n.* A flower.

Bring too some branches forth of Daphne's hair,
And gladdest myrtle for these posts to wear,
With spikenard weav'd, and marjoram between,¹
And starr'd with *yellow-golds*, and meadow's queen.

B. Jonson's masques.

YE'WTREE. *n.* The tree called yew.

Beneath those rugged elms, that *yewtree's* shade. *Gray*.

"YFERE. *adv.* --- Together. *Spenser*."

O goodly golden chayne, wherewith *yfere*
The virtues linked were in lovely wife.

F. Q. B. I. C. IX. ft. 1.

So beene they gone *yfere*, a wanton payte
Of lovers loosely knit, where list them to repayre.

ib. B. III. C. X. ft. 16.

YGO'. *adv.* [for] Ago.

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1111

Whom his victorious handes did earst restore
To native crowne and kingdom late *ygoe*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. I. ft. 2.

YGO'NE. *adv.* [for] Agone.

Which Britons long *ygone*

Did call divine. *Sp. F. Q. B. IV. C. XI. ft. 39.*

YIE'LDINGNESS. *n.* [from *yielding*.] Propensity to
give up any point.

That *yieldingness*, whatever foundations it might lay to
the disadvantage of posterity, was a specific to preserve us
in peace for his own time. *Marq. of Halifax*.

To YIRK. *v. a.* To lash.

But that same fool, who most increased her pains,
Was Scorne; who having in his hand a whip.

Her therewith *yirks*. *Sp. F. Q. B. VI. C. VII. ft. 44.*

YOKE-DE'VIL. *n.* Devil suitably paired.

Treason and murder, ever kept together,
As two *yoke-devils* sworn to either's purpose.

Shakf. Hen. V.

"YOLD for yielded. *Spenser*."

1. As past tense.

So to her *yold* the flames, and did their force revolt.

F. Q. B. II. C. XI. ft. 25.

2. As participle passive.

Because to yield him love she doth deny,
Once to me *yold*, not to be *yold* againe.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. XI. ft. 17.

YU'CCA. *n.* An American plant, somewhat resem-
bling an aloe, and called Adam's needle.

The American *Yucca* is a hardier plant than we take it to
be; for it will suffer our sharpest winter (as I have seen by
experience) without that trouble and care of setting it in
cases in our conservatories. *Evelyn*.

YWIS is only another way of writing *I wis*.

1. I am sure.

Not this the work of woman's hand *ywis*.

Sp. F. Q. B. III. C. IV. ft. 37.

2. Truly.

That shall I you recount (quoth he) *ywis*.

Sp. F. Q. B. II. C. VII. ft. 53.

Z.

Z'E'BRA. *n.* An Indian Ass, naturally striped.

The chiefs are generally clad in skins of lions, tygers,
or *zebras*.

Hawkefworth's Voyages.

ZIG-ZAG. *n.* A line with sharp and quick turns.

Like running lead,

That slipt through cracks and *zig-zags* of the head. *Pope*.

[The compiler himself has used this word (as he
apprehends it to be frequently used in *conversation*)
for an *adjective*.

There was one short *zig-zag* walk.

Essay on design in gardening.]

ZINC. *n.* A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour ap-
proaching to blue.

Zinc has been found native, though rarely, in the form
of the thin and flexible filaments, of a grey colour, which
were easily inflamed, when applied to a fire.

Cronstadt English's d.

"ZOO'LOGY. *n.* --- A treatise concerning living
"creatures."

It would be great injustice not to express acknowlege-
ments to Mr. Pennant for enriching the third volume with
references to his *Arctic Zoology*.

Preface to Hawkefworth's Voyages.

A D D E N D A.

TO APPROXIMATE. *v. n.* [from the *v. a.*] To come near.

Their morality *approximates* to that of Christianity.

Gutbrie.

To DERANGE. *v. a.* [from *de*, Lat. and *range*.] To put out of order. A *deranged* intellect, and *deranged* circumstances are common expressions.

DERANGEMENT. *n.* [from the verb.] The state of being out of order. For this *noun*, any more than the *verb*, the compiler cannot recollect any *written* authority.

To DISMAST. *v. a.* [a sea term.] To deprive of masts.

The sloop, besides being *dismasted*, was very leaky in her hull.

Anson's Voyage, B.II. ch. 5.

—— the embarrassment we received from the *dismasting* of the *Fryal*.

Ib.

[In this latter citation (which stands a few lines before the former) it may be hard to say, whether *dismasting* were meant for a *participle* or a *verbal noun*.]

GAFF. *n.* A harpoon, or large hook. *Ainsworth.*" This seems a little erroneous.

Gaff, a sort of boom or pole, used to extend the upper end of the mizen.

Hawkefworth's Nautical Terms.

A vast sea broke over the quarter, where the ship's oars were lashed, and carried away six of them, with the weather cloth; it also broke the mizen *gaff*.

Ib. Carteret's Voyage.

GRAYHOODED. *adj.* [from *gray* and *hood*.] Wrapt in gray shades.

They left me then, when the *gray-hooded* Even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weeds,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain.

Milton's Comus.

HYDROGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from "HYDROGRAPHY."] Relative to sea-charts.

Thus much it has been thought necessary to premise with regard to the *hydrographical* and *geographical* part of the ensuing work.

Introduction to Anson's Voyage.

To IMBATHE. *v. a.* To bathe all over.

Who piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*

In nectar'd lavers strow'd with asphodil. *Milton's Comus.*

INSOCIATE. *adj.* Not associated.

The most honour'd state of man and wife
Doth far exceed th' *insociate* virgin-life.

B. Jonson's Masques Hymenæi.

LACK. *n.* [in India.] A hundred thousand. Though this word is chiefly used of Rupees and Pagodas, it is equally applicable to other things.

LEAGUE-BREAKER. *n.* One that breaks a league. They took thee

As a *league-breaker*, and delivered bound
Into our hands.

Milton's Samson Agonistes.

PAGODA. *n.* [from "Pagod."]

1. The temple of a Pagod.

The temples, or *pagodas* of the Gentoos are stupendous, but disgusting stone buildings.

Gutbrie.

[*Johnson*, omitting this word itself, makes its signification a 2d sense of PAGOD; and adduces for example the following couplet from *Pope*.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife or son.

But will not every intelligent reader here understand *pagod* to mean the idol itself, not the temple that holds it.]

2. A gold coin of India, about eight shillings and sixpence in value.

RAJAH. *n.* An Indian potentate.

Or some proud *rajah* lead up all his powers,
And level with the dust Golconda's lofty towers.

Roberts's Arimant and Tamira.

He said, that we should go to the town, and that he would introduce us to the governor, whom he distinguished by the title of *rajah*.

Hawkefworth in Carteret's Voyage.

RATAN. An Indian name. *Diët.*"

I enquired what commodities he had brought from thence, and he answered cocoa-nut oil and rattans.

Hawkefworth in Carteret's Voyage. ch. 12.

[In REGIMENTALS.]

They were just raised, and had hardly anything more of the soldier than their *regimentals*.

Anson's Voyage, ch. 1.

ROOK. *n.* ---

2. [*Rocca, Ital.*] A common man at chess." Certainly not a *common man*, but a piece shaped like (and also called) a *castle*, which is the sense of the Italian original.

F I N I S.

A P P E N D I X.

[IN ABJURE] Add

3. [From the custom of *abjuring the realm* by felons who had taken sanctuary.] To banish.

Whereby he hop'd the Queen to have *abjur'd*.

Drayton's Baron's Wars, B.IV. ft. 10.

"ACERBITY. n. -----"

3. Extreme painfulness.

Two things are most observable in this cross; the *acerbity*, and the ignominy of the punishment; for of all the Roman ways of execution, it was the most painful and most shameful. *Pearson on the Creed, Art.IV. WAS CRUCIFIED.*

"ACT. n. -----"

10. An academical exercise, or disputation, required to be kept in the public schools.

A'CTLESS. adj. [*act* and *less*. Used of persons.] In-
spid.

Lose him to her, to her!

A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing.

Southerne's P.Pr. A.I. near end.

ACTUATION. n. [from *actuate*.] Efficient operation.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the *actuatio* of his will.

Pearson, Art.IV. SUFFERED.

ACUMINATION. n. [from *acuminate*.] A sharp point.

The coronary thorns --- did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains by their numerous *acuminations*.

Pearson, Art.IV. SUFFERED.

[IN ADAGIAL] Add

So was that *adagial* verse, 'No sooner the courtesy born, than the resentment thereof dead.'

Barrow's Sermon 8.

"ADJECTION. n.

"1. The act of adding."

And this is added, to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity.

Pearson, Art.XII.

ADNASCENT. part. adj. [*adnascens*, Lat.]. Growing on something else.

Moss (which is an *adnascent* plant) is to be rubbed and scraped off with some instrument of wood, which may not excorticate the tree.

Evelyn's Silva, B.II. ch.7. sect.8.

ADVENTIVE. adj. [from *advenio*, Lat.]. Adventitious.

I have assigned to Summary Philosophy --- the inquiry touching the operation of the relative and *adventive* characters of essences.

Bacon on Learning, (4to. 1605) B.II. p.25. b.

Whether it be native or *adventive*. 1b. p.45.

ADVO'UTRESS. n. [from "*advowtry*."] An adulteress.

This kind of danger is then to be feared chiefly, when the Wives have plots for the raising of their own children, or else that they be *advoutresses*.

Bacon's Essays. Empire.

[IN A'ERY] Add

That air of hope has blasted many an *aery*
Of castrils like yourself.

B. Jonf. Staple of News. A.II. sect.2.

"AFFECTATION. ---"

3. The act of aspiring to.

It was not any opposition to the Law of Moses, not any danger threatened to the temple, but pretended sedition, and *affectation* of the crown objected, which moved Pilate to condemn him.

Pearson, Art.IV. WAS CRUCIFIED.

AGGRESS. n. [*aggressus*, Lat. Semi-Barb.] Aggression.

--- Leagues offensive, and defensive, which oblige the princes not only to mutual defence, but also to be assisting to each other in their military *aggresses* upon others.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.15.

[In AGR'ISE. v. a. 2. To make frightful.] Add, for another example,

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrise*.

Drayton's Man in Moon.

ALL-E'LOQUENT. adj. Having all the conviction of eloquence.

O Death *all-eloquent*, you only prove,
What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love.

Pope's Eloisa.

ALL-RU'LING. adj. Ruling all things.

The will,
And high permission of *all-ruling* heaven,
Left him at large to his own dark designs.

Milton's P. L. B.I. v.212.

AME'RCEABLE. adj. [from *amerce*.] Liable to a-
mercement.

If the killing be out of any vill, the hundred is *amerce-
able* for the escape.

Hale, H. P. C. P.XI. ch.10.

AMO'VAL. n. [from *amove*.] Total removal.

The *amoval* of these unsufferable nufances would infi-
nitely clarify the air.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.4. sect.15.

"TO AMO'VE. v. a.

"1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical
"sense."

As coroners may be elected by writ, so they may be
amoved for reasonable cause, and new ones chosen in their
room by writ.

Hale, H. P. C. P.II. ch.3.

To AMU'SE. v. n. [from *to muse*.] To meditate.

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree.

Lee's Jun.Brut. line 8.

"AMU'SEMENT. n. --- Entertainment."

2. [From *amuse. v. n.*] Profound meditation: which
seems to have been the prior sense of this English
noun, and afterwards to have been altered in confor-
mity to the French one.

Here I put my pen into the ink-horn; and fell into a
strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind with
great perplexity the amazing change of our affairs.

Fleetwood's Pref. to Lay-Baptism.

[In ANABAPTISM] Add

--- to resist an error not much different from Donatism
and *Anabaptism*.

Whitgift quoted at end of Fleetwood's

Pref. to Lay-Baptism, P.H.

ANACHRONISTIC. adj. Containing an "ana-
chronism."

Among the *anachronistic* improprieties, which this poem
contains, the most conspicuous is the fiction of Hector's
sepulchre or tomb.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.II. sect.5.

APPO'RTER. n. [from *apporter*, Fr.] Bringer into
the realm.

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders,
abettors and assistants, traitors, not those that receive it at
second hand.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.20.

To APPRO'MPT. v. a. [from *ad* and *promptus*, Lat.]
To give quickness to.

Neither may these places serve only to *apprompt* our invention, but also to direct our enquiry.

Bacon on Learn. (4to. 1605) B.II. p.53.

AREE'D. *n.* [from, the verb.] Counsel. So at least it is used in a poem imitative of Spenser's style.

For warlike enterprize, and sage *areeds*,
Emong the chief alike was he renown'd.

G. Weff's Education, ft. 1.

But in reality *Spenser* has no such *noun*, notwithstanding the authority of *Hughes's glossary*, who must have mis-construed two lines in the *Fairy Queen*:

Who first us greets, and after *sayre areedes*
Of tydings straunge, and of adventures rare.

B.I.C.IX. ft.28.

This is the whole sentence; and would be an imperfect one, if *areeds* were a *noun*. It signifies *holds discourse*; *after and sayre* are both of them *adverbs*.

To ARRIVE. *v. a.* To arrive at.

But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,
Cæsar cry'd, help me, *Cassius*, or I sink.

Shak. Jul. Cæs. sect.2.

Ere he *arrive*

The happy isle. *Milton's P. L.* B.II. v.409.

[In ARTSMAN] Expunge the remark at the end, and add instead

The pythe of all sciences, which maketh the *artsman* differ from the inexperienced, is in the middle propositions.

Bacon on Learn. (4to. 1605) B.II. p.48.

ASSE'NTER. *n.* One that *assents*.

These statutes only exclude the parties that actually take out of the dwelling-house, not those that are present and *assenters*.

Hale, H.P.C. ch.44.

"AVO'WAL. *n.* ---- Open declaration."

He frankly confessed, that many abominable and detestable practices prevailed in the Court of Rome; and by this sincere *avowal* he gave occasion of much triumph to the Lutherans.

Hume's Hist. Hen.VIII. ch.3.

AUTOCRATORICAL. *adj.* [αυτοκρατορικος, Gr.] Independently supreme.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in respect of the same divinity, have the same *autocratorical* power.

Pearson, Art. VII.

AUTOGRAPH. *n.* [αυτογραφον, Gr.] Own handwriting.

It is the author's *autograph*, and the work is dedicated to *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.II. sect.2.

"AUTOPTICAL. *adj.* --- Perceived by one's own "eyes."

Evinced by *autoptical* experience.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.3. sect.22.

BARONIAL. *adj.* Belonging to a "*Barony*."

If he had exempted these lands from the policy, to which he subjected other *baronial* possessions, it would have exceedingly diminished the strength of his kingdom.

Lytelton's Hist. Introd.

BEAMLESS. *adj.* [*beam* and *less*.] Emitting no beams of light.

No sun to cheer us; but a bloody globe
That rolls above; a bald and *beamless* fire.

Lee's Oedipus, sc.1.

"BIGAMY. *n.* ----"

3. [Formerly used sometimes in the sense of] Having been twice married.

The two husbands, of which she makes mention, objecting *bigamy* against herself ---- were Sir Thomas Holland, Knight, and Sir William Montague, afterwards made Earl of Salisbury.

Drayton's Annotations to Chronical History.

"BLISSFULNESS. *n.* Fullness of joy."

God is all-sufficient, and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*.

Barrow, Sermon 8.

BLOOD-STAINED. *part. adj.* Stained with blood.

In the hollow bank

Blood stained with these valiant combatants.

Shak. Hen.IV. P.I. A.I. sect.3.

Forbear to rouse against me, I beseech,
Those *blood-stain'd* Virgins arm'd with hissing snakes.

Woolhull's Eur. Vol.I. p.72.

"BONY. *adj.* ---"

3. Having big bones.

Why would you be so fond to overcome
The *bony* prifer of the humorous duke?

Shak. As you like it, A.II. sect.3.

[In BOWER] Add

6. Dwelling.

By whose example next religious Alfred taught
Renowned Oxford built t' Apollo's learn'd brood;
And on the hallow'd bank of Isis' goodly flood
Worthy the glorious arts did gorgeous *bowers* provide.

Drayton's Pol. Song II.

BRA'N-NEW. *adj.* Quite new. This phrase is most probably a corruption of *brent-new*, synonymous to "FIRE-NEW."

"To break a jest."

This is the only modern way of running at tilt, with which great persons are so delighted to see men encounter one another, and *break jests*, as they did lances heretofore.

Butler's Modern Politician.

Oxford --- *broke* now and then *a jest*, which favoured of the inns of court, and the bad company in which he had been bred.

Bolingbroke to Windham.

"BREA'KER. *n.* ----"

3. One that breaks down all opposition.

The *breaker* is come up before them: they have broken up, and passed through the gates, and are gone out by it.

Micah, ch.2. v.13.

To BRUTTE. *v. n.* [probably from *bryttian*, Sax. occupare, frui.] To browse.

The virtue of the Cophee was discovered by marking what the goats so greedily *bruttet* upon.

Evelyn's Acetaria, after sect.82.

BRUTTING. *n.* [from *brutte*.] Browning.

Of all the forsters this [horn-beam] preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of deer.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.6. sect.2.

"CALAMINT. *n.* ---- The name of a plant."

More properly *Calaminth*.

Blue harebells, pagles, panfies, *calaminth*.

B. Jonf. Pan's Anniv.

"CALENDER. *n.* --- The person who calenders."

My *calender*, he lives at Ware.

Cowper's John Gilpin.

To CA'LVER. *v. n.* [a term in carving victuals.] To bear cutting without breaking.

The flesh of a grayling is firm, and will easily *calver*.

Walton's Complete Angler, P.II. p.44.

[In CAMPING] Add

In our island the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called *camping*; and the enclosures for that purpose, where they wrestle and contend, are called *camping* closes.

Bryant's Anc. Myth. Vol.II. p.55, for its full etymology p.53.

[To CAN] Add at the end

For of the wardmote guest he better *can*
The mystery, than the Levitic law.

B. Jonf. Magnetic Lady; sect.2.

[This example shews, how the verb *active* (as Johnson observes on the *neuter* one) is limited in its terminations. By the common rule of conjugation *can* (in the passage from B. Jonf.) should be *cans*.]

CA'SULE.

CA'SULE. n. [*cafula*, Barb. Lat.] A priest's riding-garment.

He not only plucked the other out of his place, and all to-rent his *cafule*, chimer, and rochet, but also disturbed the holy synode therewithal. *Weever*, p.306.

"**CAT. n.** A sort of ship."

Amongst us there are large unwieldy vessels called *Cats*, particularly in the North. *Catwater* at Plymouth signifies a place for vessels to anchor, a harbour for *κατοι* or ships.

Bryant's Anc. Myth. Vol.III. p.550.

CATACHRESTICALLY. adv. [from "*catachrestical*."] In consequence of abuse.

Where in divers places of holy writ the denunciation against groves is so express, it is frequently to be taken but *catachrestically*. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect.4.

"**CATHOLICISM. n.** --- Adherence to the Catholic Church." Rather

The quality (in the Church) of being catholic.

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the Church; must be understood in opposition to the legal singularity of the Jewish nation. *Pearson*, Art IX.

"**CAUSATIVE. adj.** --- That expresses a cause or "reason."

2. That acts as a cause.

It appeareth to be one of the essential formes of things, as that, that is *causative* in nature of a number of effects.

Bacon on Learn. (4to.1605) B.II. p.30. b.

CE'DRY. adj. [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Resembling that of cedar.

That which comes from Bergen, &c. being long, strait, and clear, and of a yellow more *cedry* colour, is esteemed much before the white. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.3. sect.2.

CE'DUOUS. adj. [*ceduus*, Lat.] Fit to be fell'd for timber.

These we shall divide into the greater and more *ceduous*, fruticant and shrubby. *Evelyn's Silva.* Introd. sect.3.

CELL-BRED. adj. Formed in the cell of a recluse.

May by new laws reform the time-worn state

Of *cell-bred* discipline. *G. West's Education*, C.I. f.86.

"**CHAFER. n.** --- A sort of yellow beetle."

Chafers, &c. are to be shaken down and crushed.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.7. sect.14.

CHALLENGEABLE. adj. [in Law.] Liable to be challenged as a juror.

If the jurors appear, they are not *challengeable* by either party.

Hale, H. P. C. P.II. ch.8.

CLAP-DISH. n. [so called, because clapt by the bearer to prove it empty.]

A wooden dish formerly carried by beggars.

I, that was wont so many to command,

Worse now, than with a *clap-dish* in my hand.

Drayton's Eleanor Cobham to Duke Humphrey.

CLO'CHARD. n. [from *clocher*, Fr.] A bellry.

King Edward the third built, in the little sanctuarie, a *clochard* of stone and timber, and placed therein three bells for the use of St. Stephen's chapel.

Weever, p.491.

CO-FOUNDER. n. Joint founder.

The ancestors of the Right Honourable Sir Edward Sackville Knight of the Bath and Earle of Dorset were great benefactors, or rather *co-founders* of this religious structure

Weever, p.613.

"**COGNO'MINAL. adj.** --- Having the same name."

2. Belonging to the surname.

The first of these two is *Pontius*, the name descended to him from the original of his family; the second *Pilatus*, as a *cognominal* addition, distinguishing from the rest descending from the same original. *Pearson*, Art.IV. UNDER &c.

"**COLATURE. n.** ---

" 1. The act of straining; filtration."

So as the virtue thereof may be derived to it through a *colature* of natural earth. *Evelyn's Earth.*

COMET, COMMERCE. Two distinct games at cards; the former of which seems to be a diminutive of the well-known latter. For an example of *comet*, see *POULE* in this Appendix.

"**COMMUNICABILITY. n.** --- Capability to "be imparted."

We must not look upon the divine nature as sterile, but rather acknowledge and admire the fecundity and *communicability* of itself, upon which the creation of the world dependeth. *Pearson*, Art.II. HIS ONLY SON.

COMPT. adj. [*comptus*, Lat.] Drest to a nicety.

Leaving the surface rough, rather than too *compt*, and exquisitely trimmed. *Evelyn's Earth.*

"**CONDESCENSIVE. adj.** --- Courteous;" condescending.

Pity rendereth all superiours benign and *condescensive* in all their demeanour toward their inferiours.

Barrow, Serm. S.

"**CONFABULATORY. adj.** --- Belonging to talk or prattle"; consisting of dialogue.

Upon one Peter Jones, a doctor and a parson, a *confabulatorie* epitaph. *Weever*, p.577.

CONSCIENT. adj. [*consciens*, Lat.] Conscientious.

As if he were *consciens* to himself, that he had played his part well upon the stage.

Bacon on Learning, (4to.1605) B.II. p.93.b.

"**CONSCRIPT. adj.** --- A term used in speaking "of the Roman Senators, &c."

The consul, *conscript* fathers, says, the people

For divers reasons grudge the dignity,

Which I possess'd by gen'ral approbation.

Lee's Jun. Brut. A.IV. f.c.2.

CONSENT. n. One who *consents* to another's doing an act.

Misprison of treason by the common law is, when a person knows of a treason, though no party or *consenter* to it, yet conceals it, and doth not reveal it in convenient time.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.28.

CONSTABLEWICK. n. The district over which a constable's authority extends.

If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.50.

CONSTRUCTIVELY. adv. [from *constructive*] By construction.

Interpretatively and *constructively*: as, when a war is levied to throw down inclosures generally, or &c.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.14.

CONUSANT. adj. [from *conusance*, Law French.] Knowing.

It is not reasonable to suppose, the officer should be *conusant* of the formalities of law. *Hale*, H. P. C. ch.50.

"**TO COOL. v. n.**

" 1. To grow less hot."

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools*.

B. Jon's Highgate Enteri.

"**CORD. n.** ---

" 3. A quantity of wood for fuel, &c."

An oak growing lately in a copse of my Lord Craven's yielded - - - - - twenty-three *cord* of firewood.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.3. sect.18.

[In **CORNET**] Add, Johnson mentions as sense 3 of this word "The officer who bore the standard of a regiment." Which meaning probably originated from the following,
The standard, or colours, of a troop of horse.

In his white *cornet* Verdon doth display
A fret of gules. *Drayton's Barons' Wars*, B.II. f.24.

COTTONOUS, COTTONY. *adj.* Similar to *cotton*.
There is a *Salix* near Darking in Surrey, in which the
Julus bears a thick *cottonous* substance.
Evelyn, B.I. ch.19. sect.8.

Oaks bear also a knur full of a *cottony* matter, of which
they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles.
Ib. ch.3. sect.17.

CO'W-LIKE. *adj.* Like a cow's.
With *cow-like* udders, and with *ox-like* eyes.
Pope's Dunciad.

[In **CRISS-CROSS-ROW**] Infer for first example
She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her profession yet.
Southerne's Disapp. A.III. fc.1. near end.

CRO'OK-KNEED. *adj.* Having crooked knees:
Crook-kneel and dew-lapt like Theſſalian bulls.
Shak. M. N. D. A.IV. fc.1.

CUMULATIVE. *adj.* [from "*cumulate*."] Consist-
ing of diverse matter put together.
As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it
is *cumulative*. *Bacon on Learning*, (4to.1605) p.20.
Among many *cumulative* treasons charged upon the late
Earl of Stafford. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch.14.

"CURVATION. *n.* --- The act of bending."
As for his session, we must not look upon it as determin-
ing any posture of his body, corresponding to the *curvation*
of our limbs. *Pearson, Art.VI. AND SITTETH.*

CY'CLAMEN. *n.* A flower, vulgarly called *Scro-
bracad*.
Transplant autumnal *cyclamens* now, if you would change
their place. *Evelyn's Kal. Hort.* June.

"DARK. *adj.* -----"
8. Foul.
His eye survey'd the *dark* idolatries
Of alienated Judah. *Milton's P. L.* B.I. v.456.

"To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* --- To behead."
Hedge row ashes may the oftener be *decapitated*, and
shew their heads again sooner than other trees so used.
Evelyn, B.I. ch.7. sect.2.

"DECRIAL. *n.* --- Hasty condemnation."
Who would exempt themselves from criticism, and save
their ill-acquired reputation, by the *decrial* of an art, on
which the cause and interest of wit and letters absolutely
depend. *Shaftesbury Misc.* V. ch.1.

DECUBATION. *n.* [from *decubo*, Barb. Lat.] The
act of lying down.
At this *de-cubation* upon boughs the Satyrist seems to
hint. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect.7.

To DEFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *to figure*.] To
delineate.
On the pavement of the said chappel be these two stones
as they are here *defigured*. *Weever*, p.844.

DEPRIVER. *n.* One that *deprives* another of any
thing.
The *depriver* must use them as his, when they are not
his, in contradiction to truth. *Wallaston*, Sect.VI. 11.

"DIA'METRAL. *adj.* -- Relating to a diameter";
having a diameter's opposite direction.
So *diametral*
One to another, and so much oppos'd.
B. Jonf. Magn.Lady, 1st speech.

"DIFFUSIVENESS. *n.* ---
1. Extension."
The most obvious and most general notion of this catho-
licism consisteth in the *diffusiveness* of the church.
Pearson, Art.IX.

To DI'SBARK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bark* of a tree.] To strip
the bark from.

Dr. Plot speaks of an elm growing near the bowling-
green at Magdalen College, quite round *disbarked* almost
for a yard near the ground, which yet flourishes exceed-
ingly. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.7. sect.7.

DISCERNIBILITY. *n.* [a more analogical word than]
"Discernibility."
Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not
imply natural *discernibility*. *Wallaston*, Sect.V. 11.

"DISCORDANCY. *n.* --- Disagreement."
The intractable genius of the feudal policy held forth
those irregularities of conduct, *discordancies* of interest, and
dissimilarities and situations, that fram'd rich materials for
the minstrel-muse *T. Warton's Eng. Poet.* Vol.II. sect.18.

"To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* --- To discountenance."
2. To disfigure.
Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosie
E'en to the bones and marrow: any thing
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonf. Fox. A.III. fc.7.

To DISGA'LLANT. *v. a.* To render less gallant.
Sir, let not this discountenance, or *disgallant* you a whit.
B. Jonf. Cynth.

[In **DISH**] Infer for first example.
We'll retire to the ladies, and drink a *dish* of tea.
Congr. D. D. fc.4.

DISVA'LUÉ. *n.* [from the verb.] Discredit.
Yea, Cæsar's self
Brought in *disvalued*. *B. Jonf. Sejanus*, A.III.

[In **DIZZARD**] Add
This is an arrant coxcomb, a mere *dizzard*.
Drayton's Mooncalf.

[In **DOMINANT**] Add for first example.
Observing the scurvy and the dropy to be the epidem-
ical and *dominant* diseases of this nation.
Evelyn's Acetaria, after sect. 82.

DONATISM. *n.* The heresy of *Donatists*.
To resist an error not much differing from *Donatism*.
Whitgift quoted at the end of *Fleetwood's Pref.* to
[P.II. *Lay. Baptism*].

DONATIST. *n.* [from *Donatus*, founder of the sect.]
A kind of Heretic.
Arians and *Donatists* began both about one time. *Hooker*.
Donatists were punished with-death.
Hale, H. P. C. ch.30. III.

DRA'GMAN. *n.* A fisherman, that uses a "*dragnet*."
To which may be added the great riots, committed by
the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hew-
ing all their boats to pieces. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch.14. sect.7.

"DRESSING. *n.* --- The application made to a
"fore."
2. Manual labour upon ground.
Every year you shall give them three *dressings* or half
digginge. *Evelyn*, B. II. ch.1. sect.3.

[In **DRUID**] After 'import' insert. Some derive
it from *dru* (Celt. fides). See *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect.9.

EA'SEL. *n.* A frame for a painter's canvas.
"To EDU'LCORATE." *v. a.* --- To sweeten."
This [swine's dung], though not so proper for a garden,
is said yet to *edulcorate* and sweeten fruit so sensibly, as to
convert the bitterest almond into sweet. *Evelyn's Earth.*

ELEGI'AC. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis for] Elegiac verse.
His Latin *elegiacs* are pure.
T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.II. sect.15.

ELE'GIST. *n.* A writer of *elegics*.
Our *elegist* and the chroniclers impute the crime of with-
holding so pious a legacy to the advice of the King of
France. *T. Warton's Eng. Poet.* Vol I. sect. 2. p.108.

EMBA'SEMENT. *n.* [from *embase*.] Depravation.
Queen

Queen Elizabeth did by little and little reſiſty this deteſtable *embafement* of coin. *Hale, H. P. C. ch. 17.*

EMERITED. *adj.* [*emeritus, Lat.*] Allowed to have done ſufficient public ſervice.

I had the honour to lay one of the firſt foundation ſtones of that royal ſtructure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deſerving ſeamen.

Evelyn, B. III. ch. 7. ſect. 15.

EMUSCATION. *n.* [from *emulſcor, Lat.*] The act of clearing from moſs.

The moſt infallible art of *emulſcation* is taking away the cauſe by dreſſing with lime. *Evelyn, B. II. ch. 7. ſect. 8.*

ENCOMIASTICK. *adj.* --- Panegyrical.

Encomiaſtic harangues drawn from this topic, --- were ſurely ſuperfluous, unſuitable, and unworthy.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol. III. ſect. 43.

[In **EROTIC**] Add, T. Warton uſes the word rather more extenſively.

The following is perhaps the firſt example in our language of the pure and unmixed paſtoral, and in the *erotic* ſpecies.

Eng. Poet, Vol. III. ſect. 21.

ESTOPPED. *adj.* [a law term.] Under an *eſtoppel*.

If the party be indicted by a wrong name, and plead to that indictment by that name, he ſhall not be received after to plead *miſnomen*, for he is concluded and *eſtopped* by his plea by that name.

Hale, H. P. C. P. II. ch. 25.

To **EVOKE.** *v. a.* [from *evoco, Lat.*] To call forth.

The only buſineſs and uſe of this character, is to open the ſubject in a long prologue, to *evoke* the devil, and ſummon the court. *T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol. II. ſect. 15.*

EXERTION. *n.* --- Effort.

The conſtitution of their bodies was naturally ſo feeble, and ſo unaccuſtomed to the laborious *exertions* of induſtry, that they were ſatisfied with a proportion of food amazingly ſmall.

Robertſon's America, B. II.

EXHORTATIVE. *adj.* Containing "exhortation."

Conſidering St. Paul's ſtyle and manner of expreſſion in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epiſtles.

Barrow, Sermon. 8.

EXORABLE. *adj.* --- To be moved by intreaty."

To be patient, *exorable*, and reconcilable to thoſe who give the greateſt cauſe of offence.

Barrow, Sermon. 1.

EXPENSFULLY. *adv.* [from "*expenſul.*"] At great charge.

Where now is ſeen (ſaith Camden) the fair habitation of Sir William Sidley, a learned knight, painfully and *expenſfully* ſtudious of the common good of his country.

Weever, p. 316.

EXTIRPABLE. *adj.* [from *extirpo, Lat.*] To be rooted out.

Left it infect the ground with a plant not eaſily *extirpable*.

Evelyn's Earth.

FACTURE. *n.* --- The manner of making any "thing."

There is no doubt, but that the *facture* and framing of the inward parts is as full of difference, as the outward.

Bacon's Learn. (4to. 1605.) B. II. p. 41.

FALTERINGLY. *adv.* --- With feebleneſs."

They call upon me very *falteringly* to pray---that is all they can bring out.

Fleetwood's Burdett's letter.

FASTUOUS. *adj.* --- Haughty. *Diſt.*"

Piety ſenceth a man from inſolence and *faſtuous* contempt of others.

Barrow, Sermon. 2.

FATHOMLESS. *adj.*

"1. That of which no bottom can be found."

The counſels of the gods are *fathomleſs*.

Lee's Jun. Brut. A. IV.

FELLOW-WORKER. *n.* One who works in the ſame deſign.

Thoſe only are my *fellow-workers* unto the kingdom of God.

Coleſſians, Ch. IV. v. 11.

"To **FERMENT.** *v. n.* To have the parts put into "inteſtine motion."

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder, than if it had *fermented* but once.

Neile's Cider in Evelyn's Pomona.

FERN-BRAKE. *n.* Thicket or buſh of fern.

So there's one in the *fern-brake*.

Lee's Princeſs of Cleve, A. IV. ſc. 1.

If you lay any *fern-brakes* about them.

Evelyn's Earth, near end.

FETTERLESS. *adj.* [*fetter* and *leſs*.] Free from reſtraint.

Yet this affected ſtrain gives me a tongue

As *fetterleſs*, as is an emperor's. *Marſton's Malcontent, ſc. 3.*

FEUILLEMORT. *n.* [French.] The colour of a "faded leaf."

To make a countryman underſtand what *feuillemort* (colour) ſignifies, it may ſuffice to tell him, it is the colour of withered leaves falling in autumn.

Locke's Eſſay, B. III. ch. 11. ſect. 14.

FISHWIFE. *n.* [formerly] A fiſhwoman.

Breaking cakebread with the *fiſh-wives* at funerals.

Overbury's Quackſalver.

FIVE-LEAF. *n.* [a literal tranſlation of] Cinquefoil.

And from the falling ill by *five-leaf* doth reſtore.

Drayton's Pol. Song 13.

"To **FLANKER** *v. a.* --- To defend by lateral "fortifications." No example. It rather means 'to attack ſideways.'

Where ſharp winds do rather *flanker*, than blow fully oppoſite upon our plantations, they thrive beſt.

Evelyn, B. I. ch. 3. ſect. 8.

"**FLORIDNESS.** *n.* ---"

"1. Freshneſs of colour."

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridneſs* of the plants, which it officiouſly produces. *Evelyn's Earth.*

FLUXURE. *n.* [from *fluxus, Lat.*] Fluid matter.

As in the corn, the *fluxure* when we ſee

Fills but the ſtraw, when it ſhould feed the ear.

Drayton's Legend of Cromwell.

From the ſwoln *fluxure* of the clouds.

Ib. Baron's Wars, B. II. ſt. 16.

"**FLYBOAT** *n.* --- A kind of veſſel light for fail-

"ing."

With three neat *fly-boats*, which with them do take

Six ſhips of Sandwich, up the fleet to make.

Drayton's Agincourt.

To **FORESPEAK.** *v. a.* [more properly *forſpeak*.] To bewitch. *Kerſey's Diſt.*

Their helliſh power, to kill the ploughman's ſeed,

Or to *forſpeak* whole flocks as they did feed.

Drayton's Eleanor Cobham to Duke Humphrey.

[In **FORESTER**] Add for another example of ſenſe 2, *Foreſters* and borderers are not generally ſo civil and reaſonable, as might be wiſhed. *Evelyn, B. III. ch. 7. ſect. 3.*

4. One that promotes the growth of foreſt-trees.

I ſhall endeavour to ſhew you the ſeveral kinds of earth, and how we may beſt improve it to the uſe of the huſbandman, of the *foreſter* and the gardener. *Evelyn's Earth.*

"**FORMULARY.** *n.* --- A book containing ſtated "forms."

By way of innovating ſtill further on our eſtabliſhed *formulary*, he verified the decalogue &c.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet, Vol. III. ſect. 27.

3. The ſtate of being ſubject to ſuffer by violence.

The thorns ---, the nails ---, the ſpear which pierced his ſacred ſide, give ſufficient teſtimony of the natural tenderneſs and *frailty* of his fleſh.

Peaſon, Art. III. WAS CRUCIFIED.

"**FRAUDFULLY.** *adv.* --- Treacherouſly."

Nor ought we our own house with gold to fill
By keeping *fraudfully* another's right.

Wodhull's Eur. Vol. III. p. 322.

[In FREE/MASON] Insert for first example,
The Lawyers, like the *freemasons*, may be supposed to take
an oath not to tell the secret. *Marq. of Halifax.*

FRONDA'TION. *n.* [*frondatio*, Lat.] The taking
off small branches of trees.

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant
branches, or sprays of trees, is a kind of pruning.

Evelyn, B. III. ch. 2. sect. 8.

FROW. *adj.* Brittle. *Ray.*

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow*
(as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn, B. I. ch. 3. sect. 5.*

FRUTICANT. *adj.* [*fruticans*, Lat.] Full of shoots.
These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous,
fruticant and shrubby. *Evelyn, Introd. sect. 3.*

To FULMINE. *n. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat.] To thunder
(metaphorically.)

Whose resifless eloquence

Wielded at will that fierce democratic,
Shook th' arsenal, and *fulmin'd* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.

Milton's Par. Reg. B. IV. v. 270.

FUMITORY. *n.* [*fumaria*.] A flower. Johnson has
FUMITER.

Her fallow leas

The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shak. Hen. V. A. V. sc. 2.*
And in some open place, that to the sun doth lie,
He *fumitory* gets. *Drayton's Polyolb. Song. 13.*

FUNE' ST. *adj.* [*funestus*, Lat.] Fatal.

It has, of old been observed, that the bay is ominous of
some *funest* accident. *Evelyn, B. II. ch. 6. sect. 22.*

"GEOPONICKS. *n.* --- The science of cultivating
"the ground."

Herbs and wholesome fallets, and other plain and use-
ful parts of *Geoponicks*. *Evelyn's Acetaria, dedication.*

GLABROUS. *adj.* [*glaba*, Lat.] Smooth, like bald-
ness.

French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more florid,
glabrous and smooth. *Evelyn, B. I. ch. 4. sect. 1.*

To GLIMPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To appear by
glimpses.

Deformed shadows *glimpsing* in his sight.
Drayton's Baron's Wars, B. II. ft. 45.

GOOD-WO'MAN. *n.* [the same as] Goodwife:
which see, and also GOOD-MAN.

She who neglected her kitchen-garden (for that was still
the *Good-woman's* province) was never reputed a tolerable
hutwife. *Evelyn's Acetaria, Dressing, near end.*

Goody, *good-woman*, gossip, n'aunt, fortnooth,
Or dame, the sole additions she did hear.

Shensfone's Schoolm.

"GORGET. *n.* ---"

2. A woman's whisk, or neck-cloth. *Kersey's Dict.*
This seems to be the word's sense in Congreve.

Go hang out an old Fritoneer *gorget*, with a yard of yel-
low colberteen again. *Way of the World, A. V. sc. 1.*

[In GRAME'RCY. ADDENDUM to G.] Add
Farewell, dear son of Mercury, and be prosperous.
--- *Gramecy*, pupil.

Otway's Cheats of Scapin, A. III. last speech.

GRANDNESS. *n.* [from *grand*.] Greatness

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabric
of the world, one needs only to bid him consider the sun.

Wollaston, Sect. V. 14.

[In GRIPPLE] Add

For when the world found out the fitness of my foil,
The *grippe* wretch began immediately to spoil
My tail and goodly woods, and did my grounds inclose.
Drayton's Pol. Song 13.

"GROSS. *adj.* ---"

9. Large by aggregation.

Another part in squadrons, and *gross* bands, &c.
Milton's P. L. B. II. v. 570.

GUILDABLE. *adj.* Having a "Guild."

'By the discretion of the Sheriffs, and Bayliff and other
ministers in places *guildable*.

Spelman's Adm. Jur. Of the beginning,

HAG-BO'RN. *adj.* Born of a hag.

Save for the son which she did litter here,
A freckled whelp, *hag-born*. *Shak. Tempest. sc. 2.*

[In HA'NGER] Insert for the first example,

He lieth in complete armour --- his belt bossed and
gilt, his *hanger* by his side. *Weever, p. 856.*

HARPIST. *n.* A player on the harp.

She --- can no lesse
Tame the fierce walkers of the wildernesse,
Than that *Æagrin harpist*, for whose lay
Tygers with hunger pinde, and left their pray.

W. Browne. B. I. song 5.

HARPY-FOOTED. *adj.* Having feet like *Harpies*.

Thither by *harpy-footed* furies hal'd
At certain revolutions all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton's P. L. B. II. v. 596.*

[In HAY-RICK] Add

If a man falls from an *hay-rick*, whereby he dies, it is
said (not adjudged) that it shall be forfeit.

Hale, H. P. C. ch. 32.

[In HAY-STACK] Add

'Tis advisable, that upon all removals of corn-ricks,
hay-stacks, &c. the husbandman reserve all he can of the
bottom, offal, and slakings. *Evelyn's Earth.*

HEART. *interj.* Used for an exclamation.

Heart! who let in th' rag there?
B. Jon's Cynthia's Revels. A. V. sc. 4.

HEA'RTENER. *n.* That which *heartens*.

The coward's *heartener* in warre,
The stirring drum, keeps lesser noyse from farre.

W. Browne, B. I. Song 1.

HE'CCO. *n.* [probably] A bird, called *wryneck* in
Johnson, and in Pennant's *Zoology*, but vulgarly *yaffle*.

The laughing *hecco*. *Drayton's Polyolb. Song 13.*
The sharp-neb'd *hecco* stabbing at his brain. *Drayton's Owl.*

HE'LL-BORN. *adj.* Born in hell.

Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by proof,
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven.

Milton's P. L. B. II. v. 687.

HORTE'NSIAL. *adj.* [*hortensis*, Lat.] Fit for a garden.
Such as are sative and *hortensial*. *Evelyn, Introd. sect. 3.*

HYP'PEAR. *n.* [in Pliny's N. H. Lib. XVII. cap.
44.] A kind of bird-lime growing on trees.

Upon the oake, the plumb-tree, and the holme,
The stock-dove and the black-bird should not come,
Whose muting on those trees do make to grow
Rots-curing *Hyphear*, and the mistletoe.

W. Browne, B. I. song 1.

ICHTNOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from "*ichnography*."]
Representing a certain plot of ground.

Perrault has assisted the text with a figure, or *ichnogra-
phical* plot. *Evelyn, B. II. ch. 1. sect. 1.*

To IDENTIFY. *v. a.* To ascertain the *identity* of.

All indictments must set forth the christian name, sur-
name, and addition of the state and degree, mystery,
town, or place, and the county of the offender: and all
this to *identify* his person. *Blackstone, B. IV. ch. 23.*

[In JESUITICAL] Add at the end

The most material passages were turned with all the jesuitical prevarication imaginable. *Bolingbroke to Windham.*

“ILLIMITED. *adj.* --- Unbounded.”
As the wisdom is infinite, so the power of this agent is *illimited.* *Pearson, Art.XI.*

ILL-WILLER. *n.* One that bears *ill-will.*
A sexton is an *ill-willer* to human nature.
Overbury's Sexton. [See also the example to *INSIDIATOR.*]

IMAGINANT. *n.* [the *adj.* by ellipsis, for] An *imaginant* person.
- Fascination is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies, than the body of the *imaginant.*
Bacon on Learn. (4to.1605.) B.II. p.6.

“IMMA'NE. *adj.* . . . Prodigiously great.”
What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February, and commencement of March?
Evelyn, B.I. ch.17. sect.3.

“IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* . . . Unfading.”
If the prize which we expect in the race of our imperfect obedience be an *immarceffible* crown.
Pearson, Art.II. OUR LORD.

IMMAY'LED. *adj.* Armed with coats of *mail.*
If any did oppose instructed swarms
Of men *immayl'd*, Fate drew them on to be
A greater fame to our got victory.
W. Browne, B.II. song 4.

IMMIGRA'TION. *n.* [*in* and *migration.*] The act of coming *into* another country.
The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe produced numberless accounts of the wonders of the Eastern countries.
T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. sect.2. p.101.

IMPECU'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *in* and *pecunia*, Lat.] *Penniless.*
Who let in that rag there? Put him out, an *impecunious* creature.
B. Jous. Cynthia's Revels. A.V. sc. 4.

IMPLICATIVELY. *adv.* By “*implication.*”
Virtually and *implicatively*, and by necessary consequence, it takes away clergy from the principal in all those cases, where it takes it from the accessory before.
Hale, H. P. C. ch.49. V. sect.2.

“IMPUGNER. *n.* --- One that attacks or invades.”
This was the course of the primitive Christians during their hard condition under the domination of heathen Princes, *impugners* of their religion. *Barrow, Serm. 10.*

INCI'CURABLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *cicuro*, Lat.] Not improveable by cultivation.
Strangers till of late, and believed *incicurable* here.
Evelyn, B.II. ch.2. sect.4.

INCONSUMMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *consummate.*] Not completed.
There is great diversity of opinions among learned men, how far the privilege of an ambassador exempts him from penal prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts.
Hale, H. P. C. ch.13.

“INCUMBENCY. *n.* . . .
“1. The act' [or state] “of lying upon another.”
We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights.
Evelyn, B.I. ch.3. sect.17.

“INDEFECTIBLE. *adj.* --- Unfailing.”
God is of that *indefectible* holiness, that it is not imaginable he should intend to deceive any man.
Pearson, Art.I. last paragraph of I BELIEVE.

“INDIGE'ST. *adj.*” In the room of Johnson's misquoted example [see *INDIGEST. n.* in this Supplement] use the following.
Methinks a troubled thought is thus exprest,
To be a chaos rude and *indigest.* *W. Browne. B.I. song 2.*

INDISCE'RPIBLE. *adj.* [a more analogical word than] “Indiscerptible.”
If it is immaterial, it is *indiscerptible.* *Wollaston, Sect.IX. 8.*

INDISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being improved by *discipline.*
Necessity renders men of phlegmatic and dull natures stupid and *indisciplinable.* *Hale's Provision for the Poor. pref.*

INDISCOVERABLE. *adj.* Not to be *discovered.*
Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us *indiscoverable.*
Conybeare, Vol. II. Serm.V. p.166.

INELU'CTABLE. *adj.* [*ineluctabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable.
As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal.
Pearson, Art.V. DESCENDED.

[In INFORMAL] Add
The clerk, that returns it, shall be fined for his *informal* return.
Hale, H. P. C. P.II. ch. 23. end.

“INFREQUENT. *adj.* --- Rare.”
A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him. *Wollaston, Sect.I. 5.*

INHAB'ILITY. *n.* [from “*inhabile.*”] Unskilfulness.
Whatever evil blind ignorance, --- *inhability*, unwilldiness, and confusion of thought beget, wisdom prevents.
Barrow, Serm.11.

INLA'YER. *n.* One that *inlays.*
The swelling bunches, which are now and then found on the old trees, afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chombed.
Evelyn, B.I. ch.18. sect.5.

“INORGANICAL.” Johnson's example of this word wants a reference, which should be *Lock's Essay. B.III. ch.6. sect.12.*

“INQUI'RABLE. *adj.* That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.”
It is not at this day *inquirable* at a leet.
Hale, H. C. P. ch.58.

“INSE'NSIBLE. *adj.* ---
5. Void of sense or meaning.
If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed.
Hale, H. P. C. P.II. ch.24.

“INSIDIA'TOR. *n.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait.
Kings are most exposed to dangers -- having usually many envious *ill-willers*, many disaffected malecontents, many both open enemies, and close *insidiators.* *Barrow, Serm.10.*

INSUCCA'TION. *n.* [from *insuccare*, Lat.] Soaking.
As concerning the medicating and *insuccation* of seeds, I am no great favourer of it. *Evelyn, B.I. ch.1. sect.5.*

To INSUME. *v. a.* [*insumo*, Lat.] To take in.
In dressing the roots, be as sparing as possible of the fibres, which are as it were the emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.
Evelyn's Earth.

INTELLE'CTUALIST. *n.* [from *intellectual.*] One that over-rates man's understanding.
These *intellectualists* are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers.
Bacon on Learning. (4to.1605.) p. 24.

To INTEND. *v. n.* [from the *v. a.*]

- To mean.
He never *intended* to attack Mr. Fox. *Burke's Appeal.*
- To tend:—if not a misconception in the author.
Your royal mother with the fair Semanthe
Intend this way. *Southerne's Persian Prince. sc.1.*

INTERCE'DING. *n.* [from *intercede.*] Intercession.
Besides these offering, and *intercedings*, there was something more required of the priest; and that is, blessing.
Pearson, Art.II. IN JESUS.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*intercutaneus*, Barb. Lat.] Within the skin.
Especially

Especially if it lie prostrate with the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain *intercutaneous* worm, which accelerates its decay. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.3. sect.15.

INTERLUCA'TION. *n.* [*interlucatio*, Lat.] Thinning the branches of a wood. *Evelyn*, Terms expl.
To I'NTROSUME. *v.* [*a. intro* and *fumo*, Lat.] To suck in.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect.21.

JOINT-RA'CKING. *adj.* That racks the joints. Dropsies, and asthmas, and *joint-racking rheums*. *Milton's P. L.* B.XI. v.488.

IRON-WINGED. *adj.* Having iron-wings. The brazen trump of *iron-winged fame*, That mingleth faithful truth with forged lies, Foretold the heathen how the Christians came. *Fairfax*, B.I. ff.81.

“**IRREMI'SSIBLE.** *adj.* - - - - Not to be pardoned.” If he were a created person, the sin committed against him could not be *irremissible*. *Pearson*, Art.VIII.

IRREPLEV'ISABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *replevisable*.] Not bailable. As to those that were *irreplevisable* at common law, they are of four sorts. *Hale*, H. P. C. P.II. ch.15.

KERB. *n.* Any edging of strong solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else. Thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called the *kerb-stone*.

[Elm] scarce has any superior for *kerbs* of coppers. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.4. sect.15.

LÆTA'TION. *n.* [by metaphorical inference from *letatio*, Lat.] Any manure that refreshes land. Meliorating barren ground by sweet and comminuted *letations*. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.2. sect.6.

“**LAPIDA'TION.** *n.* A stoning. Witness the *lapidation* of St. Stephen. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.13. sect.4.

LEGISLA'TRESS. *n.* [from “*legislator*.”] A female lawgiver. See what that country of the mind will produce; when by the wholesome laws of this *legislatress* it has obtained its liberty. *Shaftesbury's Moralists*, P.IV. sect.2.

LIGNOU'S. *adj.* [*lignosus*, Lat.] Of a woody substance. By trees then is mean a *lignous* woody plant, &c. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.2. sect.9.

“**LINEN-DRAPER.** *n.* - - - He who deals in linen.” Dealt with the *linen-drapers* on my private. *B. Jon's Dev. an Ass.* A.V. sc.4.

LINGERING. *n.* [from *linger*.] Tardiness. Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue. Thy *ling'ring*. *Milton's P. L.* B.II. v.702.

LITERATE. *adj.* [*literatus*, Lat.] Learned. The case is the same in the fashionable, and in the *literate* world. *Shaftesb. Advice to Author*, P.I. sect.3.

LORICA'TION. *n.* [*loricatio*, Lat.] A surface like mail. These cones [of the cedar] have - - - - the entire *lorication* smoother couched than those of the fir-kind. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.4. sect.1.

“**LOUSINESS.** *n.* The state of abounding with lice.” Trees (especially fruit-bearers) are infested with the meafels - - - - to this commonly succeeds *lousiness*. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.7. sect.6.

MAGISTRA'LITY. *n.* [from *magistralis*, Lat.] Despotic authority in opinions. Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality*. *Bacon on Learn.* (4to.1605.) p.34. b.

“**MAID.** *n.* - - - A species of skate fish.”

The gurnet, rochet, *mayd*, and mullet dainty fish. *Drayton's Pol.* Song 25.

“**MALAPE'RTNESS.** *n.* - - - Sauciness.” *Malapertness*, tricking, or violence learnt among school-boys. *Locke Educ.* sect.70.

MA'NGONISM. *n.* [from *mangonize*.] Setting any thing off by artifice. Variegations produced by practice or mixture, *mangonism* or starving the root, are by chance met with now then. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch.2. sect. last.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious, trust little by *mangonism*, infuccations, or medicine, to alter the species of flowers considerably. *Ib.* Kal. Hor. March.

[In *To MA'NGONIZE*] Expunge the etymology and explication; and insert instead [*Mangonizo*, Lat.] To set off any thing for sale.

[*To MANICHEAN*] Join *MANICHEE*. The *Manichees* and *Donatists* were punished with death. *Hale*, H. P. C. ch.30. III.

[In *To MAR*] Add for a very modern example of this *obsolete* verb, He has not only misrepresented the story, but *marred* the character of the poem. *T. Warton's Eng. Poetrie*. Vol.I. sect.14. last paragraph.

MA'RRY. *interj.* or *adv.* [Its meaning, when any, seems to be] *Verily*. *Marry*, once before he won it of me with false dice. *Shak. Much ado.* A.II. sc.1.

The *Zodiacke* of his life is like that of the sun, *marry* not halt so glorious. *Overbury's Prisoner*. How do you like me now? ——— Like you? *marry*——I don't know. *Southerne's Oronoko*. A.III. sc.1.

“**MEDIA'TORSHIP.** *n.* - - - The office of a mediator.” It is an act belonging properly to the *mediatorship*. *Pearson*, Art.II. HIS ONLY SON.

[In *MELICOTON*.] Add after the remark. In September come Grapes, Apples, Peaches, *Melicotones*, *Nectarines*. *Bacon's Essay of Gardens*.

To ME TEORIZE. *v. n.* [from *metcor*.] To ascend in evaporation. To the end the dews may *meteorize*, and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn's Pomona*, ch.1.

To MIS-CHARGE. *v. a.* To charge amiss in an account. The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars *mis-charged*. *Hale*, *Sheriff's Accounts*, ch.10.

MIS-ENTRY. *n.* A wrong entry. If a clerk had made a *mis entry* of record, the judge, before whom it was, might *ore tenus* rectify the *mis-entry*, though a considerable time after. *Hale*, H. P. C. ch.62.

To MIS-PRINT. *v. a.* To print wrong. The case is *mis-printed*. *Hale*, H. P. C. P.II. ch.8.

MIS-RECITAL. *n.* [from “*mis-recite*.”] A false recital. The Court will take notice of the true statute, and will reject the *mis recital* as surplusage. *Hale*, H. P. C. P.II. ch.24.

To MO'DULE. *v. a.* [from *modulus*, Lat.] To modulate. That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare, As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her. *Drayton's Polyolb.* Song 13.

“**MO'NEYER.** *n.* - - - - 2. A coiner of money.” Impairment in alloy can only happen, either by the dishonesty of the *moneyers* or minters, or by counterfeiting the coin. *Hale*, H. P. C. ch.18.

“**MONO'POLIST.** *n.* - - - One who obtains the sole power of vending any commodity.”

The Genoese merchants, with the rapacity of *monopolists*, demanded such an high price for negroes, that the number imported into Hispaniola made no great change upon the state of the colony. *Robertson's America*, B.III.

“MORDACIOUS. *adj.* --- Apt to bite.”

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning. *Evelyn's Earth*.

MORDICANCY. *n.* [from “*mordicant*.”] Biting quality.

The *mordicancy* thus allayed, be sure to make the mortar clean. *Evelyn's Acct.* sect. 57.

MORIGERA'TION. *n.* [*morigeratio*, Lat.] Obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration*, or application of learned men to men in fortune.

Bacon on Learning. (4to. 1605) p. 16. b.

“To MORTIFY. *v. a.* ---

“1. To destroy vital qualities.”

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch. 1. sect. 3.

[In MOSS] Add

In many of the *mosses* of the West Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up birch-trees. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch. 17. sect. 2.

“MULTANGULAR. *adj.* -- Having many corners.”

Some round, others long, oval, *multangular*. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect. 21.

MURIATED. [from *muria*, Lat.] Put in brine.

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed. *Evelyn's Acetaria*, sect. 12.

“MYSTAGOGUE. *n.* --- One who interprets divine mysteries.”

Like the *mystagogue* in the Picture of Cebes. *T. Warton's Eng. Poet.* Vol. II. Sect. 1.

NÆVE. *n.* [*nævus*, Lat.] A small spot on the skin. So many spots, like *næves* on Venus's foil.

Dryden on Death of Lord Hastings.

NASCENT. *adj.* [*nascent*, Lat.] Growing.

In their *nascent*, mature, or declining state. *Madox's Exchequer.* Preface.

NATALITIAL. *adj.* [*natalitius*, Lat.] Consecrated to a person's nativity.

We read in the life of Virgil, how far his *natalitial* popularity had outstripped the rest of its contemporaries.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect. 13.

“NAUGHT. *adj.* --- Bad; corrupt; worthless. “Now hardly used.” In one sense of *bad* (*huriful*) it occurs in Locke's Essay.

If the pleasure of seeing be greater to you, than that of drinking, wine is *naught*. *Of Power*, sect. 54.

NAUSEATING. *n.* [from *nausate*] Disgust.

The palls, or *nauseatings*, which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation.

Shaftes. Ing. B.II. Pt. 2. sect. 2.

NEEDSLY. *adv.* Needs.

And there another, that would *needslly* scorse A costly jewel for a hobbyhorse. *Drayton's Mooncalf*.

NEIGHBOUR-STAINED. *adj.* Stained with neighbours' blood.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace, Profaners of this *neighbour-stained* steel.

Shak. Rom. and Jul. sc. 1.

NE'MOROUS. *adj.* [*nemorofus*, Lat.] Woody.

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect. 4.

NE'OPHYTE. *adj.* [*νεοφυτος*, Gr.] Newly entered into an employment.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence. *B. Jon's. Cynth. Revels*, A.III. sc. 1.

“NE'OPHYTE. *n.* --- A convert.” Johnson pro-

duces no example; and this *substantive*, by its usage in B. Johnson, seems only formed from the foregoing *adjective* by ellipsis.

There stands a *neophyte* glazing of his face, Pruning his clothes, perfuming of his hair, Against his idol enters. *Cynthia's Revels*, A.III. sc. 4.

NESTORIAN. *n.* [from *Nestorius*, the founder.] One of a certain sect of heretics.

Otherwise we are plainly and inevitably *Nestorians*. *Hooker*. Donatists were punished with death, and possibly so were the *Nestorians*. *Hale*, H. P. C. ch. 30.

NON'AGED. *adj.* Being in “*nonage*.”

The Muse's love appears In *nonag'd* youth, as in the length of years. *W. Browne*, B.I. song 5.

[In To NOTICE] Add, for example, Among others which might be noticed is this passage.

T. Warton on Milton's Lycidas, v. 114.

NOVITIIOUS. *adj.* [*novitius*, Lat.] Newly invented. What is now taught by the Church of Rome, is, as unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation.

Pearson, Art IX. COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

OAKLING. *n.* A young oak. There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*.

Evelyn, B.I. ch. 9. sect. 3.

“OBLIGINGNESS. *n.* ---

“2. Civility; complaisance.” --- Natural affection, humanity, *obligingness*, or that sort of civility which rises from a just sense of the common rights of mankind. *Shaftes. Wit.* P.III.

To OBSTETRICATE. *v. n.* [*obstetricor*, Lat.] To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself, when it is the proper season. *Evelyn*, B.II. ch. 2. sect. 6.

“OCCISION. *n.* --- The act of killing.”

This kind of *occision* of a man, according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes. *Hale*, H. P. C. ch. 42.

OLD-NICK. *n.* [a name supposed to have originated from *Nicholas Machiavel's*]

The Devil.

Nich. Machiavel had ne'er a trick, (Though he gives name to our *Old-Nick*), &c. *Hudibras*, P.III. C.I.

“O'MELET. *n.* --- A kind of pancake made with eggs.”

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and, in *omlets*, made up with cream. *Evelyn's Acetaria*, sect. 16.

OPA'CIOUSNESS. *n.* [from “*opacous*.”] The state of being opaque.

Mysteries, which (without these coverings) even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect. 8.

O'RCHARDING. *n.* Cultivation of orchards.

All land is not fit for *orcharding*. *Evelyn's Pomona*, ch. 5: Trench grounds for *orcharding*. *ib.* Kal. Hort. October.

O'RIENCY. *n.* [from “*orient*.”] Glare of colour.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*. *Evelyn*, B.III. ch. 4. sect. 12.

To OSTE'NTATE. *v. a.* [*ostento*, Lat.] To display boastingly.

So far I must needs *ostentate* my reading, as to assure you, that I have viewed with my own eyes, and transcribed from all the originals, whatever I have set down.

Fleetwood's Preface to Chron. Præciosum.

OSTE'NTOUS. *adj.* [for] Ostentatious.

Such rude and imperfect draughts being far better in their esteem, than such as are adorned with more pomp, and *ostentous* circumstances. *Pref. to Evelyn's Pomona*.

“OVA'TION. *n.* --- A lesser triumph among the “Romans.” H H Whic

Whose spirit, not content with an ovation
Of lingring fate, with triumph thus resolv'd.

Lee's Theodosius, A.V. sc. 1.

To OUT-RECKON. *v. a.* [out and reckon.] To exceed in assumed reckoning.

The Egyptian priests pretended an exact chronology for some myriads of years; and the Chaldeans and Assyrians far out-reckon them. *Pearson, Art.I. MAKER OF, &c.*

To OUT-WATCH. *v. a.* To exceed in watchfulness.

Or let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft out-watch the Bear
With thrice-great Hermes.

Milton's Penferoso, v.87.

OX-LIKE. *adj.* Like an Ox's.

With cow-like udders, and with ox-like eyes. *Pope's Dunc.*

PALL. *n.* [from the verb] Naufeating.

The falls, or naufeatings, which continually intervene, are of the worst, and most hateful kind of sensation.

Shaftes. Inquiry, B.II. Pt.2. sect.2.

To PANE'GYRIZE. *v. a.* [παμγυρίζω, Gr.] To bestow praise on.

Is not our royal founder already panegyryzed by all the Universities?

Evelyn's Prief.

"PARKER. *n.* --- A park-keeper."

To make good such a justification by a parker, forester, or warrener, there are these things requisite.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.40.

PA'TRONLESS. *adj.* Without a patron.

The arts and sciences must not be left patronless.

Shaftes. Adv. to Auth. P.2. sect.1.

[In PEAZE] Expunge the explanation, and insert instead 'A Pea.' Such was Church's conjecture with regard to the sense of *Pease* in the example from Spenser; and the compiler finds it confirmed by the following passage in B. Jonson:

I'll cleanse him with a pill, as small as a *pease*.

Magnetic Lady, A.V. sc.7.

"PEEL. *n.* --- A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers."

The oven, the baven, the mawkin, the *peel*.

B. Jonf. Masq. of Pleasure and Virtue.

PERA'MBULATOR. *n.* [from *perambulo*, Lat.] A measuring wheel.

The method of doing this, is either with an instrument and chain, or else with a *perambulator* or measuring wheel.

Alingham on Maps, sect.5.

PERFE'CTIONAL. *adj.* [from *perfection*.] Made complete.

Life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations; as initial; as partial; and as *perfectional*.

Pearson, Art.XII.

PERPE'SSION. *n.* [from *perpeffio*, Lat.] Suffering.

The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpeffion* and duration in misery.

Pearson, Art.XII.

PERTURBER. *n.* [from *perturbo*, Lat.] Disturber.

Writs were ordained to the bishops to accuse all and every of the *perturbers* of the Church.

Spelman's Terms, Sect.V. ch.2.

To PHILO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from "*philology*."] To offer criticisms.

Nor is it here that we design to enlarge, as those who have *philologized* on this occasion. *Evelyn, B.III. ch.6. sect.2.*

"PIACULAR. *adj.* ---

3. Atrociously bad."

It was esteemed *piacular* for any to cut down so much as a stick about them.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect.4.

"PIQUANCY. *n.* --- Sharpness; tartness."

Generally we see the best and vigorous juices to salute our palates with a more agreeable *piquancy* and tartness.

Evelyn's Pomona, ch.4.

PLAINT. *n.* A particular mode of bringing an action. Not by original writ, but by *plaint*, that is, by a private memorial tendered in open court to the judge.

Blackf. Com. B.II. ch.18.

Leave *plaints* and pleas to whom they do belong.

Drayton's 2. Catherine to Owen Tudor.

"POLITURE. --- The gloss given by polishing."

The perfection of these hard materials consists much in their receiving the most exquisite *politure*.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.3. sect.15.

To POLLARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lop the head from.

Elm and oak frequently *pollarded* and cut increases the bulk and circumference.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.2. sect.6.

POLYCHREST. *n.* [from *πολυχρηστος*, Gr.] What is useful for many things.

There is nothing necessary for life, which these *polychrests* afford not.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect.24.

POLYPODE. *n.* [another word for] "Polypoddy."

Here finds he on an oak rheum-purging *polypode*.

Drayton's Polyolb. song 13.

POLYSPERM. *n.* [a botanical term from *πολυ σπερμα*, Gr.] Any tree's fruit containing many of its seeds.

All of them easily raised of the kernels and roots, which may be got out of their *polyperms*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.3. sect.1.

"POMECI'TRON. *n.* --- A citron apple."

There's a fine little barrel of *pomecitrons*,

Would have serv'd me this seven year.

Widow (by B. Jonf. Flet. and Mid.) A.V. sc.1.

POULE. *n.* [Fr.] The stakes of all the players, to be played for at some games of cards.

What say you to a *poule* at comet at my house?

Southerne's Maid's L. Pr. A.III.

"PRACTISER. *n.* --- "

3. One that plots against another's reputation.

Virgil, Horace, and the rest

Of those great master-spirits, did not want

Detractors then, or *practisers* against them.

B. Jonf. Poetafter to the Reader.

PREDICTIVE. *adj.* [from "*to predict*."] Having the power of foretelling.

Nor were the actions prescribed under the law less *predictive* than the words of the prophets.

Pearson, Art.II.

"To PREMO'NISH. *v. a.* --- To warn."

'Tis a kindness to *premonish* stewards and surveyors, that they do not negligently waste those materials.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.3. sect.17.

To PRETY'PIFY. *v. a.* [*præ*, Lat. and *typify*.] To shew in emblem beforehand.

Our Jesus was certainly and truly crucified, and did really undergo those sufferings, which were *pretypified* and foretold, upon the cross.

Pearson, Art.IV. WAS CRUCIFIED.

PREVISION. *n.* [*præ*, Lat. and *vision*.] The act of foreseeing.

Nor is this clearer in Gabriel's explication of the promise, than in Daniel's *prevision* of the performance.

Pearson, Art.II. OUR LORD.

PROCE'RE. *adj.* [*procerus*, Lat.] Tall.

Such lignous and woody plants, as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature.

Evelyn, Introd. sect.3.

PROCURATORSHIP. *n.* Office of a "*Procurator*."

The office which this Pilate bare was the *Procuratorship* of Judæa.

Pearson, Art.IV. UNDER, &c.

PROMOTEMENT. *n.* [from *promote*.] Advancement.

Some commend srewing a few oats at the bottom of the fosses, in which you transplant the naked roots, for a great *promotement* of their taking.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.2. sect.4.

"To PROVE. *v. a.* --- "

5. [A law-term relative to *testaments*.] To publish before the proper officer.

APPENDIX.

The ancient manner of opening, publishing, or (as we call it) *proving* of wills before the *Magister Censur* is described by John Fabri. *Spelman of Wills*. Probate.

“PUGNA’CIOUS. *adj.* - - - Quarrellsome.”
Some men are naturally troublesome, vitious, thievish, pugnacious. *Wollaston*, Sect.VIII. 1.

“PUGNA’CITY. *n.* Quarrellsomeness.”
I like better that entry of truth which cometh peaceably, - - - than that which cometh with pugnacity and contention. *Bacon on Learn.* (4to. 1605) 33. b.

PY’RACANTH. *n.* [*pyracantha*.] A kind of ever-green thorn.
Of the Arbutus, Box, Yew, Holly, *Pyracanth*, &c. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.6. Title.

Holly or box, *privet*, or *pyracanth*.
Mason’s Eng. Gard. B.III. v. 115.

QUÆSTOR. *n.* [Lat.] One of those Roman officers who superintend the treasury.
He sealed up the door of the treasury, that none of the *Quæstors*, who had the administration of the public revenue, might enter into it. *Lyttelton’s Obs. on Rom. History*.

To QUAND’RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a difficulty.

Metlinks I am *quandary’d*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy’s camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. *Ottaway’s Soldier’s Fortune*, A.III.

To QU’RREL. *v. a.* [so used by B. Johnson for] To quarrel with.

That I had quarrelled

My brother purposely. *Every Man in his Humour*, A.II. sc.1.

You’ll not slight me, Madam?
—Nor you’ll not quarrel me?

Devil is an Ass, A.IV. sc.7.

“RA’RID. *adj.* - - - Furious.”
Some men are naturally troublesome, vitious, thievish, pugnacious, *rabid*. *Wollaston*, Sect.VII. 1.

“RECESSION. *n.* - - - The act of retreating.”
Death is nothing else, but the privation or *recession* of life. *Pearson*, Art.IV. DEAD.

To RECHA’TE. *v. n.* To blow a “reheat” with a horn.

*Rechat*ing with his horn, which then the hunter hears. *Drayt. Poly.* song 13.

RECLAIMLESS. *adj.* Not to be reclaimed.
And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* rebel. *Lee’s D. of Guise*, A.II. sc.1.

“RECOIL. *n.* - - - A falling back.”
Against mountains dashes,
And in *recoil* makes meadows standing *plashes*. *W. Browne*, B.I. song 2.

On a sudden open fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
Th’ infernal doors. *Milton’s P. L.* B.II. v.880.

To RE’CREATE. *v. a.* Johnson has entirely omitted what should have been his *first* sense of this verb,
To create anew.

Where then are the regenerated thrones and dominions?
where are the *recreated* principalities and powers?
Pearson, Art.II. HIS ONLY SON.

REDARGU’TION. *n.* [from “*redargue*.”] Refutation.

My purpose is at this time to note only omissions and deficiencies, and not to make any *redargution* of errors. *Bacon on Learn.* B.II. p.6. b.

“To REDUPLICATE. *v. a.* - - - To double.”
- - - to embrace that *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour. *Pearson*, Art.XII.

[In REGA’RD] Add
This would be of much benefit, had the *regarders* performed their duty. *Evelyn*, B.III. ch.6. sect.9.

“REMISSIBLE. *adj.* - - - Admitting forgiveness.”
It is as certain, that all sins committed by any person after baptism are *remissible*. *Pearson*, Art.X.

REMUNERABILITY. *n.* [from “*remunerable*.”]
Capacity of receiving rewards.

If there were no other consideration, but of the principles of human nature, of the liberty and *remunerability* of human actions, and of the natural revolutions and resurrections of other creatures, it were abundantly sufficient to render the resurrection of our bodies highly probable. *Pearson*, Art.XI.

RENA’SCENCY. *n.* [from “*renascent*.”] A revival of growth.

Leave the stools as close to the ground as may be, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots. *Evelyn*, B.III. ch.3. sect.31.

REPASTINA’TION. *n.* [*repastinatio*, Lat.] A repeated digging.

There being in truth no compost or lætation whatsoever, comparable to this continual motion, *repastination*, and turning the mould with the spade. *Evelyn’s Earth*.

REPLEVISABLE. *adj.* [from *replevy*.] Bailable.
Such offenders were not *replevisable*. *Hale*, H. P. C. ch. 49.

REQUIETORY. *n.* [*requietorium*, Lat.] A sepulchre.

The bodies - - - are not only despoiled of all outward funeral ornaments, but digged up out of their *requietories*. *Weever*, p.419.

“RESPECTABLE. *adj.* - - - Meriting respect.”
I know no diocese in this kingdom, where the clergy in general are more decent, more virtuous, and more *respectable*. *Shipley*, Charge II.

“REVERSIBLE. *adj.* - - - Capable of being reversed.”

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law *reversible* by writ of error. *Hale*, H. P. C. ch.26. 1V.

“REVIVER. *n.* - - - That which invigorates or “vives.” It is also used of persons, who redeem any thing from oblivion, or neglect.

This learned *reviver* of antiquities writ a chorographical description of the most flourishing kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Weever*, p.673.

REVIVIS’CENCE. *n.* should have been joined by Johnson to “*REVIVIS’CENCY*.”

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *revivis’cence* of the whole man. *Pearson*, Art.XI.

[In RHODODENDRON] Add
Nay the *rhododendron* [will make] posts and rafters. *Evelyn*, B.III. ch.3. sect.23.

“RO’CHET. *n.* - - -
2. A fish.”
Of *rotchets*, whittings, or such common fish. *W. Browne*, B.II. song 1.

“ROO’D-LOFT. *n.* A gallery in the church, on “which reliques or images were set to view.”

This Twelewever, with Agnes his wife were at the charges to cut, gild, and paint a *rood loft*, or a partition betwixt the body of the church and the quire. *Weever*, p.752.

He lieth buried near the *rood-loft*, which he himself erected. *Id.* p.795.

ROOMTH. *n.* Room occupied.
Unto his *roomth* all put their hands to hew,
Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow. *Drayt. Bar. War.* B.VI. ft.28.

ROOTLING. *n.* [a diminutive.] A small root.
Cut away the interjacent *rootlings*. *Evelyn*, B.I. ch.3. sect.10.

ROUNDLET. *n.* [from *round*.] A small circle.

A P P E N D I X.

The troubled tears then standing in his eyes,
Through which he did upon the letters look,
Made them to seem like *roundlets*, that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.

Drayton's Barons Wars, B.V. st. 60.

RUNCA'TION. *n.* [*runcatio*, Lat.] Weeding.

For the more commodious *runcation*, hawing and dressing
the trees. *Evelyn, B.II. ch.2. sect.2.*

RU'TILANT. *adj.* [*rutilans*, Lat.] Of a bright red.

Whose parchments, &c. were likely coloured with this
rutilant mixture. *Evelyn, B.II. ch.4. sect.1.*

SA'BATHLESS. *adj.* [*sabbath*, and *less*.] Without
interval of rest.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune
leaveth not tribute which we owe to God of our time.

Bacon on Learn. (4to. 1605) B.II. p.93. (for 105) b.

SA'VE-GUARD. *n.* An outer petticoat to *save* wo-
men's cloaths on horseback.

Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantic husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask and *save-guard*; and had in his hand
His mad wife's distaff for a riding-wand.

Drayton's Moon-calf.

[" In **SAGO.** *n.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey*"]
Sago is not a *grain* by nature, but the *granulated* juice
of an East-India plant. It is so prepared before exporta-
tion.

SAINT-JOHN. *n.* [used by Drayton for] " Saint
" John's wort."

With agrimony, and that herb we call *Saint-John*.

Polyolb. song 13.

SAINT-SEDU'ING. *adj.* Able to seduce a faint.

Nor ope her lap to *saint-seducing* gold.

Shak. Rom. and Jul. sc.1.

To **SA'NCTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give a
sanction to.

Tests against old principles, *sanctioned* by the laws.

Burke's Appeal.

[In **SA'NHEDRIM**] Insert for first example
Judges in the council, called *Sanhedrim*, sat on the
week-day from morning to night.

Spelman's Terms, Sect.IV. ch.4.

SA'TIVE. *adj.* [*sativus*, Lat.] Fit to be sown in gar-
dens.

Preferring the domestic or *sative* for the fuller growth.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.2. sect.4.

SA'TRAPY. *n.* A territory under the government of
a *satrap*.

The temporal government was likewise divided into *sa-
trapias* or dukedoms, which contained in them divers
counties. *Spelman's Anc. Governm. of England.*

SA'XONISM. *n.* A Saxon idiom.

It is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or
less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. Sect.2. p.49.

[" **SCA'BIOUS.** *n.* - - - A plant."

Stop some of your *scabiouses* from running to feed the
first year. *Evelyn, Kal. Hort. June.*

[" **SCATE.** *n.* - - - A fish of the species of thorn-
"back."

The haddock, turbot, bert, fish nourishing and strong;

The thornback, and the *scate*, provocatives among.

Drayton's Polyolb. song 25.

SCE'PTICALLY. *adv.* In a *sceptical* manner.

He condescended on many occasions to speak *sceptically*.

Shaftes. Misc.II. ch.2.

To **SCE'PTICIZE.** *v. n.* To doubt like a *sceptic*.

You can afford to *scepticize*, where no-one else will fo
much as hesitate. *Shaftes. Moralists, P.II. sect.1.*

SCULP. *n.* [from the verb.] An engraving.

Wanting only the accomplishments of well-designed
sculps. *Evelyn, B.I. ch.3. sect.2.*

SEA-SWALLOWED. *adj.* Swallowed by the sea.

- She, from whom

We were all *sea-swallowed*, though some cast again.

Shak. Temp. A.II. sc.1.

SE'BESTEN. *n.* A small plum growing on an exotic
plant, called (in Latin) *Coria*.

Great quantities of bird-lime are brought to us out of
Turkey, and from Damascus, which some conceive to be
made of *sebestens*, finding sometimes the kernels.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.6. sect.14.

[" **SE'CONDARY.** *n.* - - - A deputy."

So, by *Lee secondary* was the constant course at Newgate
in his time. *Hale, H. P. C. ch.44. III.*

[In **SE'ELY**] Add

Applied to materials, it seems to have meant
Plain; rude.

Some *seely* trough of wood, or some tree's rind.

W. Browne, B.I. song 2.

SEJU'NCTION. *n.* [*sejunctio*, Lat.] The act of dis-
joining.

The constitution of that people was made by a *sejunctio*
and separation of them from all other nations on the earth.

Pea'son, Art II. AND IN JESUS CHRIST.

SELF-RAISED. *adj.* Raised by one's self.

For who can yet believe, though after loss,
That all these puissant legions, whose exile
Hath emptied heav'n, shall fail to re-ascend
Self rais'd, and repossess their native seat?

Milton's P. L. B.I. v.634-

SE'LF-SEVERE. *adj.* Severe towards one's self.

Which when thou seest

Impartial, *self-severe*, inexorable,

Thou wilt renounce thy seeking.

Milton's Sams. Agon. v.827.

SE'LF-SOWN. *adj.* Sown of itself.

Young beeches, ash, and some others spring from the
self-sown mast and keys. *Evelyn, Intro. sect.8.*

[" **SEMINA'TION.** *n.* - - - The act of sowing."

If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semi-
nation*. *Evelyn, B.I. ch.1. sect.3.*

SENTIME'NTAL. *adj.* Tinctured with *sentiment*.

The French use the word *naive* in such a sense, as to be
explainable by no English word, unless we will submit to
restrain ourselves in the application of the word *sentimental*.

Shenstone.

The poetry of the first troubadours consisted in satires,
moral fables, allegories, and *sentimental* sonnets.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. Sect.3. near end.

They bewildered their imaginations in speculative
questions concerning the most desperate or most happy
situations of a sincere and *sentimental* heart.

Ib. Sect.18. p.459.

[" **SE'PARATENESS.** *n.* - - - - The state of being
" separate."

The old sense of all words denoting sanctity did import
separateness. *Evelyn, B.IV. ch.4. sect.1.*

To **SHINGLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with
shingles.

They *shingle* their houses with it.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.4. sect.1.

SLEE'PER. *n.* [In architecture.] A strip of solid tim-
ber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the
ground to support the joist of a floor.

The length of hips and *sleepers*. *Evelyn, B.I. ch.6. sect.19.*

SLU'BBERINGLY. *adv.* [from "slubber." In a slub-
bering manner.

And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhyme.

Dray. Pol. song 21.

SNEED.

SNEED. *n.* [*ŷnæb*, Sax, *falcis anfa*.] The handle of a scythe.

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.6. sect.2.

SO'MBROUS. *adj.* [*sombre*, Fr.] Gloomy.

There is a *sombrous* cast in his imaginations.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.III. sect.31.

SPARSELY. *adv.* [from *sparŷus*, Lat.] Here and there.

There are doubtless many such soils *sparŷely* throughout this nation.

Evelyn's Pomona, Pref.

SPECTATRESS. *n.* [from *ŷpectator*.] A female looker on.

Amid the gen'ral wreck see where she stands,
Like Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.

Rowe's Fair Pen. A.V. sc.1.

SPELL-STOPT. *adj.* Hindred, from moving, by a spell.

There stand;

For you are *spell-stopt*.

Shak. Tempest, A.V. sc.1.

SPI'GURNEL. *n.* Sealer of the King's writs. *Camden's Remains* in Surnames.

The Monday after the old seal is broken, and the parts delivered to the *Spigurnel*.

Hale, H. P. C. ch.16.

[In SPRING] Add to the examples

When the *spring* is of two years growth, draw part of it for quick sets.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.7. sect.23.

SPRINGER. *n.* [from *spring*.] A young growing plant.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths.

Evelyn, B.IV. sect.4.

SPRUNTLY. *adv.* [probably once a colloquial word for] Sprucely.

How do I look to day? am I not dress

Spruntly?

B. Johnson's Devil is an Ass, A.IV. sc.2.

SPURRIER. *n.* One that deals in spurs.

You shall have a cast commander, can but get

In credit with a glover, or a *spurrier*

For some two pair of either's ware aforehand.

B. Johnson's Alch. A.III. sc.4.

SQUIRESHIP. *n.* Title of *esquire*.

Then he begins to sticke his letters in his ground chamber-window, that so the superscription may make his *squireship* transparent.

Overb. Com. Lawyer.

STARVELING. *n.* --- An animal" [or plant] "thin and weak for want of nourishment."

The outward skirts were nothing, save shrubs and miserable *starvelings*.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.20. sect.3.

STIFLE. *n.* The first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock.

STRAW-THATCHT. *adj.* Thatched with straw.

In their *straw-thatcht* bower

Slept out the rest of night.

Chalkhill, p.129.

STRONG-BASED. *adj.* Having a strong base.

The *strong-based* promontory

Have I made shake.

Shak. Tempest, A.V. sc.1.

SUBALTERNATE. *adj.* ----- Succeeding by "turns." Johnson gives no example. The word is used by *Evelyn* (as if derived from *subaltern*) in the sense of

Subordinate.

Together with all their *subalternate* and several kinds.

Introd. sect.4.

SUBDOLOUS. *adj.* --- Subtle; fly."

Such as are illusive simulations, and *subdulous* artifices.

Barrow, ferm.5.

SUBNA'SCENT. *adj.* [*subnascens*, Lat.] Growing beneath something else.

There is nothing more prejudicial to *subnascens* young trees, than, when newly trimmed and pruned, to have their wound poisoned with continual dripping.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.20. sect.9.

SUGGESTIVE. *adj.* [from *suggesti*.] Containing intimations.

Who by several *suggestive* revelations gave out, that if the king proceeded in divorce and second marriage, he should not reign in his realme seven moneths after.

Weever, p.501.

SUSCEPTIVITY. *n.* [from "*susceptive*," which see.] Capability of admitting.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply a natural discernibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications.

Wollaston, Sect.V. 11.

SUSCITATION. *n.* --- The act of rousing."

The temple is supposed here to be dissolved, and being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution.

Pearson, Art.V. THIRD DAY.

TO SWALE. *v. a.* --- To waste away."

Nor has our hymeneal torch

Yet lighted up his last most grateful sacrifice,

But dash'd with rain from eyes, and *ŷwail'd* with sighs

Burns dim.

Congreve's Mourning Bride, A.III. sc.6.

SYNDIC. *n.* [from *συν* and *δικη*, Gr.] One of a set of judges appointed occasionally by learned bodies to decide on certain matters referred to them.

SYNECHDOCHICALLY. *adv.* According to a "*ŷynechdochical*" way of speaking.

Thus did our Saviour rise from the dead on the third day properly; and was three days and three nights in the earth *ŷynechdochically*.

Pearson, Art.V. THIRD DAY.

SYNONIMOUSLY. *adv.* In a *ŷynonymous* way.

It is often used *ŷynonymously* with words which signify any kind of production or formation.

Pearson, Art.I. MAKER OF.

[In TALL] Infer for first example,

It makes a little fellow be called a *tall* man.

Overbury's Essay on Valour.

TALMUDIST. *n.* One well read in the *Talmud*.

The *Talmudists*, who were best acquainted with the Jewish customs, &c.

Spelm. Terms, Sect.V. ch.3.

TAPERNESS. *n.* The state of being *taper*.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage.

Shenstone on Taste.

TARSEL. *n.* A kind of hawk." This word is oftener written *tassel*, and is so in the very passage quoted by Johnson from Shakspeare. *Tiercel* (according to Kersey's Dictionary) is the true spelling, and derived from the French *tierce*, because a *tiercel* or male hawk is a *third* part less than the female. *Gentle*, which follows the word in *Romeo and Juliet*, though printed separate by Johnson, seems to have made part of the appellation.

Having far off espied a *tassel-gent*.

Sp. F. 2. B.III. C.IV. ft.49.

Then for an evening fight

A *tiercel-gentle*.

Maffinger's Guardian, sc.1.

[In TEA-TABLE. 2.] Alter 'The fashion of' into 'An assemblage for,' and add

The names of the persons from whom they came, and by whom they were carried, were whispered about at *teatable*s, and in coffee houses.

Boling. to Windham.

TENTAGE. *n.* [from *tent*.] A number of tents; a camp.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixed.

Drayt. Barons Wars, B.II. ft.15.

TENTORY. *n.* [*tentorium*, Lat.] The awning of a *tent*.

The women who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other than makers of *tenories*, to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect.8.

TERSENESS. *n.* [from "*terse*."] Neatness of literary style.

His Latin epistles ---- discover an uncommon *terseness* and facility of expression.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.II. Sect.17. p.124.

TEXTORIAL. *adj.* [*textorius*, Lat.] Belonging to weaving.

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth.

T. Warton's Diff. on Gesta Romanor. ch.CLXXVIII.

[In THEN] Add to the article, Yet in this same edition of Overbury *than* occurs in the modern spelling (It feareth a sword no more *than* an ague. *Essay on Valour*); and in Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, printed as early as 1605, *than* is as frequent as *then*.

THREAF. *n.* [Sax. *manipulus*.] A drove.

Tag-rag been seen to flock here

In *threaves*.

B. Johnf. Alchymist, A.V. sc.2.

THROWSTER. *n.* One who winds silk or thread.

[In TILLER] Add for example,

This they usually make of a curved *tiller*.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.4. sect.29.

TIME-WORN. *adj.* Worn out by time; antiquated.

--- reform the *time-worn* state

Of cell bred discipline.

G. West's Education, ft.86.

TITHYMAL. *n.* --- An herb, *Ainsw*."

Rubbing the stem with cowdung, or a decoction of *tithymale*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.7. sect.19.

TOBACCONIST. *n.* --- A preparer and vender "of tobacco."

Hence it is, that the lungs of the *tobacconist* are rotted.

B. Jonf. Barth. Fair, A.II. sc.6.

TOPOGRAPHER. *n.* --- One who writes descriptions of particular places."

Giraldus Cambrensis ---- was an historian, an antiquary, a *topographer*, a divine, a philosopher, and a poet.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Diff. II.

TOPOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from "*topography*."] Accurately described.

A spirit of rational enquiry into the *topographical* state of foreign countries --- took its rise from these visions.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. Sect.2. p.103.

TRANSLATITIOUS. *adj.* [from *translatere*.] Transported from a foreign land.

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or *translatitious*.

Evelyn, B.I. ch.4. sect.8.

TRAVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *traverse*.] Liable to legal objection.

But whether that presentment be *traversable*, *vide Stamsf. Hale*, H. P. C. ch.26.

TURBINATE. *n.* [a botanical term, from *turbinatus*, Lat.] What resembles a top in shape.

All of them are easily raised of the kernels and nuts, which may be gotten out of their polysperm and *turbinate*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.3. sect.1.

To TWYRE. *v. n.* To murmur with a gentle sound. *Tyrwhitt's Glossary*. In *Drayton* it probably means "with the notes of birds."

Who with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades. *Polyblb.* song 13.

TYPOGRAPHER. *n.* --- A printer."

There is a very ancient edition of this work without date, place, or *typographer*.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.II. Additions to vol. 2d, p.189.

VALERIAN. *n.* --- A plant "

Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp,

T'apply unto the place, that's haled with the cramp.

Drayt. Polyblb. song 13.

VATICINAL. *adj.* [from *vaticiner*, Lat.] Containing prophecy.

He has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England.

T. Warton's Eng. Poet. Vol.I. Sect.2. p.77.

VIRIDITY. *n.* [*viriditas*, Lat.] Verdure.

This deification of their trees for their age and perennial *viridity*, says *Diodorus*, might spring from the manifold use which they afforded. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect.13.

"UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* ---- Being in the shade."

Johnson gives no example; and seems mistaken in the usage of this English word, both in accent and sense. Its accent should surely be on the first syllable, and its meaning

Passing like a shadow.

Natural hieroglyphics of our fugitive, *umbratile*, anxious, and transitory life. *Evelyn*, B.IV. sect.13.

UNAVERTED. *adj.* Not turned aside.

With *unaverted* look, with soul serene

He view'd the horrors of this fatal scene.

Roberts's Arim. and Tamira.

UNBLOSSOMING. *adj.* Not bearing any blossom.

You may now give a third pruning to peach-trees, taking away and pinching off *unblossoming* branches.

Evelyn's Kal. Hort. May.

UNCOMME'NDED. *adj.* Not commended.

Hadst thou sprung

In deserts, where no men abide,

Thou must have *uncommended* dy'd.

Waller's Go lovely Rose.

UNCONVERSANT. *adj.* Not conversant.

It may require many instances and much discouraging to make this out to persons who are haply *unconversant* in disquisitions of this kind.

Madox's Exchequer, Pref. p.27. 4to. ed.

UNCRE'DIBLE. *adj.* Incredible

Rarities and reports that seem *uncredible* are not to be suppressed, or denied to the memorie of man.

Bacon on Learning, (4to. 1605) p.22.

To UNDERPEEP. *v. a.* To peep under.

The flame of the taper

Bows tow'rd her, and would *underpeep* her lids.

Shak. Cymb. A.II. sc.1.

"UNDESCR'IED. *adj.* --- Undiscovered."

Who can tell at what *undescried* fields of knowledge even man may at length arrive?

Wollaston, Sect.III. 9.

"UNDISSOLVABLE. *adj.* --- That cannot be "dissolved."

And would you have my partial friendship break

That holy knot, which, tied once, all mankind

Agree to hold sacred, and *undissolvable*?

Rowe's Tamerlane, A.III. sc.2.

UNDULATED. *adj.* [from *undulate*.] Having the appearance of waves.

The roots of this tree do furnish the inlayer and cabinet makers with pieces rarely *undulated*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.6. sect.2.

"UNDULA'TION. *n.* --- Waving motion."

2. Appearance of waves.

The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.4. sect.15.

UNE'DUCATED. *adj.* Having had no education.

As the multitude of poor, and necessitous, and *uneducated* persons increase, the multitude of malefactors increase.

Hale Prov. for Poor. Pref.

"UNFAIRLY. *adv.* --- Not in a just manner."

They act *unfairly*, that they may be sure to be sharp enough.

Parnel's Rems of Zolius.

UNGY'VED. *adj.* [from *un* and *gyves*.] Unrestrained.

Think't thou, a libertine, an *ungy'ved* breast

Scorns not the shackles of thy envious clogs?

Marston's What you will, A.II. sc.1.

UNIM-

UNIMPEA'CHABLE. *adj.* [from *unimpeached.*] Not to be impeached.

His model of Eden remains *unimpeachable.*

Essay on Design in Gardening.

UNIMPEA'CHED. *adj.* Never impeached.

The benevolence of Parnel's disposition remains *unimpeached.*

Goldsmith's Life of Parnel.

UNITE. *n.* [from *unity.*] A gold coin of James I.

Of crown gold, *unites* of twenty shillings, forty-one to the pound.

Leake.

UNKNOT'TY. *adj.* Free from knots:

Unknotty Fir. Sandy's Ovid in Evelyn, B.III. ch.4. sect.36.

To **UNLIVE.** *v. a.* To deprive of life.

And happy had it been, if my stern fate

Had prov'd to me so cruel fortunate

To have *unliv'd* me then.

Chalkhill, p.8.

UNMANN'ED. *adj.* [a term in falconry for hawks.]

Not trained by man.

No colt is so unbroken,

Or hawk yet half so haggard or *unmann'd.*

B. Johns. Sad Sheph. A.III. sc.3.

UNMEASURABLY. *adv.* [from "*unmeasurable.*"]

Beyond measure.

Opposite parties make a merit of blackening their adversaries, and brightening their friends undeservedly and *unmeasurably.*

Wollaston, Sect.V. 18.

UNMORTARED. *adj.* Not cemented with mortar.

The hawthorn well plash'd (single or double) is a better and more natural fence, than *unmortared* walls.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.7. sect.6.

UNMOWN. *adj.* Not mowed.

As a meade in July, which *unmowne*

Bears in an equal height each bent and stem.

W. Browne, B. II. song 3.

UNPERCEIVABLE. *adj.* [from "*unperceived.*"]

Not to be perceived.

It enforced those precepts seemingly unreasonable, by such promises as were seemingly incredible and *unperceivable.*

Pearson, Art.II.

UNPROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [un and "*proportionate.*"] Bearing great disproportion.

It is an act beyond the activity of any creature, and *unproportionate* to the power of any finite agent.

Pearson, Art.V. THIRD DAY.

UNRECLAIMABLE. *adj.* Past reclaiming.

Thine the proceeding of the wisest and tenderest fathers we have with their sons, when so enormously ungracious, wicked, and *unreclaimable.*

Fleetwood's Burdett's Letter.

UNRESPI'TED. *adj.* Not relieved by intermission.

There to converse with everlasting groans,

Unrespited, unpitied, unrepriev'd,

Ages of hopeless end.

Milton's P. L. B.II. v.185.

To **UNRIVET.** *v. a.* To unfasten the rivets of.

There was a necessity to *unrivet* those usurpations.

Halz, H. P. C. ch.10.

" To **UNSETTLE.** *v. a.* - - -

" 3. To overthrow."

The course of nature, being settled by divine power, can be *unsettled* by no less.

Fleetwood on Miracles, Dial.I.

UNTHRIVING. *n.* [from the *adj.*] Want of thriving.

Shade and dripping, though I cannot properly speak of them, as infirmities, they are certainly causes of their *unthriving.*

Evelyn, B.II. ch.7. sect.1.

To **UNWARP.** *v. a.* To reduce from the state of being warped.

When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before the fire, and press it even.

Evelyn, B.II. ch.5. sect.1.

VULNERA'TION. *n.* [from "*vulnerate.*"] Infliction of wounds.

He speaks of the son of God, which was to be son of man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration.*

Pearson, Art.IV. WAS CRUCIFIED.

" **WAGGISHLY.** *adv.* - - - In a waggish manner."

Let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly.*

B. Johns. Epicæne, A.V. sc.1.

[In **WALNUT**] After '2, The fruit' insert,

Where apes and monkees grow, like crabs and *walnuts*

On the same tree.

Maffinger's Bondman, A.IV. sc.4.

Nor taste the fruits, that the sun's genial rays

Mature, John apple, nor the downy peach,

Nor *walnut* in rough-furrow'd coat secure.

Philips Spl. Shilling.

WAVE-LOAF. *n.* [among Jewish rites.] A loaf to be waved by the priest as an offering.

Ye shall bring out of your habitations two *wave-loaves.*

Levit. ch.23. v.17.

WAVE-OFFERING. *n.* [among Jewish rites.] An offering waved by the priest.

The priest shall wave them with the bread of the first-fruits, for a *wave-offering* before the Lord.

Levit. ch.23. v.20.

WAV'ER. *n.* [a technical word with woodmen, perhaps derived from *waving* with every wind.] A young slender tree.

It is a very ordinary copse, that will not afford [per acre] three or four firrs, fourteen seconds, twelve thirds, eight *wavers.*

Evelyn, B.III. ch.1. sect.3.

" **WE'AVER-FISH.** *n.* - - - *Ainsworth.*"

The *weaver*, which although his prickles venom be

(By fishers cut away, which buyers seldom see)

Yet for the fish he bears, 'tis not accounted bad.

Drayt. Poly. song 25.

WHISKY. *n.* Water, and is applied by way of eminence to strong water, or distilled liquor. *Johnson's Western Islands, p.123.*

WHITE-BEARDED. *adj.* Having a beard white with age.

I should think this a gull, but that the *white-bearded* fellow speaks it.

Shak. Much ado, A.II. sc.3.

[In **WILK**] Add

The scallop cordial judg'd, the dainty *wilk* and limp.

Drayt. Poly. song 25.

All having their lights burning out of *whelks* or murex shells.

B. Johns. Masque of Blackness.

WOODINESS. *n.* The state of containing much wood.

The vine, which was grown to that bulk and *woodiness*, as to make a statue of Jupiter and columns in Juno's temple.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.3. sect.4.

WOODWARD. *n.* [*wood* and the verb *ward.*] An officer of the forest.

This, and the like, belonging to the care of the *woodward*, will mind him of his continual duty.

Evelyn, B.III. ch.2. sect.9.

" **YA'ROW.** *n.* - - - A plant."

The *yarrow*, wherewithall he stops the wound-made gore.

Drayt. Poly. song 13.

ADDITIONAL ERRATA.

ABIGAIL l. 4th, for *before* read *heretofore.*

AMISS. *adj.* l. 9th, for *Was* read *Were.*

ANTIPHLOGISTIC at end of last line expunge—*al.*

APPARANCIE l. 2d, for *attrap* read *entræp.*

APPURTENANCE l. 4th, for *equipages* read *his equipage.*

ASCAUNT l. 5th, for *V.* read *IV.*

To ATTRAP Remove] from end of l. 1st, to end of l. 2d.

Expunge 1. in l. 3d, and the whole of line 6th and 7th.

A D D I T I O N A L E R R A T A .

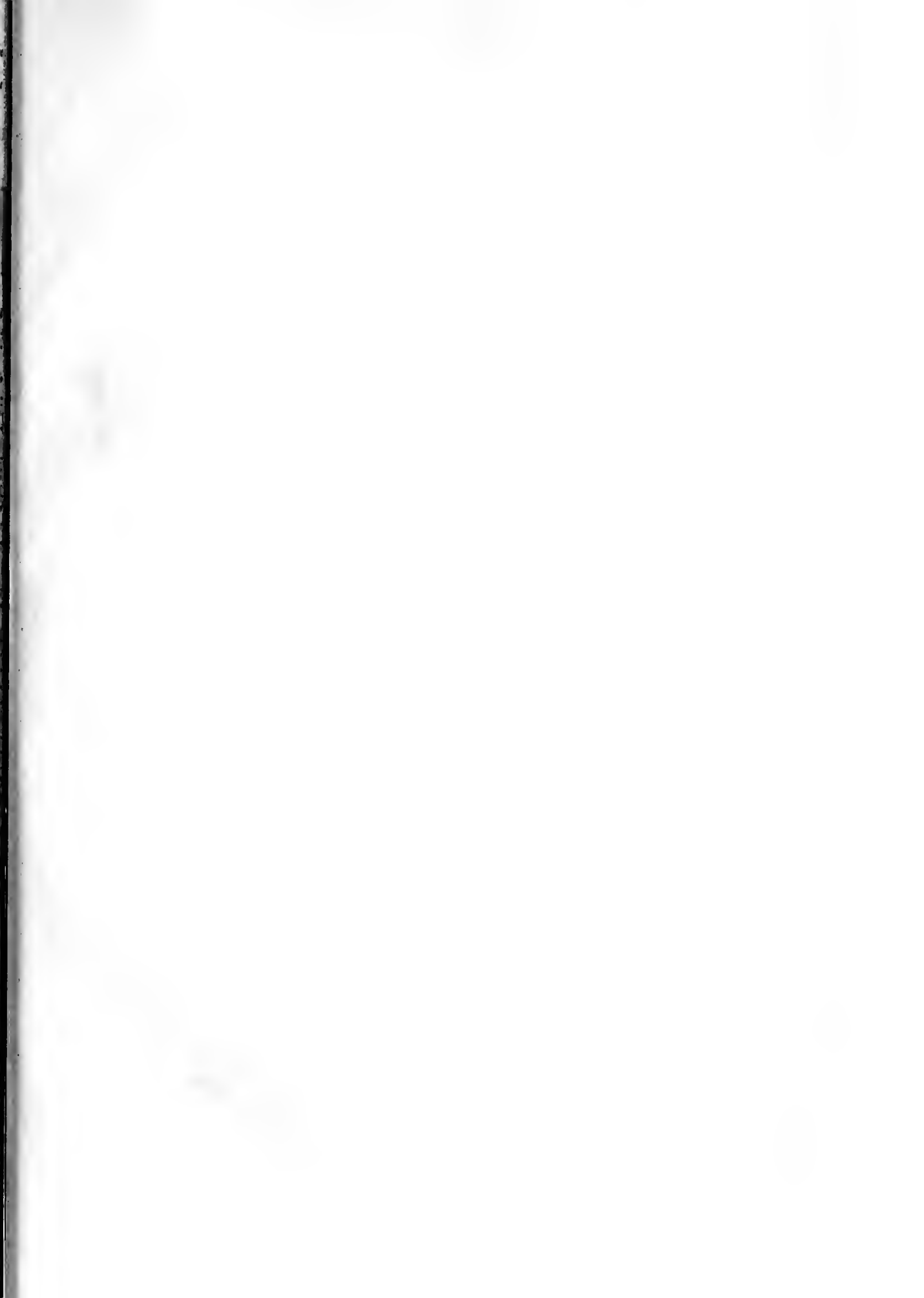
To BAND. v. n. l. 4th, for *whom* read *them*.
 To BREN. v. a. l. 5th, for *imprison'd* read *impoison'd*.
 CHAMBER-WINDOW l. 3d, after *chamber-window* insert
entered.
 CISTERCIAN. *adj.* l. 5th, add *Weever*, p. 136.
 COACH-FULL l. 3d, after *go* insert *by*.
 CONTAINING l. 4th, after *hardness* insert *that*.
 CURBSTONE. Expunge the article, and see KERB in the
 Appendix.
 ENURE l. 6th, for *sonnets* read *poems*.
 FLUXIVE l. 1st, for *solidity* read *stability*.
 GUARDANT l. 4th, add *Shak. Coriol. A.V. sc.2*.
 HEALING, for *participial* read *participial*.

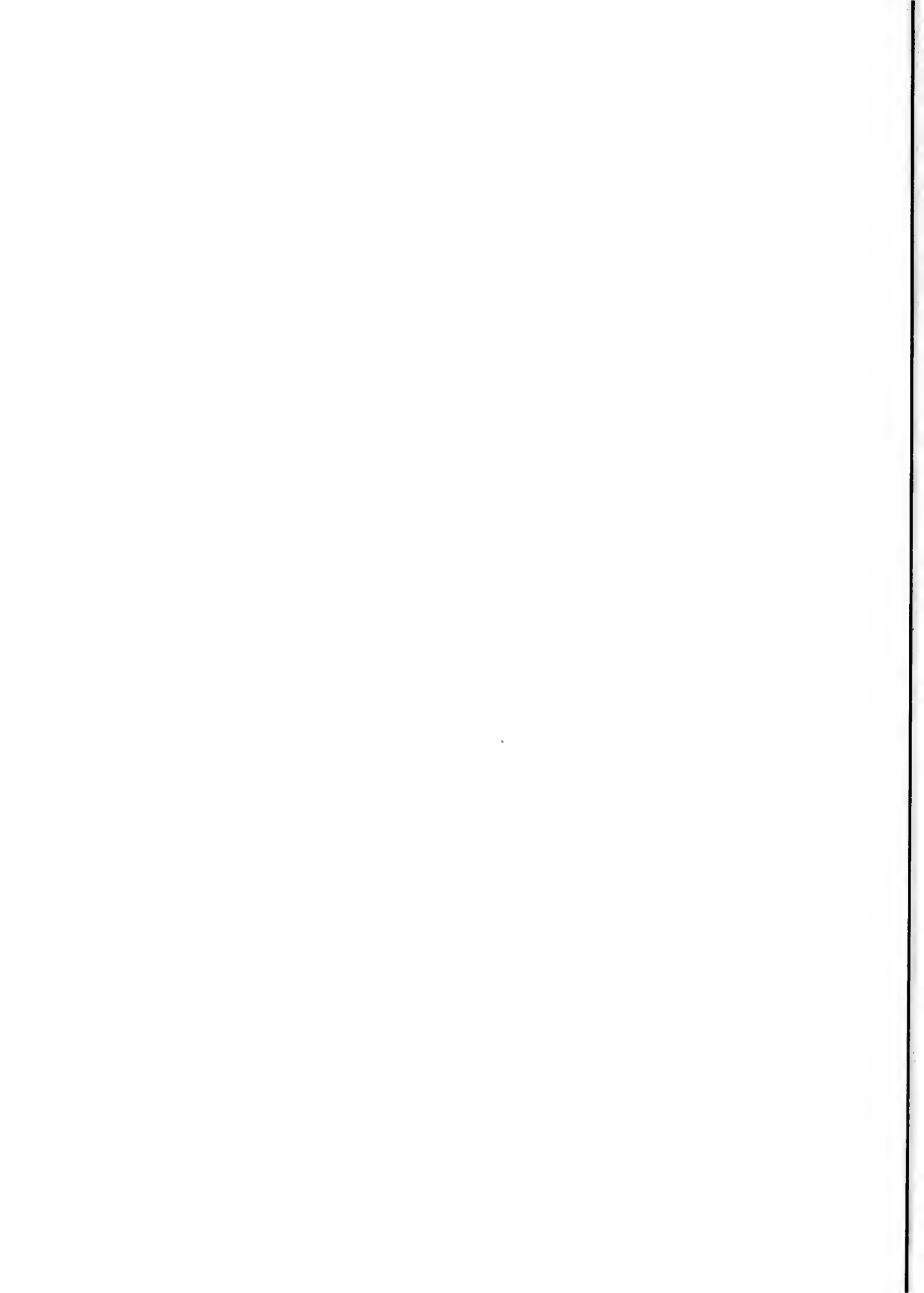
INCONTINENT last line, for *him* read *by him, that used the
 same to keep*.
 To INJURY last line, before *W. Browne* insert *Wither's
 Eglogue to*.
 To LEAR l. 3d, for *same* read *sad*.
 To MENAGE l. 4th, for *The* read *Her*.
 MOCK-PATRIOT l. 3d, add *Addison's Freeholder, No. 1*.
 PARASOL l. 6th, for *Their* read *The*.
 PROTEST l. 6th, at end add *Blackstone*.
 To ROVE l. 5th, after *in* add *his*.
 UNMARKETABLE l. 6th, for *MONOPONY* read
 MONOPOLY.
 WHEREWITHAL l. 6th, after *way* put ?

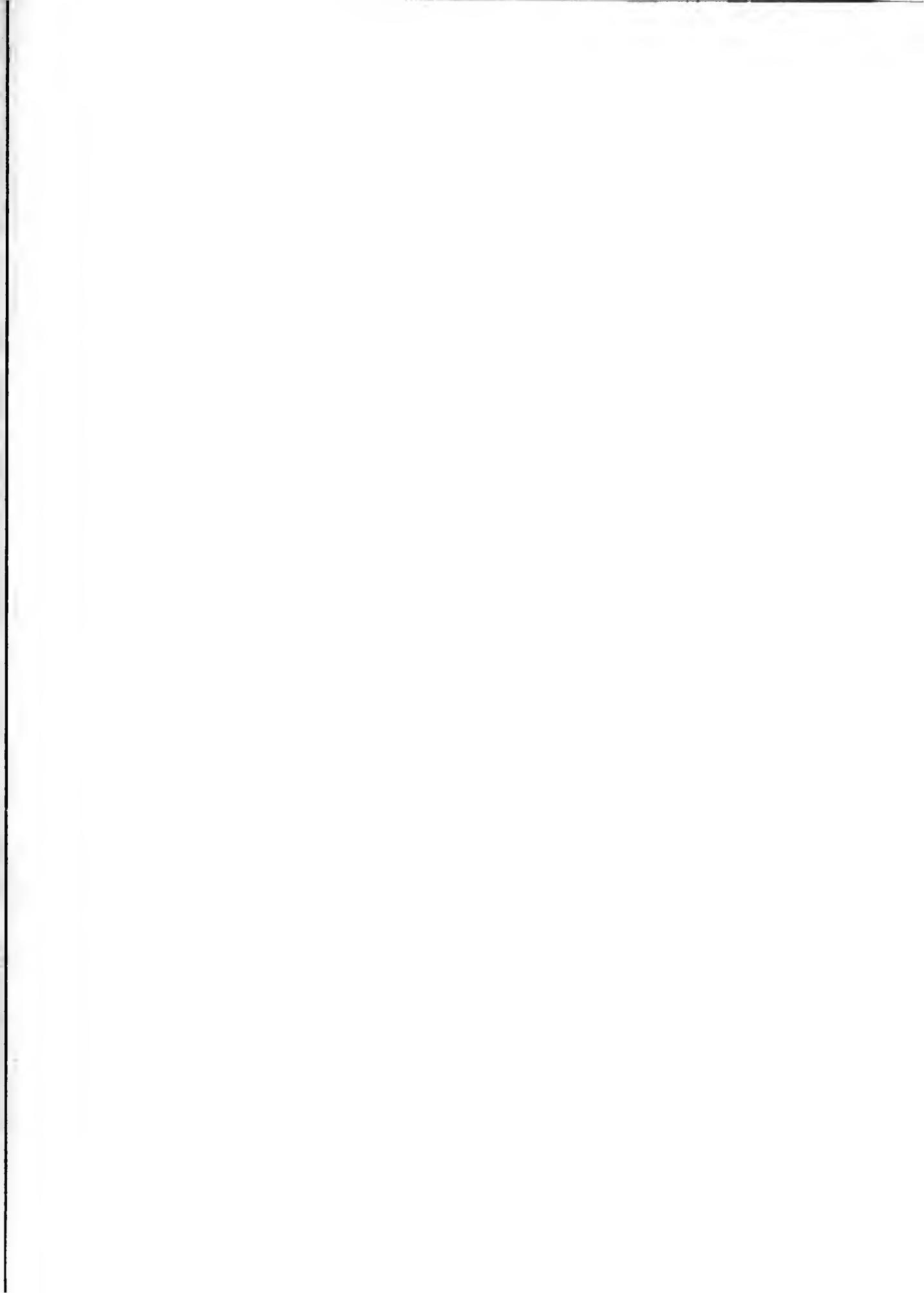
M A R K S O F R E F E R E N C E M A D E F U L L E R .

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 and evil*. — To DEPRAVE --- *Essay on suitors*. — ENERVATION --- *Colours, &c.* — EVENHAND --- *Essay on envy*.
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 IDOLATRIZE --- B.I. fong 1. — INFANTRY --- B.II. fong 1. — PINIONIST --- B.I. fong 4. — ROUNDLY. *adj.*
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 To Congreve ABIGAIL --- *Old B. A.III. sc.6.* — To AGREE --- *Letter to Dennis*. — ANTISTROPHE --- *On Pindaric
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 — REGARDLESS --- *M.B. A.II. sc.9.* — TENDRE --- *Love for Love, A.I. sc.15.*
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